June 18, 1935.

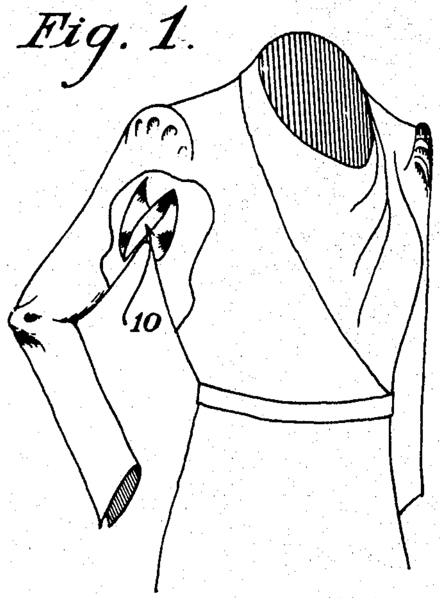
H. V. MARSH

2,005,232

DRESS SHIELD

Filed July 27, 1934

Fig. 1.



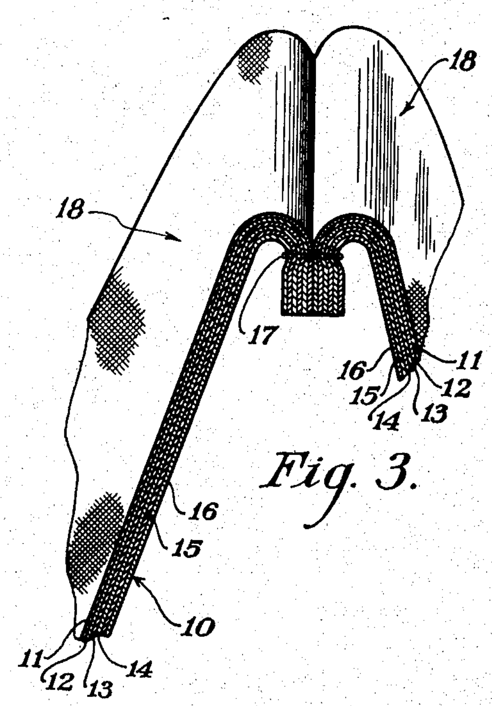
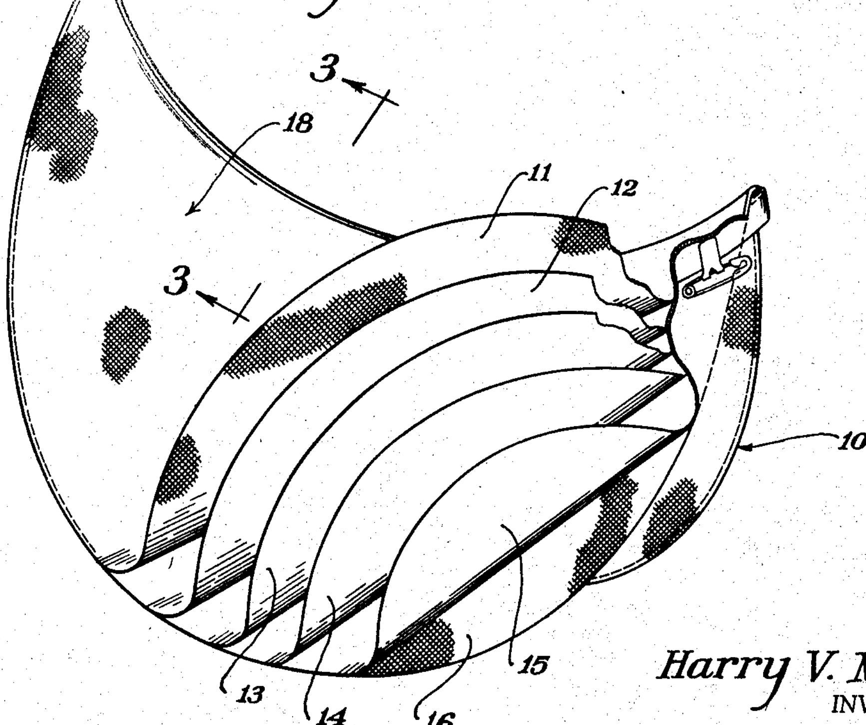


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



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DRESS SHIELD

Harry V. Marsh, Chicago, Ill.

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4 Claims. (Cl. 2—53)

This invention relates to a dress shield.

It is an object of this invention to provide an improved arm pit dress shield which is relatively simple and inexpensive in construction and efficient in use.

Another object of this invention is to provide a dress shield which is, relative to other dress shields heretofore known, so inexpensive to manufacture and sell that the purchaser may wear the new dress shield once and then dispose of the same.

A further object of the invention is to provide a dress shield which is made of material that is readily disposable and which, as soon as it becomes moist in use, conforms perfectly to the body of the wearer and clings thereto so as to hold itself in position of use, thereby eliminating the necessity for sewing the shield to the dress as is customary with other types of dress shields heretofore used.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved dress shield for protecting the garments of the wearer against perspiration and which is so constructed that it is relatively less visible or conspicuous when in use than the dress shields heretofore used.

A further object of the invention is to provide a dress shield having an improved construction for absorbing perspiration and for preventing the same from attacking the garments of the wearer.

An additional object of the invention is to provide an improved dress shield which is so constructed that it has a relatively large capacity for absorbing perspiration but it is at the same time relatively less bulky than the dress shields heretofore used.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a dress shield which is treated with a deodorant substance, such, for example, as amolin or boric acid, and which is so constructed that it has a relatively large capacity for absorbing and retaining such deodorant substance.

Other objects will appear hereinafter.

The invention consists in the novel combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention will be best understood by reference to the accompanying drawing, showing the preferred form of construction and in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view illustrating a preferred form of the new dress shield in use;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view, partly in section, of a preferred form of the new dress shield showing the several constituent layers of which the same is composed; and

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line 3—3 in Fig. 2.

A preferred form of the new dress shield is illustrated in the drawing, is therein generally indicated at 10, and consists, in general, of two similar crescent-shaped members or units 18, each member 18 consisting of a series of superimposed crescent-shaped layers of material 11 to 16 inclusive; the two members 18 being joined together along their upper and concave peripheral edge portions by folding the end portions of their respective layers back upon themselves and joining them together, in any suitable manner, as by stitching 17 (Fig 3); the members 18 being normally collapsed into parallelism with each other but being spreadable apart along their lower and convex peripheral edges when in use.

Each member 18 includes a fabric casing consisting of two spaced walls of porous or mesh fabric, such, for example, as so-called cheese cloth, namely, an inside wall 16 and an outside wall 11, the outside walls 11 of the fabric casings being arranged next to the body of the wearer when in use.

Each member 18 also includes a sheet of soft absorbent crepe or tissue paper 12 and these sheets 12 are arranged next to the outside walls 11 of the corresponding fabric casings. Each member 18 also includes a layer 13 of relatively loose absorbent material, such, for example, as cellulose or cellu-cotton, and each member 18 also includes a sheet 14 of transparent or translucent waxed paper 14 which is impenetrable to or impervious to perspiration. Likewise each member 18 includes a sheet 15 of substantially flesh-colored or pink absorbent tissue or crepe paper and each of these sheets 15 is arranged between the sheet of waxed paper 14 and the inside wall 16 of the corresponding fabric casing.

The new dress or garment shield may be designed for use on various parts of the body but is principally intended for use in the arm pits as shown, and when so used the perspiration of the wearer passes through the porous outside walls 11 of the fabric casings, which are arranged next to the body of the wearer, through the soft crepe or tissue paper layers 12, and is absorbed by the cellulose layers 13, and as soon as the shield has absorbed sufficient perspiration to become moist it conforms to the curvature of the armpit and the porous mesh fabric casings thereof adhere to the body of the wearer, thereby eliminating the necessity for sewing the shield to the dress of the

wearer as has been the customary practice with dress shields heretofore used.

The crepe or tissue paper sheets 12 serve to hold the layers of loose absorbent cellulose 13 in position and prevent the same from working out through the porous outside walls 12 of the fabric casings. At the same time these crepe or tissue paper sheets 12 cooperate with the loose cellulose 13 to increase the absorption capacity of the shield for perspiration.

The perspiration absorbed by the absorbent cellulose layers 13 and the sheets 12 is prevented from coming into contact with the wearer's garment by the impervious and perspiration-resistant wax or paraffin-coated layers 14, while the flesh-colored or pink cellulose sheets 15 serve to impart to the new dress shield a flesh color, thereby rendering the new dress shield less conspicuous in use than those heretofore used; the flesh color of the sheets 15 being visible through the inner walls 16 of the fabric casings when the members 18 are spread apart and the dress shield is in use. At the same time the colored crepe or tissue paper sheets 15 serve, as do the sheets 12, to increase the capacity of the new dress shield to absorb perspiration without adding bulk to the same, which has been an objective to the dress shields heretofore used.

The loose cellulose layers 13 of the shield are treated, prior to use, with a deodorant substance, such, for example, as boric acid, amolin, etc., which counteracts the perspiration absorbed by these layers and renders the shield substantially odorless.

The new shield, being made of very inexpensive materials, is inexpensive to manufacture and sell and can be sold for a small price so that the buyer can afford to wear the same once and then dispose of it.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred form of construction for carrying my invention into effect this is capable of variation and modification, without departing from the spirit of the invention. I, therefore, do not wish to be limited to the precised details of construction set forth, but desire to avail myself of such variations and modifications as come within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:

1. As a new article of manufacture, an underarm dress shield comprising two members each having a free edge and an edge secured to the other of said members; said members being normally collapsed into parallelism with each other but being spreadable apart along their free edges when in use; each of said members including a porous fabric outer casing having arranged therein a layer of absorbent cellulose treated with a deodorant substance and a sheet of material impervious or resistant to perspiration; the said sheet in each of said members being arranged between the said absorbent cellulose layer thereof and the other of said members so that when the dress shield is in use perspiration may readily pass through the porous fabric outer casings into the absorbent cellulose layers so as to be absorbed by the latter and prevented from coming into contact with the garments of the wearer, while at the same time said members will conform to the curvature of the armpit and cling to the body of the wearer as soon as they become moist from perspiration when in use, whereby the said dress shield when in use will support itself in position without external support.

2. As a new article of manufacture, an underarm dress shield consisting of two crescent-shaped members joined together along their upper and concave peripheral edge portions and normally collapsed into parallelism with each other but spreadable apart along their lower and convex peripheral edge portions when in use; each of said members including a porous fabric casing having arranged therein a layer of material absorbent to perspiration and another layer of material impervious or resistant to perspiration; the latter layer in each of said members being arranged between the said absorbent layer thereof and the other of said members so as to prevent the perspiration absorbed by said absorbent layer from penetrating through the said fabric casings when the dress shield is in use; each of said casings having therein a layer of pink or substantially flesh-colored material arranged between the said layer of perspiration-resistant material and the inner wall of the corresponding fabric casing so that when the said members are spread apart along their lower and convex peripheral edge portions when in use a substantially flesh or pink color is imparted to the same and the dress shield thus rendered relatively inconspicuous.

3. As a new article of manufacture, an underarm dress shield consisting of two crescent-shaped members joined together along their upper and concave peripheral edge portions and normally collapsed into parallelism with each other but spreadable apart along their lower and convex peripheral edge portions when in use; each of said members including a porous fabric casing having arranged therein a layer of relatively loose cellulose material absorbent to perspiration and another layer of material impervious to or resistant to perspiration; the latter layer in each of said members being arranged between the said absorbent layer thereof and the other of said members so as to prevent the perspiration absorbed by said absorbent layers from penetrating through the said fabric casings when the dress shield is in use; each of said casings having a sheet of relatively soft cellulose material arranged between said layer of absorbent cellulose and the outer wall of the corresponding fabric casing to prevent the said relatively loose cellulose from working out through the said fabric casings when the dress shield is in use and to increase the capacity of the same to absorb perspiration.

4. As a new article of manufacture, an underarm dress shield consisting of two crescent-shaped members joined together along their upper and concave peripheral edge portions and normally collapsed into parallelism with each other but spreadable apart along their lower and convex peripheral edge portions when in use; each of said members including a porous fabric casing having arranged therein a layer of relatively loose cellulose material absorbent to perspiration and another layer of material impervious to or resistant to perspiration; the latter layer in each of said members being arranged between the said absorbent layer thereof and the other of said members so as to prevent the perspiration absorbed by the said absorbent layers from penetrating through the said fabric casings when the dress shield is in use; each of said casings having therein a layer of pink or substantially flesh-colored material arranged between

the said perspiration-resistant layer and the inner wall of the corresponding fabric casing so that when the said members are spread apart in use a substantially flesh or pink color is imparted to the same and the dress shield is thus rendered relatively inconspicuous; each of said casings having therein a sheet of relatively soft cellulose material arranged between said absorbent layer of cellulose and the outer wall of the corresponding fabric casing to prevent the said relatively loose cellulose from working out through the said fabric casings when the dress shield is in use and to increase the capacity of the same to absorb perspiration.

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