

No. 772,273.

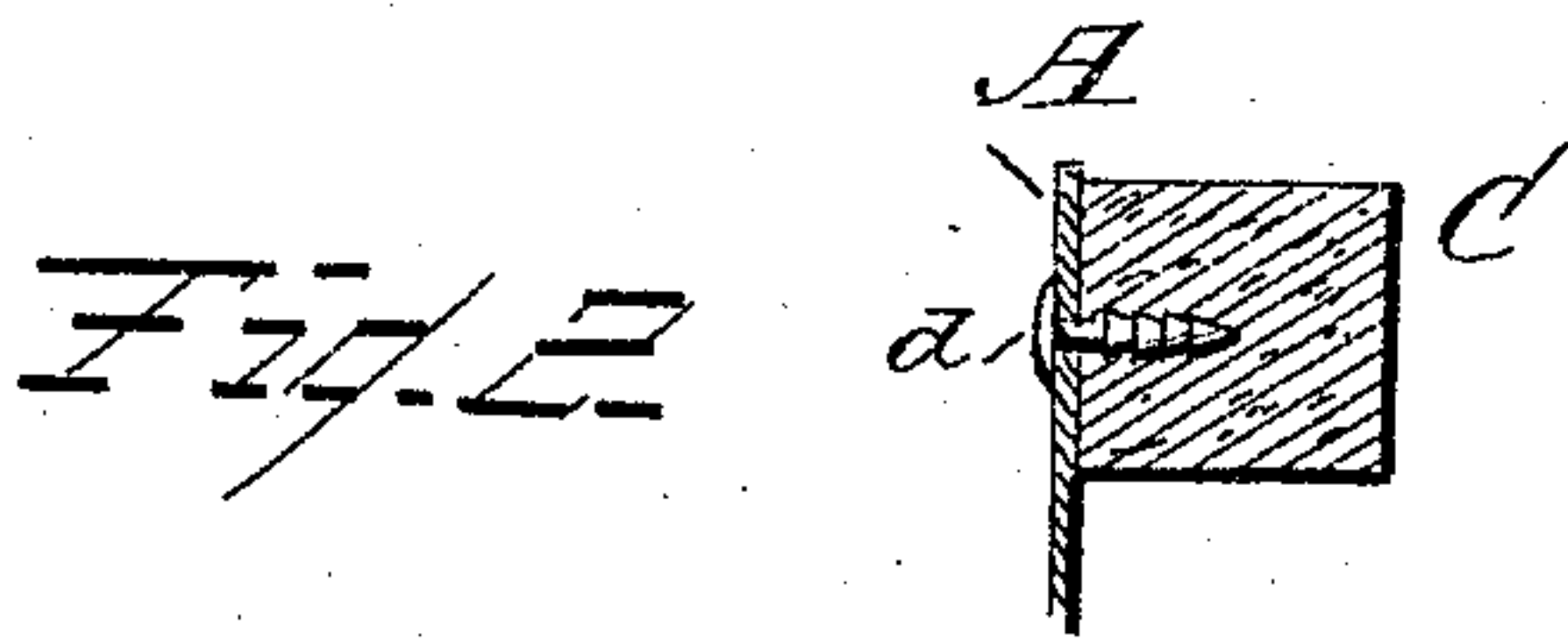
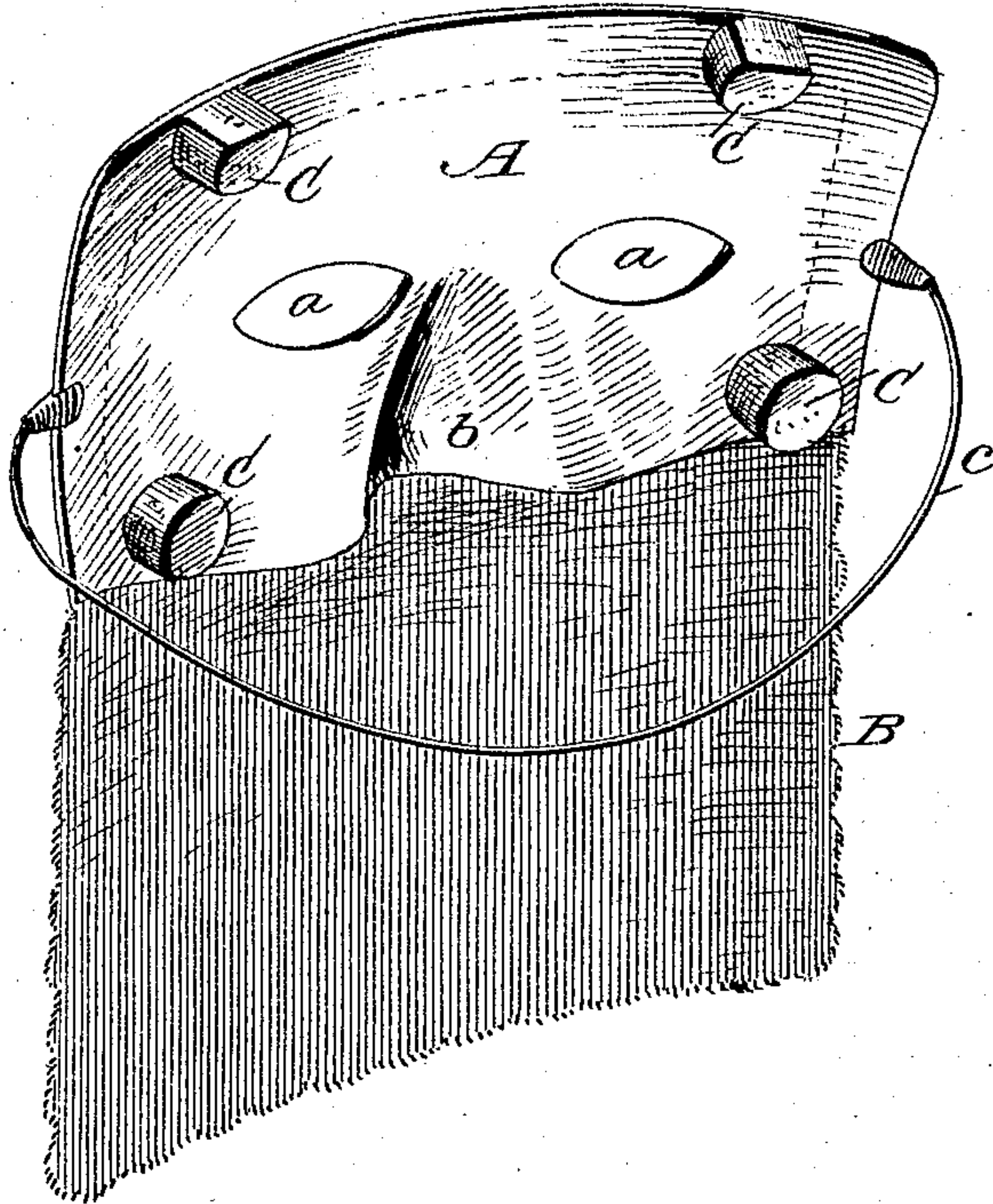
PATENTED OCT. 11, 1904.

A. BRAVERMAN.  
MASK.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 17, 1904.

NO MODEL.

*Fig. 1*



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MASK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 772,273, dated October 11, 1904.

Application filed May 17, 1904. Serial No. 208,441. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED BRAVERMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fresno, in the county of Fresno and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Masks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The present invention has relation to that class of masks formed of suitable material and designed to cover the features of the face in order to conceal the identity of the wearer. In this class of masks heretofore in use the inner surface thereof came in close contact with the surface of the face, and consequently there was no means of ventilation, which is essential to the comfort and hygiene of the wearer, without perforating the mask or providing it with openings to allow the air to pass.

It is the object of the invention to provide means whereby the mask will set off a sufficient distance from the face of the wearer to form an air-space between the mask and the face to allow the air to freely circulate and also to enable the wearer to breathe freely and to enable eyeglasses or spectacles to be worn should it be found necessary; and the invention consists in a mask constructed substantially as shown in the drawings and hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a perspective view looking upon the inner side of the mask. Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view, on an enlarged scale, showing one of the supports.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a mask of any suitable material and in the present instance is slightly curved to conform substantially to the contour of the face and has eye-openings *a* and a depression *b* to fit over the nose of the wearer and may have an elastic or other cord *c* to pass around the head to hold the mask in place. Any suitable means may be provided in place of the cord to hold the mask in place, and the mask may be of any suitable shape and form and constructed of any suitable material found

best adapted to the purpose, and, if preferred, a curtain B may depend therefrom.

Upon the inner side of the mask are a suitable number of supports C, which may be of cork, felt, or of any other material found best adapted to the purpose, and, if preferred, the supports may be formed separately and afterward secured to the mask in any desirable manner, said supports being of such thickness or length as to hold the mask a sufficient distance from the face of the wearer, thus providing an air-space between the entire surface of the mask except that occupied by the supports and face of the wearer. One of many means that may be employed in securing the supports in place when the same are formed separate resides in the screws *d* or other like fastenings, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, or the supports may be sewed to the mask, as found preferable. The ventilating-space formed by the supports keeps the mask from contact with the face and enables a free circulation of air, which will give comfort to the wearer as well as enabling the wearer to breath freely the pure air necessary to enhance his pleasure and secure hygienic conditions while wearing a mask of this character. As no part of the mask touches the face, it will not only enable a circulation of air between the mask and face and permit the wearer to breathe freely, but will prevent the paste and other deleterious substances from closing the pores of the skin, and will permit the wearer to breathe pure air instead of the poisoned exhaled air, and further, the mask can be worn without discomfort while the user is wearing spectacles or eyeglasses. A further advantage in supporting the mask away from the face is the fact that the eye-openings *a* do not come in contact with and engage the eyelashes, thereby avoiding discomfort from obstructed winking.

A face-mask is thus provided with a complete ventilation without the aid of perforations and at the same time removing the many discomforts of the masks in ordinary use.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A mask of suitable material adapted to conceal the identity of the wearer, said mask

having projections upon the inner side thereof to hold the mask away from the face of the wearer and thereby providing a space for the circulation of air, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A mask adapted to conceal the identity of the wearer, said mask cut, molded or pressed from a suitable material and having openings for the eyes and projections upon the inner side thereof for holding the mask from contact with the face of the wearer to insure a free circulation of air, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. A mask of suitable material adapted to

conceal the identity of the wearer, said mask having eye-openings and a depression for the nose and means for securing the mask in place, and a plurality of supports or projections to hold the mask from contact with the face whereby a space is provided for the circulation of air, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED BRAVERMAN.

Witnesses:

G. J. NEES,

W. A. WHITE.