

(No Model.)

C. LEWENBERG.
ARMPIT DRESS SHIELD.

No. 367,646.

Patented Aug. 2, 1887.

Fig. 1.

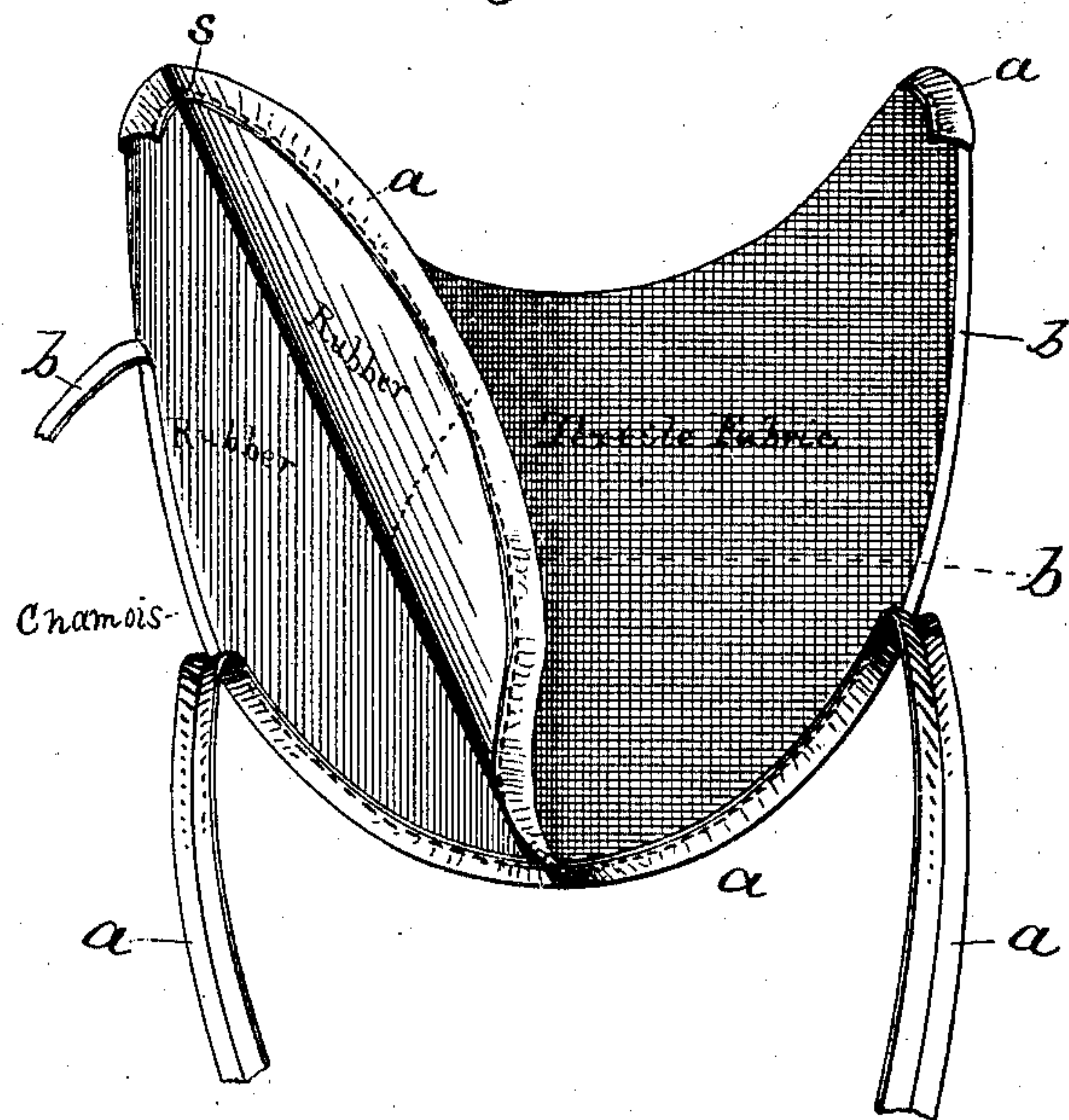
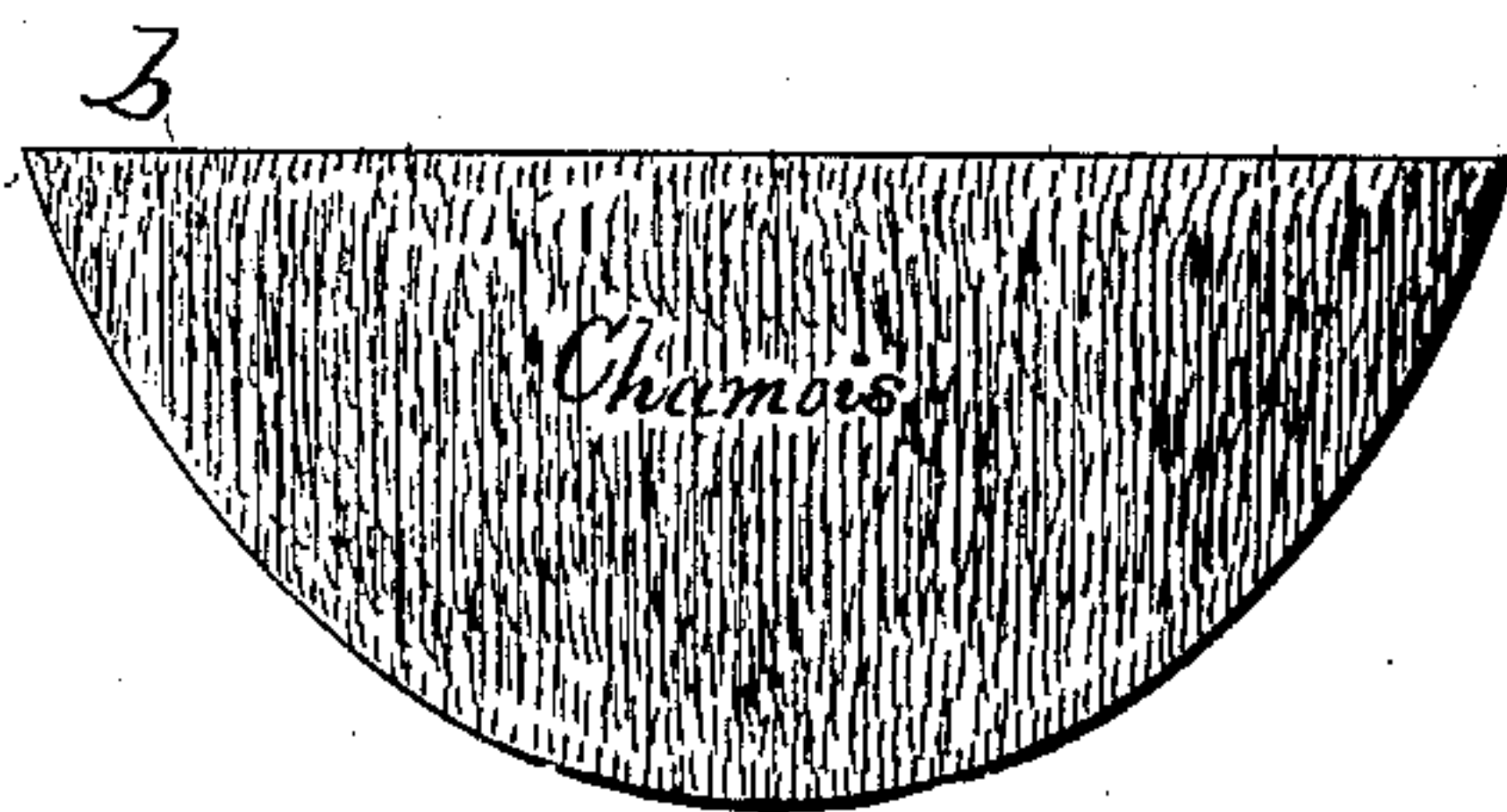


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

Thos. Houghton.
Jaml. H. Jacobson

Inventor.

C. Lewenberg
By her Attorneys.
Abraham and Mayer

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARA LEWENBERG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
FREDERICK RAWITSER, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ARMPIT DRESS-SHIELD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 367,646, dated August 2, 1887.

Application filed February 11, 1887. Serial No. 227,336. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARA LEWENBERG, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of
5 York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Dress Arm-Shields, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to dress arm-shields, and has for its object the provision of means
10 whereby such articles shall be permanently deodorized and perfumed, all as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1
15 represents an arm-shield illustrating my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the preferred form of material employed to carry the deodorizing and perfuming substances.

Dress arm-shields as commonly made have
20 an interlining of rubber usually covering the surface of one side of the material of which the article is composed, although sometimes a sheet of rubber of larger or smaller dimensions is interposed between layers of textile
25 material. Various other substances, such as gutta-percha and oiled silk, have been attempted to be used to secure imperviousness; but it has been demonstrated that the rubber of commerce is the best, if not the only, material adapted for the purpose possessing the
30 necessary quality of imperviousness, especially when subjected to the influence of perspiration. The objection to employment of this material is its peculiar odor, much of which is developed and in some instances increased by heat
35 of the body.

To counteract this objection and to overcome the effect of all unpleasant bodily emanations, and at the same time to impart to the
40 shield a pleasant odor, has been the object of my invention.

In pursuance of my purpose, I prepare chamois-skin in a manner presently set forth, and after cutting said treated skin into pieces
45 of suitable shape, permanently attach portions thereof to the dress-shield. The attached piece of skin is preferably of the form shown in Fig. 2, and is readily inserted in place while the shield is in process of manufacture by the line
50 of stitching *s* employed to fasten the binding *a*; but it is entirely within the scope of my inven-

tion to cut the chamois-skin *b* into strips and to insert a given length thereof within the fold of the binding, as plainly illustrated in Fig. 1, but whatever may be the form employed, said
55 chamois is covered either by the textile material that composes the binding *a*, or by the respective laminae of the body of the shield proper between which it is interposed.

It is essential in carrying out my invention, 60 whatever may be the shape or size of the chamois and wherever it may be located, that it shall be first permanently impregnated with liquid deodorizing and perfuming material. I have discovered, after numerous experiments, 65 that chamois is the best material to receive and permanently retain suitable gums employed for the purpose of deodorization; and, furthermore, that after said chamois has been saturated with the deodorizing chemicals and thoroughly dried, it is then in a fit condition
70 for reception and retention of suitable perfuming compounds. I will observe that the deodorizing gums as well as the perfuming compounds are each fixed in a liquid state upon
75 and within the body of the chamois by successive steps of a peculiar process that need not be now described, as said process is not herein claimed. I have found that chamois can be best prepared for the purpose intended
80 by being saturated with rose-water and benzoin, and after being dried then supplied with any odorous essential oil.

I am aware that experiments have been made to supply disinfecting and odorous qualities to
85 dress-shields by placing powders within bags and pockets formed on such articles; but there are many objections to such construction and treatment. Such pockets and bags add unwieldly bulk to the article, which should be
90 smooth and of light weight. Besides, when said pockets are supplied with powder or any compound, whether loose or inclosed in bags, it has a tendency to pack into a solid mass by reason of the humidity it receives and other
95 causes. Again, when the shield is on the person it is located in a position where there is constant moving and changeable pressure, the effect of which is to knead such powder into lumpy masses, the injurious and annoying consequences of which will be apparent. No such
100 objection exists to a shield embodying my in-

vention. Chamois is soft and pliable, and presents an even uniform plane surface, acting as a cushion that will not chafe the flesh. A shield, with pockets arranged either transversely or otherwise and packed with powder or any other substance, will present a ribbed or corrugated surface, which, by pressure on the arteries and lymphatic glands, will produce maladies to which the armpit is peculiarly liable.

I will state that a long experience in the art of manufacturing cosmetics and perfuming and deodorizing compounds especially adaptable for application to the human person has demonstrated that such articles undergo material change when brought into contact with emanations from the pores of the skin, and that no powder can be retained in innoxious conditions subjected to such influence. Therefore powder distributed within pockets of a dress-shield, in addition to what has been hereinbefore set forth, will undergo chemical changes that will alter and destroy its prophylactic virtues. By saturating the chamois through and through it becomes integrally permeated without affecting its pliability or softness.

I do not herein claim, broadly, the attachment of a strip of medicated and perfumed material to a dress-shield having a lining of rubber tissue.

What I claim is—

1. A dress arm-shield the body of which has one of its surfaces composed of rubber fabric supplied with a permanently-attached piece or pieces of chamois that has been steeped in a solution of liquid deodorizing and perfuming substances, as and for the purpose set forth, substantially as described.

2. A dress arm-shield having one of its surfaces composed of rubber fabric and supplied with a permanently-attached piece or pieces of chamois previously steeped in a solution of rose-water and benzoin, said chamois being further saturated with an odorous essential oil, as and for the purpose intended, substantially as described.

CLARA LEWENBERG.

Witnesses:

SAML. H. JACOBSON,
FRED. RAWITSER.