June 19, 1934. E. KNAUTH 1,963,237

BEAUTY APPLIANCE

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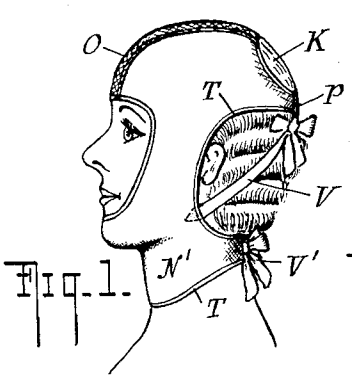


Fig. 1.

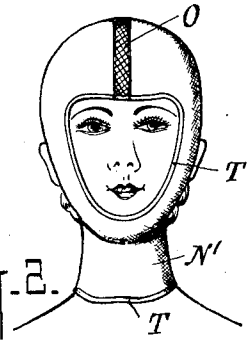


Fig. 2.

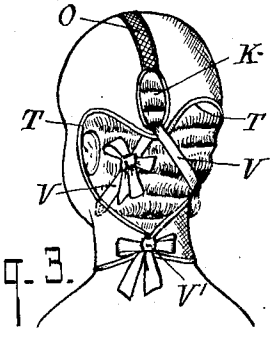


Fig. 3.

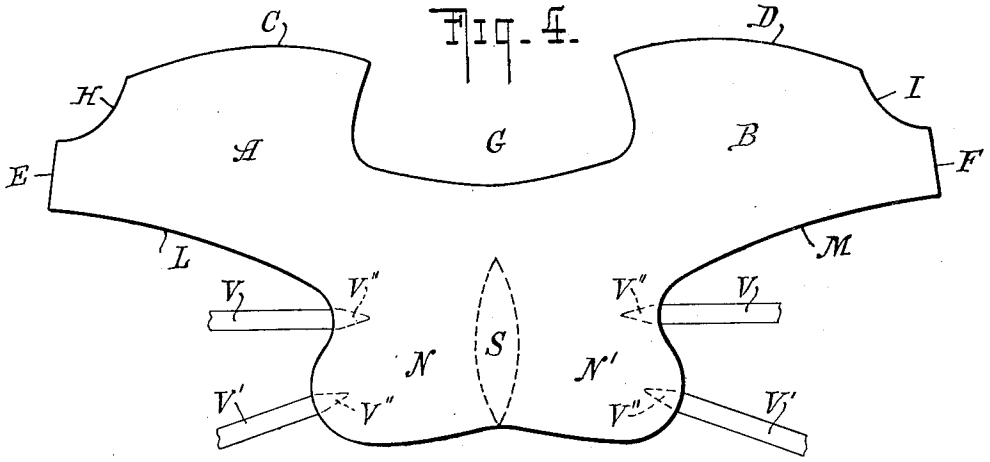


Fig. 4.

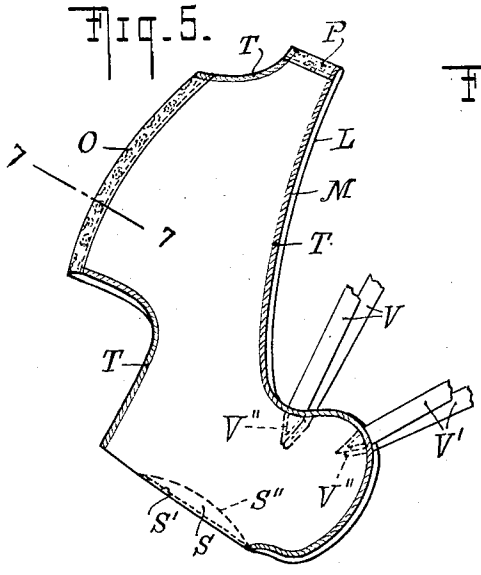


Fig. 5.

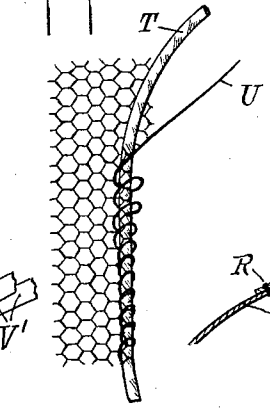


Fig. 6.

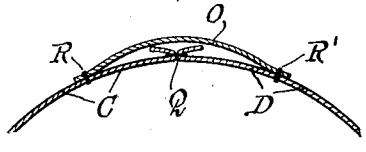


Fig. 7.

WITNESS

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Fig. 8.

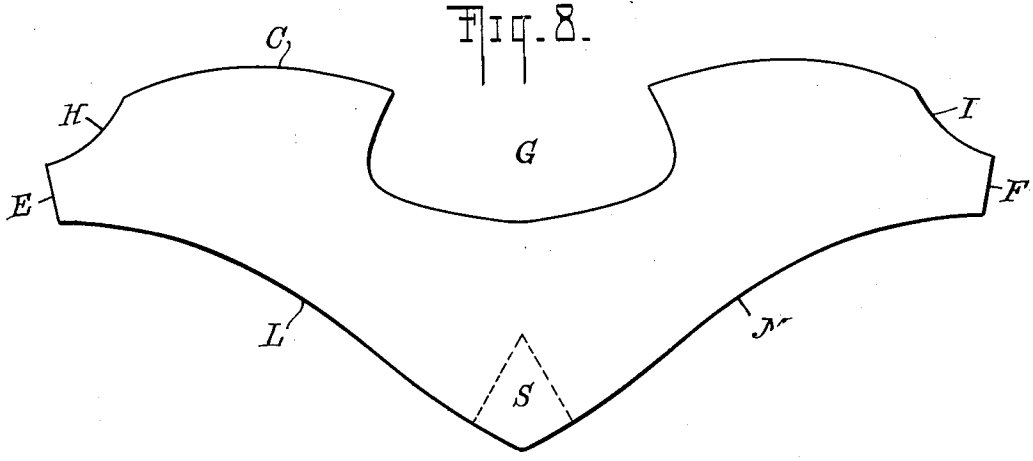


Fig. 9.

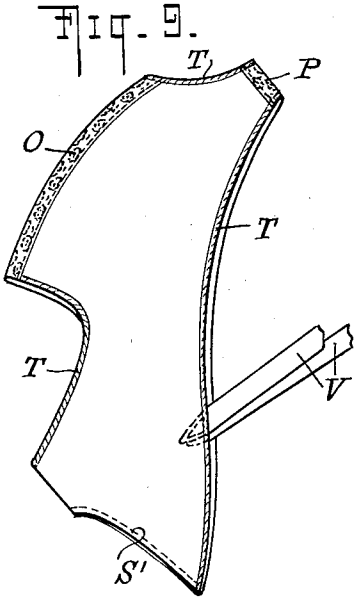
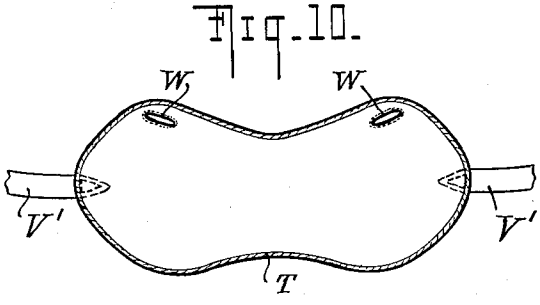


Fig. 10.



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REISSUED

BEAUTY APPLIANCE

Elsa Knauth, New York, N. Y.

Application October 7, 1932, Serial No. 636,696

5 Claims. (Cl. 128—164)

The invention relates to a beauty appliance adapted to be associated with the head and parts of the face of the wearer to preserve or to restore to their proper positions the muscles and tissues of the face.

The device consists of a mask-like net fabric of such delicacy of weave and texture that when adjusted properly and with the necessary attention to the proper position of the muscles and tissues, the individual threads constituting the net will nevertheless fail to sink into the skin. The device is of such a character that at those portions thereof where it is in contact with the face it not merely covers the skin but molds the muscles and tissues with relation to the fundamentals of a youthful contour. The device is different in structure and function from such objects as chin straps which merely by compression bear against a certain part of the face without simultaneously establishing a harmonious relation with the other parts of the facial structure. The new device may be compared in its performance with the work of a sculptor engaged in portraying a face as it was at a more youthful period than at the time when the sculptor has the model in sight.

The device of which the invention consists is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which Fig. 1 is a side view of one form of the appliance in use; Fig. 2 is a front view thereof; and Fig. 3 a rear view; Fig. 4 is a pattern of the net fabric before it is completed into the finished article; Fig. 5 is a side view of the completed finished article disassociated from the wearer; Fig. 6 shows the manner in which certain parts of the structure are united; and Fig. 7 is a sectional view on line 7—7 of Fig. 5. Fig. 8 illustrates a pattern of the net fabric for the facial section of the appliance when the facial section is made up as an article separate from the neck section; Fig. 9 is a side view of the completed facial section made after the pattern of Fig. 8, disassociated from the wearer; Fig. 10 is a plan view of a modified neck section when such neck section is not made integral with the facial section.

In the drawings Fig. 4 represents a piece of net such as Washblonde or Bretonne net, which are now made on a lever go-through machine, the yarn being a two-ply yarn in the warp and a single yarn in the filling. The preferred netting of the said type is a so-called forty-four hole netting, i. e. netting which has forty-four holes to the square inch counted in the diagonal. Cheaper and finer nets may also be used, the finer nets counting more holes to the square inch, while the cheaper nets count fewer holes to the square inch, the cheaper nets being of a somewhat heavier yarn, while the finer nets are made of a finer yarn, the construction, however, with respect to two-ply in the warp and one ply in the filling remaining the same. Fig. 4 shows a piece of netting of this character cut to the depicted shape. The two halves of this piece of net marked A and B respectively are similar. At the upper central portion of the net it is recessed at G to provide in the completed structure an opening just large enough to leave free the central part of the face between the eye brows and the lower lip. At the edges of Fig. 4 marked H and I, the fabric is cut away to provide in the completed article an opening K (see Fig. 3). The edges L and M of Fig. 4 are configured in such a way that in the completed article they will form substantially straight lines dipping somewhat as shown at M' in Fig. 5 at the strapped portion of the head piece. The extensions N, N' represent the sections which in the finished article lie against the front part of the neck of the wearer.

After the net has been cut to the configuration shown in Fig. 4, its edges C and D are united by sewing and the edges E and F are similarly united. Preferably, both for strength and appearance, these two united sections of the net are covered and reinforced by lace as indicated at O and P in Fig. 5. The manner in which it is done is illustrated in Fig. 7, in which Q is the sewing thread which unites adjacent edges C and D of the net, the free edge portions of the net being then bent back against the body of the net and the lace O placed thereover and sewed down at R and R'. The same type of assembly is used at P.

After assembling the piece of net of Fig. 3 in the manner thus far described, I sew to the edges of G by means of the thread U, in the manner shown in Fig. 6, a cord T formed into a circle with its ends permanently united. This cord is a soft, mercerized, two-ply cotton thread, while the sewing thread used is preferably a thread such as a 3-cord 000 Mercerized Cotton Twist de Luxe of the American Thread Co. The cord T supplies rigidity to the edges of the facial opening. In a similar manner, but without first necessarily forming the cord into a permanent ring, I also complete the edges of the opening K along the edges H and I in Fig. 4 and the entire lower edges of the device along the edges L and M of Fig. 4 and along the outside edges of the sections N, N'. After this has been done, I turn in the fabric

situated at S in Fig. 4 and run a seam along the line S', Fig. 5, and turn the infolded part S to one side. The infold S may be fastened to the edge of the net by a stitch as at S''. The four ribbons V, V and V', V' are then attached at the two inner sides of the structure at the points indicated at V'' in Fig. 4 and as shown in Fig. 5, the ends of the ribbons V' and V' extend sufficiently into the net portion of the material to prevent the corded edge T from digging into the skin so as to mark it.

The device as it is generally described is in the form of a cap or mask which can be readily placed over the head with the chin part below the chin and the neck part N, N' against the neck. One of the ribbons V is then drawn through the opening K at the rear portion of the head and tied to the other ribbon with the requisite tension under control of the wearer to place the muscles and tissues of the face and chin under gentle strain. It will be noted that when the appliance is in position as in Fig. 2, the lateral edges of the facial opening are substantially straight, the entire opening being accordingly of a triangular shape. This feature is of importance in that it not only enables the mask to cover a larger part of the face than if the opening were oval, but also because the resultant tension is of the character required for effective functioning of the device.

The ribbons V' are similarly placed under tension and positioned by being tied together, preferably at the back of the neck. The netting, in the facial, chin, and neck sections, whether the same are made all of one piece or in separate pieces, is preferably always on the bias. When the neck piece is made separately, it is cut straight, but the effect of infolding the part S causes a partially diagonal condition to come into existence. The infolded portions S at the chin and neck sections of the device also serve as adjacent means to enable the device to be initially adapted to faces of different sizes by letting out the seams S' and then infolding more or less of the part S and then sewing the seams S' to the thus ascertained position.

The effect of the use of the appliance is cumulative. Its primary purpose is to position the muscles and tissues of the affected parts with respect to an approximation of a more youthful contour. In time, as the muscles and tissues affected become inured to such positions, they will gradually remain in those positions, even when the appliance is not worn. The manner in which the appliance is made and the materials used in its construction are such as not to compel or enforce any substantial distortion of muscles or tissue but merely to position them properly with relation to their previous positions at an earlier period in life, strengthening and supporting them in the maintenance of such more youthful positions. The structure is so light and fine that it does not leave marks after being worn.

In some cases it may be preferred to make the appliance in two pieces. In that case the face portion will be made by the use of a pattern such as shown in Fig. 8, while the neck section is made according to the pattern illustrated in Fig. 10. The two sections shown respectively in Fig. 8 and Fig. 10 can, of course, be sewed together, but in Fig. 10 it is preferred to provide the netting with the apertures W through which, after the face section has been applied, the ribbons V may be threaded before those ribbons are tied together through the opening K at the back of the head. By separating the two sections of the appliance in the manner indicated in Figs. 8 and 10, the wearer can at her option dispense periodically with one or the other of the two parts or constantly use them together whenever the mask is worn.

It is apparent that the details of the structure described may be varied in many particulars without departing from the nature or principles of the invention and it is my intention not to limit the invention to the particular details set forth but rather primarily by reference to said details to set forth one specific method of obtaining the desired end so that, said end, being once realized may be accomplished by equivalent means within the skill of manufacturers of articles made of the type of materials which are necessary for the accomplishment of the objects of the present invention.

I claim:

1. A device of the character described composed of fine netting and made of a blank comprising two lateral facial and head sections spaced by a central cut-out, two adjoining lateral neck sections, and two extensions projecting from the facial and head sections, all arranged symmetrically with respect to a central line, said facial and head sections being permanently united along the top of the device to form a delimited facial opening, said extensions being joined together at their ends to form an open loop adapted to be seated at the back of the head and extending between the joined-together ends of the extensions and the rear end of the united head sections, and ribbons attached to the netting extending from the facial sections and adapted to be threaded through the loop at the rear of the head and tied together to cause close fitting of the netting against the face and the under-chin under slight pressure.

2. A device such as is set forth in claim 1, in which the delimited facial opening is edged along its entire periphery by a cord formed into a closed loop with its ends permanently united to prevent separation to maintain the contour of said opening under the strains imposed thereon when under tension of the ribbons against the joined-together ends of the extensions on the loop.

3. A device such as is described in claim 1 in which all of the edges of the device are finished by cord, the cord for the delimited facial opening being formed into a closed loop with its ends permanently united to prevent separation to maintain the contour of said opening under the strains imposed thereon when under tension of the ribbons against the joined-together ends of the extensions on the loop, the remaining cord edges serving to maintain the structural integrity of the device against destructive and deformative influences set up in the use of the device.

4. A device such as is claimed in claim 1, in which the facial and neck sections include an under-chin section, said under-chin section being partly folded together and the fold united and preserved in the device by a line of stitching, said line of stitching being adapted to be seated against the under-chin and upper neck region of the wearer.

5. A device of the character described composed of fine netting and made of a blank comprising two lateral facial and head sections spaced by a central cut-out, two adjoining lateral neck sections, and two extensions projecting from the facial and head sections, all arranged symmetrically with respect to a central line, said facial and head sections being permanently united along the top of the device to form a delimited facial

opening, said extensions being joined together at their ends to form an open loop adapted to be seated at the back of the head and extending between the joined-together ends of the extensions and the rear end of the united head sections, and ribbons attached to the netting extending from the facial sections and from the neck sections, respectively, the first set of ribbons being adapted to be threaded through the loop at the rear of the head and tied together, and the second set of ribbons being adapted to be tied together at the back of the neck.

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