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R. YUTTS

1,836,103

FABRIC DUSTER

Filed Aug. 3, 1931

Fig. 1.

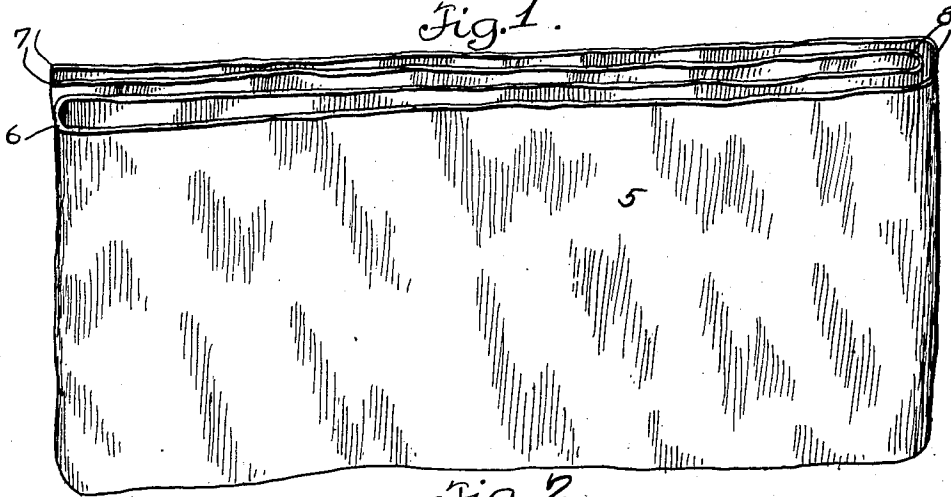


Fig. 2.

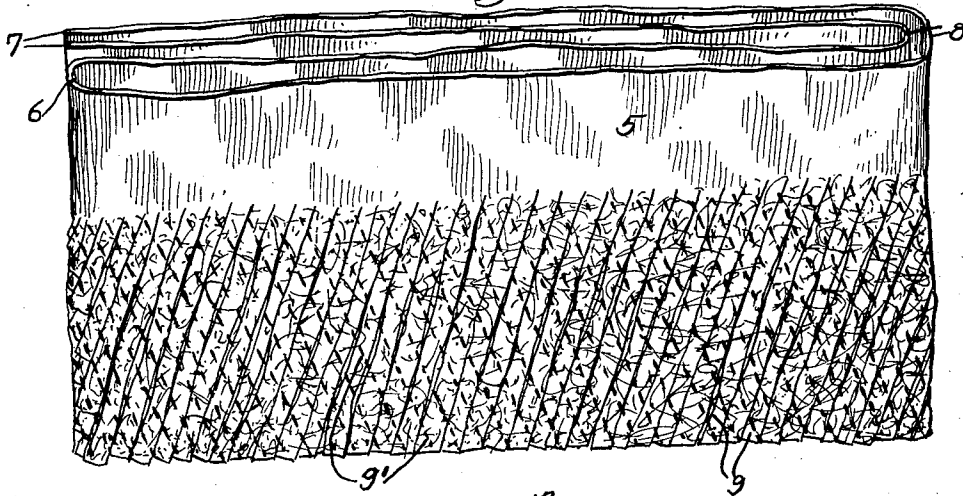


Fig. 3.

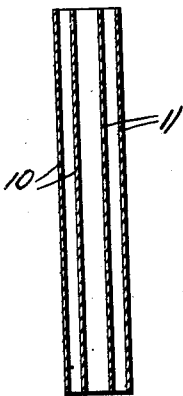
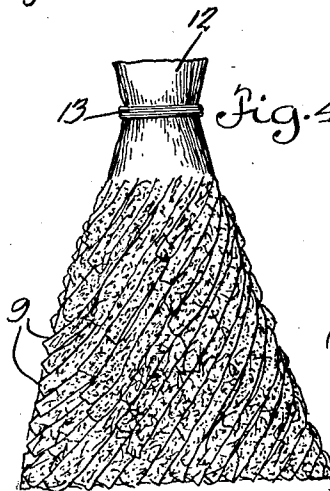


Fig. 4.



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FABRIC DUSTER

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This invention relates to improvements in the manufacture of fabric dusters commonly used in barber shops for brushing off the patrons about the neck and face and dusting powder thereon to prevent the short hairs from sticking to the face and neck.

The primary object of this invention, is to provide a device of the above mentioned character which may be formed of a single piece of fabric or paper which will produce better results than has heretofore been attained.

A still further object of this invention, is to provide a removable fabric or paper duster adapted to be fastened in a suitable holder.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a duster of the foregoing character wherein the wisps of the several plies extend in opposite directions or in crossed relations to increase the brushing efficiency of the duster in all directions of use thereof.

Other objects and advantages of the invention, will become apparent during the course of the following description, forming a part of this specification and in which,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a blank of fabric or paper bent upon itself twice, ready to be slit along one longitudinal edge;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a single piece of fabric or paper bent once upon itself and having one longitudinal edge slit angularly and again folded as in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a vertical cross-sectional view through the fabric showing the different folds; and

Figure 4 is a side elevation of the completed duster, after the fabric has been rolled or otherwise brought together.

In the drawings, wherein for the purpose of illustrating the invention and wherein like reference characters will be employed to designate like parts throughout the same, the reference character 5 will generally be employed to designate a piece of fabric, bent upon itself as at 6 so that the free ends 7 are of the same length. The piece of fabric 5 may then be folded again on itself as illustrated by the reference character 8.

After the fabric 5 has been bent upon itself to provide a desired number of folds, one longitudinal edge is slit as at 9 diagonally across

the fabric at an acute angle to the longitudinal edges of the fabric to provide wisps and the slit portion may extend from one longitudinal edge to approximately one or two inches from the other edge in order to produce a handle portion or stub to be received in a holder particularly adapted for this type of duster. The slitted folds are again folded so that the wisps of one set of plies will extend angularly across the wisps of an adjacent set of plies.

If desired, the paper 5 may only be folded once as at 6 and then one longitudinal edge slitted or cut along the entire length of the folded portion after which it may be folded as at 8 as shown in Figure 2 to produce double plies 10 and 11 as illustrated in Figure 3. In this manner, the slits 9 of the plies 10 will extend angularly in one direction while the slits 9' as shown in dotted lines in Figure 2 will extend angularly in the opposite direction.

It has been found that a better duster is produced by arranging the fabric before slitting as last described but in any event, a duster having the angularly disposed slits along one longitudinal edge produces a duster having a larger flare as illustrated in Figure 4, than those produced by merely slitting the longitudinal edge at right angles to the edge as heretofore been the common practice.

After the longated strip of fabric 5 is slitted and folded, it may be bunched as illustrated in Figure 4 so that the unslit portions 12 may be tied with a piece of wire, string or the like designated by the reference character 13. It will be noted that the slitted portion of the fabric after it has been bunched assumes a conical formation producing at the bottom a larger dusting area than can be accomplished by merely slitting the longitudinal edge at right angles to the edge as has heretofore been the general practice.

In the duster formation illustrated in Figure 4, the wisps produced by the acute angle cuts or slits causes the wisps of adjacent plies to extend in opposite crossed directions when the plies are bunched. This formation assures more efficient hair removal as the ends of the wisps are presented in op-

posite directions and are more effective in hair removal during use when the duster is moved in opposite directions. Also, the particular angular disposition of the wisps permits better carrying qualities as a powder carrier with the consumption of dusting powder reduced.

It is to be understood that the invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as the preferred embodiment of the same and that various sizes in the length of the fabric and changes in the angularity of the slitted portions may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the sub-joined claims.

I claim:—

1. The method of making a duster comprising the taking of an elongated strip of paper, folding the paper upon itself, slitting one longitudinal edge of the folded paper at acute angles to said edge to provide wisps, folding the paper upon itself so that one set of wisps will extend angularly in one direction and the other set of wisps will extend angularly in the opposite direction, bunching the elongated piece of paper and tying the unslit portion to form a handle shank.

2. The method of making a duster comprising the taking of an elongated strip of material, slitting one longitudinal edge of the material at acute angles to said edge to provide wisps, then folding and bunching the material in a manner whereby the wisps of the plies of the material will extend in angular crossed relations and then tying the unslit edges of the bunched material to form a handle shank.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
RALPH YUTTS.

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