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2,501,565

BEAUTY MITT

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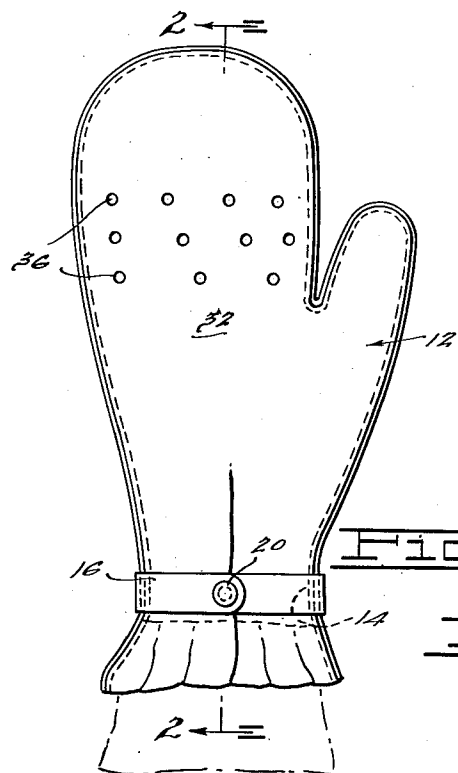


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

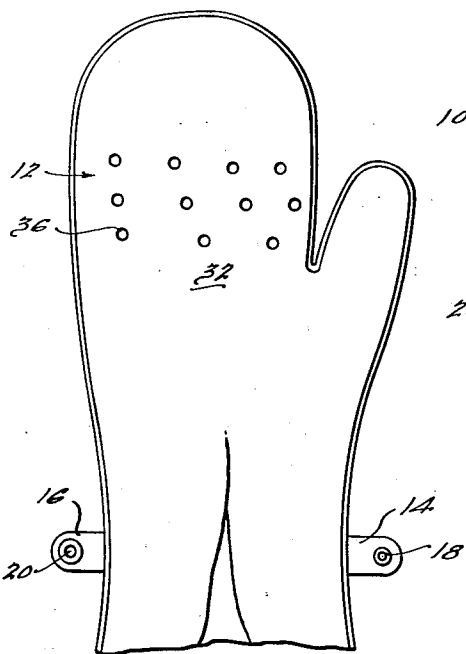
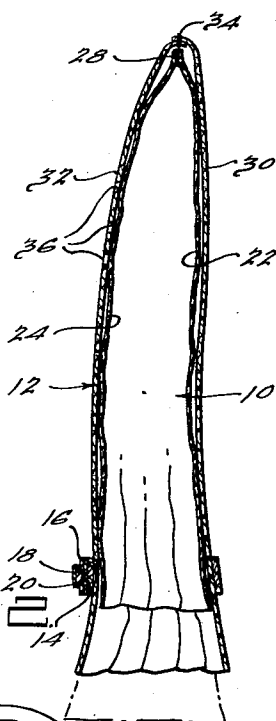


FIG. 3.

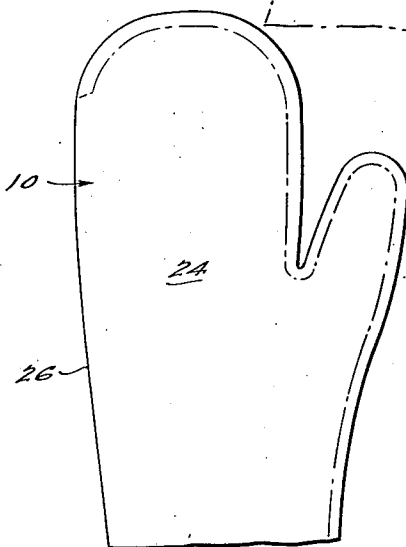


FIG. 4.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 128—165)

1

This invention relates broadly to new and useful improvements in means for applying skin cream or the like to the hands.

Many types of skin creams are widely used for healing chapped or roughened hands and as a general beauty treatment for the skin. Most of these creams must be left on the skin for a considerable length of time if optimum results are to be achieved, and, by reason of their oily nature, great care must be exercised to prevent them from rubbing off on clothing or other articles. For obvious reasons, the creams are best applied during a rest period or at night but this usually cannot be done without spoiling and, in many instances, ruining clothing or bedding.

An important object of the present invention is to provide mittens which are especially adapted to be worn during treatment of the hands with skin creams and which are efficacious to prevent the cream from rubbing off on clothing or bedding.

Another object of the invention is to provide mittens of the above-mentioned character in which each mitten includes an inner mitt or disposable tissue and an outer, grease-impervious mitt of oiled silk or the like.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a mitten of the above-mentioned character in which the inner mitt is impregnated with a skin cream so that the hands are treated with the cream merely by wearing the mitten.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide a mitten of the above-mentioned character wherein the inner mitts are readily removable from the outer mitts so that fresh inner mitts can be substituted after each treatment.

A further object of the invention is to provide a mitten of the above-mentioned character in which the cream impregnated inner mitts are separate articles of manufacture and can be sold in factory-packed containers independently of the outer mitts.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a mitten of the above-mentioned character in which the cream-impregnated inner mitts are inexpensive and ephemeral in character and therefore readily disposed of after each treatment.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the drawing forming a part of this specification and wherein like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:

Fig. 1 is a top or back plan view of a mitten

2

embodying the invention and illustrating the manner in which the same is worn on the hand,

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the cream-impregnated disposable inner mitt, and

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the cream-impervious outer mitt.

In the drawing, wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of the invention, the numeral 10 designates a cream-impregnated inner mitt and the numeral 12 designates a grease-impervious outer mitt. As clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4, both mitts are generally conventional in shape, and, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the inner mitt 10 fits snugly within the outer mitt 12. Also, it will be observed that both mitts 10 and 12 are shaped to enclose and sufficiently large to completely envelope the hand. The inner mitt 10 extends approximately to the wrist and the outer mitt 12 extends substantially beyond the inner mitt to protect the clothing and the like. In order to enhance the protection offered by the outer mitt 12, the wrist portion thereof is equipped with straps 14 and 16 which fasten together by snap fasteners 18 and 20. When the latter are engaged, they hold the outer mitt 12 snugly against the wrist of the wearer, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

As suggested, the inner mitt 10 is made of absorbent material and preferably of multiple layers of thin absorbent paper and is impregnated with a suitable skin cream such as lanolin and lemon oil. In this connection it is to be understood that the skin cream specifically referred to is given merely by way of example and that any conventional or desirable cream can be used for impregnating the mitt 10. As is well known to those skilled in the art, lanolin is widely used in skin creams as a healing agent for sore, roughened, or chapped hands, while lemon oil is commonly used for its bleaching effect on the skin and as a perfume.

From a practical or commercial standpoint it is preferred that the inner mitt 10 be made of tissue paper or other absorbent material, since this material readily absorbs all conventional skin creams and is readily disposable by burning or the like. Furthermore, tissue paper is sufficiently inexpensive so that the mitts 10 economically can be worn only once and then discarded. As suggested, it is contemplated that the inner mitts 10 be manufactured and impregnated with a skin cream at the factory and then packed in suitable containers for sale, either separately

3

or together with outer mitts 12. Thus, a user can purchase a pair of the outer mitts 12 and buy the cream-impregnated inner mitts 10 separately as they are needed. In this manner the inner mitts 10 serve as applicators for the skin cream, and the outer mitts 12 merely serve to protect clothing, bedding and the like from the cream.

Although the inner mitts 10 can be formed and manufactured in a number of different ways, a preferred construction is shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In the form of the invention here shown, the mitt 10 comprises identical or coincident front and back portions 22 and 24 which are integrally joined along the outer edge 26 and fastened together along the remaining outer marginal edge by a suitable adhesive 28. Manifestly, the mitt 10 is left open at the wrist in the conventional manner. The above construction permits the entire mitt to be blanked from a single piece of tissue and then formed easily, quickly, and inexpensively into a mitten. However, it will be readily appreciated that the back and front portions 22 and 24 can be formed entirely separately if desired and that they can be fastened together in any suitable manner as by stitching or stapling.

The outer mitt 12 can be formed of any suitable material which is impervious to grease and the like, and preferably is made of lightweight oiled silk, rubber, rubberized fabric or plastic materials. In the form of the invention here shown by way of illustration, the mitt 12 is formed of separate front and back portions 30 and 32 which overlap along the outer edge thereof and are stitched or otherwise fastened together as at 34. Preferably, several rows of perforations 36 are provided in the outer mitten 12 to assure proper ventilation for the hands. Three parallel rows of the perforations 36 are here shown in the area below and immediately adjacent to the thumb portion of the mitten. This arrangement has been found to provide adequate ventilation without appreciably weakening the material. However, it is to be understood that, while the perforations 36 preferably are arranged as shown in the drawing and limited to the back portion of the mitt, they can be distributed differently or, if desired, they can be provided in both the front and back portions 30 and 32. The important thing, as far as the perforations 36 are concerned, is to assure adequate ventilation of the hand without appreciably weakening the material from which the mitts 12 are made.

In use, the inner mitts 10 are first fitted over the hands, as shown in Fig. 2, and the outer mittens 12 are then put on over the inner mitts. In this connection, it will be observed that the inner mitts 10 entirely envelope the hands and that the outer mitts 12 not only entirely cover the inner mitts but they extend substantially beyond the

4

latter at the wrist in order to provide adequate protection for clothing and the like. When the two mitts are worn in the above manner they can be left on for prolonged periods without danger of soiling clothing or bedding. After the treatment is finished, the mittens are removed from the hands and the inner mitts 10 are disposed of.

The mittens are comfortable to wear and are sufficiently supple and pliant so that they do not appreciably hinder use of the hands. When made of the materials specified, the mittens have a tendency to cling to the hands so that the cream is brought into intimate association with the skin. Thus, if new filler mitts 10 are worn for each treatment, a fresh application of the cream is assured each time the mittens are worn.

It is to be understood that the form of the invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same and that various changes in the size, shape, and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described the invention, I claim:

1. As a finished article of manufacture, a mitt of absorbent, disposable paper generally uniformly impregnated with a skin cream, said mitt sufficiently large to completely envelope the hand; and completely enveloping means entirely separate from said paper for holding said mitt on the hand.

2. In combination, an inner mitt of absorbent, disposable paper, and an outer mitt of grease-impervious material, said mitts being entirely separate and readily separable and said inner mitt readily insertable in or removable from said outer mitt, said outer mitt sufficiently large to completely enclose said inner mitt, and both of said mitts sufficiently large to fully envelope the hand.

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