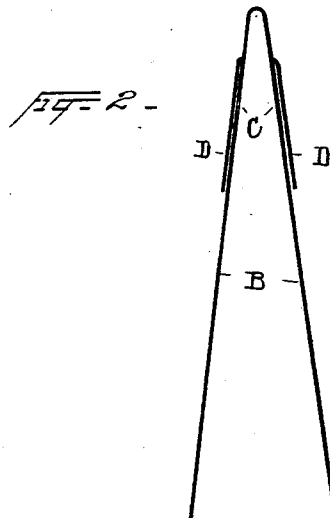
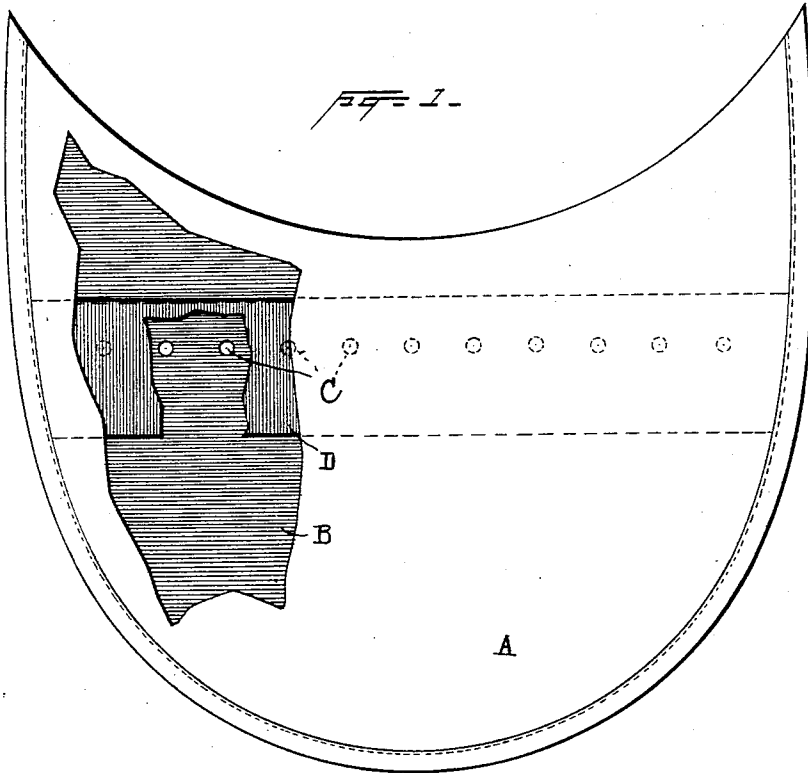


(No Model.)

H. LEMMERMANN.
DRESS SHIELD.

No. 591,981.

Patented Oct. 19, 1897.



Witnesses
Norris A. Clark.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY LEMMERMANN, OF HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY.

DRESS-SHIELD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 591,981, dated October 19, 1897.

Application filed March 18, 1897. Serial No. 628,164. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY LEMMERMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hasbrouck Heights, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Dress-Shields, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is a dress-shield which, because properly ventilated, will be comfortable to the wearer.

Heretofore attempts have been made to produce ventilating dress-shields, sometimes by perforating the rubber or other impervious layer usually employed in such articles, or by perforating an absorbent material inclosing the impervious layer. The first of this class of shields was objectionable because the perspiration, against the effects of which the shields are designed to protect the wearer's garment, would percolate through the ventilating-openings and damage the garment to be protected, thus making the shield of little or no benefit to the wearer. In the second class of shields referred to, the perforation of an absorbent fabric overlying the impervious material was of no effect as a ventilator, because the impervious material, being itself unventilated, induced the same amount of heat as before.

In carrying my invention into effect, I ventilate the impervious material and protect the garment of the wearer from perspiration percolating through by a protecting-flap located so as to loosely cover the ventilating-holes.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front view of a dress-shield embodying my invention, broken away in certain parts the better to exhibit the construction. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the layer of impervious material, showing the perforations and the flap protecting the same.

A represents the usual layer or thickness of fabric with which the impervious layer is connected. Such a fabric layer may be employed on both sides of the impervious layer.

B is the impervious layer, perforated by a

series of small holes C, as shown. These holes are preferably arranged quite close together, and preferably extend across the shield and may be in successive rows. D is a protecting-flap, also of impervious material, arranged as shown, so as to cover the openings C loosely.

The form of the shield is represented in Fig. 1 as the conventional one now usually employed for such articles, and the shield may be made up in any desired way, the essential feature of my invention being the impervious material provided with a number of openings protected by a flap also of impervious material.

By this construction it will be apparent that a certain amount of ventilation will take place through the openings C, and thereby the body of the wearer will be kept cooler than if such perforations did not exist, while at the same time the garment of the wearer designed to be protected from perspiration is so protected, as the perspiration cannot strike directly through the holes, but is, by the flap D, caused to spread out and thus be taken up by the fabric layers of the shield, it being understood of course that by reason of the ventilation less perspiration and heating effect will take place than in other forms of dress-shields.

I claim—

1. A dress-shield, comprising an impervious layer having perforations therein, and a flap also of impervious material loosely covering the said perforations, substantially as set forth.

2. A dress-shield, comprising an impervious layer having perforations therein, and a flap also of impervious material loosely covering the said perforations, and a fabric covering the said impervious materials, substantially as set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed this 15th day of March, 1897.

HENRY LEMMERMANN.

Witnesses:

EUGENE CONRAN,
JNO. R. TAYLOR.