Dec. 5, 1933. G. L. AGER 1,938,554

FACE LIFTING AND TREATING METHOD AND DEVICE

Filed Aug. 19, 1932 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

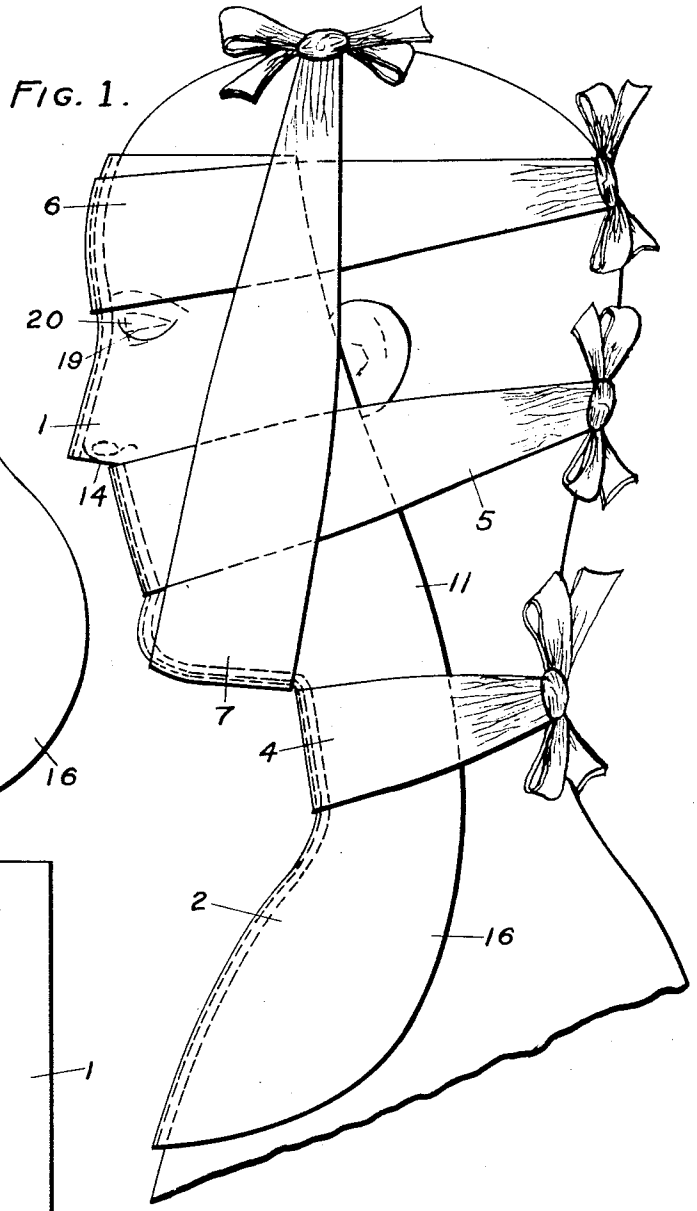
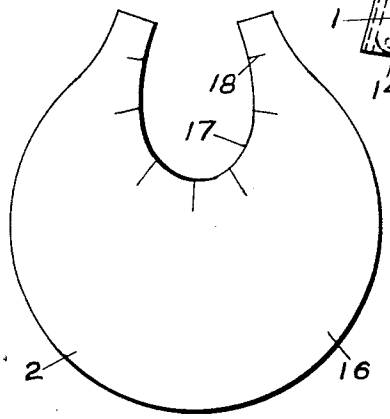


FIG. 6.



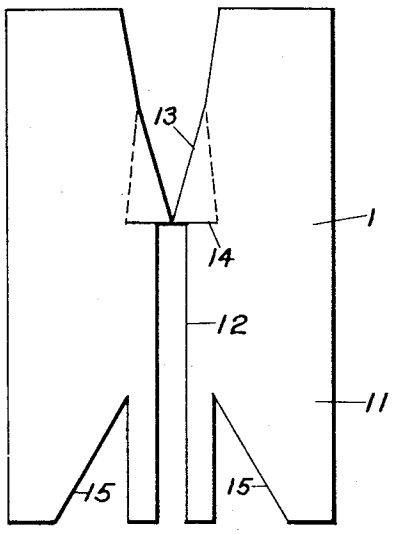


FIG. 5.

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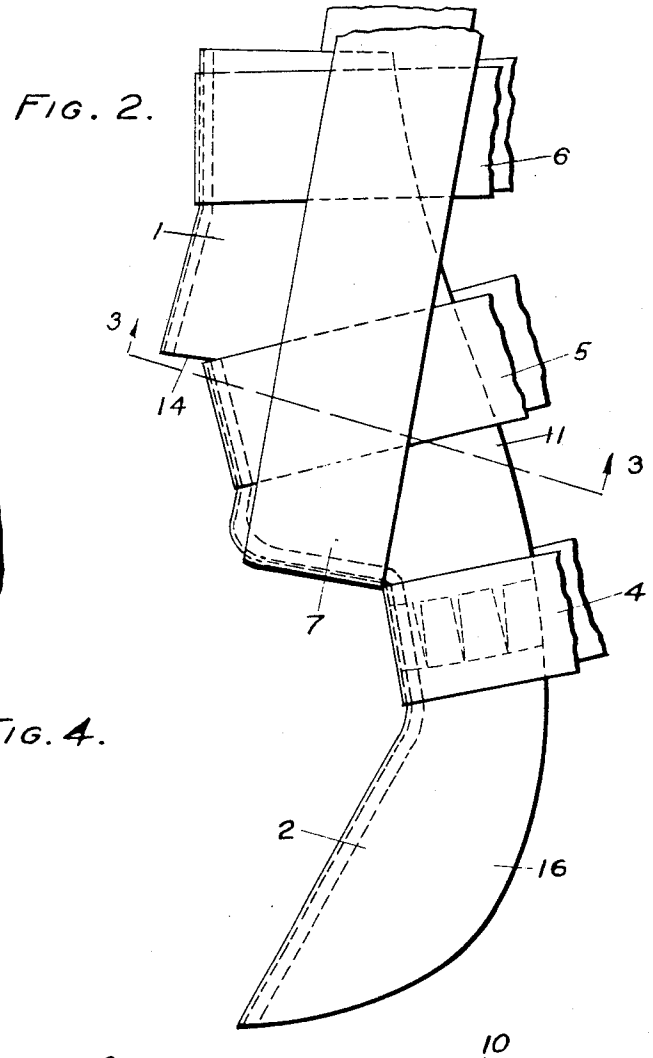
Attorney

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FACE LIFTING AND TREATING METHOD AND DEVICE

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FIG. 2.



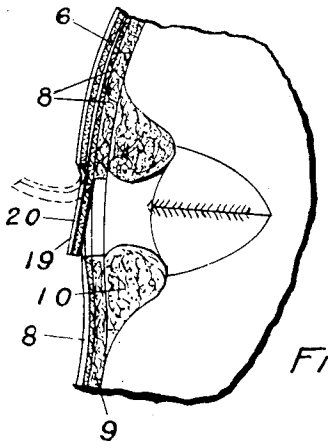


FIG. 4.

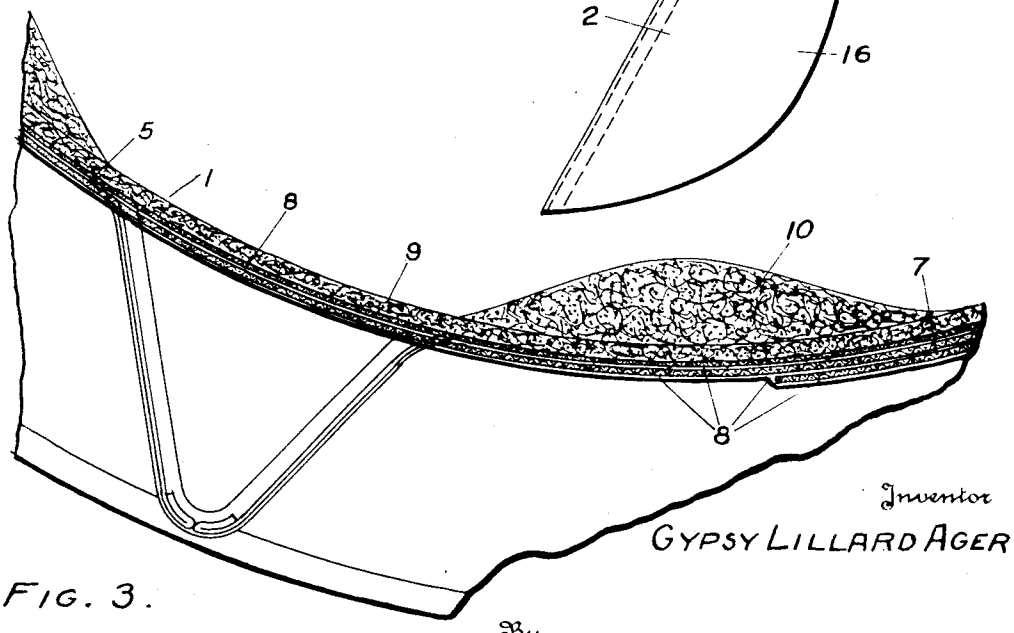


FIG. 3.

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1,938,554

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FACE LIFTING AND TREATING METHOD AND DEVICE

Gypsy Lillard Ager, Peru, Ind., assignor of one-half to Churchill F. Worrell, Peru, Ind.

Application August 19, 1932. Serial No. 629,466

3 Claims. (Cl. 128—163)

This invention relates to face treating apparatus and methods, and more especially to a coordinatingly combined face mask and bandages which serve to draw different parts of the face to their original status, and sustain same for extended periods of treatment by the concurrent action of medicated wax formations having a somewhat solidified and mold-forming character during the prolonged application of the apparatus; and consists substantially, in the construction, combination, and arrangement of elements as hereinafter set forth and embodied more particularly in the claims.

It is a primary object of the invention to provide a mask capable of being adapted to faces of different sizes and shapes, and to provide bandages which prematurely adhere to the mask in sufficiently correct working relation thereto to initially guide the operator in locating the bandages, and at the same time give ample freedom to the operator in changing the position of same and in varying the treatment in accordance with the particular requirements found necessary in adapting the device to different faces and to different face conditions.

In the manufacture of the device as prepared for commercial distribution, it is an object to provide a mask with individually positioned bandages, the mask being exteriorly coated and impregnated with a suitable wax which secures the bandages approximately in predetermined positions, ready for use, while the device is in stock or in transit, the bandages being also exteriorly coated and impregnated with the wax where they lap the mask proper.

It is also an object to provide the method of heating or warming the mask and bandages after being initially tied about the head thus permitting the bandages to shift as to position and trend due to the softening of the wax, as the bandages are tightened, the object also being to then permit the wax to cool and form a substantial mould for the face reinforced by the mask and bandages.

It is a further object to provide a soft resilient lining for a mask of this class, and to add to the thickness of said lining to create suitable pressure at different parts of the face as desired.

It is a further object to provide a mask of this class with which pressure is applied to all parts of the face, including the lips, the region immediately below the face, and eye regions.

The above and other objects are attained by the structure illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which similar characters of reference designate similar parts throughout the different views, of which:

Figure 1 is a side view of the invention as applied to use.

Fig. 2 is a side view of the mask, ready to be applied, the ends of the bandages being broken away.

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken in the proximity of line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on a vertical plane through the eye region of the mask.

Fig. 5 illustrates the manner of cutting the material for the mask proper; and

Fig. 6 illustrates the manner of cutting the throat and breast treating portion of the device.

Similar characters of reference designate similar parts throughout the different views. Referring to Fig. 1, the numeral 1 designates the mask proper and the numeral 2 designates the chest treating bib which is merged with the lower portion of said mask. The mask 1, is preferably secured first to the throat of the wearer by means by the bandage 4. The mask is then, preferably, confined to the lips by means of the bandage, 5, and to the upper eye region and forehead by means of bandage, 6. The chin elevating bandage, 7, is preferably, tied last, around under the chin and over the top of the wearer's head.

Fig. 2, illustrates the mask collapsed as unpacked, ready for use. The respective bandages at this stage are arranged on the mask in approximately correct working relation therewith. The midway portion of each bandage conveniently laps the mask and is secured thereto by a layer of wax, 8, as shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, the mask being exteriorly coated and thoroughly impregnated with said wax. The mask is lined with a comparatively uniform layer of cotton, 9, which is secured to said mask by said wax, additional cotton, 10, being suitably provided and located, when required, to lift fallen cheeks, as shown in Fig. 3, and to restore swollen and wrinkled facial surfaces about the eyes as shown in Fig. 4.

When the mask is first applied, the bandages are tightened to a limited degree. The mask is then momentarily heated or warmed, conveniently, by covering the mask, exteriorly with hot towels, and the wax, 8, remains thus softened while the bandages are further tightened and are permitted to shift angularly to correct positions to suit general shape of the face and head of the individual wearer. Likewise, the mask as a whole is drawn more accurately to the shape of the particular face. The wax then being permitted to cool, forms a definite face mold reinforced by the

bandages, mask and cotton. The mask is left on the face in this condition for a period of time, different parts of the face being held in smooth and "lifted" position.

The treatment may be thus repeated immediately, a required number of times, and at intervals as desired.

The wax, 8, is prepared in combination with medical face treating agents, by which the face is treated both physically and medically during the application of the device.

The mask is cut from rectangular pieces of cloth, 11, into the form indicated by Fig. 5. When the pieces of cloth are laid flat and in symmetrical relation to each other as illustrated, the inner edges, 12, are spaced apart in the region which forms the normally lower portion of the mask, up to the nose forming portions, 13. The lower edges, 14, of said portions extend inwardly substantially at right angles from said inner edges, said portions thus meeting at a point on the line of said lower edges.

The edges of said nose forming portions extend from said point, upwardly and outwardly, to the upper extremities of said pieces of cloth. These upwardly and outwardly extending edges are first sewn together and then the spaced inner edges, 12, of the lower mask forming portions below the right angle edges, 14, and said inner edges being thus drawn together cause the nose forming portions to bulge out into the nose covering part of the mask as shown in Fig. 3, said spaced edges being then sewn together.

The lower ends of the pieces of cloth, 11, are notched out from the bottom so that the remaining goods form the upwardly tapering slits, 15. The edges of said slits are sewn together to form the chin containing portion of the mask.

The cloth which forms the chest treating bib, 16, is first cut out as shown in Fig. 6, the neck fitting notch 17, having slits, 18, which extend substantially at right angles to the edge of said neck fitting notch, the goods between said slits being turned upward, and being secured to the mask proper by sewing same to the edge of said chin containing portion.

As illustrated in Fig. 1 and Fig. 4, louvers 19, may be provided at the eye regions of the mask, through which the wearer may see in case of emergency. Said louvers are preferably cut to form downwardly extending flaps, 20, which may be bent upwardly as required to give better vision. Louvers are not indicated in Fig. 2, as the device is usually marketed without same, leaving it to the user to cut the louvers if and as desired.

The manufacture of the mask is carried out by sewing the mask parts and bib portion together, and placing same over a suitable shaping form (not shown) which serves to give the mask its general shape. In placing the mask over the form, the resilient lining is placed between the mask and mold.

The mask is then covered and impregnated with the wax in a melted state, a sufficient amount of which reaches the lining to adhere same to the mask. The bandages are then arranged in approximate working position, the same being also coated and impregnated with the melted wax wherever they lap the mask by which said bands are retained in near working relation until the mask is applied to use as described above. After the wax becomes hardened by cooling the assembled device is then collapsed as shown in Fig. 2, ready for shipment or storage.

The mask shaping form used corresponds to the shape and size of the average face, neck and chest.

While the description and drawings illustrate in a general way certain instrumentalities which may be employed in carrying the invention into effect, it is evident that many modifications may be made in the various details without departing from the scope of the appended claims, it being understood that the invention is not restricted to the particular examples herein described.

What I claim is:

1. In face treating masks which serve to cover the face as a whole, the combination of a face treating mask, bandages prearranged on said mask in approximate working positions in relation to said mask, and a wax element serving to secure said bandages to said mask in said positions, said wax element serving to yield when warmed to permit shifting of said bandages on said mask to final working position.

2. The method of manufacturing a face treating mask consisting of placing a lining within the mask, and of securing the lining and the mask together by coating and impregnating the mask with melted wax, a sufficient amount of the wax penetrating the mask to the lining.

3. The method of manufacturing a face treating mask consisting of placing a lining within the mask, placing bandages across the outer surface of the mask, and of securing the lining, mask and bandages together by coating and impregnating the mask and bandages with a sufficient amount of melted wax to penetrate through the mask to the lining.

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