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Fig. 1.

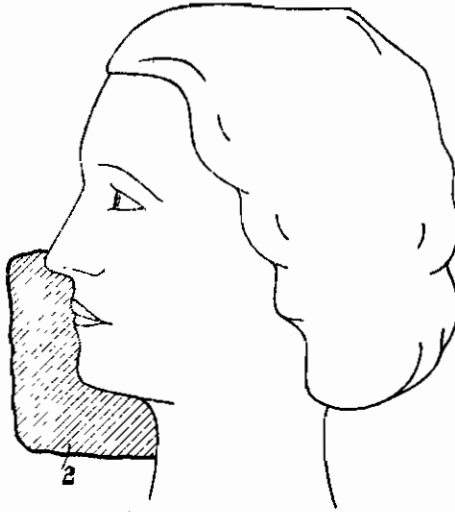


Fig. 2.

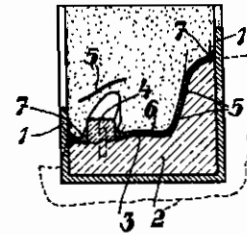
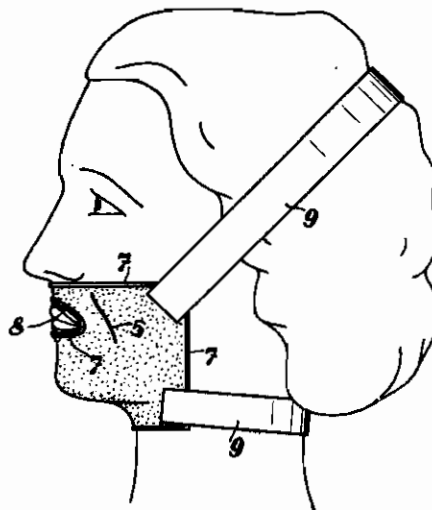


Fig. 3.



Inventor:
Herbert Gottlieb
By
Young, Emery & Thompson
Attorneys

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

APPLIANCES FOR MECHANICAL COSMETIC TREATMENT

Herbert Gottlieb, Brno, Czechoslovakia; vested
in the Alien Property Custodian

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This application is a division of applicant's co-pending application Serial No. 209,612, filed May 23, 1938.

For the mechanical removal of wrinkles and other defects of the skin, particularly on the face, elastically yieldable sheets, generally of rubber, are used, and such sheets are applied on the surface of the desired part of the human body and tensioned thereupon by means of strips or the like attached to the sheets. Hitherto such sheets are cut from plane films so that after tensioning they cannot produce a uniform action in all points of the uneven surface of the part of the human body, particularly of the face, the surface of which is very irregular. This disadvantage becomes particularly apparent in commercial use of the same cosmetic appliance, or of the sheet thereof, for different persons whose body organs differ considerably in the amount and distribution of the subcutaneous fat, cellular tissue and the like.

In order to secure a strictly uniform action of a cosmetic appliance of the above kind on the surface of a certain part of the human body, particularly of the face, of different persons throughout the elastically yieldable sheet to be tensioned, the same has in accordance with the present invention already in untensioned condition as exactly as possible the spatial shape of the respective part of the human body so that it fits perfectly in all its points without preliminary tensioning of certain parts thereof and thus the intentionally produced tension is transmitted uniformly on the entire surface of the skin covered by such sheet.

In order to obtain such a sheet which in untensioned condition already has the spatial shape of a part of the human body, for instance of the face, a mould of the face is produced in a manner known per se in gypsum or another hardening material, and a thin layer of a plastic and hardening material which after setting is elastically yieldable, such as latex, rubber solution or the like, is applied thereafter on the surface of the negative mould of the face thus obtained. To facilitate the removal of the hardened spatially moulded sheet from the mould the surface of the latter preferably is impregnated, before application of the sheet material, with an agent which is inert to such material and prevents the same from adhering to the mould. Similarly it is possible prior to the application of the sheet material, for instance prior to the spraying of latex, or during such operation, to apply agents known per se which influence the hardening as well as

the characteristics of the sheet material, and in addition also agents which make the material resistant to the action of chemical preparations, such as face creams and the like rubbed in into the skin. In order to provide for respiratory or other required openings in the sheet, when so desired, the surface of the mould may have formed at suitable points projections of convenient height, made additionally for instance from the mould material, and projecting above the layer of the sheet material being applied. To reinforce the edges of the openings so reserved against tearing during the tensioning of the sheet a larger amount of the sheet material preferably is applied around the base contour of the projections and after hardening of the sheet such an additional amount of material forms marginal beads integral therewith. A particular advantage of the invention consists in that the tensioning effect of the sheet may be restricted to a direction at right angles to that of the wrinkles to be removed, and for this purpose, before application of the sheet material, during such application, or after the same, flexible but inextensible stiffening elements, preferably of fibrous nature, for instance in the form of silk or other textile threads, extending substantially in the same direction as the wrinkles to be removed, are placed on the surface of the mould, or are incorporated in the material being applied, or are placed on the exposed internal surface of this material while the latter is still in a soft condition.

The drawings show by way of example and schematically an embodiment of the cosmetic appliance in accordance with this invention and of the method of making the same, in which, Figure 1 is a sectional view of the mold with a human head in diagrammatic outline, Fig. 2 is a sectional view illustrating the molding operation, and Fig. 3 is a side view of the appliance applied to a human head.

The negative mold 2 of the anatomic configuration which is to be treated is first prepared in known manner from gypsum or plaster Paris. After this negative mold 2 has hardened it is placed in a container having projecting edges 1 and likewise the negative projections 4 are placed in such locations corresponding to the anatomic formations such as the nose, mouth, eyes, etc. and in the form of the invention illustrated the projection 4 is adapted to form the mouth opening 8. In order to readily remove the appliance or mask from the mold the surface thereof is treated with an impregnated material such as for instance vaseline 3 which is coated thereon by

brushing or the like. The non-stretchable threads such as silk thread 5 are placed in the folds or lines which are in the mold. A rubber or latex material is now sprayed on the mold until the entire surface has been covered with a layer 6 but any edges such as around the periphery or around the projection 4 a greater amount of the material is sprayed in order to form a line, edge or bead such as indicated by reference character 7.

The rubber or latex which is sprayed to form the mask or appliance can be provided with a suitable vulcanizing agent or material, a vulcanizing accelerator, a dye stuff and an agent which will preserve the rubber or latex against any chemical reaction which may result from the contact thereof with any fats or other materials contained in face creams and the like.

It is also possible to place the silk threads 5 in the mold after the spraying has started or such threads can be provided after the spraying has been completed and if desired the threads can be pressed into the layer. After the layer 6 is dry it is taken out of the form of the mold and is provided with securing or fastening bands 8. These bands are for the purpose of holding and maintaining the mask or appliance on the part or section to be treated whereby the silk threads 5 will prevent the mask or appliance from stretching lengthwise so that the material of the mask is tensioned only in the desired directions which are preferably at right angles to the wrinkles to be treated, that is the silk threads. This will hasten the flattening out of any folds or wrinkles in the skin.

HERBERT GOTTLIEB.