Jan. 3, 1939. C. H. NORTON 2,142,282

SANITARY LIP CHECK OR SHIELD

Original Filed Nov. 23, 1936

Fig. 1.

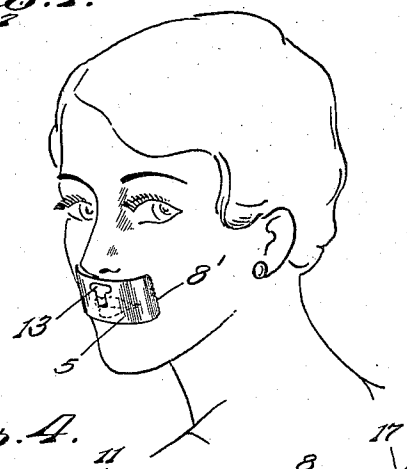


Fig. 2.

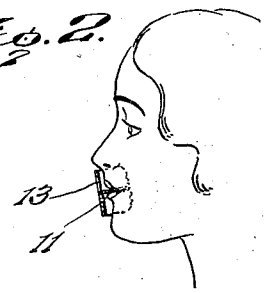


Fig. 4.

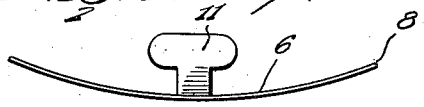


Fig. 3.

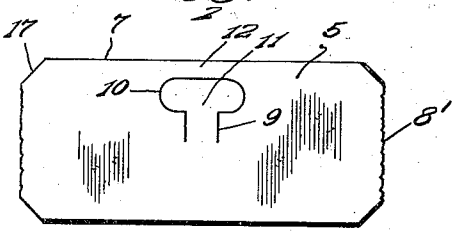


Fig. 5.

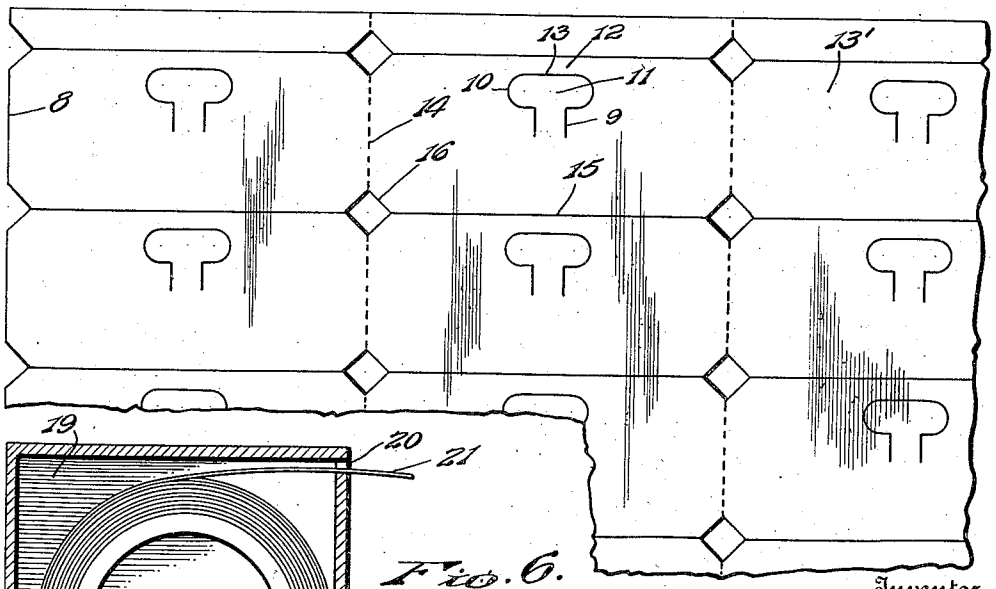


Fig. 6.

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SANITARY LIP CHECK OR SHIELD

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Renewed May 25, 1938

4 Claims. (Cl. 2—174)

This invention relates to cosmetics and more particularly to a novel check or shield for preventing rouge on the lips from coming in contact with and soiling a dress or other garment when putting on or removing the garment.

A further object of the invention is to provide a lip check or shield of simple and inexpensive construction adapted to be supported between the lips or teeth and which will effectually cover the rouged area of the lips and positively prevent lip rouge from staining or otherwise soiling a garment or other article of wearing apparent.

A further object of the invention is to provide a lip check or shield comprising an elongated body portion of sufficient size and width to cover the lips and having spaced incisions formed therein at the transverse medial line thereof and terminating at the longitudinal medial line of said body portion, the material between said incisions being pressed laterally to form an angularly disposed tab which not only serves to support the shield between the teeth or lips but also serves to accurately center the shield over the mouth of the user.

A further object is to make the lip check or shield in the form of a continuous strip rolled upon a mandrel and adapted to be housed within a dispensing case, said continuous strip being provided with spaced perforations or weakened portions defining individual shields or checks which may be successively detached when desired and after use thrown away or otherwise discarded, thereby rendering the device thoroughly sanitary.

A further object is to form the free end of the supporting tab with a transversely enlarged head to insure a good gripping surface and further to slightly space the shield from the lips to permit the free circulation of air through the tab-receiving opening and between the lips and said shield.

A still further object of the invention is generally to improve this class of devices so as to increase their utility, durability and efficiency.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification and in which similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the manner of using the improved lip check or shield,

Figure 2 is a similar view showing the check or shield in vertical section,

Figure 3 is a plan view of one of the lip checks or shields detached,

Figure 4 is a top plan view showing the supporting tab bent laterally to operative position,

Figure 5 is a plan view showing the manner of stamping and cutting the continuous strips and before said continuous strips are separated for use in a dispensing apparatus, and

Figure 6 is a vertical sectional view showing a plurality of connected shields or checks wound around a mandrel and housed within a box ready to be dispensed.

The improved lip check or shield forming the subject-matter of the present invention comprises an elongated body portion 5 preferably formed of relatively stiff glazed or non-absorbent paper, said body portion being normally longitudinally bowed or curved at 6 to conform to the curvature of the lips, as shown. The upper and lower longitudinal edges 7 of the body portion are preferably disposed parallel with each other while the opposite vertical edges 8 thereof are disposed at right angles to said longitudinal edges, as shown, so that, when the check or shield is positioned over the mouth of the user, said check will completely cover the lips and prevent rouge on the lips from staining or otherwise soiling a garment when putting on or taking off said garment. Formed in the body portion 5 at the vertical or transverse medial line thereof are spaced incisions 9 terminating in connected curved incisions 10, thereby defining a substantial T-shaped supporting tab 11 adapted to fit between the teeth or lips of the user and prevent displacement of the shield. The lower ends of the incisions 9 terminate at the medial longitudinal line of the body 5 so that, when the tab 11 is bent laterally at right angles to said body portion, the check or shield will be centered over the mouth and the entire rouged area of the lips completely covered. The incisions forming the T-shaped slit of the tab 11 are spaced inwardly from the upper longitudinal edge 7 of the body portion to form a connecting web 12 which serves to retain said body portion in its proper form and prevents tearing or mutilating the shield when applying said shield to or removing the shield from the mouth. It will here be noted that, when the material constituting the tab 11 is bent laterally, the opening 13 formed thereby will be directly below or beneath the nose of the user so that a garment being passed over the head will ride over the tip of the nose and not be soiled by any rouge which may be exposed at the opening 13. The check or shield is sup-

ported between the lips or between the teeth with the inner concave face of the body portion 5 slightly spaced from the lips, thereby permitting the free circulation of air through the opening 13 and between the shield and lips so as to keep the lips cool and prevent excessive perspiration and consequent smearing of the rouge in hot weather, as best shown in Figure 2 of the drawing.

The checks or shields are preferably made in continuous strips 13', the individual checks or shields of which are connected by a line of transverse perforations 14 so as to permit said checks or shields to be selectively detached and after serving their purpose thrown away or otherwise discarded, thus rendering the device thoroughly sanitary. The checks or shields may be conveniently manufactured with any standard cutting, perforating or stamping equipment and in actual practice a sheet of paper stock of the desired thickness, width and length will be formed with longitudinal slitting lines 15 and transverse perforations or weakened portions 14 with substantially rectangular openings 16 disposed at the junction of the perforations and slitting lines 15, as best shown in Figure 5 of the drawing. During the punching and perforating operation, the tabs 11 may be formed in the individual checks or shields or, if desired, said tabs may be punched or otherwise formed in the continuous strips 13' after they have been severed along the slitting lines 15. When the stock or strip of paper from which a gang of shields are formed is cut longitudinally on the lines 15 to form continuous strips of individual checks, the rectangular openings 16 will produce a beveled edge 17 connecting the vertical and longitudinal edges of the shield at each end thereof. These rectangular openings 16 also permit the use of an automatic counting machine for quickly and accurately determining the number of checks or shields in a roll. After the paper stock has been cut longitudinally to form a continuous strip of checks or shields, said continuous strip of material is wound on a mandrel 18 within a suitable dispensing box or container 19 having an opening 20 in one side thereof to permit successive removal and detachment of the respective shields. The winding of the strip on the mandrel 18 imparts the desired longitudinal curvature to the checks or shields, while the container 19 serves to house and protect the shields in a sanitary condition for instant use when necessary. By grasping the extended end 21 of the paper strip and pulling longitudinally thereon and then exerting a tearing action on the strip, the adjacent check or shield will be severed along the perforated lines 14. By then pressing the tab 11 laterally to the position shown in Figure 4 of the drawing, said tab may be conveniently inserted between the lips or teeth of the user and in which position the body portion will effectually cover the lips and prevent rouge from staining or otherwise soiling a garment either when putting on the garment or taking it off. While it is preferred to make the checks or shields in continuous strips, it will, of course, be understood that, if desired, said shields may be made separate and any desired number thereof placed in an attractive package or carton for sale or distribution. In each case, however, the checks or shields are designed to be used only once and after they have served their purpose may be discarded. When the checks or shields 5 are detached from the roll, the perforations 14 will form slightly roughened portions 8' which, owing to the curvature and resiliency of the shield, will grip the checks beyond the corners of the mouth and effectually prevent a garment from slipping under or catching on the ends of said shield. It will be noted that, when the shields are first detached from the roll, they will have a pronounced longitudinal curvature but when applied in proper position over the lips the shield will tend to flatten out and thus cause the opposite roughened ends of the shield to slightly grip the cheek and prevent slipping and turning of said shield and the formation of end openings. It will further be noted that the enlarged head of the tab 11 provides an extended gripping surface for the lips or teeth and as said tab lies flat between the teeth the shield may be supported without danger of accidentally severing the tab. While it is preferred to make the checks or shields of relatively stiff paper, they can, of course, be made of celluloid or any similar material for continued use and in which event the desired curvature will be imparted to the body by heat and pressure and the tab given a permanent lateral set.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A lip shield comprising an elongated body formed of sheet material, said body having a portion within its borders cut to provide a tongue free at one end and having its other end integrally united to the body, the tongue being bendable across its attached end to provide a tab extending rearwardly from the body for engagement between lips of the user.

2. A lip shield comprising an elongated body of sheet material having a portion cut therefrom within its borders to provide a tongue integrally united at one end to the body and having its other end free and widened to provide a gripping member in the plane of the tongue, said tongue being bendable at its attached end to provide a supporting tab extending rearwardly from the body in position for engagement between lips of a person using the shield.

3. A lip shield comprising a flexible longitudinally bowed body of sheet material having its end edges roughened to provide gripping edges, said body having its intermediate portion cut to provide a tongue extending transversely of the body and at one end integrally attached to the body, said tongue having its attached end disposed at substantially the transverse and longitudinal medial point of the body, and the tongue being bendable along its attached end to provide a supporting tab extending rearwardly from the body for engagement between lips of a person using the shield.

4. A device of the character described comprising a continuous strip of sheet material having transverse weakened portions at spaced intervals in the length thereof and defining individual lip shields, each shield being formed with an integral supporting tab cut therefrom and adapted to be bent rearwardly when the shield is in use, and a mandrel having said strip wound thereon to impart a longitudinal curvature to the several shields when the shields are detached from the strip.

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