

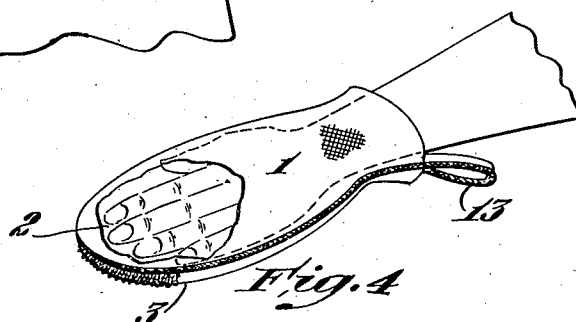
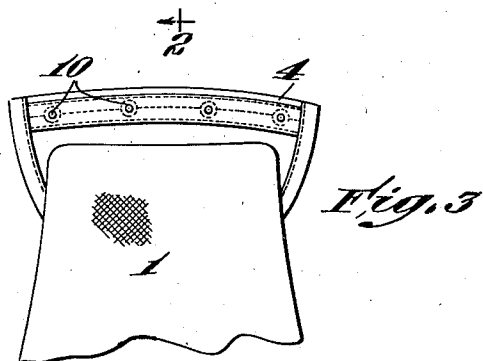
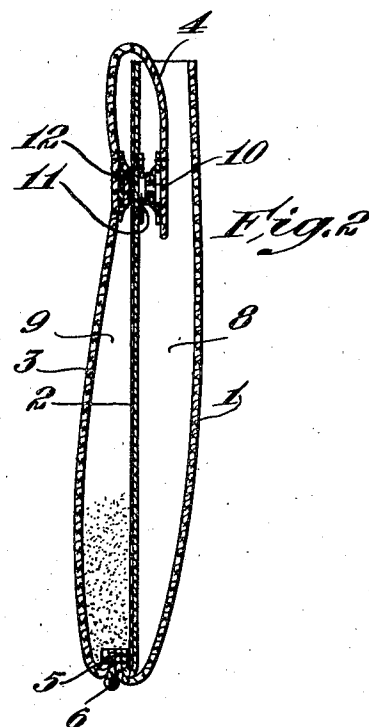
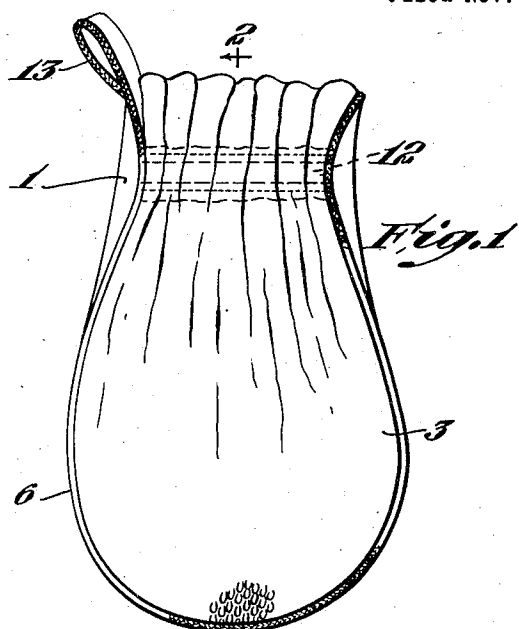
March 4, 1941.

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2,233,686

POWDER PUFF

Filed Nov. 13, 1940



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,233,686

## POWDER PUFF

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Application November 13, 1940, Serial No. 365,503

2 Claims. (Cl. 132—78.5)

This invention relates to powder puffs and more particularly to a mitt for use in dusting a person's entire body with toilet powder after completion of a bath or shower.

5 Prior hereto such dusting with powder has been done by means of a puff consisting of a solid pad of soft material to the rear surface of which has been attached a handle or a strap or ribbon under which the hand of the user may be inserted. Powder is applied to the puff either  
10 by pressing the puff into a box containing powder or by sprinkling powder upon it. The disadvantages of this type of puff are obvious. In view of the awkward and inconvenient positions  
15 which the hand of the user must assume in powdering the entire body, his fingers often slip off the handle or his hand slips out of the ribbon or strap causing the puff to drop to the floor with consequent waste of powder and inconvenience to the user. Moreover, as the quantity of  
20 powder needed is rather large, the user is put to the inconvenience of constantly dipping the puff into the powder-containing box. In addition, the transition of the puff from box to body  
25 not only causes a wasteful spilling of powder, but also creates untidiness in the room.

One object of the present invention is to provide a powder puff of simple, durable, and washable structure into which the hand of the user  
30 may be inserted as into a glove and which will not slip or fall from the hand when once positioned thereon, no matter what awkward or inconvenient position the hand may assume.

Another object of the invention is to provide  
35 a powder puff having a capacity for holding a large supply of powder, means for quickly, neatly, and conveniently replenishing said supply, and being so constructed that the hand of the user never comes in contact with the powder.

40 A further object of the invention is to provide a powder puff from which the powder can escape only through the powder-applying surface and only when the puff is used, thereby insuring the application of powder to the desired areas and  
45 reducing the waste thereof to a minimum.

Other and further objects and advantages of the invention will be pointed out in the following more detailed description and by reference to the accompanying drawing in which

50 Fig. 1 is a bottom plan view of a powder puff embodying this invention;

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section taken along lines 2—2 of Fig. 1;

55 Fig. 3 is a fragmentary top plan view with the powder pocket closing flap in open position; and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view partly broken away with the hand of the user inserted in the hand-receiving pocket.

The powder puff shown in the drawing includes three layers, namely a rear layer 1 constructed 5 of any flexible ornamental fabric, an intermediate layer 2 of similar shape constructed of any powder impervious material and a front layer 3 constructed of any powder pervious material. The layer 3 overlies the rear layer 1 and the in- 10 termediate layer 2 except at one end where it projects outwardly beyond the said two overlying layers 1 and 2, to form a flap 4 having a purpose which will be set forth below.

The three superimposed layers 1, 2 and 3 are 15 united at the edges, except at the end, where an extension of the front layer 3 provides the flap 4, by any suitable means such as stitches.

The preferred manner of making the powder puff comprises assembling the layers with the 20 layer 1 between the other two and inserting a tape 5 having a thickened edge 6 between the peripheral edges of the front layer 3 and the rear layer 1 with the edge 6 facing inwardly. The three layers and the tape are then stitched to- 25 gether at their superimposed edges, as above described, after which the puff is turned inside out to restore the layers to their normal relation as shown in Fig. 2. The thickened edge 6 of tape 5 thus provides an ornamental covering for the 30 seam formed by the stitches.

As so united, the rear layer 1 and the intermediate layer 2 form a pocket 8 having an opening at one end and the front layer 3 and the intermediate layer 2 form a pocket 9 having an 35 opening at the same end. The pocket 8 is adapted to receive the hand while the pocket 9 is adapted to receive the powder. As pointed out above, the layer 2 which separates the pockets is of a powder impervious material while the layer 3 which forms the outer wall of the pocket 9 40 is of powder pervious material.

The flap 4 serves to close the powder receiving pocket 9, being inserted into the mouth of the pocket 8 and removably secured to the in- 45 termediate layer 2 by any suitable means. The securing means here shown comprise a plurality of male snap fastener elements 10 permanently secured to the free edge of the flap 4 by a reinforcing strip stitched thereto and a plurality 50 of coating female snap fastener elements 11 permanently secured by similar means to the rear side of the intermediate layer 2 adjacent to its open end. Obviously when the flap 4 is swung inwardly and downwardly into the mouth of the 55

pocket 8 and is removably secured to the layer 2 by the snap fastener elements 10 and 11 the open end of powder pocket 9 is completely closed.

An elastic tape 12 is permanently secured at its ends to the opposite edges of the rear side of front layer 3 and is disposed substantially at the area where the flap 4 and layer 2 are joined. Said elastic tape 12 constricts the width of front layer 3 thereby not only helping to hold the mitt upon the user's hand, but also aiding the powder pocket closing flap 4 to tightly close the open end of powder pocket 9. An extension 13 of the tape 5 projects outwardly from the open end of the mitt to form a loop for convenience in hanging up the powder puff when not in use.

In use, the pocket 9 is filled with any suitable powder through its mouth and closed by securing the flap 4 to the intermediate layer 2 with the snap fastener elements 10 and 11. The hand is then inserted into the hand-receiving pocket 8 as shown in Fig. 4 and the powder puff is ready for use.

While one embodiment of the invention has herein been described and illustrated by way of example, it is to be understood that the invention is not necessarily limited to this precise construction but is to be regarded as broadly inclusive of any and all modifications such as fall within the terms of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A refillable powder-applying mitt comprising three superimposed layers of flexible fabric each layer being of larger size than the area of a human hand, the front layer being made of powder-pervious material and the adjacent intermediate layer being made of powder-impervious material, a line of stitching securing said three superimposed layers together around three sides to form a powder-receiving pocket having one open end between said front layer and said inter-

mediate layer, and a hand-receiving pocket having one open end between said intermediate layer and the rear layer, and means for releasably closing the open end of said powder-receiving pocket, whereby a flexible powder mitt is provided having a flexible powder-pervious surface of the size of a human hand.

2. A refillable powder-applying mitt having a rear ply and an impervious lining ply, said plies being of substantially like shape and dimensions and defining between them a hand-receiving pocket, each such ply having lateral edges spaced apart a distance somewhat greater than the width of the hand upon which the mitt is to be worn and a curved forward edge merging smoothly with said lateral edges and a rear edge which intersects said lateral edges, an applicator ply of powder-pervious fabric and of substantially the same shape and dimensions as the other plies except that it is longer whereby, when said three plies are arranged with their curved front edges and their lateral edges in registry, respectively, the rear end portion of the powder-pervious ply extends rearwardly beyond the rear edges of the other plies to provide a closure flap for the powder-receiving pocket which intervenes between the applicator and lining plies, means uniting the several registered plies along their lateral and curved forward edges thereby to provide a powder-tight joint between them, resilient means tending to constrict the width of the mitt at a point adjacent to but forward of the rear edges of the two first-named plies, and fastener means operative, when the closure flap has been turned forwardly and inwardly so as to embrace the rear edge of the impervious lining ply, releasably to unit the free edge portion of the closure flap to the rear portion of the impervious lining ply.

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