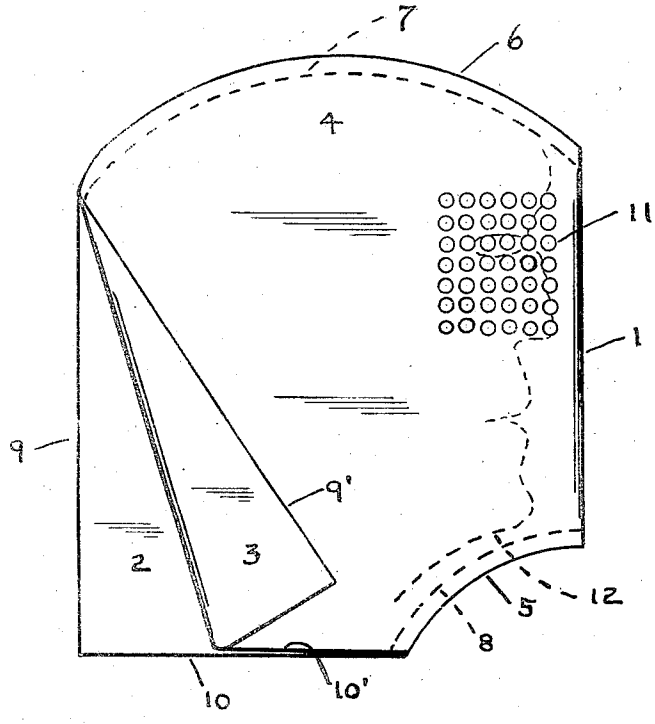
Dec. 26, 1944. S. R. LIBBY 2,366,037

DISPOSABLE HEAD AND FACE COVERING

Filed July 21, 1943



SARAH RACHEL LIBBY *INVENTOR.*

BY

George Henry Elwell

ATTY

Patented Dec. 26, 1944

2,366,037

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,366,037

DISPOSABLE HEAD AND FACE COVERING

Sarah Rachel Libby, New Haven, Conn.

Application July 21, 1943, Serial No. 495,599

2 Claims. (Cl. 2—174)

This invention relates to temporary coverings for the entire head and face adapted for use by women patrons of retail stores carrying ready-to-wear dresses which, in trying-on, must go over the head.

The objects of the invention are to provide a head covering that will be best adapted to easily slip on and fully protect the dress, coiffure and facial makeup; to provide a head covering that may be sufficiently economical to manufacture as a disposable article, once having been used; to provide a simple pattern of head covering of one piece of material; and to provide a head covering, having no tie-strings, that is proof against being lifted off the head with the removal of a dress.

The necessity for such an improvement arises primarily to eliminate the great damage, and too frequent ruin, of tried-on dresses returned to stock irreparably disfigured by direct contact with bobby-pins in hair and cosmetics adorning the face and lips of a customer. Important too, to the customer, is the protection which the head covering gives the coiffure.

With reference to the accompanying drawing, the figure illustrates an upright side view of the improved head covering with the facial profile in dotted lines therein.

Attention being more closely directed to the figure of the accompanying drawing, the head covering as illustrated is made from a single sheet of material folded as at 1 on a line intermediate opposed ends thereof in the provision of a pair of superposed layers 2 and 3, said layers at the upper edges at 6 being convex and secured together in some manner as by the stitches at 7 and thereby providing at 4 an upper enlargement of the covering to accommodate the top of the head of the wearer. The lower edges of the layers 2 and 3 being straight along the lines 10 and 10' and adjacent the fold line 1 in the sheet are made concave as at 5 and secured together in some manner, such as by stitching as at 8. The rear edges 9 and 9', and the bottom edges 10 and 10' of the material are left separably open to together provide means of access for a head entering the covering. The perforations 11 extend through both thicknesses 2 and 3 adjacent to, and intermediate the length of, the line of fold 1.

In use, the customer is given one of the improved head coverings preparatory to trying-on dresses selected therefor. The covering is easily placed over the head and face, by way of the opening provided by the separable edges 9—9' and 10—10' of the material. As the covering is made to fully cover both head and face the chin 12 of the customer rests in a relative overlying position with regard to the stitched undercut 5. Any protective bag-shaped head covering would not become dislodged while putting a dress on over the head, but in reversing the passage of the dress over the head, such head covering would invariably come off with the dress and thus expose to disfigurement the dress contacting with cosmetics. Previous to this invention, the art has been limited, so far as the applicant is aware, to the employment of tie-strings adapted to be drawn up and tied about the neck of the wearer to prevent the dislodgement of a covering as a dress is removed over the head. Such tie-strings to be practical must be attached to substantial material which, added to the cost of the strings, must materially add to the cost of the article to an extent that the manufacture of the article might be prohibitive as a disposable head covering thrown away after its use by one person. In the improved covering, the stitched undercut 5 disposes with the necessity of tie-strings in that it in itself provides a more or less abrupt shoulder adapted for direct engagement with the chin 12 of the wearer and thus serves as a locking means against any direct lifting of the head covering that would otherwise permit the covering to be carried upwardly with the removal of a dress over the head.

While the head covering, as illustrated is preferably intended to be made of tissue paper, the invention is not limited thereto, but may be made of any flexible material, either opaque or transparent.

I claim:

1. A disposable temporary head covering comprising a single sheet of material folded on a line intermediate opposed ends thereof in the provision of a pair of superposed layers, the layers at the upper edges thereof being convex and secured together, the lower edges of the layers adjacent the fold line in the sheet being concave and secured together, the remaining portions of the lower edges being substantially straight and perpendicular to the rear edges which are substantially parallel with the fold line, the straight portions of the lower edges and the rear edges being free in the provision of an opening to admit the head of the wearer within the covering, and the secured concave edges providing a closed portion beneath the chin of a wearer to restrain withdrawal of the covering in an upward direction.

2. A disposable temporary head covering com-

prising a single sheet of material folded on a line intermediate opposed ends thereof in the provision of a pair of superposed layers, the layers adjacent the upper portion of the fold and in spaced relation thereto each being perforated, the layers at the upper edges thereof being convex and secured together, the lower edges of the layers adjacent the fold line in the sheet being concave and secured together, the remaining portions of the lower edges being substantially straight and perpendicular to the rear edges which are substantially parallel with the fold line, the straight portions of the lower edges and the rear edges being free in the provision of an opening to admit the head of the wearer within the covering, and the secured concave edges providing a closed portion beneath the chin of a wearer to restrain withdrawal of the covering in an upward direction.

SARAH RACHEL LIBBY.