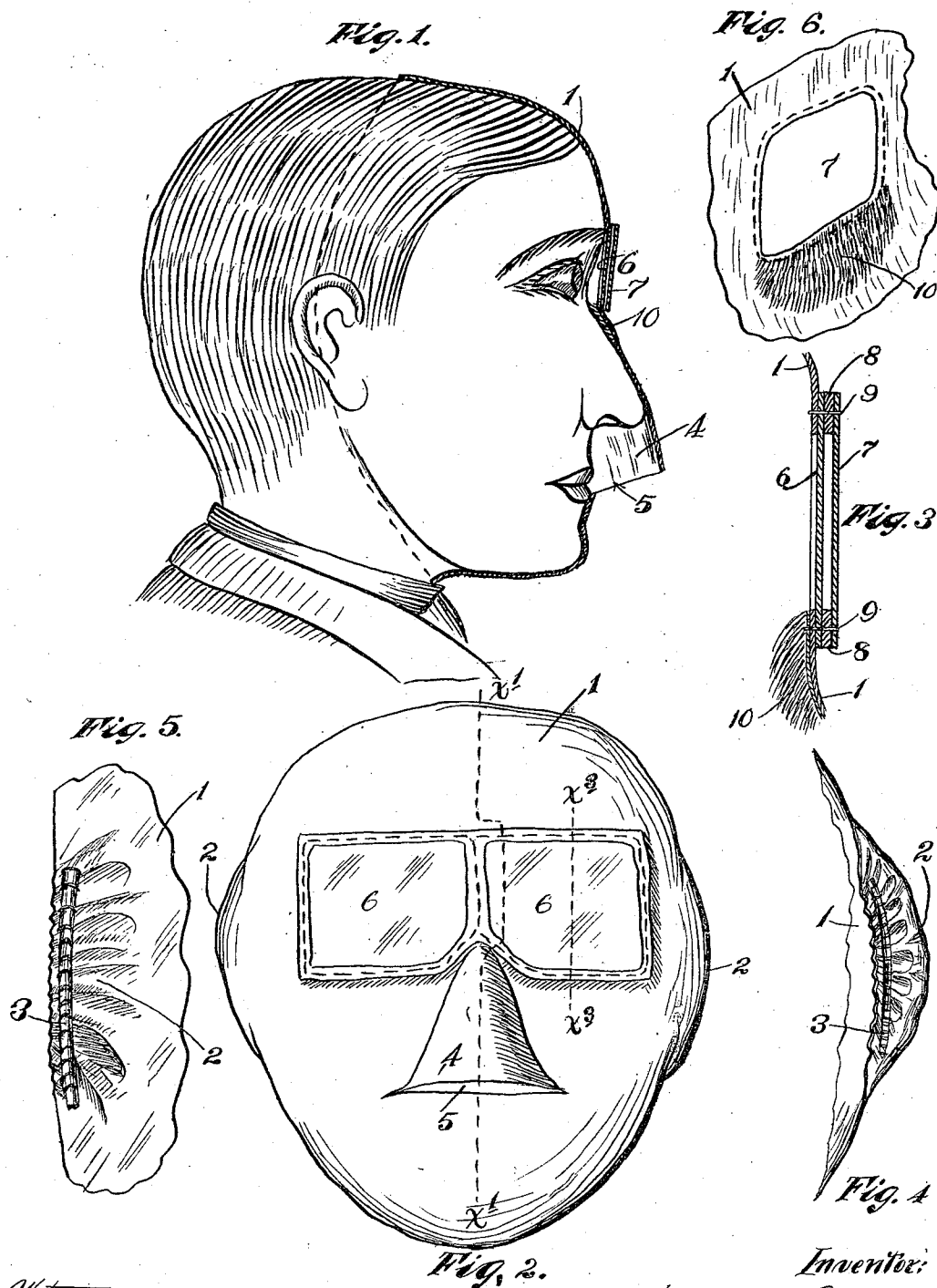


M. DYSTHE.
FACE PROTECTING MASK.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 3, 1909.

960,520.

Patented June 7, 1910.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTINIUS DYSTHE, OF MAYVILLE, NORTH DAKOTA.

FACE-PROTECTING MASK.

960,520.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 7, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTINIUS DYSTHE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mayville, in the county of Traill and State of North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Face-Protecting Masks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its object to provide an improved face protecting mask adapted to be worn to protect the face in cold weather, and to the above ends, the invention consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described and defined in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings which illustrate the invention, like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a view partly in side elevation and partly in section on the line $x^1 x^1$ of Fig. 2, showing the protecting mask applied in working position; Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the improved mask; Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical section taken on the line $x^3 x^3$ of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view showing in rear elevation, one of the ear engaging flaps of the mask; Fig. 5 is an outside elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 4; and Fig. 6 is a fragmentary view in perspective of the parts shown in Fig. 3.

The body portion 1 of the mask may be made of any suitable flexible material, such as chamois or flannel, and the edge portion thereof is gathered so that the mask will snugly fit over the face under the chin and over the forehead. At its sides, the edges of the mask body are made with pocket like ear engaging flaps or folds 2, that are yieldingly gathered by elastic bands 3, which latter, when applied behind the ears, insure complete covering of the ears, and furthermore, serve to hold the mask in position on the face of the wearer.

In front, the mask is formed with an outwardly bulged nose piece 4 that terminates at its lower extremity in an air passage 5 through which air may be freely inhaled and exhaled. This air passage 5 is alined with the mouth and is quite wide so that the wearer of the mask may smoke a cigar or pipe. This opening also permits the wearer

of the mask to eat or drink without removing the mask.

Alined with the eyes, are light passages that are covered by double window panes or transparent sheets 6 and 7, which are preferably made from thin sheets of transparent celluloid. These panes 6 and 7 are separated at their margins by spacing strips 8 preferably of felt, and they are secured together and to the body of the mask preferably by stitches 9. These spaced transparent panes constitute the most important feature of my invention. Experience has shown that where single transparent panes are employed, moisture will freeze thereon and obstruct the view. When, however, the double panes with an air space between them are employed as above indicated, the air confined in the space between the two panes will act as a barrier to the passage of the heat outward and the cold inward, so that the inner pane, which is subject to moisture from the breath or from the face, will be kept comparatively warm and the moisture will not freeze thereon.

In the drawings, two sight openings or light passages are shown, but in some instances, a single wide light passage with the double panes extended entirely across the same, will be employed.

To prevent moisture from the breath passing upward onto the inner transparent panes, light fluffy barriers or joint strips 10 are secured to the inner surface of the mask just below the sight openings, in position to engage with the bridge and sides of the nose and with the cheek bones below the eyes.

The elastic cords or bands 3 give flexibility to the edge of the mask so that it will snugly fit the head and face of different persons and closely engage under the chin without producing an uncomfortable drawing pressure thereon.

At its upper portion, the mask, may, if desired, be stitched or otherwise secured to a cap, and when out of use, may be folded into the top of the cap. When it is constructed apart from the cap, a cap may be easily applied to the wearer's head after the mask has been applied.

A mask of the kind described is generally serviceable for use in extremely cold weather, but it will be found serviceable to persons required to drive automobiles or other vehicles in cold weather. It is well adapted

for use by chauffeurs in races where face protection is required even in warm weather.

What I claim is:

1. A face mask having its body portion
5 constructed of flexible material and formed
to cover the face and provided with a nose
piece and free air passage, and transparent
flexible panes secured to said mask, at the
eye openings, and spaced apart, to afford
10 intervening closed air spaces, by means of
flexible marginal spacing strips.

2. A face mask having its body portion
constructed of flexible material and formed
to cover the face, and provided with a nose
15 piece and a free air passage, transparent
flexible panes secured to said mask at the eye

openings, and spaced apart by flexible marginal spacing strips, fluffy material, such as fur, secured to said face mask for engagement with the nose and face below the eyes, 20 but above said nose air passage, and elastic pockets or gathered portions for engagement with the ears to hold the fluffy material engaged with the face, substantially as described. 25

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MARTINIUS DYSTHE.

Witnesses:

ALICE J. SWANSON,
HARRY D. KILGORE.