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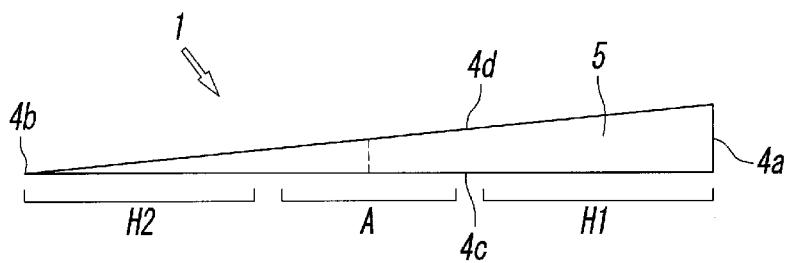
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[続葉有]

(54) Title: COSMETIC EYELID-SHAPING TAPE, METHOD FOR FORMING DOUBLE EYELID USING SAME, AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAID TAPE

(54) 発明の名称: 化粧用瞼整形テープ、及びそれを用いた二重瞼の形成方法、並びに該テープの製造方法



(57) Abstract: [Problem] A cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape for pseudo-shaping the eyelid by forming a constricted portion in the eyelid using the elastic contractability of a tape-shaped member during elongation of the tape-shaped member, wherein the adhesiveness of the tape-shaped member to the skin is improved at the end of the inner-corner-of-the-eye side (and/or) the outer-corner-of-the-eye side of the eyelid. [Solution] A cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape 1 constituted of a tape-shaped member 4 having a substrate piece 2 that can be elongated in the longitudinal direction and is made of a long, narrow synthetic resin having elastic contractability when elongated, and a pressure-sensitive adhesive layer 3 adhered to both surfaces of the substrate piece, a fold 91 being formed on the upper eyelid using the elastic contractability of the substrate piece, wherein the entire bonding area A provided for bonding of the eyelid in the tape-shaped member comprises width-reduction zones such that the tape width decreases from the first end 4a side to the second end 4b side of the tape-shaped member.

(57) 要約: 【課題】テープ状部材を伸長させた時におけるその弾性的な収縮性を利用して瞼にくびれ部を形成することにより、瞼に擬似的な整形を施すための化粧用瞼整形テープにおいて、瞼の目頭側(及び/)又は目尻側の端部における上記テープ状部材の皮膚に対する接着性を改善する。【解決手段】長手方向に伸長可能で、伸長させた時に弾性的な収縮性を有する細長い合成樹脂から成る基材片2と、該基材片の両面に塗着された粘着剤層3とを有するテープ状部材4により構成され、該基材片の上記弾性的な収縮性を利用して上瞼に襞91を形成する化粧用瞼整形テープ1において、テープ状部材における瞼の貼着に供される貼着領域A全体を、該テープ状部材の第1端4a側から第2端4b側に向てテープ幅が小さくなる幅縮小区間とした。

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添付公開書類:

— 国際調査報告 (条約第 21 条(3))

— 補正された請求の範囲及び説明書 (条約第 19 条(1))

明 細 書

発明の名称 :

化粧用瞼整形テープ、及びそれを用いた二重瞼の形成方法、並びに該テープの製造方法

技術分野

[0001] 本発明は、テープ状部材の弾性的な伸縮特性、具体的には、該テープ状部材を構成する伸長可能な合成樹脂から成る基材片の伸長時における弾性的な収縮性を利用して、瞼にくびれ部を形成することにより、上瞼に疑似的な二重瞼の襞を形成したりするなど、瞼に擬似的な整形を施すための化粧用瞼整形テープ、及びそれを用いた二重瞼の形成方法、並びに該化粧用瞼整形テープの製造方法に関するものである。

[0002] 外科的な手術を伴うことなく、上瞼に擬似的な二重瞼を形成する二重瞼形成用化粧品としては、従来から、溶液を上瞼の皮膚上に塗布する溶液タイプ（特許文献1～3）と粘着テープを上瞼の皮膚上に貼付するテープタイプ（特許文献4～8）とが知られていた。

そして、これら溶液タイプ及びテープタイプのものは、二重瞼が形成される方式により、主として、両面粘着テープや接着剤等で上瞼の皮膚同士を折り畳んだ状態で接着させることにより二重瞼の襞を形成する方式（接着方式）と、溶液を上瞼の皮膚上に塗布して乾燥させたり、粘着テープを上瞼の皮膚上に貼付けたり等することにより、上瞼の皮膚上に硬質な被膜を形成し、上瞼を開いた際に、その被膜の上縁で上瞼の皮膚が折り返されて二重瞼の襞が形成される方式（シャッター方式）とに分類することができる。

しかしながら、これら従来の二重瞼形成用化粧品は、溶液又はテープによる接着や被膜を利用して無理に二重瞼の襞を形成するものであるため、形成される二重瞼が不自然になりがちであったり、特に上瞼を閉じた際に使用しているのが目立ち易かったり、使用者が引きつり感などの違和感を覚え易い等の問題点があった。

[0003] かかる問題点を解決するために、上記従来のものとは全く異なる方式によって二重瞼を形成する二重瞼形成用テープ（特許文献9）が提案された。この二重瞼形成用テープは、延伸可能でその延伸後にも弹性的な伸縮性を有する基材片に粘着剤を塗着して成るテープ状部材により構成されている。すなわち、該二重瞼形成用テープは、そのテープ状部材を構成する上記基材片の延伸後の弹性的な収縮性を利用して、そのテープ状部材に沿った凹溝状のくびれ部を上瞼に形成するもので、その結果、上瞼を開いた際に、該くびれ部で自然に上瞼の皮膚が折り返されて二重瞼の襞が形成されるようになっている。そして、現在、当該テープは、一重瞼を二重瞼にするばかりでなく、二重瞼の襞の位置や形状や上下方向の幅を変えたり、下瞼に所謂涙袋を形成したり等、瞼に様々なアイメイク（すなわち、擬似的な整形）を施すために使用されている。

先行技術文献

特許文献

[0004] 特許文献1：特開2007-106711号公報

特許文献2：登録実用新案第3111511号公報

特許文献3：特開平02-188512号公報

特許文献4：登録実用新案第3154139号公報

特許文献5：特開平10-304935号公報

特許文献6：特開2005-334108号公報

特許文献7：特開2007-111218号公報

特許文献8：特開2009-195410号公報

特許文献9：特許第3277180号公報

発明の概要

発明が解決しようとする課題

[0005] このような、テープ状部材を構成する基材片の伸長時における弹性的な収縮性を利用して瞼にくびれ部を形成することにより、瞼に擬似的な整形を施

すための化粧用瞼整形テープにおいては、使用の際に、テープ状部材を伸長させて引張ったままの状態で、瞼に押当てて貼付ける。ところが、瞼の皮膚は、眼球や眼球周りの骨格等に沿って湾曲した複雑な曲面で形成されていて、しかも、弾性を有していることから、上記押当てての貼付け操作により、上記テープ状部材における瞼に貼付けた部分の長手方向全体に亘って十分な接着性を確保することは必ずしも容易ではない。

そのため、使用者によっては、上記テープ状部材における瞼に貼付けた部分のうち、特に目頭側及び／又は目尻側の端部において、剥がれてしまい易くなることがあった。

[0006] そこで、本発明の技術的課題は、伸長可能な合成樹脂から成る基材片と、該基材片に塗着された粘着剤層とを有するテープ状部材により構成され、上記基材片を伸長させた時におけるその弹性的な収縮性を利用して瞼にくびれ部を形成することにより、瞼に擬似的な整形を施すための化粧用瞼整形テープにおいて、瞼の目頭側及び／又は目尻側の端部における上記テープ状部材の皮膚に対する接着性を改善したもの、及びそのテープを用いた二重瞼の形成方法、並びに該テープの製造方法を提供することにある。

課題を解決するための手段

[0007] 上記課題を解決するため、本発明は、長手方向に伸長可能で、伸長させた時に弹性的収縮性を有する細長い合成樹脂から成る基材片と、該基材片の両面又は片面に塗着された粘着剤層とを有するテープ状部材により構成され、該基材片の上記弹性的収縮性を利用して瞼にくびれ部を形成することにより、瞼に擬似的な整形を施すための化粧用瞼整形テープであって、上記テープ状部材は、その長手方向の第1端側及び第2端側に、指先での把持に供される一対の把持領域をそれぞれ有すると共に、これら一対の把持領域の間に、所定長さに伸長されて瞼への貼付けに供される貼着領域を有しており、上記貼着領域は、上記第1端側から第2端側に向かって上記基材片の幅が連続的に小さくなる幅縮小区間を1区間のみ有し、且つ、該幅縮小区間よりも上記第1端側に、該幅縮小区間における基材片の最大幅よりも小さい幅の部分を

有していないことを特徴としている。

[0008] このような本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープにおいては、上記テープ状部材の一对の把持領域を指先で把持して貼着領域を長手方向に引張ると、基材片の伸長に伴って該貼着領域が伸長されていくが、該貼着領域の基材片は、その幅がより小さい部分からより大きい部分に向けて順次伸長されていく。このとき、上記貼着領域は、上記基材片の幅が大きい部分ほど接着面積及び接着剤量が大となるため皮膚への接着性に優れしており、また、該貼着領域を伸長させていくと同時に粘着剤層も延ばされて薄くなっていくことから、伸長率が小さい部分ほど皮膚への接着性に優れている。

[0009] すなわち、上記テープ状部材の基材片は、その横断面積が小さい部分ほど引張りに対する強度が弱くなる。そのため、上記貼着領域においては、基材片の幅がより小さい上記幅縮小区間の第2端側から、基材片の幅がより大きい該幅縮小区間の第1端側に向けて順次伸長されていくこととなる。しかも、該貼着領域は、上記幅縮小区間よりも上記第1端側に、該幅縮小区間における基材片の最大幅よりも小さい幅の部分を有していない。よって、上記貼着領域を上記所定長さに伸長させたときに、該貼着領域の第1端側において、より優れた接着性を確保することが可能となる。

一方、上記貼着領域における接着性の改善が必要とされる部分以外では、基材片の幅をより小さくしたため、伸長させて瞼に貼付けた際に、テープ状部材を出来るだけ目立ち難くすることができる。

[0010] したがって、例えば、上記貼着領域の長手方向の全域を上記幅縮小区間によって形成した場合、該貼着領域の第1端側において、より大きな接着力を確保することができるため、瞼の目頭側又は目尻側のうちテープ状部材がより剥がれ易い方に、上記貼着領域の第1端側を貼付けることにより、瞼の目頭側又は目尻側の端部において、瞼への接着性を改善することが可能となる。また、例えば、上記幅縮小区間に加えて、上記貼着領域における該幅縮小区間よりも第2端側に、第1端側から第2端側に向けて基材片の幅が連続的に大きくなる幅拡大区間を設ければ、瞼の目頭側の端部と目尻側の端部との

双方において、瞼への接着性を改善することが可能となる。

なお、上述のように、上記貼着領域の長手方向の全域が、上記幅縮小区間によって形成されている場合には、上記テープ状部材が、平面視において、その第1端から第2端に向かって幅が小さくなる三角形又は台形に形成されると、歩留まりを向上させ、製造コストを抑制することができて望ましい。

[0011] 上記化粧用瞼整形テープにおいて、上記基材片は、少なくとも第1基材層を有していて、上記基材片の第1基材層は、上記貼着領域を上記所定長さに伸長させたときに延伸されて、その延伸状態においても弹性的収縮性を有していることが好ましい。

ここで、上記基材片が、ポリオレフィン樹脂から成る上記第1基材層と、エラストマー樹脂から成る第2基材層との積層体によって構成されていることが好ましく、その場合、より好ましくは、上記第1基材層が低密度ポリエチレン樹脂から成り、上記第2基材層がポリウレタン樹脂から成っている。

そうすることにより、第1基材層の弹性的収縮性と第2基材層の弹性的収縮性とを組合させて、基材片の弹性的収縮性すなわちテープ状部材の弹性的収縮性を、くびれ部が形成され易い瞼からくびれ部が形成され難い瞼まで、様々な瞼の状態に幅広く対応させることができる。

[0012] そして、本発明においては、上記化粧用瞼整形テープが、さらに、上記粘着剤層に対して易剥離性を有する合成樹脂により形成され、上記テープ状部材の把持領域及び貼着領域に上記粘着剤層を覆って貼着された剥離シート片を有しており、上記剥離シート片が、上記貼着領域に対応する部分に、厚さ方向の中間までの深さまで切り込まれて幅方向に延設された、長手方向への引張りにより破断する易破断部を有していても良い。

この場合、上記剥離シート片の上から上記テープ状部材の把持領域を指先で把持して、貼着領域を長手方向に引張ることにより、該剥離シート片の易破断部が破断すると共に該貼着領域が伸長され、その結果、該貼着領域部が、上記易破断部で分離された剥離シート片間に露出して現れるようになって

いる。

[0013] また、上記化粧用瞼整形テープが、上記剥離シートに代えて、さらに、上記粘着剤層に対して易剥離性を有するフィルムにより形成され、上記テープ状部材の貼着領域に上記粘着剤層を覆って貼着された剥離フィルム片を有しており、上記一対の把持領域は非粘着になっていて、上記剥離フィルム片が、上記テープ状部材よりも短く形成され、上記第1端側及び第2端側に上記把持領域をそれぞれ露出させて、該テープ状部材上に延在していても良い。

この場合、上記テープ状部材の露出した非粘着の把持領域を指先で把持して、貼着領域を長手方向に引張ることにより、該テープ状部材の上記貼着領域が伸長されると同時に、上記剥離フィルム片が該貼着領域から剥離し、その結果、該貼着領域が露出して現れるようになっている。

[0014] 本発明に係る上記化粧用瞼整形テープを用いた二重瞼の形成方法は、以下のステップを有するものである。

- 1 上記テープ状部材の一対の把持領域を持って長手方向に引張ることにより、該テープ状部材の貼着領域を上記所定長さに伸長させるステップ
- 2 上記ステップ1で上記所定長さに伸長させた上記貼着領域の一部又は全部を、上記テープ状部材を引張ったままの状態で上瞼に押当てることにより、上記粘着剤で上瞼に貼付けるステップ
- 3 上記テープ状部材の引張りを解除して、上記上瞼に貼付けた貼着領域の基材片を弾性的に収縮させることにより、上瞼に該貼着領域に沿ったくびれ部を形成するステップ
- 4 上瞼を開いた際に、該上瞼の皮膚が上記くびれ部で折り返されて、二重瞼の襞が形成されるステップ

[0015] すなわち、上記所定長さ、すなわち、上瞼に押当てて貼付けることができる必要長さに伸長させた上記貼着領域の一部又は全部を、上記テープ状部材を引張ったままの状態で、弾性的であるところの上瞼の皮膚に対し押当てて貼付け、次いで、引張りを解除すると、該貼着領域のうち瞼に実際に貼付けられた部分の基材片が、瞼の皮膚の復元力に抗して弾性的に収縮することに

より、その貼着領域の貼付部分が上瞼の皮膚に食い込んだような状態となり、その貼付部分に沿ってくびれ部が形成される。その結果、上瞼を開いた際に、上記くびれ部で上瞼の皮膚が下方に折り返されて、二重瞼の襞が形成される。

[0016] さらに、本発明に係る上記化粧用瞼整形テープは、以下のステップを含む製造方法によって製造することが可能である。

- 1 上記基材片を形成する合成樹脂から成る基材シートの両面又は片面に、粘着剤を塗着した粘着シートを準備するステップ
- 2 切断刃で該粘着シートを切断することにより、上記テープ状部材を含んだ化粧用瞼整形テープを得るステップ

このとき、上述のように、特にテープ状部材が三角形又は台形に形成すると、製造がより容易になるばかりでなく、歩留まりもより向上する。

[0017] ここで、本発明において、「所定長さ」とは、貼着領域を引張って伸長させたままの状態で、瞼に押当てて貼付けることができる長さを意味している。また、「延伸」とは、上記化粧用瞼整形テープの使用に際して、基材片を構成する例えば第1基材層等の合成樹脂片を、引張りにより伸長させて塑性変形させることを意味している。また、「弹性的収縮性」とは、上記引張りを解除した直後に弾性力を伴って収縮する上記基材片等の合成樹脂片の伸縮特性であって、瞼に擬似的な整形を施すのに必要なくくびれ部の形成に寄与するものを意味している。

発明の効果

[0018] 以上のように、本発明によれば、テープ状部材を所定長さに伸長させた時における該テープ状部材の弹性的収縮性（すなわち、該テープ状部材を構成する合成樹脂から成る基材片の弹性的収縮性）を利用して、瞼にくびれ部を形成することにより、瞼に擬似的な整形を施すための化粧用瞼整形テープにおいて、瞼の目頭側及び／又は目尻側の端部における該テープ状部材の皮膚に対する接着性を改善したもの、及びそのテープを用いた二重瞼の二重瞼の形成方法、並びに該テープの製造方法を提供することができる。

図面の簡単な説明

[0019] [図1]本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの第1実施形態を示す概略的な正面図である。

[図2]図1に示すテープのD-D拡大断面図である。

[図3]図1に示すテープの平面図である。

[図4]図1に示すテープの分解斜視図である。

[図5]図1に示すテープの貼着領域Aの拡大図である。

[図6]本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの使用方法を示す概略図1である。

[図7]本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの使用方法を示す概略図2である。

[図8]本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの使用方法を示す概略図3である。

[図9]本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの使用方法を示す概略図4である。

[図10]本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの使用方法を示す概略図5である。

[図11]本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの使用方法を示す概略図6である。

[図12]本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの使用方法を示す概略図7である。

[図13]本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの製造方法のを示す概略図1である

。

[図14]本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの製造方法のを示す概略図2である

。

[図15]本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの製造方法のを示す概略図3である

。

[図16] (a) - (h) は、上記第1実施形態の変形例を示す平面図である。

[図17]本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの第2実施形態を示す概略的な正面図である。

発明を実施するための形態

[0020] 以下に、本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの実施形態について、図面を用いて詳細に説明する。なお、ここでは、化粧用瞼整形テープの一例として、一重瞼を二重瞼にするための二重瞼形成用テープを挙げて具体的に説明するが、それに限定されるものではなく、本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープは、

二重瞼の襞の位置や形状や上下方向の幅を変えたり、下瞼に所謂涙袋を形成したり等、テープ状部材の伸長させた時の弹性的な収縮性を利用して瞼にくびれ部を形成することにより、瞼に擬似的な整形を施すための各種テープに適用することが可能である。

- [0021] 図1—図4に示すように、本発明に係る二重瞼形成用テープ1は、長手の軸1方向に伸長可能で、使用長さ、すなわち、上瞼への貼付け操作に適した所定長さに伸長させた時に弹性的収縮性を有する細長い合成樹脂から成る基材片2と、該基材片2の両面に塗着された粘着剤層3, 3とを有するテープ状部材4により構成されたもので、基材片2の上記伸長時における弹性的収縮性を利用して二重瞼の襞を形成するものである。
- [0022] 上記基材片2は、合成樹脂から成る第1基材層6及び第2基材層7の積層体によって細長いテープ状に形成されていて、上記所定長さまで引張って伸長させた時に、その引張力を解除しても延べ長さが引張る前の元の長さまでには戻らないように構成されている。このとき、これら基材層6, 7は、接着層8によって互いに積層されている。また、上記粘着剤層3, 3は、上記基材片2の表裏両面に粘着剤を全面にわたって塗着することにより形成されている。なお、粘着剤層3は必ずしも基材片2の両面に形成する必要性はなく、片面のみに形成しても良い。
- [0023] このような基材片2及び粘着剤層3, 3により構成されたテープ状部材4は、その長手の軸1方向の両端に第1端4a及び第2端4bをそれぞれ有している。そして、該テープ状部材4は、上記第1端4a側及び第2端4b側に指先での把持に供される一対の把持領域H1, H2を有すると共に、これら一対の把持領域H1, H2の間に、上記所定長さに伸長されて瞼への貼付けに供される貼着領域Aを有している。
- [0024] そして、上記テープ状部材4により構成された二重瞼形成用テープを用いて、上瞼に二重瞼の襞を形成するにあたっては、該テープ状部材4の上記一対の把持領域H1, H2を指先で把持して長手の軸1方向に引張ることにより、上記貼着領域Aを少なくとも目尻から目頭までの瞼の横方長さよりも大

きい上記所定長さまで伸長させる（図6及び図7参照）。次に、上記貼着領域Aを上記所定長さに伸長させたそのままの状態（張力によりピンと張ったままの状態）で、該貼着領域Aの一部又は全部を、上瞼における擬似的な二重瞼の襞91を形成しようとする（すなわち、くびれ部90を形成しようとする）仮想ライン上に押当てて貼付ける（図8参照）。

[0025] 続いて、上記把持領域H1, H2から指を離して、テープ状部材4の引張りを解除すると、上記貼着領域Aのうち上記瞼の仮想ライン上に実際に貼付けられた部分（以下、「貼付部分」という。）が、弹性的であるところの上瞼の皮膚の復元力に抗して弹性的に収縮することにより（図9参照）、上瞼の皮膚にくい込んだような状態となって、くびれ部90が上記仮想ラインに沿って（すなわち、上記貼付部分に沿って）形成される（図10参照）。このとき、このテープ状部材4の貼付部分は、くびれ部90の底部に貼付いた状態となっている。

[0026] その結果、上瞼を開いた際に、そのくびれ部90で上瞼の皮膚が折り畳まれて（すなわち、くびれ部90よりも上方の上瞼の皮膚が該くびれ部90で下方に折り返されて）、二重瞼の襞91が形成される（図11及び図12参照）。すなわち、上記テープ状部材4（具体的には、該テープ状部材4の基材片2）は、上記所定長さに引張って伸長させた状態において、二重瞼の襞を形成するのに必要なくくびれ部90の形成に寄与するような、弹性的な収縮性を有しているといえる。

なお、テープ状部材4の貼着領域Aを上瞼に貼付けた後、把持領域H1, H2など不必要となった余剰部分は、カッターや鋏などで切断し除去される（図12中の×印参照）。その際、上瞼に貼付けられて残ったテープ状部材4の両端部分が、本願でいうところの目尻側92の端部及び目頭側93の端部となる、さらに、この後、図示しないプッシャー等で二重瞼の形を整えたり、貼付けられたテープ状部材4を皮膚に馴染ませたりしても良い。

[0027] ところで、このように、テープ状部材を構成する基材片の伸長時における弹性的な収縮性を利用して、二重瞼の襞を形成する二重瞼形成用テープにお

いては、使用の際に、テープ状部材を伸長させて引張ったままの状態で、上瞼の上記仮想ライン上に押当てて貼付ける。ところが、上瞼の皮膚は眼球に沿って湾曲した凸曲面に形成されていて弹性を有しており、しかも眼球周りの骨格が上記押当てや貼付け操作に影響を及ぼすことから、上記仮想ライン全体に上記テープ状部材を均等な押圧力で押当てて、テープ状部材における上瞼に貼付けた部分の長手方向全体に亘って十分な接着性を確保することは必ずしも容易ではない。

そのため、使用者によっては、上記テープ状部材における上瞼に貼付けた部分のうち、特に目尻側及び／又は目頭側の端部において、剥がれてしまい易くなることがあった。

[0028] そこで、上記二重瞼形成用テープ1においては、図3及び図4に示すように、テープ状部材4の平面形状、すなわち基材片2の平面形状を、上記第1端4aから上記第2端4bに向かって全長に亘り連続的に幅が小さくなる三角形とした。具体的には、テープ状部材4の長手方向に延びる第1の側端面4cと第2の側端面4dとが上記第2端4bで鋭角を成し、該第1の側端面4cと上記第1端4aの端面とが直角を成すように形成された直角三角形とした。そうすることにより、上記貼着領域Aの長手方向の全領域が、上記第1端4a側から第2端4b側に向かって幅が連続的に小さくなる幅縮小区間となっている。

なお、後述するが、上記貼着領域Aの全領域が幅縮小区間となっている必要性はなく、貼着領域Aは、このような幅縮小区間を1区間のみ有し、且つ、該幅縮小区間よりも上記第1端4a側に、該幅縮小区間における基材片2の最大幅（すなわち、該幅縮小区間におけるテープ状部材4の最大幅）よりも小さい幅の部分を有していなければ良い。

[0029] 上記二重瞼形成用テープ1においては、上記テープ状部材4の一対の把持領域H1, H2を指先で把持して貼着領域Aを長手の軸I方向に引張ると、上述のように基材片2の伸長に伴って該貼着領域Aが伸長されていくが、該貼着領域Aの基材片2は、その幅がより小さい部分から、より大きい部分に

に向けて順次伸長されていくこととなる。このとき、上記貼着領域Aは、上記基材片2の幅が大きい部分ほど接着面積及び接着剤量が大となるため皮膚への接着性に優れており、また、該貼着領域Aを伸長させていくと同時に粘着剤層3も延ばされて薄くなっていくことから、伸長率が小さい部分ほど皮膚への接着性に優れている。

[0030] すなわち、上記テープ状部材4の基材片2は、その横断面積が小さい部分ほど引張りに対する強度が弱くなるため、上述のような三角形に形成されたテープ状部材4の貼着領域Aにおいては、基材片2の幅がより小さい上記第2端4b側から、基材片2の幅がより大きい第1端4a側に向けて順次伸長されていくこととなる。その結果、当該貼着領域Aを上記所定長さに伸長させたときに、該貼着領域Aの第1端4a側において、より優れた接着性を確保することが可能となる。

[0031] したがって、上瞼の目尻側92又は目頭側93のうちテープ状部材がより剥がれ易い方に、上記貼着領域Aの第1端4a側を貼付することにより、その貼付部分の上瞼に対する接着性を、目尻側92又は目頭側93の端部において改善することが可能となる。その一方で、上記貼着領域Aの上記第2端4b側の部分においては、基材片2の幅がより小さくなるため、伸長させて上瞼に貼付けた際に、テープ状部材4をより目立ち難くすることができる。図8及び図9の使用例においては、目尻側92に上記貼着領域Aの第1端4a側を配し、目頭側93に上記貼着領域Aの第2端4b側を配している。

また、テープ状部材4を三角形にすると、製造も容易で、歩留まりを向上させることができため、製造コストを抑制することも可能となる。

[0032] なお、上記基材片2の第1基材層6は、上記貼着領域Aを引張りにより上記所定長さに伸長させたときに、延伸されてその延伸後においても弹性的収縮性を有している、エラストマー樹脂を除く合成樹脂フィルム片、好ましくはポリオレフィン樹脂フィルム片により形成されている。さらに、このようなポリオレフィン樹脂フィルム片のうちでも特に低密度ポリエチレンフィルム片が、延伸性や延伸後の収縮特性等の観点からより好適である。また、

上記ポリオレフィン樹脂フィルム片は、フィルム製造時の軸延伸がその長手の軸I方向に対して無延伸又は極めて低延伸倍率で、指先で把持して伸長させた時にネッキングを伴って延伸するものがより好適である。

- [0033] このように、第1基材層6を、長手の軸I方向に対して無延伸又は極めて低延伸倍率のポリオレフィン樹脂フィルムで形成することにより、貼着領域Aを上記所定長さに伸長させる過程で、テープ状部材4の幅が小さい該貼着領域Aの第2端4b側において、該第1基材層6の延伸の進行が抑制される。そのため、該基材片2の幅すなわちテープ状部材4の幅が小さくなり過ぎることがなく、必要な接着性を確保することができる。
- [0034] また、上記基材片2の第2基材層7は、上記貼着領域Aを引張りにより上記第1基材層6と同じ所定長さに伸長させたときに、該第1基材層6よりも小さい収縮力（好ましくは、1/2以下）と大きい収縮率を有するエラストマー樹脂フィルム片により形成されていることが望ましいが、その中でも特に、ポリウレタン樹脂フィルム片により形成されていることが、上記低密度ポリエチレンフィルム片との組合せの観点からより望ましい。
- [0035] このように、第1基材層6の弹性的収縮性と第2基材層7の弹性的収縮性とを組合せることにより、基材片2の総断面積を抑制しながら、該基材片2の弹性的収縮性、すなわちテープ状部材4の弹性的収縮性を、二重になり易い瞼から二重になり難い瞼まで、様々な上瞼の状態に幅広く対応させることができる。本実施形態のように、上記第1基材層6が上記低密度ポリエチレンにより形成され、上記第2基材層7がポリウレタン樹脂により形成されている場合には、例えば、上記第1基材層6の厚さを約70-80μmの範囲、第2基材層の厚さを約7-9μmの範囲において設定すると、好ましい基材片2の伸縮特性を得ることができる。
- [0036] 基材片2をこのような積層体で形成した二重瞼形成用テープについては、出願人の先の出願（特開2014-212847号）において明らかにされているため、参照により本願に含めることとし、ここでは、より具体的な説明は省略することとする。また、基材片2を形成する基材層の組合せは必

ずしも上述したものである必要性はないが、少なくとも上記第1基材層6を含んでいることが望ましい。

[0037] ここで、上記第1基材層6及び第2基材層7は、必ずしも上述のように接着層8を介在させて積層されている必要性はなく、例えば、第1基材層6に第2基材層7を塗着して固化させたり、両基材層6, 7を熱プレスで一体化させたりするなどして、第1基材層6のと第2基材層7とを互いに直接的に接合することにより、両基材層6, 7を一体的に成形しても良い。

さらに、基材片2は必ずしも合成樹脂フィルム片の積層体により形成されている必要性はなく、単層の合成樹脂フィルム片により形成されていても良い。その場合、該基材片2は、上記第1基材層6により形成されていることが好ましく、特に低密度ポリエチレンフィルム片により形成されているとより好ましい。

[0038] 上記粘着剤層3及び接着層8を形成する粘着剤は、人間の皮膚に適したものであれば特に限定されるものではないが、同じアクリル系粘着剤が好適に用いられる。また、粘着剤層3, 3同士及び接着層8を互いに異なる種類や厚さの粘着剤により形成しても良い。さらに、上記粘着剤層3は、基材片2の両面又は片面の全面に亘って設けられているが、例えば、該基材片2における上記テープ状部材4の貼着領域Aに対応する部分のみに形成されていても良い。

[0039] さらに、上記テープ状部材4の各寸法に関して、上記貼着領域Aの長さは、使用者の好みに依るため、特に限定されるものではないが、実際の操作性等を考慮すると、好ましくは伸長前の長さが約0.5-2.0cmの範囲で、伸長後の長さが約4.0-16.0cmの範囲であり、標準的には伸長前の長さが約1.0cmで、伸長後の長さが約8.0cmである。その際の伸長倍率は、操作性と共に、上記基材片2等の合成樹脂片におけるより有効な弹性的収縮性を考慮すると、約8.0倍であることが好ましいが、特にそれに限定されるものではなく、使用者の好みに応じて変更することができるのは勿論である。

[0040] 上記一対の把持領域H1, H2は、操作性を考慮すると約0.5-1.0cmの範囲であることが好ましい。

したがって、上記テープ状部材4の長さLは、約1.5-4.0cmの範囲であることが好ましいが、より好ましくは、約2.5-3.0cmである。

さらに、上記貼着領域Aにおいて、テープ状部材4の幅（すなわち、基材片2の幅）は、最も小さい部分で0.6mm以上、最も大きい部分で5.0mm以下であることが実用上望ましく、上記第1の側端面4cと第2の側端面4dとが成す角度は、図3のように直角三角形とした場合、上記各寸法を考慮すると約4-26度の範囲であることが望ましい。

[0041] 次に、上述のようなテープ状部材4により構成された二重瞼形成用テープ1の第1実施形態について、図1-図5を用いて説明する。

本発明の第1実施形態に係る二重瞼形成用テープは、上記三角形のテープ状部材4と、上記粘着剤層3, 3における基材片2と逆側の外方向を向く各表面に貼着された2つの剥離シート片5、5とを有している。該剥離シート片5は、上記粘着剤層3に対して易剥離性を有する合成樹脂により形成されていて、上記テープ状部材4と同じ形状を有しており、上記粘着剤層3の全表面を覆って貼着されている。

[0042] さらに、剥離シート片5は、上記粘着剤層3その長手の軸1方向の中央（すなわち、長手の軸1方向における貼着領域Aに対応する位置）に、長手の軸1方向への引張り操作により破断する易破断部5aを有している。該易破断部5aは、剥離シート片5の粘着剤層3と接する第1面5b（図中、内面）から第2面5c（図中、外面）側に向けて、該剥離シート片5の厚さの中間まで切込み（すなわち、スリット）を入れたもので、幅方向に全幅に亘って設けられている。

なお、易破断部5aの形態は切込みに限定されるものではなく、例えばV字状のノッチなど、剥離シート片5の肉厚を局部的に薄くするような形態で形成されていても良い。

[0043] ここで、上記剥離シート片5は、粘着剤層3, 3に対する易剥離性と上記易破断部5aにおける破断性とを兼ね備えたシリコーン樹脂によって一体に成形されている。このシリコーン樹脂は、硬度がより高いものである程、上記破断性に優れているため好ましく、その厚さは0.3～0.5mm程度であることが望ましい。

そして、上記剥離シート片5における粘着剤層3と接する第1面5bは鏡面に、それと反対側の第2面5cは微細な粗面に形成されており、製造段階において、該剥離シート片5の第1面5bと第2面5cを反転させて粘着剤3と接する面を入れ替えることにより、該剥離シート片5と粘着剤3との剥離性（密着性）を調整することができるようになっている。

[0044] このような第1実施形態に係る二重瞼形成用テープ1を使用するにあたっては、上記テープ状部材4の一対の把持領域H1, H2をこの剥離シート片5, 5を介して把持し（図6参照）、該テープ状部材4を長手の軸1方向に引張る。そうすると、該剥離シート片5, 5が、上記易破断部5a, 5aで破断すると共に、該テープ状部材4の貼着領域Aの粘着剤層3, 3から剥離し、その結果、該テープ状部材4の貼着領域Aを伸長させて、その全体を露出させることができるようになっている（図7参照）。その後の使用方法及び作用効果については、上述した通りであるから、重複記載を避けるため、ここでは説明を省略する。

[0045] 続いて、このような本発明の第1実施形態に係る二重瞼形成用テープの製造方法について図13～図15を用いて説明する。

まず、図13に示すように、上記第1基材層6を形成するための第1層フィルム（例えば、低密度ポリエチレンフィルム）60と、上記第2基材層7を形成するための第2層フィルム（例えば、ポリウレタン樹脂フィルム）70との積層体から成る基材フィルム20の表裏面全体に、粘着剤を塗着して上記粘着剤層3, 3を形成した両面粘着シート40を準備する。

この両面粘着シート40は、例えば、上記第1層フィルム60の両面全体に、粘着剤を塗着して上記粘着剤層3及び接着層8を形成して成る両面粘着

フィルムと、上記第2層フィルム70の片面全体に粘着剤を塗着して上記粘着剤層3を形成して成る片面粘着フィルムとを、各フィルムの粘着剤層3を外側にして重ね合わせ、接着層8で互いに接合することにより作成することができる。

[0046] また、その一方で、硬度の高いシリコーン樹脂を熱成型することにより、第1面50b（図中、内面）が鏡面でそれと反対側の第2面50c（図中、外面）が粗面である剥離シート50を作成し、その上記第1面50bに、該第1面50bから第2面50cに向けて厚さ方向の中間まで切込まれて、互いに等間隔で平行を成す易破断線50aを形成する。

なお、上記両面粘着シート40と剥離シート50とは、互いに同じ縦横寸法に形成されていることが望ましい。

[0047] そして、図13に示すように、2枚の剥離シート50、50と両面粘着シート40とを、各剥離シート50の第1面50bを両面粘着シート40の各粘着剤層3の表面にそれぞれ対向させて、相互に貼着させることにより、図14に示す積層シート10を作成する。このとき、剥離シート50、50の易破断線50a、50aは互いに平行を成して対向配置されている。

なお、上記両面粘着シート40の第1層フィルム60がポリオレフィン樹脂フィルムである場合には、当該フィルムを、その製造時の送り方向と直角を成す幅方向について無延伸又は極めて低延伸倍率のものとし、そのフィルムの幅方向が、上記剥離シート50の易破断線50aと直角を成すように、上記剥離シート50、50と両面粘着シート40とを貼り合わせることが望ましい。

[0048] 続いて、図15に示すように、上記積層シート10を、互いに隣接する易破断線50a間の中央で該易破断線50aと平行に裁断して細長い短冊状積層シート11を形成し、さらに、図16に示すように、該短冊状積層シート11を、上記易破断線50aと直角方向に延びる切断刃（図示略）と、それと鋭角を成して延びる切断刃（図示略）との組合せにより細く裁断する。その結果、上記易破断部5aが長手方向の中央に設けられ、直角三角形を成

した上記二重瞼形成用テープ1を得ることができる。

[0049] 次に、本発明の第1実施形態に係る二重瞼形成用テープの各変形例について、図16を用いて説明する。なお、上記第1実施形態に係る二重瞼形成用テープ1とこれら変形例とでは、主に平面形状（特に、貼着領域Aの形状）において相違しており、その他の構成やその作用効果においては実質的に同じである。

そこで、ここでは、上記二重瞼形成用テープ1と実質的に同じ構成及び作用効果については、重複を避けるため説明を省略することとする。

[0050] まず、図16（a）－（c）に示す二重瞼形成用テープ1a－1cにおいては、上記第1実施形態に係る二重瞼形成用テープ1と同様に、テープ状部材4の幅が、第1端4aから第2端4bに向かって全長に亘り連続的に小さくなっている。そのため、長手方向において、貼着領域Aの全領域が、上記第1端4a側から第2端4b側に向かって幅が連続的に小さくなる幅縮小区間となっている。（a）のテープ1aは、テープ状部材4の第1の側端面4cが第1端4aの端面と直角を成す台形に形成されている。また（b）のテープ1bは、第1及び第2の側端面4c, 4dの長さが等しい二等辺三角形に形成されている。そして（c）のテープ1cは、第1の側端面4cが第1端4aの端面と直角を成し、第2の側端面4dが外側に凸の滑らかな曲面に形成されている。

[0051] 図16（d）のテープ1dにおいては、テープ状部材4の貼着領域Aが、その第1端4a側及び第2端4b側の端部に、隣接する各把持領域H1, H2と同幅に形成された幅一定区間を有すると共に、これら幅一定区間に挟まれた部分に、第1端4a側から第2端4b側に向けて連続的に幅が小さくなる幅縮小区間を1区間のみ有している。なお、上記剥離シート片5の易破断部5aは、上記幅縮小区間の中央に配されている。また、把持領域H1の幅は把持領域H2の幅よりも大きくなっている。

以上の二重瞼形成用テープ1a－1dは、上記テープ1と同様に、長手方向に伸張させた時に、貼着領域Aの第1端4a側において、より優れた瞼へ

の接着性を確保することが可能となり、伸張させて瞼に貼り付ける際に、目尻側92又は目頭側93の端部の何れかにおいて、瞼への接着性を改善することができる。

- [0052] 図16 (e) – (h) のテープ1e – 1hにおいては、テープ状部材4の貼着領域Aの幅が、その第1端4a側及び第2端4b側から長手方向の中央に向かって連続的に小さくなり、長手方向の中央の易破断部5aの位置において最小となっている。そのため、貼着領域Aは、長手方向において、易破断部5aよりも第1端4a側の部分が、該第1端4a側から第2端4b側に向けて幅が連続的に小さくなる幅縮小区間を成している。一方、易破断部5aよりも第2端4b側の部分が、第1端4a側から第2端4b側に向けて幅が連続的に大きくなる幅拡大区間を成している。
- [0053] (e) のテープ1eにおいては、テープ状部材4の第1の側端面4cが、第1端4a及び第2端4bの端面と直角を成していて、第2の側端面4dが、第1端4a及び第2端4bから中央の易破断部5aに向けて平面視直線状に傾斜している。また (f) のテープ1fにおいては、第1及び第2の側端面4c, 4dの全体が、凹曲面に形成されている。そして (g) のテープ1gにおいては、第1及び第2の側端面4cが、第1端4aと中心の易破断部5aと間、及び第2端4bと中心の易破断部5aとの間で、それぞれ凸曲面に形成されている。さらに、(h) のテープ1hにおいては、テープ状部材4の貼着領域Aが、その第1端4a側及び第2端4b側の端部に、隣接する各把持領域H1, H2と同幅に形成された幅一定区間を有している。そして、これら幅一定区間に挟まれた部分に、上記幅縮小区間及び幅拡大区間が形成されている。ここで、これら幅縮小区間及び幅拡大区間においては、第1の側端面4c及び第2の側端面4dが平面視直線状の傾斜面を成しており、把持領域H1の幅は把持領域H2の幅と略等しくなっている。
- [0054] 以上の二重瞼形成用テープ1e – 1hは、長手方向に伸張させた時に、貼着領域Aが長手方向の中央（テープ幅が最小の位置）から、第1端4a及び第2端4bの双方向に対して順次伸長されていく。そして、貼着領域Aにお

ける第1端4a側及び第2端4b側において、より優れた瞼への接着性を確保することが可能となり、伸張させて瞼に貼付けた際に、目尻側92及び目頭側93の端部の双方において、瞼への接着性を改善することができる。

[0055] なお、本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの形状は、必ずしも上述したものに限られるものではなく、テープ状部材4の貼着領域Aが、第1端4a側から第2端4b側に向けて幅が連続的に小さくなる幅縮小区間を1区間のみ含んでいて、且つ、該幅縮小区間よりも上記第1端4a側に、該幅縮小区間ににおける基材片2の最大幅（すなわち、該幅縮小区間におけるテープ状部材4の最大幅）よりも小さい幅の部分を有していなければ良い。

[0056] 次に、本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープの第2実施形態について、図17を用いて説明をする。なお、ここでは、上記第1実施形態と異なる構成及びその作用効果について主に説明することとし、実質的に同じ構成及びその作用効果については、重複を避けるため説明を省略することとする。また、第2実施形態についても、二重瞼形成用テープを例に挙げて説明することとする。

[0057] 図17に示す二重瞼形成用テープ12は、上記テープ1における剥離シート片5に代えて、上記粘着剤層3に対して易剥離性を有するフィルムにより形成され、上記テープ状部材4の貼着領域Aに上記粘着剤層3を覆って貼着された剥離フィルム片9と、上記テープ状部材4の一対の把持領域H1, H2をそれぞれ非粘着とする把持フィルム片4eとを設けたものである。上記テープ状部材4を構成する基材片2は、上記第1実施形態のものと同じであるから、ここでは説明を省略する。

[0058] 上記剥離フィルム片9は、長手方向において上記テープ状部材4よりも短く形成されており、例えば、紙にシリコーン樹脂を積層した剥離紙から成っている。また、上記把持フィルム片4eは、上記テープ状部材4の粘着剤層3に固定的に貼付けられて上記一対の把持領域H1, H2を形成しており、例えば、薄い紙や樹脂フィルム等から成っている。そして、上記剥離フィルム片9は、上記第1端4a側及び第2端4b側に上記把持領域H1, H2の

一部をそれぞれ露出させて、該テープ状部材4の長手方向に延在している。なお、上記剥離フィルム片9は、上記把持領域H1, H2の全部をそれぞれ露出させるような長さであっても良い。

[0059] このような第2実施形態に係る二重瞼形成用テープ12を使用するにあたっては、まず、上記テープ状部材4の露出した非粘着の把持領域H1, H2を指先で把持して、貼着領域Aを長手方向に引張る。そうすると、該テープ状部材4の上記貼着領域Aが伸長されると同時に、上記剥離フィルム片9, 9が該貼着領域Aの両面から剥離し、その結果、該貼着領域Aが露出して現れるようになっている。その後の使用方法及び作用効果については、上述した通りであるから、重複記載を避けるため、ここでは説明を省略する。

[0060] 以上において、本発明の各実施形態や変形例について詳細に説明してきたが、本願発明はそれらに限定されるものではなく、本願発明の要旨から逸脱しない範囲において、様々な設計変更ができるることは言うまでもない。

例えば、本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープは、下瞼に膨らみ（所謂、涙袋）を形成するテープとしても使用することができる。その場合には、上述した二重瞼を形成する場合と同様に、上記テープ状部材4を長手方向に引張って、その貼着領域Aを所定長さに伸長させたままの状態で、該貼着領域Aを下瞼における膨らみを形成する下方位置に押当てて貼付ける。そして、上記テープ状部材4の引張りを解除すると、基材片2の弹性的収縮性により上記貼着領域Aの該テープ状部材4が当該位置にくい込んだ状態となって、そこに該テープ状部材4に沿ったくびれ部が形成される。そうすると、その下瞼に形成されたくびれ部の上方に膨らみが形成されて、目元に立体感をもたせることができる。このように、本発明に係る化粧用瞼整形テープを涙袋形成用テープに適用する場合には、テープ状部材4の長さを上記二重瞼形成用テープよりも短くしても良い。

符号の説明

[0061] 1, 12 二重瞼形成用テープ（化粧用瞼整形テープ）
2 基材片

- 3 粘着剤層
- 4 テープ状部材
- 4 a 第1端
- 4 b 第2端
- 4 c 第1の側端面
- 4 d 第2の側端面
- 4 e 把持フィルム片
- 5 剥離シート片
- 5 a 易破断部
- 6 第1基材層
- 7 第2基材層
- 8 接着層
- 9 0 くびれ部
- 9 1 瓢
- 9 2 目尻側
- 9 3 目頭側
- A 貼着領域
- H 1, H 2 把持領域

請求の範囲

- [請求項1] 長手方向に伸長可能で、伸長させた時に弹性的収縮性を有する細長い合成樹脂から成る基材片と、該基材片の両面又は片面に塗着された粘着剤層とを有するテープ状部材により構成され、該基材片の上記弹性的収縮性を利用して瞼にくびれ部を形成することにより、瞼に擬似的な整形を施すための化粧用瞼整形テープであって、
上記テープ状部材は、その長手方向の第1端側及び第2端側に、指先での把持に供される一対の把持領域をそれぞれ有すると共に、これら一対の把持領域の間に、所定長さに伸長されて瞼への貼付けに供される貼着領域を有しており、
上記貼着領域は、上記第1端側から第2端側に向かって上記基材片の幅が連続的に小さくなる幅縮小区間を1区間のみ有し、且つ、該幅縮小区間よりも上記第1端側に、該幅縮小区間における基材片の最大幅よりも小さい幅の部分を有していない、
ことを特徴とするもの。
- [請求項2] 請求項1に記載の化粧用瞼整形テープであって、
上記貼着領域の長手方向の全域が、上記幅縮小区間によって形成されている、
ことを特徴とするもの。
- [請求項3] 請求項2に記載の化粧用瞼整形テープであって、
上記テープ状部材が、平面視において、その第1端から第2端に向かって幅が小さくなる三角形又は台形に形成されている、
ことを特徴とするもの。
- [請求項4] 請求項1に記載の化粧用瞼整形テープであって、
上記基材片は、少なくとも第1基材層を有していて、
上記基材片の第1基材層は、上記貼着領域を上記所定長さに伸長させたときに延伸されて、その延伸状態においても弹性的収縮性を有している、

ことを特徴とするもの。

[請求項5] 請求項4に記載の化粧用瞼整形テープであって、

上記基材片が、ポリオレフィン樹脂から成る上記第1基材層と、エラストマー樹脂から成る第2基材層との積層体によって形成されている、

ことを特徴とするもの。

[請求項6] 請求項5に記載の化粧用瞼整形テープであって、

上記第1基材層が低密度ポリエチレン樹脂から成り、上記第2基材層がポリウレタン樹脂から成っている、

ことを特徴とするもの。

[請求項7] 請求項1に記載の化粧用瞼整形テープであって、

上記化粧用瞼整形テープが、さらに、上記粘着剤層に対して易剥離性を有する合成樹脂により形成され、上記テープ状部材の把持領域及び貼着領域に上記粘着剤層を覆って貼着された剥離シート片を有しており、

上記剥離シート片が、上記貼着領域に対応する部分に、厚さ方向の中間までの深さを有して幅方向に延設された、長手方向への引張りにより破断する易破断部を有している、

ことを特徴とするもの。

[請求項8] 請求項1に記載の化粧用瞼整形テープであって、

上記化粧用瞼整形テープが、さらに、上記粘着剤層に対して易剥離性を有するフィルムにより形成され、上記テープ状部材の貼着領域に上記粘着剤層を覆って貼着された剥離フィルム片を有しており、

上記一対の把持領域は非粘着になっていて、

上記剥離フィルム片が、上記テープ状部材よりも短く形成され、上記第1端側及び第2端側に上記把持領域の一部又は全部をそれぞれ露出させて、該テープ状部材上に延在している、

ことを特徴とするもの。

[請求項9] 請求項1－8の何れかに記載の化粧用瞼整形テープを用いた二重瞼の形成方法であって、以下のステップを有するもの。

- 1 上記テープ状部材の一対の把持領域を持って長手方向に引張ることにより、該テープ状部材の貼着領域を上記所定長さに伸長させるステップ
- 2 上記ステップ1で上記所定長さに伸長させた上記貼着領域の一部又は全部を、上記テープ状部材を引張ったままの状態で上瞼に押当てることにより、上記粘着剤で上瞼に貼付けるステップ
- 3 上記テープ状部材の引張りを解除して、上記上瞼に貼付けた貼着領域の基材片を弾性的に収縮させることにより、上瞼に該貼着領域に沿ったくびれ部を形成するステップ
- 4 上瞼を開いた際に、該上瞼の皮膚が上記くびれ部で折り返されて、二重瞼の襞が形成されるステップ

[請求項10] 請求項1－8の何れかに記載の化粧用瞼整形テープの製造方法であって、以下のステップを含むもの。

- 1 上記基材片を形成する合成樹脂から成る基材シートの両面又は片面に、粘着剤を塗着した粘着シートを準備するステップ
- 2 切断刃で該粘着シートを切断することにより、上記テープ状部材を含んだ化粧用瞼整形テープを得るステップ

補正された請求の範囲

[2016年11月4日 (04.11.2016) 国際事務局受理]

[請求項 1] (補正後)

長手方向に伸長可能で、伸長させた時に弹性的収縮性を有する細長い合成樹脂から成る基材片と、該基材片の両面又は片面に塗着された粘着剤層とを有するテープ状部材により構成され、該基材片の上記弹性的収縮性を利用して瞼にくびれ部を形成することにより、瞼に擬似的な整形を施すための化粧用瞼整形テープであって、

上記テープ状部材は、その長手方向の第1端側及び第2端側に、指先での把持に供される一対の把持領域をそれぞれ有すると共に、これら一対の把持領域の間に、所定長さに伸長されて瞼への貼付けに供される貼着領域を有しており、

上記貼着領域の長手方向の全域が、上記第1端側から第2端側に向かって上記基材片の幅が連続的に小さくなる幅縮小区間によって形成されている、ことを特徴とするもの。

[請求項 2] (削除)

[請求項 3]

請求項2に記載の化粧用瞼整形テープであって、

上記テープ状部材が、平面視において、その第1端から第2端に向かって幅が小さくなる三角形又は台形に形成されている、ことを特徴とするもの。

[請求項 4]

請求項1に記載の化粧用瞼整形テープであって、

上記基材片は、少なくとも第1基材層を有していて、

上記基材片の第1基材層は、上記貼着領域を上記所定長さに伸長させたときに延伸されて、その延伸状態においても弹性的収縮性を有している、ことを特徴とするもの。

[請求項 5]

請求項4に記載の化粧用瞼整形テープであって、

上記基材片が、ポリオレフィン樹脂から成る上記第1基材層と、エラストマー樹脂から成る第2基材層との積層体によって形成されている、ことを特徴とするもの。

[請求項 6]

請求項5に記載の化粧用瞼整形テープであって、

上記第1基材層が低密度ポリエチレン樹脂から成り、上記第2基材層がポリウレタン樹脂から成っている、

ことを特徴とするもの。

[請求項 7]

請求項 1 に記載の化粧用瞼整形テープであって、

上記化粧用瞼整形テープが、さらに、上記粘着剤層に対して易剥離性を有する合成樹脂により形成され、上記テープ状部材の把持領域及び貼着領域に上記粘着剤層を覆って貼着された剥離シート片を有しており、

上記剥離シート片が、上記貼着領域に対応する部分に、厚さ方向の中間までの深さを有して幅方向に延設された、長手方向への引張りにより破断する易破断部を有している、

ことを特徴とするもの。

[請求項 8]

請求項 1 に記載の化粧用瞼整形テープであって、

上記化粧用瞼整形テープが、さらに、上記粘着剤層に対して易剥離性を有するフィルムにより形成され、上記テープ状部材の貼着領域に上記粘着剤層を覆って貼着された剥離フィルム片を有しており、

上記一対の把持領域は非粘着になっていて、

上記剥離フィルム片が、上記テープ状部材よりも短く形成され、上記第 1 端側及び第 2 端側に上記把持領域の一部又は全部をそれぞれ露出させて、該テープ状部材上に延在している、

ことを特徴とするもの。

[請求項 9]

請求項 1 – 8 の何れかに記載の化粧用瞼整形テープを用いた二重瞼の形成方法であって、以下のステップを有するもの。

1 上記テープ状部材の一対の把持領域を持って長手方向に引張ることにより、該テープ状部材の貼着領域を上記所定長さに伸長させるステップ

2 上記ステップ 1 で上記所定長さに伸長させた上記貼着領域の一部又は全部を、上記テープ状部材を引張ったままの状態で上瞼に押当てることにより、上記粘着剤で上瞼に貼付けるステップ

3 上記テープ状部材の引張りを解除して、上記上瞼に貼付けた貼着領域の基材片を弾性的に収縮させることにより、上瞼に該貼着領域に沿ったくびれ部を形成するステップ

4 上瞼を開いた際に、該上瞼の皮膚が上記くびれ部で折り返されて、二重瞼の襞が形成されるステップ

[請求項 10]

請求項 1 – 8 の何れかに記載の化粧用瞼整形テープの製造方法であって、以下のステップを含むもの。

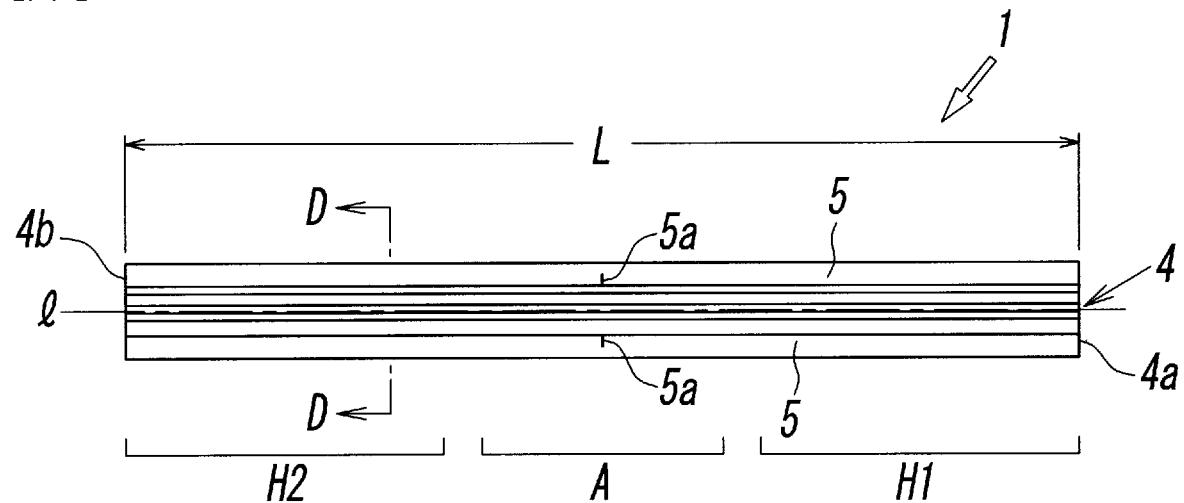
- 1 上記基材片を形成する合成樹脂から成る基材シートの両面又は片面に、粘着剤を塗着した粘着シートを準備するステップ
- 2 切断刃で該粘着シートを切断することにより、上記テープ状部材を含んだ化粧用臉整形テープを得るステップ

条約第19条（1）に基づく説明書

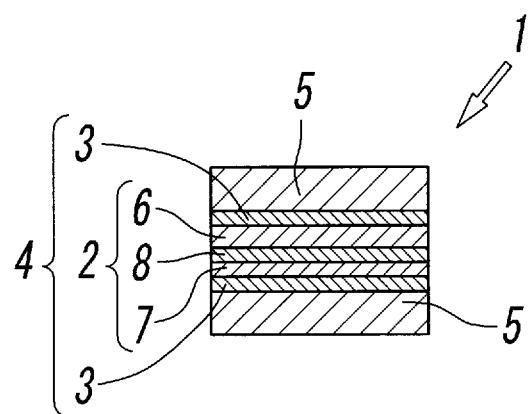
請求の範囲の請求項1は、化粧用瞼整形テープにおいて、貼着領域の長手方向の全域が、第1端側から第2端側に向かって基材片の幅が連続的に小さくなる幅縮小区間によって形成されていることを明確にした。

それに対して、引用文献1乃至3には、「貼着領域の長手方向の全域が、第1端側から第2端側に向かって基材片の幅が連続的に小さくなる幅縮小区間によって形成されている」という構成が、何ら開示又は示唆されていない。しかも、本願発明は、「基材片を伸長させた時の弹性的収縮性を利用して、瞼に擬似的な整形を施すための化粧用瞼整形テープ」に対して、上述のような構成を採用することにより、これら引用文献からは導き出せない次のような顕著な作用効果を奏する。すなわち、基材片を伸長させると、幅の小さい第2端側から幅の大きい第1端側へと徐々に伸長が進行していき、その際、伸長がより進行している部分ほど基材片に塗着された粘着剤層がより薄くなるが、貼着領域における幅が大きい第1端側ほど、伸長の進行が遅れるため、第2端側よりも厚い粘着剤層が残り、その結果、幅のより大きい第1端側において、皮膚に対する優れた接着性を確保することが可能となる。

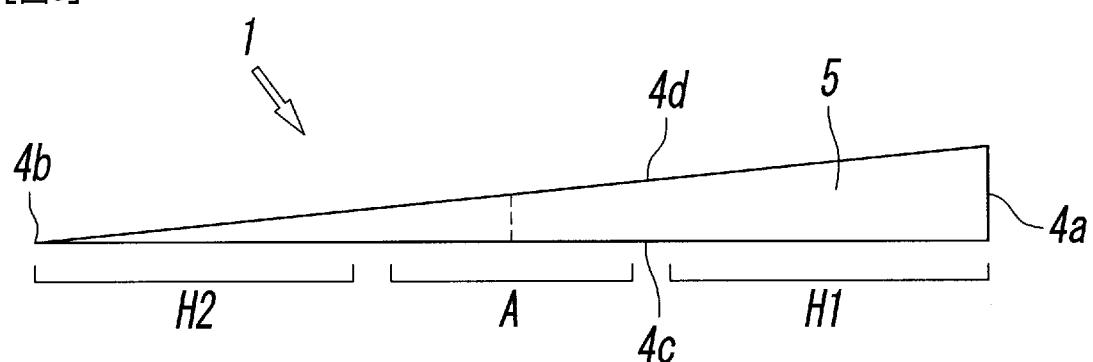
[図1]



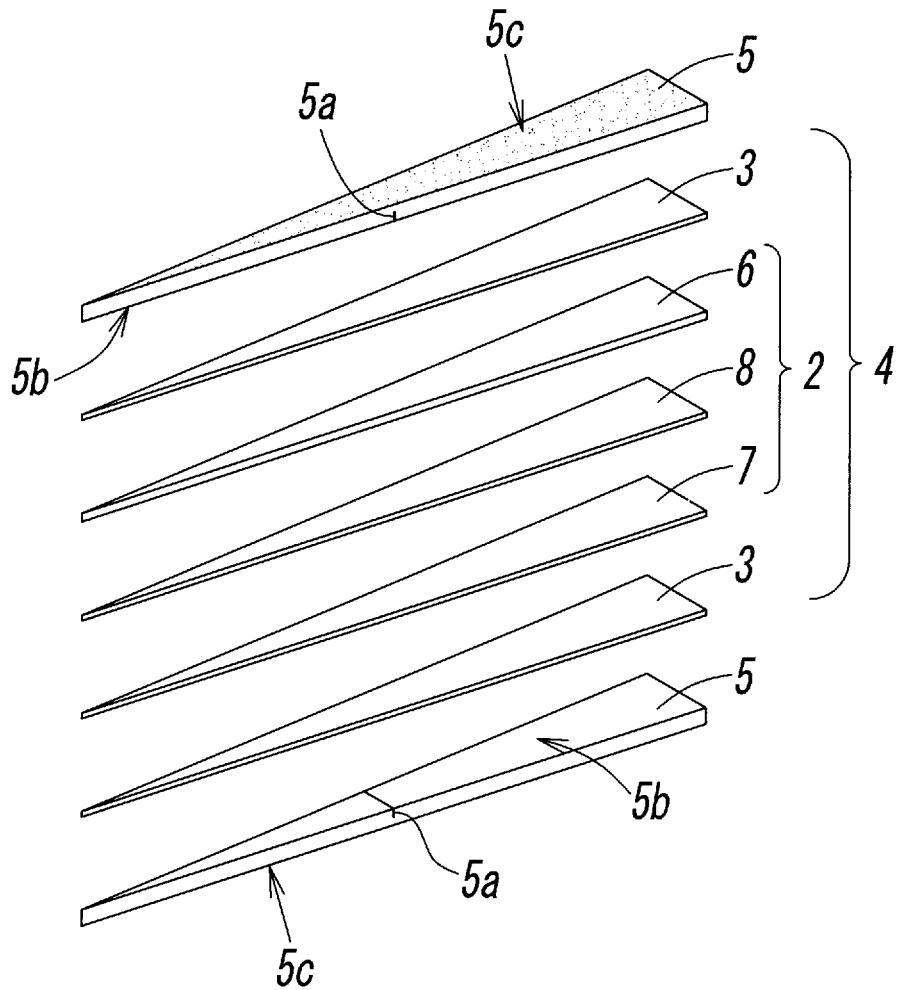
[図2]



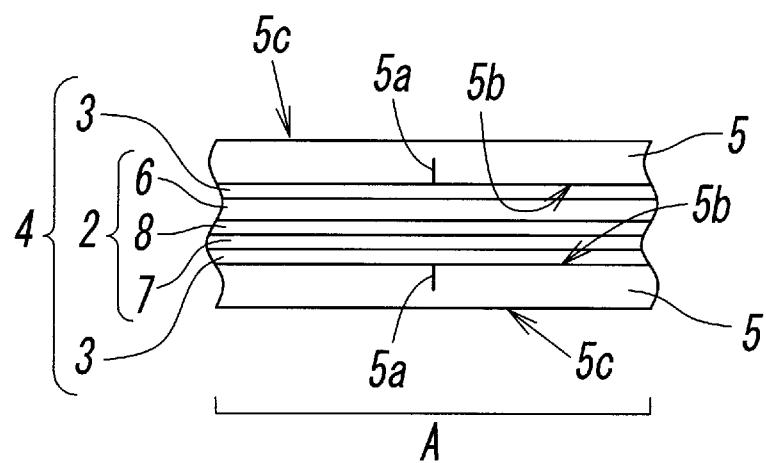
[図3]



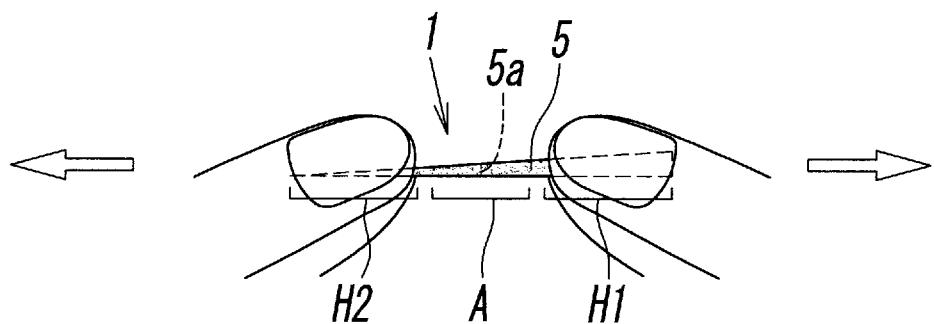
[図4]



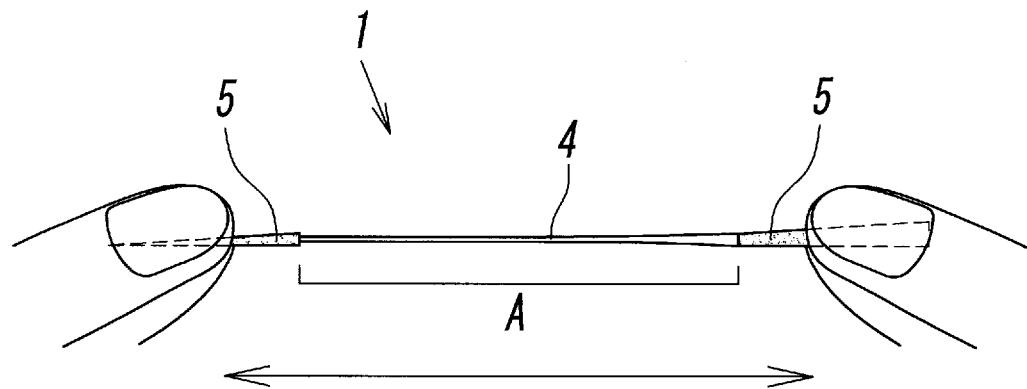
[図5]



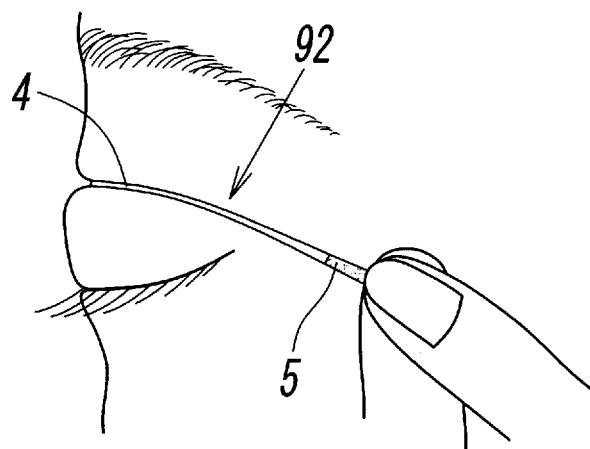
[図6]



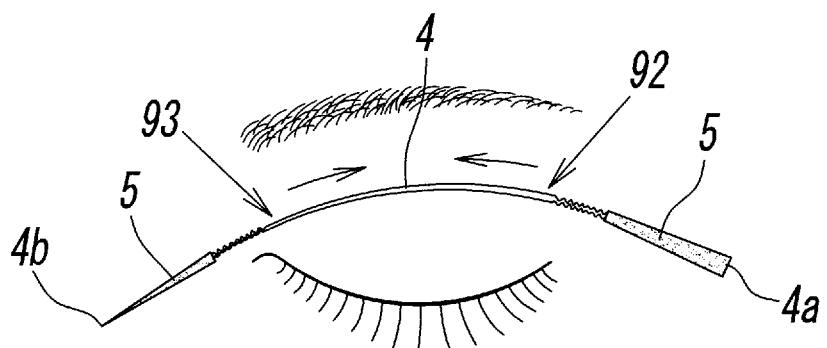
[図7]



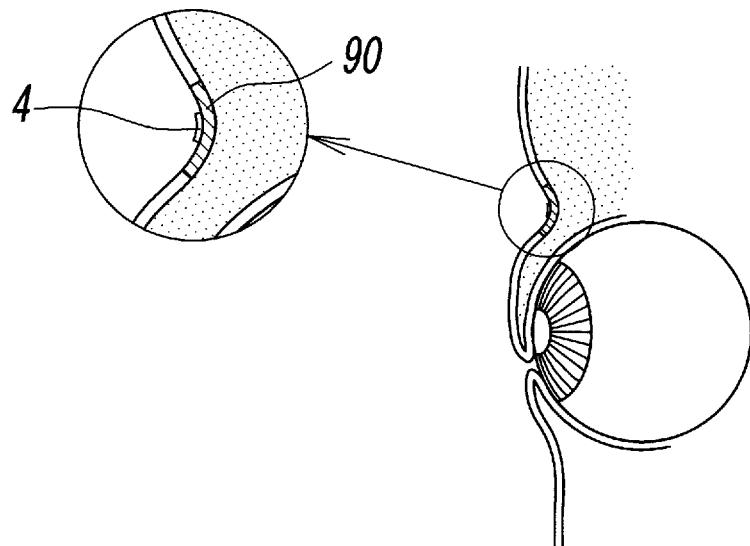
[図8]



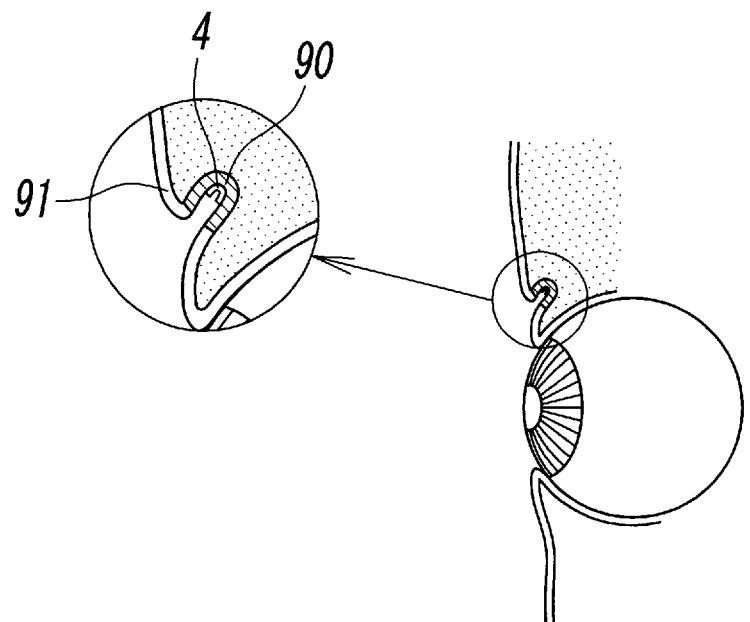
[図9]



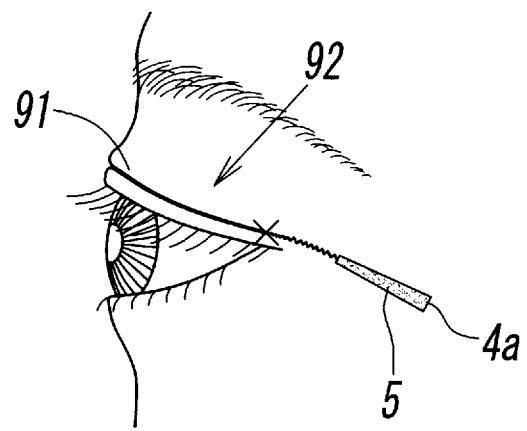
[図10]



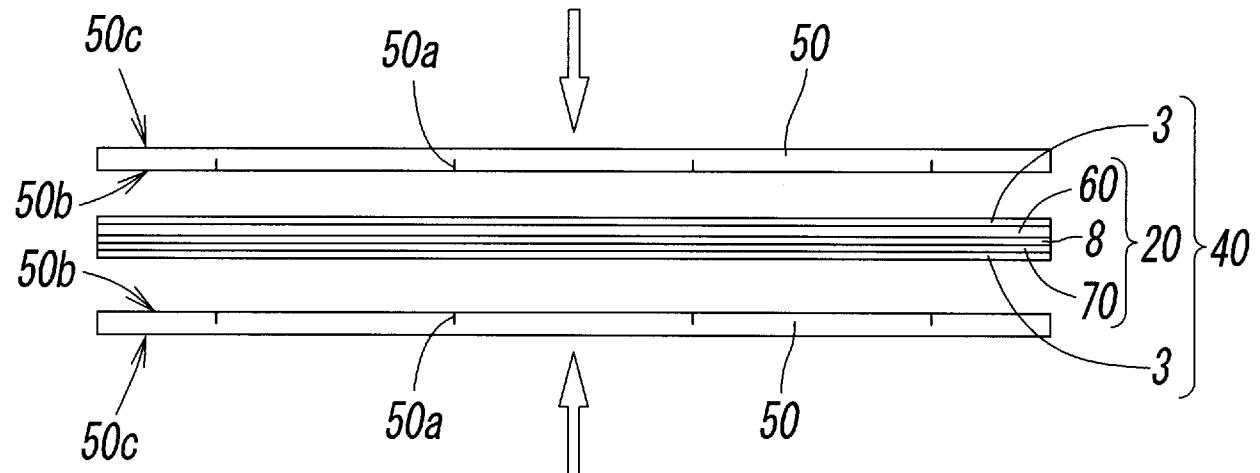
[図11]



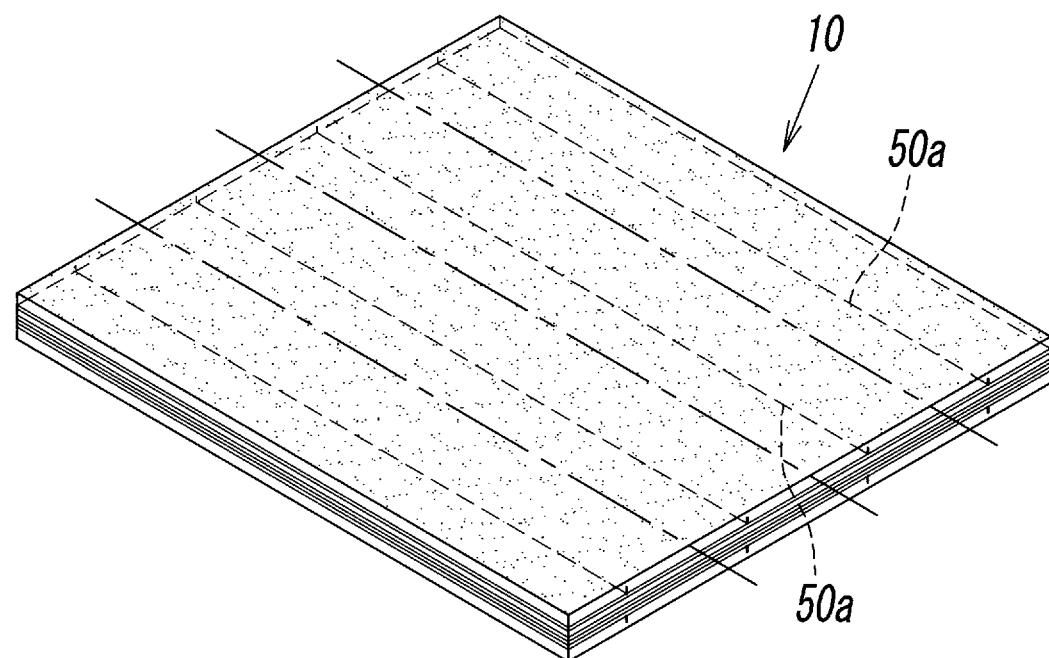
[図12]



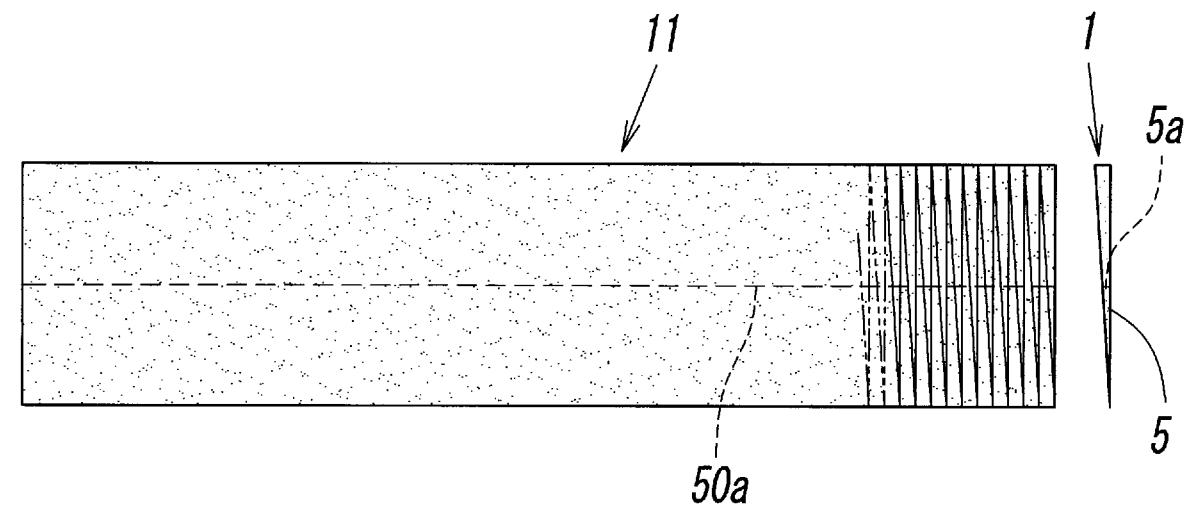
[図13]



[図14]

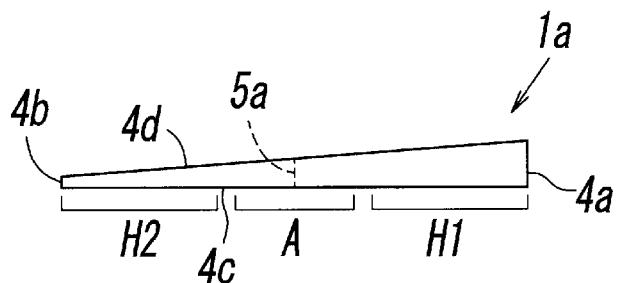


[図15]

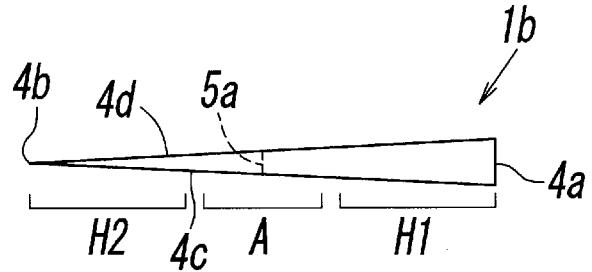


[図16]

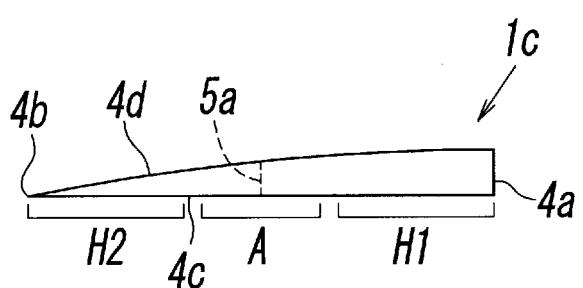
(a)



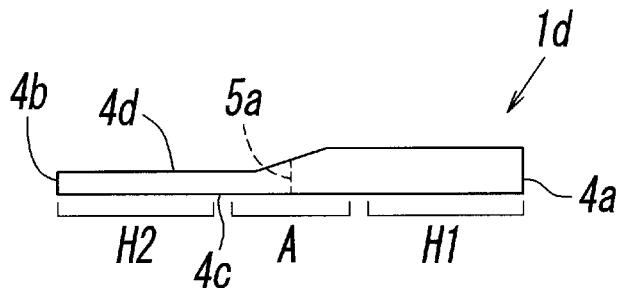
(b)



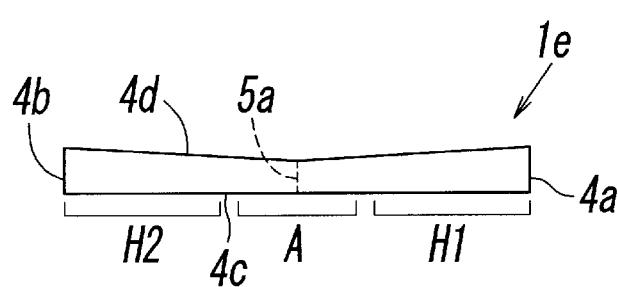
(c)



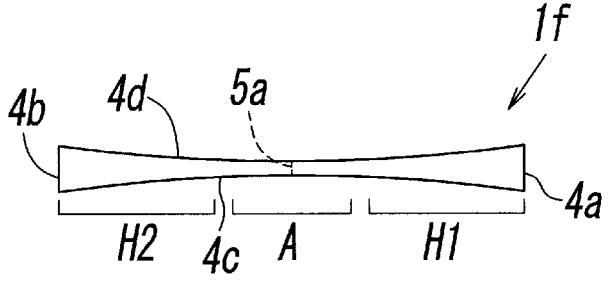
(d)



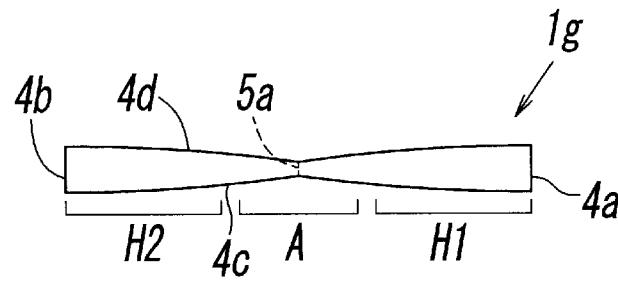
(e)



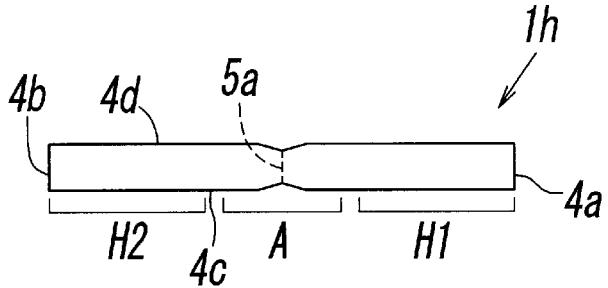
(f)



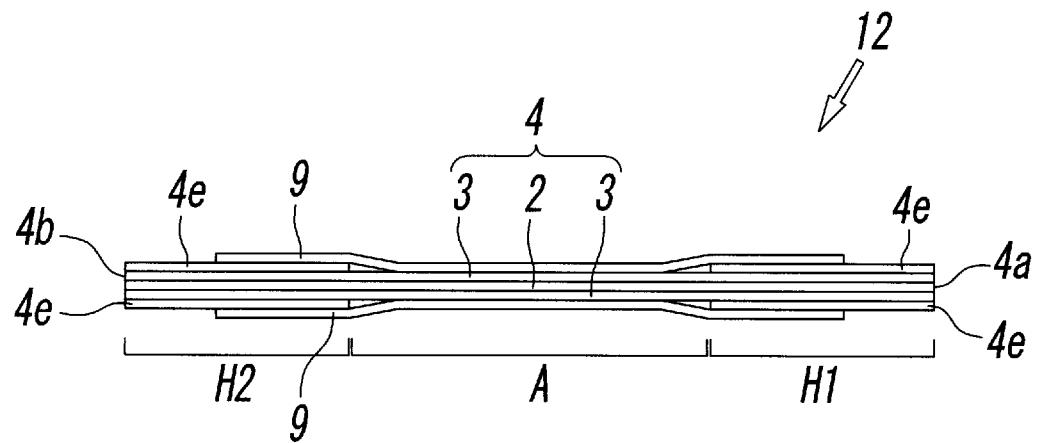
(g)



(h)



[図17]



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2016/067035

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
A61F13/02(2006.01)i, A45D44/22(2006.01)i

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A45D44/22, A61F13/02, A61F9/007, A61Q1/10, A61Q19/00, A61L15/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2016
Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2016 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2016

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y A	JP 2014-212847 A (Artsbrains Co., Ltd.), 17 November 2014 (17.11.2014), paragraphs [0015] to [0037]; fig. 1 to 4, 10 to 14, 15 to 21 & US 2016/0073768 A paragraphs [0049] to [0100]; fig. 1 to 4, 10 to 14, 15 to 21 & WO 2014/175159 A1 & EP 2989926 A & TW 201509396 A & CN 105338856 A	1-7, 9-10 8
Y	JP 2014-217458 A (Noble Co., Ltd.), 20 November 2014 (20.11.2014), paragraphs [0005] to [0006], [0015] to [0016]; fig. 1 (Family: none)	1-10

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search 05 September 2016 (05.09.16)	Date of mailing of the international search report 13 September 2016 (13.09.16)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japan Patent Office 3-4-3, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8915, Japan	Authorized officer Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2016/067035

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP 3277180 B1 (Hideyuki NOJIRI), 22 April 2002 (22.04.2002), paragraphs [0010] to [0018]; fig. 1 & US 2002/0041956 A1 paragraphs [0034] to [0051]; fig. 1 & EP 1195107 A2 & DE 60124486 D & AU 7729301 A & TW 572738 B & HK 1044694 A & KR 10-2002-0034853 A & CN 1345563 A & SG 109468 A	8-10
A	JP 2015-39613 A (Artsbrains Co., Ltd.), 02 March 2015 (02.03.2015), entire text & US 2016/0198835 A & WO 2015/025700 A1 & EP 3037014 A & TW 201521633 A & CN 105636478 A & KR 10-2016-0051798 A	1-10
A	JP 2009-195410 A (Kabushiki Kaisha Yamaichi Soshogu), 03 September 2009 (03.09.2009), paragraphs [0010] to [0020]; fig. 1 to 2 (Family: none)	1-10
A	JP 2004-261194 A (Freesia Co., Ltd.), 24 September 2004 (24.09.2004), paragraphs [0015] to [0016]; fig. 1 to 2 & US 2006/0115519 A1 & US 2009/0187212 A1 & WO 2004/062427 A1 & KR 10-2005-0091724 A & KR 10-2006-0076328 A & CN 1738559 A & TW 200816963 A & TW 200417340 A	1-10

A. 発明の属する分野の分類 (国際特許分類 (IPC))

Int.Cl. A61F13/02(2006.01)i, A45D44/22(2006.01)i

B. 調査を行った分野

調査を行った最小限資料 (国際特許分類 (IPC))

Int.Cl. A45D44/22, A61F13/02, A61F9/007, A61Q1/10, A61Q19/00, A61L15/00

最小限資料以外の資料で調査を行った分野に含まれるもの

日本国実用新案公報	1922-1996年
日本国公開実用新案公報	1971-2016年
日本国実用新案登録公報	1996-2016年
日本国登録実用新案公報	1994-2016年

国際調査で使用した電子データベース (データベースの名称、調査に使用した用語)

C. 関連すると認められる文献

引用文献の カテゴリーエ	引用文献名 及び一部の箇所が関連するときは、その関連する箇所の表示	関連する 請求項の番号
Y	JP 2014-212847 A (株式会社アーツブレインズ) 2014.11.17, 段落 [0015] - [0037] , 図1-4, 図10-14, 図15-21 & US 2016/0073768 A, 段落 [0049] - [0100] , 図1-4, 図10-14, 図15-21 & WO 2014/175159 A1 & EP 2989926 A & TW 201509396 A & CN 105338856 A	1-7, 9-10
A		8
Y	JP 2014-217458 A (ノーブル株式会社) 2014.11.20, 段落 [0005] - [0006] , 段落 [0015] - [0016] , 図1 (ファミリーなし)	1-10

☞ C欄の続きにも文献が列挙されている。

☞ パテントファミリーに関する別紙を参照。

* 引用文献のカテゴリ

- 「A」特に関連のある文献ではなく、一般的技術水準を示すもの
 「E」国際出願日前の出願または特許であるが、国際出願日以後に公表されたもの
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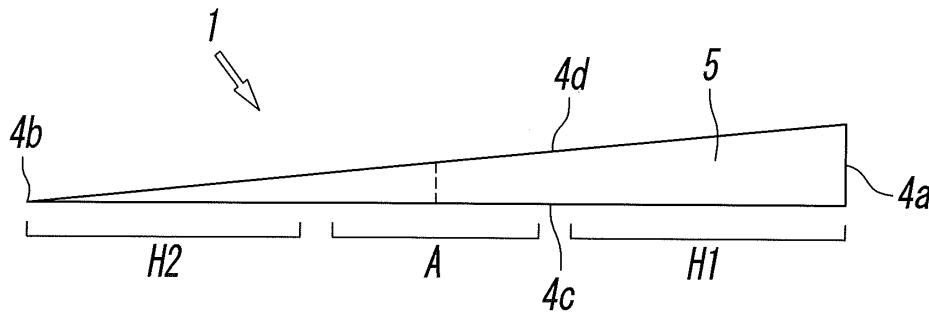
(54) COSMETIC EYELID-SHAPING TAPE, METHOD FOR FORMING DOUBLE EYELID USING SAME, AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAID TAPE

(57) [Object] In a piece of cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape used for performing pseudo shaping on an eyelid by forming a constricted portion on the eyelid by using elastic contractility when the tape-shaped member is stretched, to improve adhesiveness of the tape-shaped member to skin on an inner corner side of the eyelid of the eye (and/) or on an outer corner side of the eyelid of the eye.

[Solution] In a piece of cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape 1 that includes a tape-shaped member 4 including a base material piece 2 capable of being stretched in a longitu-

dinal direction, the base material being formed of a long and narrow synthetic resin that has elastic contractility when stretched, and an adhesive layer 3 coated on both surfaces of the base material piece, and that forms a fold 91 in an upper eyelid by using elastic contractility of the base material piece, an entire adhesive area A in the tape-shaped member used for sticking the tape-shaped member on the eyelid is a width decreasing section in which a tape width of the tape-shaped member decreases from a first end 4a side towards a second end 4b side.

FIG.3



Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a piece of cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape for performing pseudo shaping on an eyelid, such as forming a fold of a pseudo double eyelid in an upper eyelid by forming a constricted portion in the eyelid by using elastically extendable and contractible characteristics of a tape-shaped member, specifically, using elastic contractility of a stretched base material piece formed of a stretchable synthetic resin constituting a tape-shaped member, a method for forming a double eyelid using the same, and a method for producing the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape.

[0002] As cosmetics for forming a pseudo double eyelid on an upper eyelid without any surgery, there have been known a solution type (PTLs 1 to 3) of applying a solution on the skin of the upper eyelid, and a tape type (PTLs 4 to 8) of sticking a piece of adhesive tape on the skin of the upper eyelid.

[0003] Furthermore, the solution type and the tape type can be categorized mainly, in accordance with the method in which the double eyelid is formed, into a method (an adhesion method) in which a fold of the double eyelid is formed by bonding folded portions of skin in the upper eyelid with a piece of double-sided adhesive tape, an adhesive agent, or the like, and a method (a shutter method) in which a fold of the double eyelid is formed, for example, by applying and drying a solution on the skin of the upper eyelid or sticking an adhesive tape on the skin of the upper eyelid to form a stiff coating on the skin of the upper eyelid so that when the upper eyelid is opened, the skin of the upper eyelid is bent back at the upper rim of the coating.

[0004] However, the above-described double eyelid forming cosmetics of the related art forcibly form the fold of the double eyelid by using the bonding or coating with a solution or a piece of tape. Accordingly, there have been problems that the formed double eyelid tends to be unnatural, particularly, when the upper eyelid is closed, it is easily noticeable that the double eyelid forming cosmetics are used, the user easily feels discomfort, such as feeling of the skin being pulled, and other problems.

[0005] In order to resolve the above problems, a piece of double eyelid forming tape (PTL 9) that forms a double eyelid with a totally different method from the above-described methods of the related art has been proposed. The double eyelid forming tape is constituted by a tape-shaped member that is formed by coating an adhesive on a base material piece that can be elongated, and that has an elastically extendable and contractible property even after the elongation. In other words, the double eyelid forming tape uses the elastic contractility after the elongation of the base material piece described above that constitutes the tape-shaped member to form a recessed and groove-shaped constricted portion in the upper eyelid along the tape-shaped member and, as a re-

sult, when the upper eyelid is opened, the skin of the upper eyelid is bent back at the constricted portion in a natural manner and a fold of the double eyelid is formed. Furthermore, currently, the tape not only turns a single-edged eyelid into a double eyelid but also is used to perform various eye make-ups (in other words, pseudo shaping) on the eyelid, such as changing the width in the vertical direction, the position, and the shape of the fold of the double eyelid, and forming a so-called periorbital puffiness in the lower eyelid.

Citation List

Patent Literature

[0006]

- PTL 1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2007-106711
- PTL 2: Japanese Registered Utility Model No. 3111511
- PTL 3: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 02-188512
- PTL 4: Japanese Registered Utility Model No. 3154139
- PTL 5: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 10-304935
- PTL 6: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2005-334108
- PTL 7: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2007-111218
- PTL 8: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2009-195410
- PTL 9: Japanese Patent No. 3277180

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

[0007] In such a piece of cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape for performing pseudo shaping on the eyelid by forming a constricted portion in the eyelid using the elastic contractility when the base material piece constituting the tape-shaped member is stretched, the tape-shaped member is kept stretched and pulled while being abutted against and stuck on the eyelid when in use. However, the skin of the eyelid is formed with a complex curved surface curved along the eyeball, along the bones around the eyeball, and the like and, further, the skin of the eyelid has elasticity. Accordingly, it is not always easy to obtain a sufficient adhesiveness across the entire portion of the tape-shaped member described above in the longitudinal direction that is stuck on the eyelid with the sticking operation through abutting described above.

[0008] Because of the above, depending on the user, there are cases in which the portion in the tape-shaped member described above stuck on the eyelid easily comes off particularly at the end portion of the eye on the

inner corner side and/or the end portion of the eye on the outer corner side.

[0009] Accordingly, the technical issue of the present invention is to provide a piece of cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape that is configured by a tape-shaped member including a base material piece formed of a stretchable synthetic resin and an adhesive layer coated on the base material piece, and that is provided for performing pseudo shaping on an eyelid by forming a constricted portion in the eyelid by using elastic contractility of the base material piece when the base material piece is stretched, in which the adhesiveness of the tape-shaped member is improved at the end portion of the eyelid on the inner corner side of the eye and/or the end portion of the eyelid on the outer corner side of the eye against the skin, a method for forming the double eyelid using the tape, and a method for producing the tape.

Solution to Problem

[0010] In order to resolve the above issue, a piece of cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape of the present invention includes a tape-shaped member including a base material piece capable of being stretched in a longitudinal direction, the base material being formed of a long and narrow synthetic resin that has elastic contractility when stretched, and an adhesive layer coated on both surfaces or one surface of the base material piece, the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape being used for performing pseudo shaping on an eyelid by using the elastic contractility of the base material piece to form a constricted portion in the eyelid, in which the tape-shaped member includes, on a first end side and a second end side of the tape-shaped member in the longitudinal direction, a pair of holding areas to be held with fingertips, and an adhesive area between the pair of holding areas, the adhesive area to be stuck on the eyelid by being stretched to a predetermined length, and in which the adhesive area includes only a single width decreasing section in which a width of the base material piece continuously decreases from the first end side towards the second end side, and the adhesive area does not have, with respect to the width decreasing portion, a portion on the first end side that is smaller in width than a largest width of the base material piece in the width decreasing section.

[0011] In such a piece of cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention, when the pair of holding areas of the tape-shaped member described above are held and the adhesive area is pulled in the longitudinal direction with the fingertips, the adhesive area becomes stretched as the base material piece becomes stretched, and the base material piece in the adhesive area becomes stretched sequentially from the portion where the width is smaller towards the portion where the width is larger. In the above, in the adhesive area described above, since the portion of the base material piece that has a larger width has a larger area of adhesion and a larger amount of adhesive agent, the adhesiveness to

the skin is excellent, and since, simultaneously with the stretching of the adhesive area, the adhesive layers are stretched and become thinner, the portion that has a smaller elongation rate excels in adhesiveness to the skin.

[0012] In other words, the strength of the base material piece of the tape-shaped member described above against pulling becomes weaker as the cross-sectional area becomes smaller. Accordingly, the adhesive area described above is sequentially stretched from the second end side of the width decreasing section described above in which the width of the base material piece is smaller towards the first end side of the width decreasing section in which the width of the base material piece is larger. Moreover, the adhesive area does not include, on the first end side described above with respect to the width decreasing section described above, a portion in which the width is smaller than the largest width of the base material piece in the width decreasing section. Accordingly, when the adhesive area described above is stretched to the predetermined length described above, a more excellent adhesiveness can be obtained on the first end side of the adhesive area.

[0013] On the other hand, the width of the base material piece other than in the portion in the adhesive area described above where adhesiveness needs to be improved has been decreased further. Accordingly, when stretched and stuck on the eyelid, the tape-shaped member can be made unnoticeable as much as possible.

[0014] Accordingly, for example, in a case in which the entire area of the adhesive area described above in the longitudinal direction is formed with the width decreasing section described above, since a larger adhesive strength can be obtained on the first end side of the adhesive area, the adhesiveness to the eyelid at the end portion of the eyelid on the inner corner side of the eye or the end portion of the eyelid on the outer corner side of the eye can be improved by sticking the first end side of the adhesive area described above on either of the eyelid at the inner corner side of the eye and the eyelid at the outer corner side of the eye in which the tape-shaped member comes off more easily. Furthermore, for example, if a width increasing section in which the width of the base material piece continuously increases from the first end side towards the second end side is provided in the adhesive area described above on the second end side with respect to the width decreasing section in addition to the width decreasing section described above, adhesiveness to the eyelid can be improved both at the end portion of the eyelid on the inner corner side of the eye and at the end portion of the eyelid on the outer corner side of the eye.

[0015] Note that as described above, in a case in which the entire area of the adhesive area described above in the longitudinal direction is formed with the width decreasing section described above, it is desirable that the tape-shaped member described above is formed in a triangle or a trapezoid in plan view in which the width de-

creases from the first end towards the second end, because the yield can be improved and the manufacturing cost can be suppressed.

[0016] In the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape described above, it is preferable that the base material piece includes at least a first base material layer, and that the first base material layer of the base material piece is elongated when the adhesive area is stretched to the predetermined length, and has elastic contractility in an elongated state as well.

[0017] In the above, it is preferable that the base material piece described above is constituted by a laminated body of the first base material layer described above formed of a polyolefin resin, and a second base material layer formed of an elastomer resin. In such a case, it is more preferable that the first base material layer described above is formed of a low-density polyethylene resin, and the second base material layer formed of a polyurethane resin.

[0018] By so doing, the elastic contractility of the first base material layer and the elastic contractility of the second base material layer can be combined, and the elastic contractility of the base material piece, in other words, the elastic contractility of the tape-shaped member, can be made to widely respond to various states of the eyelid from a state of the eyelid in which the constricted portion is easily formed to a state of the eyelid in which formation of the constricted portion is difficult.

[0019] Furthermore, in the present invention, the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape may be further formed of a synthetic resin that has easy release characteristics against the adhesive layer, and may include a release sheet piece that covers the adhesive layer and that is stuck on the holding areas and the adhesive area of the tape-shaped member, and the release sheet piece may include an easily breakable portion at a portion corresponding to the adhesive area, the easily breakable portion being cut into a depth reaching a middle in a thickness direction while being provided so as to extend in the width direction, the easily breakable portion being broken by pulling in the longitudinal direction.

[0020] In such a case, by holding the holding areas of the tape-shaped member described above from above the release sheet piece described above with the fingertips, and by pulling the adhesive area in the longitudinal direction, the easily breakable portion of the release sheet piece becomes broken and the adhesive area is stretched and, as a result, the adhesive area portion is exposed and becomes visible between the release sheet pieces that have been separated at the easily breakable portion described above.

[0021] Furthermore, the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape described above may be further formed of, in place of the release sheet described above, a film having easy release characteristics against the adhesive layer, and may include a release film piece that covers the adhesive layer and that is stuck on the adhesive area of the tape-shaped member, the pair of holding areas may be non-

adhesive, the release film piece may be formed shorter than the tape-shaped member, the holding areas may be exposed on the first end side and the second end side, and the release film piece may extend on the tape-shaped member.

[0022] In such a case, by holding with the fingertips the nonadhesive holding areas where the tape-shaped member has been exposed, and by pulling the adhesive area in the longitudinal direction, simultaneously with the above-described adhesive area of the tape-shaped member being stretched, the release film piece described above is separated from the adhesive area and, as a result, the adhesive area is exposed and becomes visible.

[0023] A method for forming a double eyelid using the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape described above according to the present invention includes the following steps:

1. a step of stretching an adhesive area of the tape-shaped member to the predetermined length by holding and pulling a pair of holding areas of the tape-shaped member in the longitudinal direction;
2. a step of sticking a portion or all of the adhesive area stretched to the predetermined length in step 1 on an upper eyelid with the adhesive by abutment against the upper eyelid while the tape-shaped member is kept in a pulled state;
3. a step of forming a constricted portion along the adhesive area in the upper eyelid by releasing the pulling of the tape-shaped member and elastically shrinking a base material piece in the adhesive area that has been stuck on the upper eyelid; and
4. a step of forming a fold of the double eyelid by skin of the upper eyelid being bent back at the constricted portion when the upper eyelid is opened.

[0024] In other words, in a state in which the tape-shaped member described above is kept pulled, by abutting the predetermined length described above, in other words, by abutting a portion or all of the adhesive area described above that is stretched to a length that is needed to abut against and stuck on the upper eyelid is abutted against and stuck on the skin of the upper eyelid that has elasticity, and by releasing the pulling, the portion of the base material piece in the adhesive area that has actually been stuck on the eyelid counteracting the restoring force of the skin of the eyelid elastically shrinks in the stuck portion of the adhesive area and as if bit into the skin of the upper eyelid to form a constricted portion along the stuck portion. As a result, when the upper eyelid is opened, the skin of the upper eyelid is bent back downwards at the constricted portion described above and a fold of the double eyelid is formed.

[0025] Moreover, the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape described above according to the present invention can be fabricated with the producing method including the following steps:

1. a step of preparing an adhesive sheet on which an adhesive is coated on both surfaces or one surface of a base material sheet formed of a synthetic resin that forms the base material piece; and
 2. a step of obtaining the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape including the tape-shaped member by cutting the adhesive sheet with a cutting blade.

In the above, as described above, if the tape-shaped member is, in particular, formed in a triangle or a trapezoid, not only the manufacturing is facilitated but also the yield improves.

[0026] Note that in the present invention, the "predetermined length" refers to a length that can be abutted against and stuck on the eyelid while the adhesive area is pulled and kept stretched. Furthermore, "elongate" refers to plastically deforming the synthetic resin piece such as, for example, the first base material layer that constitutes the base material piece, by stretching through pulling when the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape described above is in use. Furthermore, "elastic contractility" refers to elastic characteristics of the synthetic resin piece of the base material piece and the like described above that shrink with elastic force immediately after the above pulling has been released, and contributes to the formation of the constricted portion needed to perform the pseudo shaping on the eyelid.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0027] As described above, the present invention is capable of providing a piece of cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape for performing pseudo shaping on an eyelid by forming a constricted portion in the eyelid by using elastic contractility of the tape-shaped member (in other words, the elastic contractility of the base material piece formed of a synthetic resin constituting the tape-shaped member) when the tape-shaped member is stretched to a predetermined length, in which an improvement in the adhesiveness of the tape-shaped member at the end portion of the eyelid on the inner corner side of the eye and/or the end portion of the eyelid on the outer corner side of the eye against the skin, a method for forming the double eyelid using the tape, and a method for producing the tape. Brief Description of Drawings

[0028]

[Fig. 1] Fig. 1 is a schematic front view illustrating a first embodiment of a piece of cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention.

[Fig. 2] Fig. 2 is an enlarged D-D cross-sectional view of the tape illustrated in Fig. 1.

[Fig. 3] Fig. 3 is a plan view of the tape illustrated in Fig. 1.

[Fig. 4] Fig. 4 is an exploded perspective view of the tape illustrated in Fig. 1.

[Fig. 5] Fig. 5 is an enlarged view of an adhesive area A of the tape illustrated in Fig. 1.

[Fig. 6] Fig. 6 is a schematic view 1 illustrating a method of use of the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention.

[Fig. 7] Fig. 7 is a schematic view 2 illustrating a method of use of the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention.

[Fig. 8] Fig. 8 is a schematic view 3 illustrating a method of use of the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention.

[Fig. 9] Fig. 9 is a schematic view 4 illustrating a method of use of the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention.

[Fig. 10] Fig. 10 is a schematic view 5 illustrating a method of use of the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention.

[Fig. 11] Fig. 11 is a schematic view 6 illustrating a method of use of the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention.

[Fig. 12] Fig. 12 is a schematic view 7 illustrating a method of use of the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention.

[Fig. 13] Fig. 13 is a schematic view 1 illustrating a method for producing the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention.

[Fig. 14] Fig. 14 is a schematic view 2 illustrating a method for producing the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention.

[Fig. 15] Fig. 15 is a schematic view 3 illustrating a method for producing the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention.

[Fig. 16] Fig. 16 illustrates plan views (a) to (h) indicating modifications of the first embodiment described above.

[Fig. 17] Fig. 17 is a schematic front view illustrating a second embodiment of a piece of cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention.

Description of Embodiments

[0029] Hereinafter, embodiments of a piece of cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the drawings. Note that herein, while a piece of cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape for forming a single-edged eyelid into a double eyelid

is specifically described by citing a piece of double eyelid forming tape as an example, not limited to the above, the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention can be applied to various pieces of tape for performing pseudo shaping on an eyelid by forming a constricted portion in the eyelid using elastic contractility of a stretched tape-shaped member to change a position and a shape or an up-down direction width of a fold of the double eyelid, to form a so-called periorbital puffiness in the lower eyelid, and the like.

[0030] As illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, a piece of double eyelid forming tape 1 according to the present invention includes a tape-shaped member 4 including a base material piece 2 that is capable of being stretched in the

longitudinal axis 1 direction and that is formed of a long and narrow synthetic resin that has elastic contractility when stretched to a use length, in other words, to a predetermined length suitable for a sticking operation on the upper eyelid, and adhesive layers 3 and 3 coated on both surfaces of the base material piece 2, and forms a fold of the double eyelid using the elastic contractility during the above-described stretching of the base material piece 2.

[0031] The base material piece 2 described above is formed in a long and narrow tape shape with a laminated body of a first base material layer 6 and a second base material layer 7 formed of a synthetic resin, and is configured so that even if, after being pulled and stretched to the predetermined length described above, the tensile force is released, the stretched length does not return to its original length before pulling. In the above, the base material layers 6 and 7 are laminated to each other with an adhesion layer 8. Furthermore, the adhesive layers 3 and 3 described above are formed by coating, on the entire surfaces, an adhesive on both surfaces on the front and back of the base material piece 2 described above. Note that the adhesive layer 3 does not necessarily have to be formed on both surfaces of the base material piece 2 and may be formed on only one surface.

[0032] The tape-shaped member 4 that is constituted by the base material piece 2 and the adhesive layers 3 and 3 described above includes a first end 4a and a second end 4b at both ends in the longitudinal axis 1 direction thereof. Furthermore, as well as a pair of holding areas H1 and H2 on the first end 4a side and the second end 4b side described above used for holding with the fingertips, the tape-shaped member 4 includes, between the pair of holding areas H1 and H2, an adhesive area that is stretched to the predetermined length described above and that is used for sticking on the eyelid.

[0033] Furthermore, in forming a fold of the double eyelid in the upper eyelid using the double eyelid forming tape constituted by the tape-shaped member 4 described above, the pair of holding areas H1 and H2 described above of the tape-shaped member 4 are held and pulled in the longitudinal axis 1 direction with the fingertips so that the adhesive area A described above is stretched to the predetermined length described above that is longer than the lateral length of the eyelid that is at least from the outer corner of the eye to the inner corner of the eye (see Fig. 6 and Fig. 7). Subsequently, in a state in which the adhesive area A described above is kept stretched at the predetermined length described above (kept in a tensed state by the tension), a portion of or the entire adhesive area A is abut against and stuck on a virtual line that is to form a fold 91 of the pseudo double eyelid (in other words, to form a constricted portion 90) in the upper eyelid (see Fig. 8).

[0034] Subsequently, when the fingers are released from the holding areas H1 and H2 described above and the pull of the tape-shaped member 4 is released, a portion (hereinafter, referred to as a "stuck portion") in the

adhesive area A described above that has actually been stuck on the virtual line of the eyelid described above counteracting the restoring force of the skin of the upper eyelid, which is elastic, elastically shrinks (see Fig. 9) so as to bite into the skin of the upper eyelid, and the constricted portion 90 is formed along the virtual line described above (in other words, along the stuck portion described above) (see Fig. 10). In the above, the stuck portion of the tape-shaped member 4 is stuck on the bottom portion of the constricted portion 90.

[0035] As a result, when the upper eyelid is opened, the skin of the upper eyelid is folded at the constricted portion 90 (in other words, the skin of the upper eyelid above the constricted portion 90 is bent back downwards at the constricted portion 90), and the fold 91 of the double eyelid is formed (see Fig. 11 and Fig. 12). In other words, it can be said that in a state in which the tape-shaped member 4 described above (specifically, the base material piece 2 of the tape-shaped member 4) is pulled and stretched to the predetermined length described above, there is elastic contractility that contributes to the formation of the constricted portion 90 required to form the fold of the double eyelid.

[0036] Note that after sticking the adhesive area A of the tape-shaped member 4 to the upper eyelid, excess portions such as the holding areas H1 and H2 that have become unneeded are cut and removed with a cutter, a pair of scissors, or the like (see x mark in Fig. 12). In so doing, both end portions of the tape-shaped member 4, which have been stuck on the upper eyelid and which have remained, are an end portion of the eye on an outer corner side 92 and an end portion of the eye on an inner corner side 93 of the present application and, furthermore, after the above, the shape of the double eyelid may be adjusted or the stuck tape-shaped member 4 may be made to fit onto the skin with a pusher (not shown) or the like.

[0037] Incidentally, as described above, in the double eyelid forming tape that forms the fold of the double eyelid using the elastic contractility while the base material piece included in the tape-shaped member is stretched, the tape-shaped member, while in use, kept in a stretched and pulled state is abutted against the virtual line described above of the upper eyelid and is stuck. However, the skin of the upper eyelid is formed with a convex surface curved along the eyeball and has elasticity and, furthermore, the bone around the eyeball affects the abutting and sticking operation described above; accordingly, it is not always easy to abut the tape-shaped member described above against the entire virtual line described above with uniform pressing force and obtain sufficient adhesiveness across the entire the tape-shaped member in the longitudinal direction in the portion stuck on the upper eyelid.

[0038] Because of the above, depending on the user, there are cases in which the portion in the tape-shaped member described above stuck on the upper eyelid, particularly the end portion of the eye on the outer corner

side and/or the end portion of the eye on the inner corner side, easily comes off.

[0039] Accordingly, in the above-described double eyelid forming tape 1, as illustrated in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, the planar shape of the tape-shaped member 4, in other words, the planar shape of the base material piece 2 is triangular in which the width continuously decreases across the entire length from the first end 4a described above towards the second end 4b described above. Specifically, it is a right angled triangle formed so that a first lateral edge surface 4c and a second lateral edge surface 4d that extend in the longitudinal direction of the tape-shaped member 4 form an acute angle at the second end 4b described above, and the first lateral edge surface 4c and the edge surface of the first end 4a described above form a right angle. By so doing, the entire area of the adhesive area A described above in the longitudinal direction becomes a width decreasing section in which the width continuously decreases from the above-described first end 4a side towards the second end 4b side.

[0040] Note that as it will be described later, the entire area of the adhesive area A does not have to be a width decreasing section, and it is only sufficient that the adhesive area A has only one section of the above width decreasing section, and does not have, on the above-described first end 4a side with respect to the width decreasing section, a portion in which the width is smaller than the largest width of the base material piece 2 in the width decreasing section (in other words, the largest width of the tape-shaped member 4 in the width decreasing section).

[0041] In the above-described double eyelid forming tape 1, when the pair of holding areas H1 and H2 of the tape-shaped member 4 described above are held and the adhesive area A is pulled in the longitudinal axis 1 direction with the fingertips, as described above, the adhesive area A becomes stretched as the base material piece 2 becomes stretched, and the base material piece 2 in the adhesive area A becomes stretched sequentially from the portion where the width is smaller towards the larger portion. In the above, in the adhesive area A described above, since the portion of the base material piece 2 described above that has a larger width has a larger area of adhesion and a larger amount of adhesive agent, the adhesiveness to the skin is excellent, and since, simultaneously with the stretching of the adhesive area A, the adhesive layers 3 are stretched and become thinner, the portion that has a smaller elongation rate excels in adhesiveness to the skin.

[0042] In other words, in the base material piece 2 of the tape-shaped member 4 described above, since the portion where the cross-sectional area is smaller has a weaker strength against pulling, the adhesive area A of the tape-shaped member 4 formed in a triangle as described above becomes stretched sequentially from the above-described second end 4b side in which the width of the base material piece 2 is smaller towards the first end 4a side in which the width of the base material piece

2 is larger. As a result, when the adhesive area A is stretched to the predetermined length described above, a more excellent adhesiveness can be obtained on the first end 4a side of the adhesive area A.

[0043] Accordingly, by sticking the first end 4a side of the adhesive area A described above on either the outer corner side 92 of the eye and the inner corner side 93 of the eye of the upper eyelid in which the tape-shaped member comes off more easily, the adhesiveness of the stuck portion to the upper eyelid can be improved in the end portion of the eye on the outer corner side 92 or the end portion of the eye on the inner corner side 93. On the other hand, since the width of the base material piece 2 becomes smaller on the above-described second end 4b side of the adhesive area A described above, when stretched and stuck on the upper eyelid, the tape-shaped member 4 can be made to be more unnoticeable. In the example of use in Fig. 8 and Fig. 9, the first end 4a side of the adhesive area A described above is arranged on the outer corner side 92 of the eye, and the second end 4b side of the adhesive area A described above is arranged on the inner corner side 93 of the eye.

[0044] Furthermore, when the tape-shaped member 4 is triangular, manufacturing thereof is easier and the yield can be improved; accordingly, the manufacturing cost can be suppressed.

[0045] Note that the first base material layer 6 of the base material piece 2 described above is formed of a synthetic resin film piece excluding elastomer resin or, preferably, a polyolefin resin film piece that, when stretched to the predetermined length described above by pulling the adhesive area A described above, is elongated, and has elastic contractility after being elongated as well. Moreover, in such a polyolefin resin film piece, a low-density polyethylene film piece is particularly preferable from the viewpoint of stretchability, shrinkage characteristics after the elongation, and the like. Furthermore, the polyolefin resin film piece described above, preferably, is a polyolefin resin film piece that has been axially stretched in the longitudinal axis 1 direction during manufacturing of the film in an in a nonoriented manner or at an extremely low draw ratio, and is a polyolefin resin film piece that, when held and stretched with the fingertips, elongates with a necking.

[0046] As described above, by forming the first base material layer 6 with a polyolefin resin film that is non-oriented or with an extremely low draw ratio in the longitudinal axis 1 direction, in the course of stretching the adhesive area A to the predetermined length described above, the elongations of the first base material layer 6 is suppressed on the second end 4b side of the adhesive area A where the width of the tape-shaped member 4 is narrow. Accordingly, the width of the base material piece 2, in other words, the width of the tape-shaped member 4, does not become excessively small and the required adhesiveness can be obtained.

[0047] Furthermore, it is preferable that the second base material layer 7 of the base material piece 2 de-

scribed above is formed of an elastomer resin film piece that has a shrinkage force that is smaller than that of the first base material layer 6 (preferably, 1/2 or smaller) or a larger shrinkage factor when the adhesive area A described above is stretched to the predetermined length that is the same as that of the first base material layer 6 described above by pulling; however, among the above, it is more preferable to be formed of a polyurethane resin film piece from the viewpoint of combination with the low-density polyethylene film piece.

[0048] As described above, by combining the elastic contractility of the first base material layer 6 and the elastic contractility of the second base material layer 7, the elastic contractility of the base material piece 2, in other words, the elastic contractility of the tape-shaped member 4, can, while limiting the gross-sectional area of the base material piece 2, be made to widely respond to various states of the upper eyelid from an eyelid that is easily doubled to an eyelid that is difficult to be doubled. As in the present embodiment, in a case in which the first base material layer 6 described above is formed of low-density polyethylene described above, and the second base material layer 7 described above is formed of polyurethane resin, a preferable elastic characteristics of the base material piece 2 can be obtained by setting the thickness of the first base material layer 6 described above in the range of about 70 to 80 μm , and the thickness of the second base material layer in the range of about 7 to 9 μm , for example.

[0049] Since the double eyelid forming tape in which the base material piece 2 is formed of such a laminated body is disclosed in a previous application of the applicant (Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2014-212847), it is incorporated by reference into the present application and, herein, further specific description thereof is omitted. Furthermore, while the combination of the base material layers forming the base material piece 2 does not necessary have to be the one described above, it is desirable that at least the first base material layer 6 described above be included.

[0050] Note that the first base material layer 6 and the second base material layer 7 described above do not have to, as described above, be laminated with the adhesion layer 8 interposed therebetween and, the two base material layers 6 and 7 can be integrally formed by directly binding the first base material layer 6 and the second base material layer 7 to each other such as, for example, coating and solidifying the second base material layer 7 on the first base material layer 6, or integrating the base material layers 6 and 7 by hot pressing.

[0051] Moreover, the base material piece 2 does not necessarily have to be formed of a laminated body of synthetic resin film pieces and maybe formed of a single layer of a synthetic resin film piece. In such a case, the base material piece 2 is, preferably, formed of the first base material layer 6 and, more preferably, is formed of a low-density polyethylene film piece in particular.

[0052] The adhesive forming the adhesive layers 3 and

the adhesion layer 8 described above is not particularly limited as long as it is suitable for the human skin; however, the same acrylic adhesive is preferably used. Furthermore, each of the adhesive layers 3 and 3 and the

5 adhesion layer 8 may be formed of adhesives of different types and thicknesses. Moreover, while the adhesive layer 3 described above is provided across the entire surface of each of the two surfaces or one of the surfaces of the base material piece 2, for example, it may be formed only 10 on the portion of the base material piece 2 corresponding to the adhesive area A of the tape-shaped member 4 described above.

[0053] Moreover, regarding the sizes of the tape-shaped member 4 described above, the length of the 15 adhesive area A described above is, since it relies on the preference of the user, not limited in particular; however, considering the actual operability and the like, preferably, the length before being stretched is in the range of about 0.5 to 2.0 cm, and the length after being stretched is in 20 the range of about 4.0 to 16.0 cm. Standardly, the length before being stretched is about 1.0 cm and the length after being stretched is about 8.0 cm. Together with the operability, when considering a more effective elastic contractility of the synthetic resin piece in the above-described base material piece 2 and the like, the stretching factor is preferably about 8.0 times; however, it is not limited to the above in particular and it goes without saying that it may be changed in accordance with the preference of the user.

[0054] Considering operability, the pair of holding areas H1 and H2 described above is preferably in the range of about 0.5 to 1.0 cm.

[0055] Accordingly, the length L of the tape-shaped member 4 described above is preferably in the range of 35 about 1.5 to 4.0 cm and, more preferably, is about 2.5 to 3.0 cm.

[0056] Moreover, in the adhesive area A described above, the width of the tape-shaped member 4 (in other words, the width of the base material piece 2) is preferably, 40 for practical purposes, 0.6 mm or more at the narrowest portion and 5.0 mm or less at the widest portion, and in a case of a right angled triangle as illustrated in Fig. 3, the angle formed between the first lateral edge surface 4c and the second lateral edge surface 4d described above is preferably in the range of about 4 to 26 degrees when considering each of the sizes described above.

[0057] A first embodiment of the double eyelid forming tape 1 constituted by the tape-shaped member 4 in the 50 above described manner will be described next with reference to Fig. 1 to Fig. 5.

[0058] The double eyelid forming tape according to the first embodiment of the present invention includes the rectangular tape-shaped member 4 described above, and two release sheet pieces 5 and 5 stuck on the surfaces of the adhesive layers 3 and 3 described above that face the external sides that are on the opposite sides 55 with respect to the base material piece 2. The release

sheet pieces 5 are formed of a synthetic resin that has easy release characteristics against the adhesive layers 3 described above, have the same shape as that of the tape-shaped member 4 described above, and are stuck on so as to cover the entire surface of the adhesive layers 3 described above.

[0059] Moreover, the release sheet pieces 5 include, at the middle in the longitudinal axis 1 direction thereof (in other words, at positions corresponding to the adhesive area A in the longitudinal axis 1 direction), easily breakable portions 5a that are broken by the pulling operation in the longitudinal axis 1 direction. Each easily breakable portion 5a is provided from a first surface 5b (the inner surface in the drawing), which is in contact with the adhesive layer 3 of the release sheet piece 5, towards the second surface 5c (the outer surface in the drawing) side, cuts (in other words, slit) into the middle of the thickness of the release sheet piece 5, and is provided in the width direction across the entire width.

[0060] Note that the form of each easily breakable portion 5a is not limited to a cut and, for example, may be formed in a form that locally reduces the thickness of the release sheet piece 5, such as a V-shaped notch.

[0061] Note that the release sheet pieces 5 described above are integrally molded by a silicone resin that has both the easy release characteristics against the adhesive layers 3 and 3, and the brake characteristics in the easily breakable portions 5a described above. The larger the hardness of the silicone resin the more preferable since it excels in the break characteristics described above, and the thickness thereof is preferably about 0.3 to 0.5 mm.

[0062] Furthermore, the first surface 5b of the release sheet piece 5 described above that is in contact with the adhesive layers 3 is formed as a mirror surface, and the second surface 5c on the opposite side is formed as a micro rough surface, and in the manufacturing stage, by turning over the first surface 5b and the second surface 5c of the release sheet piece 5, the surface in contact with the adhesive 3 is switched; accordingly, the release characteristics (adhesiveness) between the release sheet piece 5 and the adhesive 3 can be adjusted.

[0063] In using such a piece of double eyelid forming tape 1 according to the first embodiment, the pair of holding areas H1 and H2 of the tape-shaped member 4 described above are held with the release sheet pieces 5 and 5 interposed in between (see Fig. 6) and the tape-shaped member 4 is pulled in the longitudinal axis 1 direction. By so doing, the release sheet pieces 5 and 5 are broken at the easily breakable portions 5a and 5a described above and are separated from the adhesive layers 3 and 3 in the adhesive area A of the tape-shaped member 4 and, as a result, the adhesive area A of the tape-shaped member 4 is stretched and the entirety thereof can be exposed (see Fig. 7). The subsequent method for use and the functions and effects are as described above; accordingly, in order to avoid redundant description, description thereof is omitted herein.

[0064] A method for producing the double eyelid forming tape according to the first embodiment of the present invention will be described next with reference to Fig. 13 to Fig. 15.

5 **[0065]** First, as illustrated in Fig. 13, an adhesive is coated on the entire front and back surfaces of a base material film 20 formed of a laminated body of a first layer film (a low-density polyethylene film, for example) 60 for forming the first base material layer 6 described above and a second layer film (a polyurethane resin film, for example) 70 for forming the second base material layer 7 described above so as to prepare a double-sided adhesive sheet 40 in which the adhesive layers 3 and 3 described above are formed.

10 **[0066]** The double-sided adhesive sheet 40 can be prepared, for example, by superposing a double-sided adhesive film formed by forming the adhesive layer 3 and the adhesion layer 8 described above by coating an adhesive on the entire two surfaces of the first layer film 60 described above and a single-sided adhesive film formed by forming the adhesive layer 3 described above by coating an adhesive on the entire single surface of the second layer film 70 described above, so that the adhesive layers 3 of the films are on the outside and by adhering each 15 other with the adhesion layer 8.

20 **[0067]** Furthermore, meanwhile, a release sheet piece 50 in which a first surface 50b (the inner surface in the drawing) is a mirror surface and a second surface 50c (the outer surface in the drawing) on the opposite side is a rough surface is prepared by thermoforming a silicone resin with high hardness, and easily breakable lines 50a that are parallel to each other at equal intervals are formed in the first surface 50b described above by cutting to the middle in the thickness direction from the first surface 50b towards the second surface 50c.

25 **[0068]** Note that the double-sided adhesive sheet 40 and the release sheet 50 described above are preferably formed so as to have the same longitudinal and lateral size.

30 **[0069]** Furthermore, a laminated sheet 10 illustrated in Fig. 14 is prepared by, as illustrated in Fig. 13, opposing the first surface 50b of each release sheet 50 to the corresponding adhesive layer 3 of the double-sided adhesive sheet 40 and by sticking the two release sheets 50 and 50 and the double-sided adhesive sheet 40 to each other. In the above, the easily breakable lines 50a and 50a of the release sheets 50 and 50 are parallel to each other and are disposed so as to oppose each other.

35 **[0070]** Note that in a case in which the first layer film 60 of the double-sided adhesive sheet 40 described above is a polyolefin resin film, preferably, the film is non-oriented or is with an extremely low draw ratio in the width direction that forms a right angle with the feeding direction during manufacturing, and the release sheet 50 and 50 described above and the double-sided adhesive sheet 40 are stuck together so that the width direction of the film forms a right angle between the easily breakable lines 50a of the release sheets 50 described above.

[0071] Subsequently, as illustrated in Fig. 15, the laminated sheet 10 described above is, at the middle between the adjacent easily breakable lines 50a, cut parallel to the easily breakable lines 50a to form long and narrow strip-shaped laminated sheets 11 and, furthermore, as illustrated in Fig. 16, the strip-shaped laminated sheets 11 are cut further thin by a combination between a cutting blade (not shown) that extends in a direction perpendicular to the easily breakable lines 50a described above and a cutting blade (not shown) that extends so as to form an acute angle with the cutting blade. As a result, the easily breakable portions 5a described above are provided at the middle in the longitudinal direction and pieces of double eyelid forming tape 1 described above that each form a right angled triangle can be obtained.

[0072] Referring to Fig. 16, modifications of the double eyelid forming tape according to the first embodiment of the present invention will be described next. Note that the double eyelid forming tape 1 according to the first embodiment described above and the modifications are different from each other mainly in the planar shapes (particularly, the shape of the adhesive area A), and the other configurations, and the functions and effects are practically the same.

[0073] Accordingly, herein, in order to avoid redundancy, description of the configurations and the functions and effects that are practically the same as those of the double eyelid forming tape 1 described above is omitted.

[0074] First, in pieces of double eyelid forming tape 1a to 1c illustrated in (a) to (c) of Fig. 16, similar to the double eyelid forming tape 1 according to the first embodiment described above, the width of the tape-shaped member 4 continuously decreases across the entire length from the first end 4a towards the second end 4b. Accordingly, in the longitudinal direction, the entire area of the adhesive area A becomes a width decreasing section in which the width continuously decreases from the above-described first end 4a side towards the second end 4b side. The tape 1a of (a) formed in a trapezoid each the first lateral edge surface 4c of the tape-shaped member 4 forms a right angle with the edge surface of the first end 4a. Furthermore, the tape 1b of (b) is formed in an isosceles triangle in which the lengths of the first and second lateral edge surfaces 4c and 4d are the same. Furthermore, the tape 1c of (c) is formed such that the first lateral edge surface 4c forms a right angle with the edge surface of first end 4a, and the second lateral edge surface 4d is a smooth curved surface protruding outwardly.

[0075] In a piece of tape 1d of (d) of Fig. 16, the adhesive area A of the tape-shaped member 4 includes, in the end portions thereof on the first end 4a side and the second end 4b side, width uniform sections that are each formed with a width that is the same as a corresponding one of the adjacent holding areas H1 and H2, and only one section of the width decreasing section that is interposed between the width uniform sections and in which the width continuously decreases from the first end 4a

side towards the second end 4b side. Note that the easily breakable portion 5a of the release sheet piece 5 described above is disposed at the middle of the width decreasing section described above. Furthermore, the width of the holding area H1 is larger than the width of the holding area H2.

[0076] The above pieces of double eyelid forming tape 1a to 1d are, similar to the tape 1 described above, capable of providing a superior adhesiveness to the eyelid 10 on the first end 4a side of the adhesive area A when extended in the longitudinal direction, and when extended and stuck on the eyelid, can improve the adhesiveness to the eyelid in either of the end portion of the eye on the outer corner side 92 and the end portion of the eye on 15 the inner corner side 93.

[0077] In pieces of tape 1e to 1h of (e) to (h) of Figs. 16, the width of the adhesive area A of the tape-shaped member 4 continuously decreases from the first end 4a side and the second end 4b side thereof towards the middle in the longitudinal direction, and is the smallest at the position of the easily breakable portion 5a at the middle in the longitudinal direction. Accordingly, in the longitudinal direction, the adhesive area A forms a width decreasing section in the portion on the first end 4a side 20 with respect to the easily breakable portion 5a that continuously decreases from the first end 4a side towards the second end 4b side. Meanwhile, the portion on the second end 4b side with respect to the easily breakable portion 5a forms a width increasing section that continuously increases from the first end 4a side towards the second end 4b side.

[0078] In the tape 1e in (e), the first lateral edge surface 4c of the tape-shaped member 4 forms right angles with the edge surfaces of the first end 4a and the second end 35 4b, and the second lateral edge surface 4d inclines in a straight manner in plan view from the first end 4a and the second end 4b towards the easily breakable portions 5a at the middle. Furthermore, in the tape 1f of (f), the entire first and second lateral edge surfaces 4c and 4d are each 40 formed as a concave surface. Furthermore, in the tape 1g of (g), the first and second lateral edge surfaces 4c are each formed as convex surfaces between the first end 4a and the easily breakable portion 5a at the middle and between the second end 4b and the easily breakable portion 5a at the middle. Moreover, in the tape 1h of (h), the adhesive area A of the tape-shaped member 4 includes, in the end portions thereof on the first end 4a side and the second end 4b side, width uniform sections that 45 are each formed with a width that is the same as a corresponding one of the adjacent holding areas H1 and H2. Furthermore, the width decreasing section and the width increasing section described above are formed in the portions interposed between the width uniform sections. Note that in the width decreasing section and the width increasing section, the first lateral edge surface 4c and the second lateral edge surface 4d form, in plan view, a straight inclined surface, and the width of the holding area H1 and the width of the holding area H2 are substantially 50 55

the same.

[0079] In each of the above double eyelid forming tapes 1e to 1h, when extended in the longitudinal direction, the adhesive area A is sequentially stretched in two directions from the middle (the position where the tape width is the smallest) in the longitudinal direction towards the first end 4a and the second end 4b. Furthermore, a superior adhesiveness to the eyelid on the first end 4a side and the second end 4b side of the adhesive area A can be obtained, and when extended and stuck on the eyelid, adhesiveness to the eyelid at the end portions of the eye on the outer corner side 92 and the end portion of the eye on the inner corner side 93 can be both improved.

[0080] Note that the shape of the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention is not necessarily limited to those described above, and it is only sufficient that the adhesive area A of the tape-shaped member 4 has only one section of the width decreasing section in which the width continuously decreases from the first end 4a side towards the second end 4b side, and does not have, on the above-described first end 4a side with respect to the width decreasing section, a portion in which the width is smaller than the largest width of the base material piece 2 in the width decreasing section (in other words, the largest width of the tape-shaped member 4 in the width decreasing section).

[0081] A second embodiment of the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention will be described next with reference to Fig. 17. Note that the configurations and the functions and effects that are different from those of the first embodiment described above will be mainly described herein, and as for the configurations and the functions and effects that are practically the same, description will be omitted to avoid redundancy. Furthermore, in the second embodiment as well, description will be given by citing a piece of double eyelid forming tape as an example.

[0082] A piece of double eyelid forming tape 12 illustrated in Fig. 17 is, in place of the release sheet pieces 5 in the tape 1 described above, formed of films that has an easy release characteristics against the adhesive layers 3 described above, and is provided with release film pieces 9 that are stuck on the adhesive area A of the tape-shaped member 4 described above while covering the adhesive layers 3 described above and, and holding film pieces 4e that make each of the pair of holding areas H1 and H2 of the tape-shaped member 4 described above nonadhesive. Since the base material piece 2 constituting the tape-shaped member 4 is the same as the first embodiment described above, description will be omitted herein.

[0083] The release film pieces 9 described above are formed shorter than the tape-shaped member 4 described above and, for example, are formed of release paper laminated with a silicone resin. Furthermore, the holding film pieces 4e described above are stuck to the adhesive layers 3 of the tape-shaped member 4 de-

scribed above in a fixed manner, form the pair of holding areas H1 and H2 described above, and, are formed of, for example, thin paper, resin film, or the like. Furthermore, the release film pieces 9 described above exposing a portion of each of the holding areas H1 and H2 described above on the first end 4a side and the second end 4b side described above extend in the longitudinal direction of the tape-shaped member 4. Note that the release film pieces 9 described above may have length that expose the entire holding areas H1 and H2 described above.

[0084] In using such a piece of double eyelid forming tape 12 according to the second embodiment, first, the exposed nonadhesive holding areas H1 and H2 of the tape-shaped member 4 described above are held with the fingertips, and the adhesive area A is pulled in the longitudinal direction. By so doing, simultaneously with the above-described adhesive area A of the tape-shaped member 4 being stretched, the release film pieces 9 and 9 described above are separated from both surfaces of the adhesive area A and, as a result, the adhesive area A is exposed and becomes visible. The subsequent method for use and the functions and effects are as described above; accordingly, in order to avoid redundant description, description thereof is omitted herein.

[0085] While the embodiments and modifications of the present invention have been described above, the claimed invention is not limited to the above and it goes without saying that various design changes can be made within the scope of the claimed invention.

[0086] For example, the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention can be used as a piece of tape to form a bulge (a so-called periorbital puffiness) in the lower eyelid. In such a case, similar to the case described above in which the double eyelid is formed, the tape-shaped member 4 described above is pulled in the longitudinal direction and, in a state in which the adhesive area A thereof is kept stretched at the predetermined length, the adhesive area A is abutted against and stuck on the lower position of the lower eyelid where the bulge is to be formed. Subsequently, when the pull of the tape-shaped member 4 described above is released, the tape-shaped member 4 in the adhesive area A described above bites into the above position with the elastic contractility of the base material piece 2, and the constricted portion is formed in the above along the tape-shaped member 4. With the above, a bulge is formed on the upper portion of the constricted portion formed in the lower eyelid such that a three-dimensional effect is provided in the eye area. As described above, in a case in which the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to the present invention is used as a piece of tape for forming a periorbital puffiness, the length of the tape-shaped member 4 may be made shorter than that of the double eyelid forming tape described above.

Reference Signs List

[0087]

1, 12	double eyelid forming tape (cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape)	5
2	base material piece	10
3	adhesive layer	
4	tape-shaped member	
4a	first end	
4b	second end	
4c	first lateral edge surface	
4d	second lateral edge surface	
4e	holding film piece	
5	release sheet piece	15
5a	easily breakable portion	
6	first base material layer	
7	second base material layer	
8	adhesion layer	
90	constricted portion	20
91	fold	
92	outer corner side of the eye	
93	inner corner side of the eye	
A	adhesive area	
H1, H2	holding area	

Claims

1. A piece of cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape comprising:

a tape-shaped member including a base material piece capable of being stretched in a longitudinal direction, the base material being formed of a long and narrow synthetic resin that has elastic contractility when stretched, and an adhesive layer coated on both surfaces or one surface of the base material piece, the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape being used for performing pseudo shaping on an eyelid by using the elastic contractility of the base material piece to form a constricted portion in the eyelid,
 wherein the tape-shaped member includes, on a first end side and a second end side of the tape-shaped member in the longitudinal direction, a pair of holding areas to be held with fingertips, and an adhesive area between the pair of holding areas, the adhesive area to be stuck on the eyelid by being stretched to a predetermined length, and
 wherein the adhesive area includes only a single width decreasing section in which a width of the base material piece continuously decreases from the first end side towards the second end side, and the adhesive area does not have, with respect to the width decreasing portion, a portion on the first end side that is smaller in width than a largest width of the base material piece in the

- width decreasing section.
2. The cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to Claim 1,
 wherein an entire area of the adhesive area in the longitudinal direction is formed by the width decreasing section.
3. The cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to Claim 2,
 wherein the tape-shaped member is formed in a triangle or a trapezoid in plan view in which a width becomes smaller from a first end towards a second end.
4. The cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to Claim 1,
 wherein the base material piece includes at least a first base material layer, and
 wherein the first base material layer of the base material piece is elongated when the adhesive area is stretched to the predetermined length, and has elastic contractility in an elongated state as well.
5. The cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to Claim 4,
 wherein the base material piece is formed of a laminated body of the first base material layer formed of a polyolefin resin, and a second base material layer formed of an elastomer resin.
6. The cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to Claim 5,
 wherein the first base material layer is formed of a low-density polyethylene resin, and the second base material layer is formed of a polyurethane resin.
7. The cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to Claim 1,
 wherein the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape is further formed of a synthetic resin that has easy release characteristics against the adhesive layer, and includes a release sheet piece that covers the adhesive layer and that is stuck on the holding areas and the adhesive area of the tape-shaped member, and wherein the release sheet piece includes an easily breakable portion at a portion corresponding to the adhesive area, the easily breakable portion having a depth reaching a middle in a thickness direction while being provided so as to extend in the width direction, the easily breakable portion being broken by pulling in the longitudinal direction.
8. The cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to Claim 1,
 wherein the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape is further formed of a film having easy release characteristics against the adhesive layer, and includes a release

- film piece that covers the adhesive layer and is stuck on the adhesive area of the tape-shaped member, wherein the pair of holding areas are nonadhesive, and
- wherein the release film piece is formed shorter than the tape-shaped member, a portion or all of the holding areas being exposed on the first end side and the second end side, and the release film piece extends on the tape-shaped member. 5
9. A method for forming a double eyelid by using the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, the method comprising the following steps: 10
1. a step of stretching an adhesive area of the tape-shaped member to the predetermined length by holding and pulling a pair of holding areas of the tape-shaped member in the longitudinal direction; 15
2. a step of sticking a portion or all of the adhesive area stretched to the predetermined length in step 1 on an upper eyelid with the adhesive by abutment against the upper eyelid while the tape-shaped member is kept in a pulled state; 20
3. a step of forming a constricted portion along the adhesive area in the upper eyelid by releasing the pulling of the tape-shaped member and elastically shrinking a base material piece in the adhesive area that has been stuck on the upper eyelid; and 25
4. a step of forming a fold of the double eyelid by skin of the upper eyelid being bent back at the constricted portion when the upper eyelid is opened. 30
10. A method for producing the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, the method comprising the following steps: 35
1. a step of preparing an adhesive sheet on which an adhesive is coated on both surfaces or one surface of a base material sheet formed of a synthetic resin that forms the base material piece; and 40
2. a step of obtaining the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape including the tape-shaped member by cutting the adhesive sheet with a cutting blade. 45
- Amended claims under Art. 19.1 PCT**
1. (Amended) A piece of cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape comprising: 50
- a tape-shaped member including a base material piece capable of being stretched in a longitudinal direction, the base material being formed
- of a long and narrow synthetic resin that has elastic contractility when stretched, and an adhesive layer coated on both surfaces or one surface of the base material piece, the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape being used for performing pseudo shaping on an eyelid by using the elastic contractility of the base material piece to form a constricted portion in the eyelid, 5
- wherein the tape-shaped member includes, on a first end side and a second end side of the tape-shaped member in the longitudinal direction, a pair of holding areas to be held with fingertips, and an adhesive area between the pair of holding areas, the adhesive area to be stuck on the eyelid by being stretched to a predetermined length, and
- wherein an entirety of the adhesive area in the longitudinal direction is formed by a width decreasing section in which a width of the base material piece continuously decreases from the first end side towards the second end side. 10
- 12. Cancelled)**
- 13. The cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to Claim 2,**
wherein the tape-shaped member is formed in a triangle or a trapezoid in plan view in which a width becomes smaller from a first end towards a second end. 15
- 14. The cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to Claim 1,**
wherein the base material piece includes at least a first base material layer, and
wherein the first base material layer of the base material piece is elongated when the adhesive area is stretched to the predetermined length, and has elastic contractility in an elongated state as well. 20
- 15. The cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to Claim 4,**
wherein the base material piece is formed of a laminated body of the first base material layer formed of a polyolefin resin, and a second base material layer formed of an elastomer resin. 25
- 16. The cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to Claim 5,**
wherein the first base material layer is formed of a low-density polyethylene resin, and the second base material layer is formed of a polyurethane resin. 30
- 17. The cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to Claim 1,**
wherein the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape is further formed of a synthetic resin that has easy release characteristics against the adhesive layer, and in- 35

cludes a release sheet piece that covers the adhesive layer and that is stuck on the holding areas and the adhesive area of the tape-shaped member, and wherein the release sheet piece includes an easily breakable portion at a portion corresponding to the adhesive area, the easily breakable portion having a depth reaching a middle in a thickness direction while being provided so as to extend in the width direction, the easily breakable portion being broken by pulling in the longitudinal direction.

18. The cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to Claim 1,

wherein the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape is further formed of a film having easy release characteristics against the adhesive layer, and includes a release film piece that covers the adhesive layer and is stuck on the adhesive area of the tape-shaped member, wherein the pair of holding areas are nonadhesive, and

wherein the release film piece is formed shorter than the tape-shaped member, a portion or all of the holding areas being exposed on the first end side and the second end side, and the release film piece extends on the tape-shaped member.

19. A method for forming a double eyelid by using the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, the method comprising the following steps:

1. a step of stretching an adhesive area of the tape-shaped member to the predetermined length by holding and pulling a pair of holding areas of the tape-shaped member in the longitudinal direction;
2. a step of sticking a portion or all of the adhesive area stretched to the predetermined length in step 1 on an upper eyelid with the adhesive by abutment against the upper eyelid while the tape-shaped member is kept in a pulled state;
3. a step of forming a constricted portion along the adhesive area in the upper eyelid by releasing the pulling of the tape-shaped member and elastically shrinking a base material piece in the adhesive area that has been stuck on the upper eyelid; and
4. a step of forming a fold of the double eyelid by skin of the upper eyelid being bent back at the constricted portion when the upper eyelid is opened.

20. A method for producing the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, the method comprising the following steps:

1. a step of preparing an adhesive sheet on which an adhesive is coated on both surfaces

5 or one surface of a base material sheet formed of a synthetic resin that forms the base material piece; and

2. a step of obtaining the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape including the tape-shaped member by cutting the adhesive sheet with a cutting blade.

Statement under Art. 19.1 PCT

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Claim 1 of the Claims have clarified that, in the cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape, the entirety of the adhesive area in the longitudinal direction is formed with the width decreasing section in which the width of the base material piece continuously decreases from the first end side towards the second end side.

Conversely, the cited documents 1 to 3 do not disclose nor suggest whatsoever a configuration in which "an entirety of the adhesive area in the longitudinal direction is formed by a width decreasing section in which a width of the base material piece continuously decreases from the first end side towards the second end side". Moreover, the claimed invention employs the configuration described above to the "cosmetic eyelid-shaping tape for performing pseudo shaping on the eyelid by using the elastic contractility when the base material piece is stretched" and thus obtains the following noticeable function and effect that the above cited documents cannot derive. In other words, when the base material piece is stretched, the stretching gradually progresses from the second end side where the width is small towards the first end side where the width is large. In so doing, the adhesive layer coated on the base material piece becomes thinner in portions where the stretching has progressed more, and since the progress of the stretching is delayed more on the first end side where the width in the adhesive area is large, an adhesive layer that is thicker than that on the second end side remains on the first end side and, as a result, an outstanding adhesiveness to the skin can be obtained on the first end side where the width is larger.

FIG.1

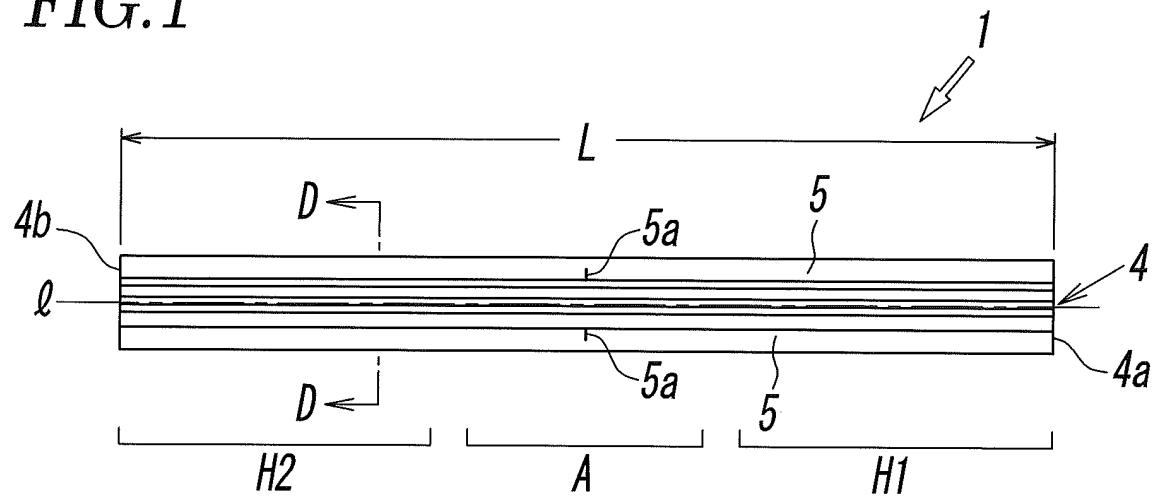


FIG.2

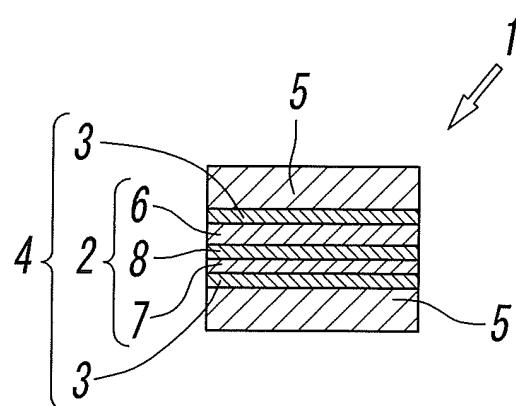


FIG.3

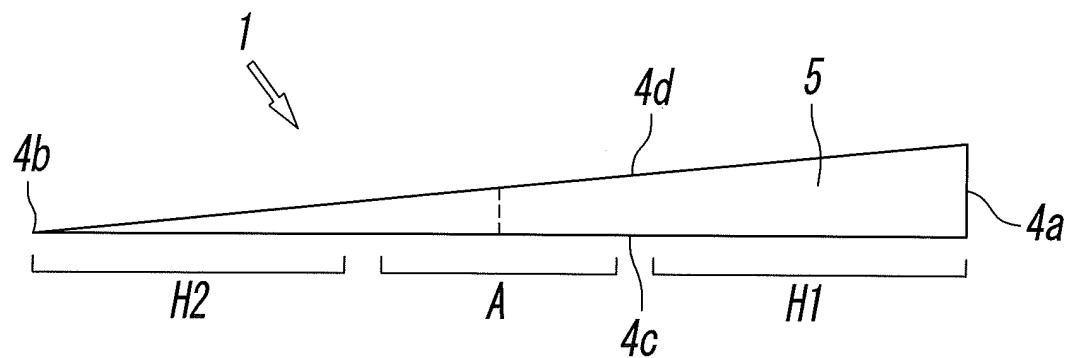


FIG.4

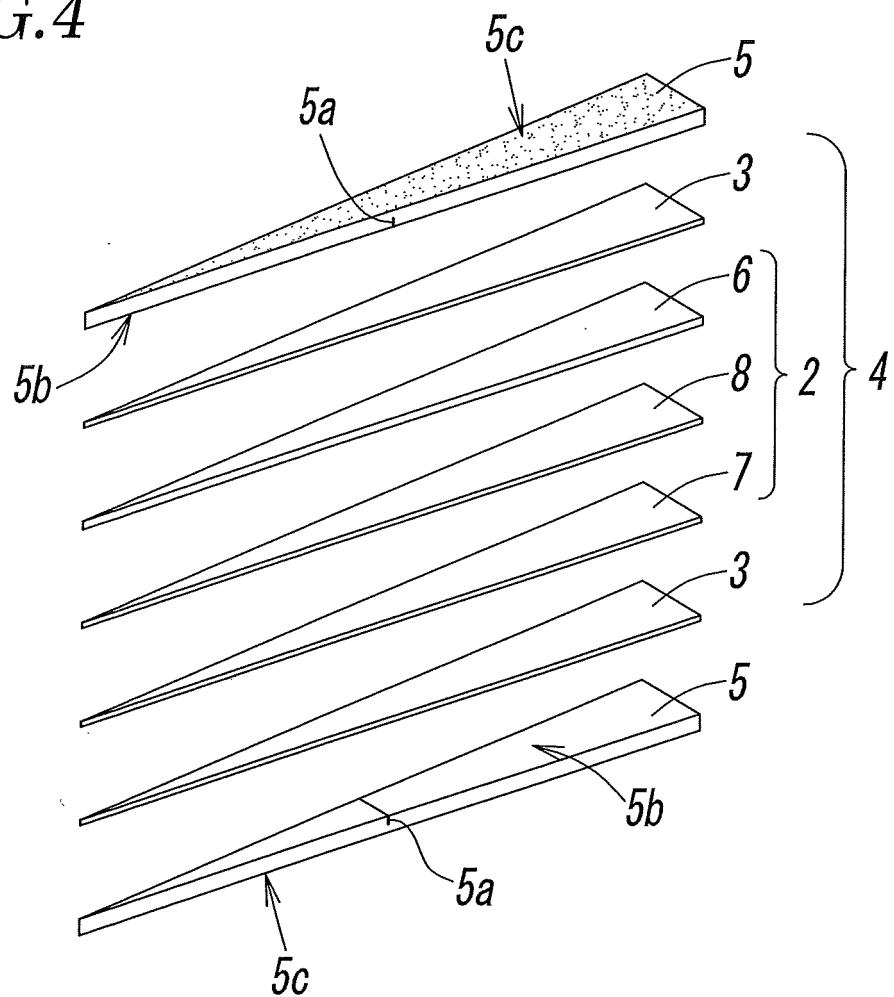


FIG.5

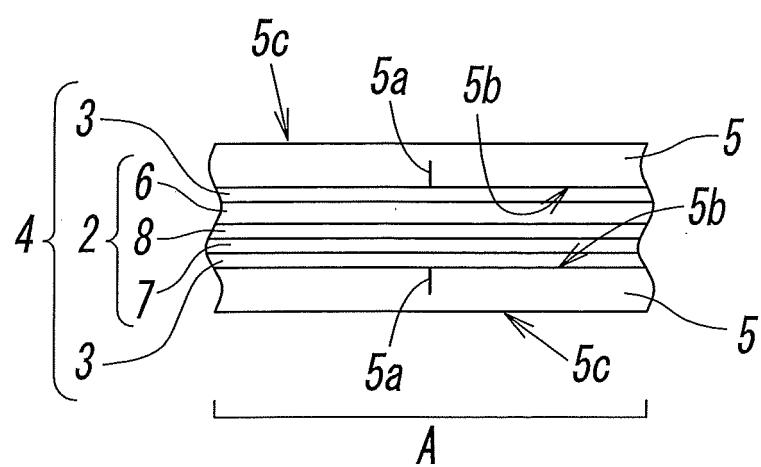


FIG.6

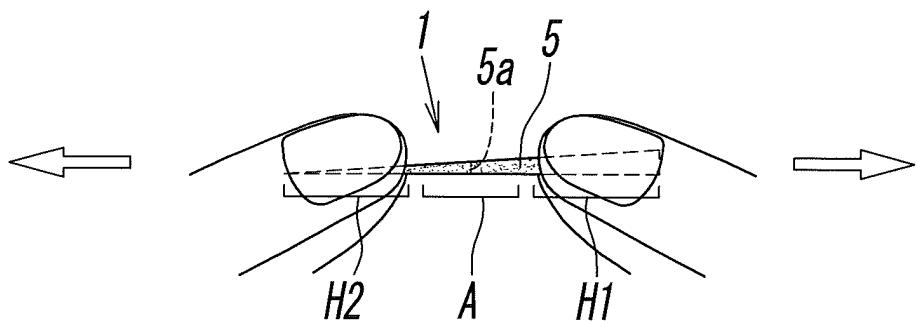


FIG.7

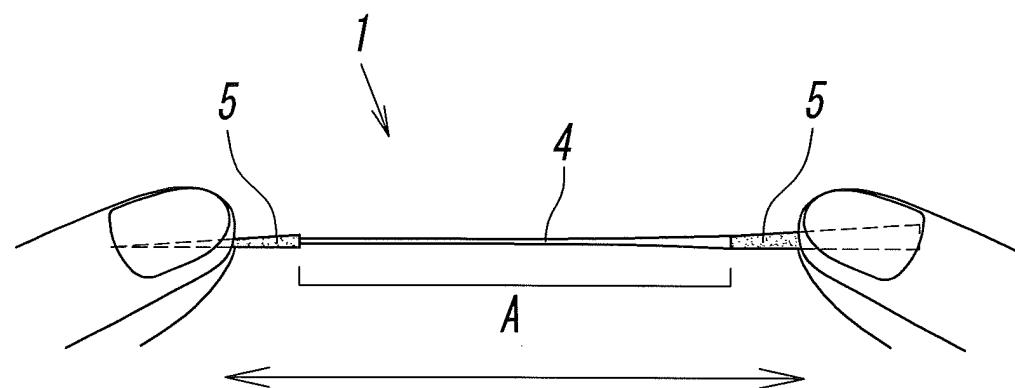


FIG.8

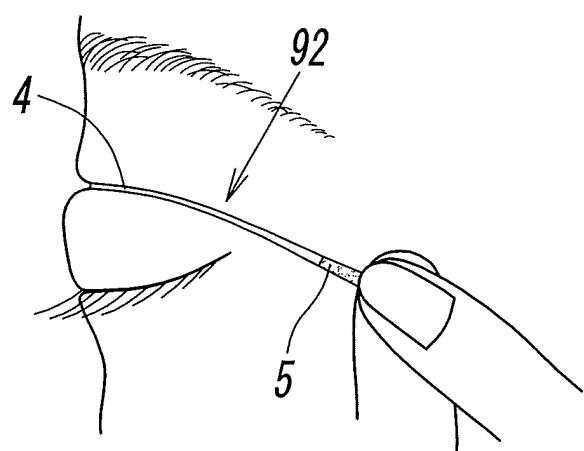


FIG.9

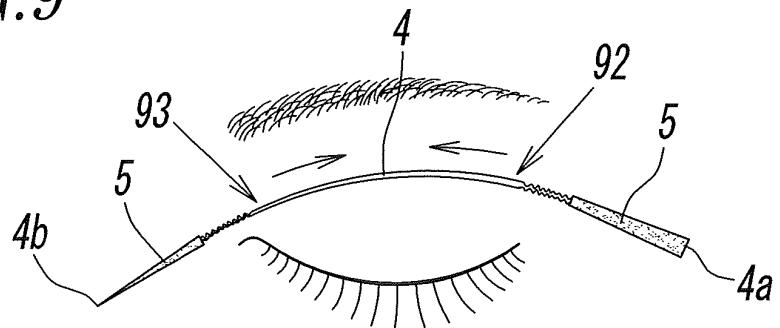


FIG.10

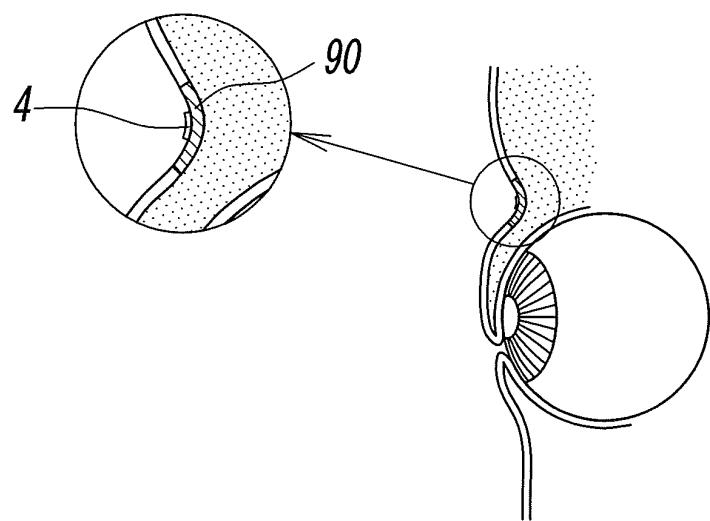


FIG.11

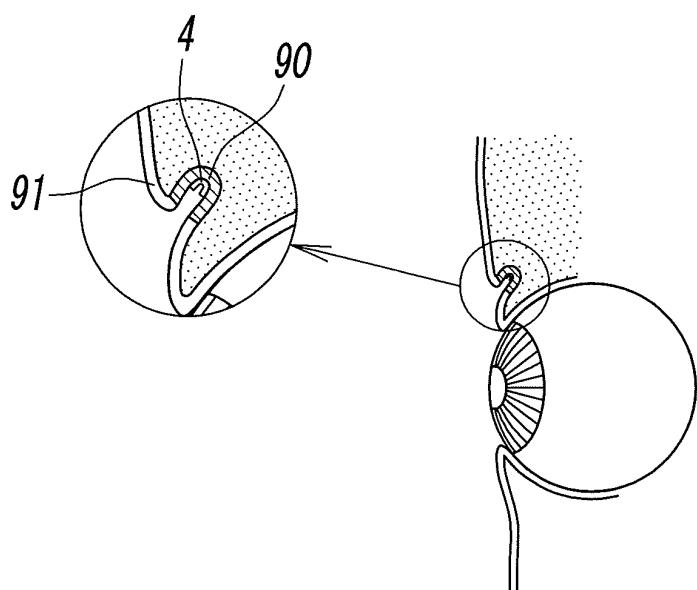


FIG.12

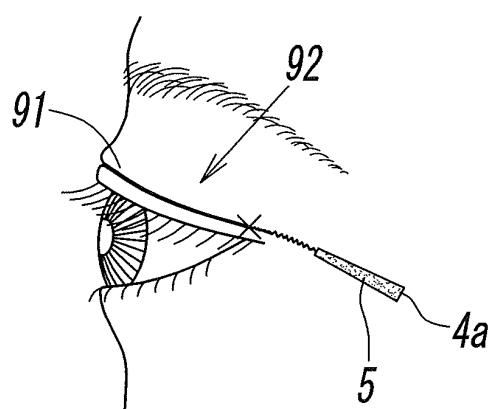


FIG.13

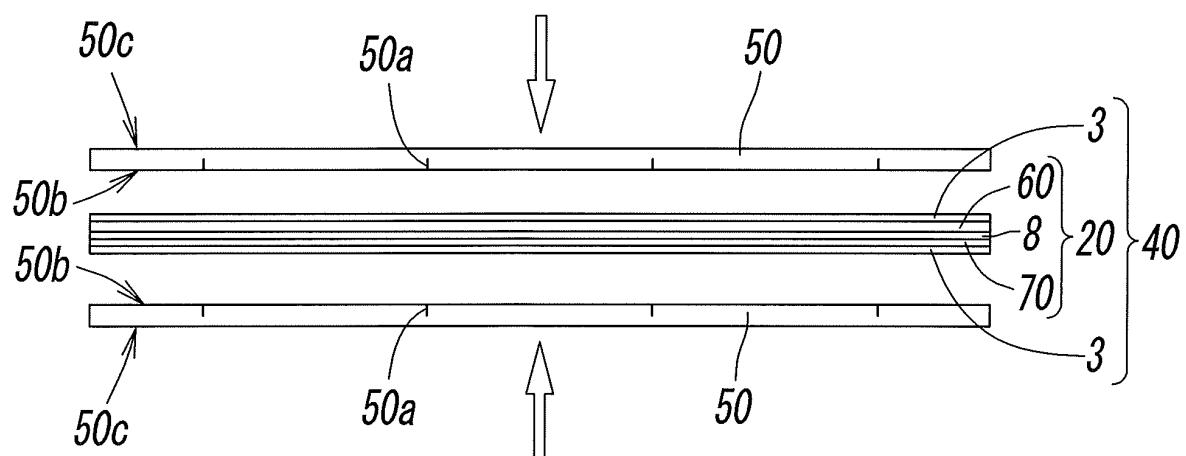


FIG.14

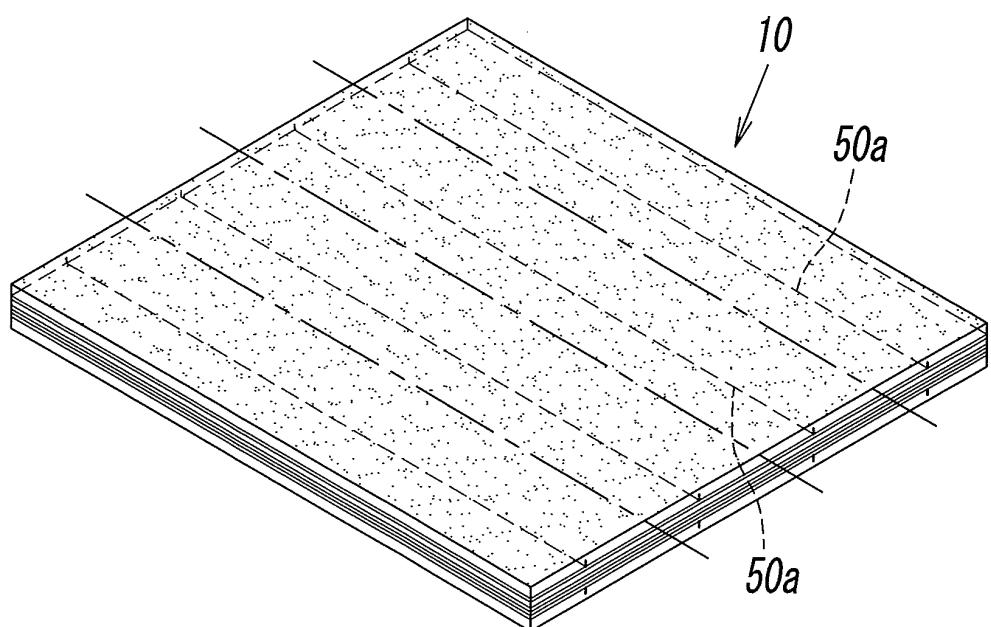


FIG.15

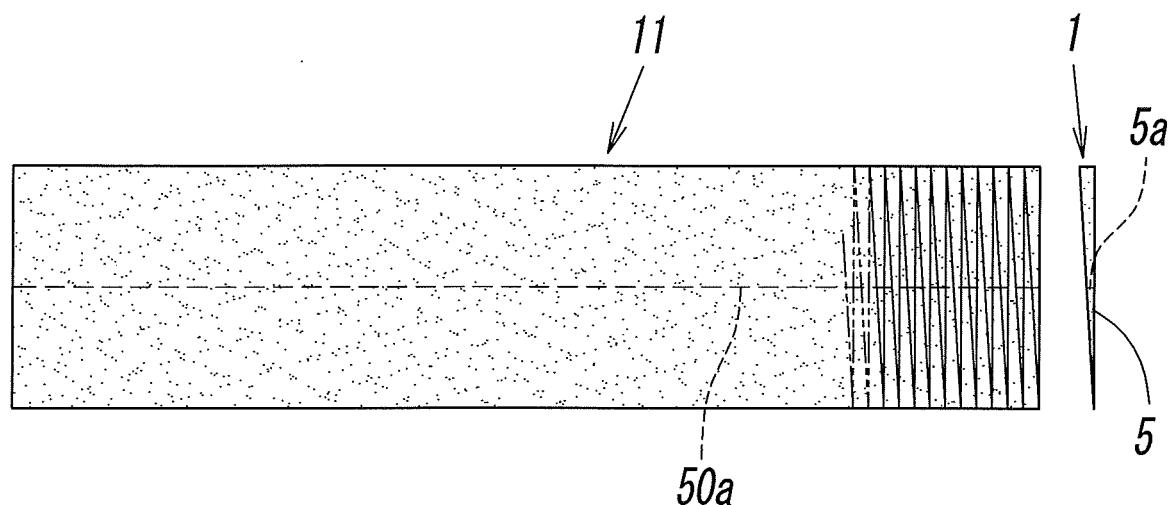


FIG.17

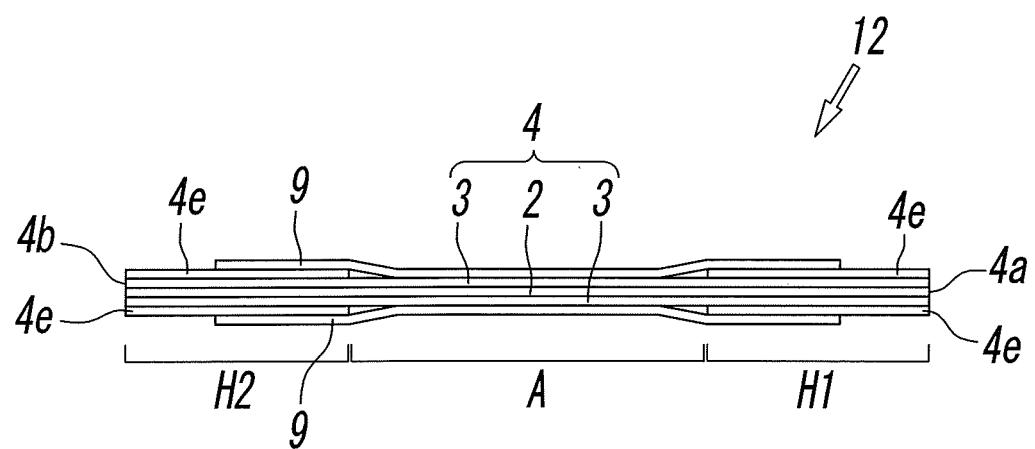
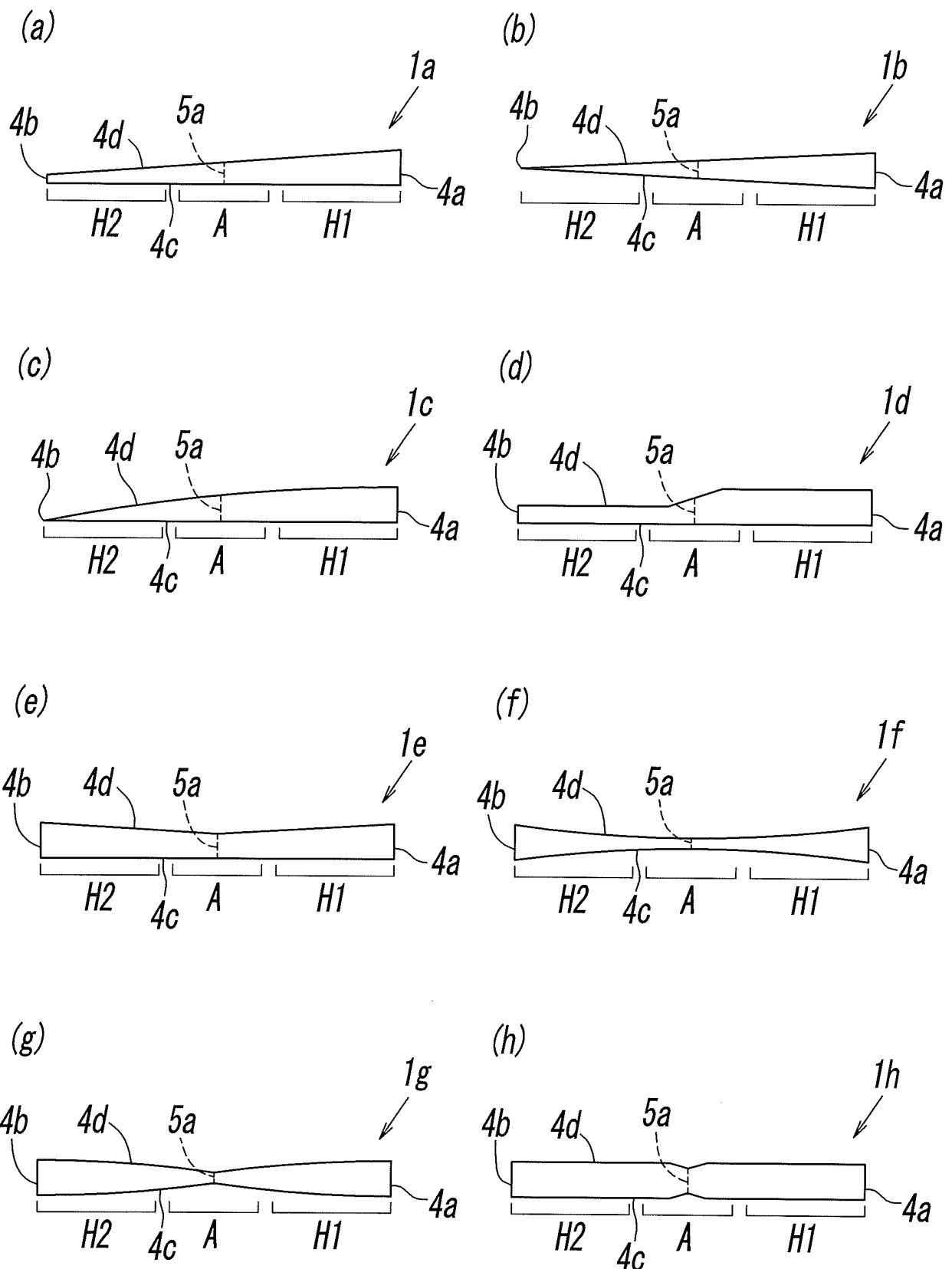


FIG. 16



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2016/067035

5 A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 A61F13/02(2006.01)i, A45D44/22(2006.01)i

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

10 Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 A45D44/22, A61F13/02, A61F9/007, A61Q1/10, A61Q19/00, A61L15/00

15 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
 Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2016
 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2016 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2016

20 Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y A	JP 2014-212847 A (Artsbrains Co., Ltd.), 17 November 2014 (17.11.2014), paragraphs [0015] to [0037]; fig. 1 to 4, 10 to 14, 15 to 21 & US 2016/0073768 A paragraphs [0049] to [0100]; fig. 1 to 4, 10 to 14, 15 to 21 & WO 2014/175159 A1 & EP 2989926 A & TW 201509396 A & CN 105338856 A	1-7, 9-10 8
Y	JP 2014-217458 A (Noble Co., Ltd.), 20 November 2014 (20.11.2014), paragraphs [0005] to [0006], [0015] to [0016]; fig. 1 (Family: none)	1-10

40 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"E"	earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
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"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
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"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"&"	document member of the same patent family

50 Date of the actual completion of the international search
 05 September 2016 (05.09.16) Date of mailing of the international search report
 13 September 2016 (13.09.16)

55 Name and mailing address of the ISA/
 Japan Patent Office
 3-4-3, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku,
 Tokyo 100-8915, Japan

Authorized officer

Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2016/067035

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
5 Y	JP 3277180 B1 (Hideyuki NOJIRI), 22 April 2002 (22.04.2002), paragraphs [0010] to [0018]; fig. 1 & US 2002/0041956 A1 paragraphs [0034] to [0051]; fig. 1 & EP 1195107 A2 & DE 60124486 D & AU 7729301 A & TW 572738 B & HK 1044694 A & KR 10-2002-0034853 A & CN 1345563 A & SG 109468 A	8-10
10 A	JP 2015-39613 A (Artsbrains Co., Ltd.), 02 March 2015 (02.03.2015), entire text & US 2016/0198835 A & WO 2015/025700 A1 & EP 3037014 A & TW 201521633 A & CN 105636478 A & KR 10-2016-0051798 A	1-10
15 A	JP 2009-195410 A (Kabushiki Kaisha Yamaichi Soshogu), 03 September 2009 (03.09.2009), paragraphs [0010] to [0020]; fig. 1 to 2 (Family: none)	1-10
20 A	JP 2004-261194 A (Freesia Co., Ltd.), 24 September 2004 (24.09.2004), paragraphs [0015] to [0016]; fig. 1 to 2 & US 2006/0115519 A1 & US 2009/0187212 A1 & WO 2004/062427 A1 & KR 10-2005-0091724 A & KR 10-2006-0076328 A & CN 1738559 A & TW 200816963 A & TW 200417340 A	1-10
25 35 40 45 50 55		

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (January 2015)

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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- JP 2009195410 A [0006]
- JP 3277180 B [0006]
- JP 2014212847 A [0049]

摘要

本发明为通过利用使带状部件伸长时的弹性收缩性在眼睑形成缩进部，从而对眼睑实施模拟整形用的化妆用眼睑整形带，改善眼睑的内眼角侧及/或外眼角侧的端部的上述带状部件对皮肤的粘接性。化妆用眼睑整形带(1)由具有沿纵向可伸长、伸长时具有弹性收缩性的细长的合成树脂构成的基材片(2)和涂覆在该基材片的双面的粘接剂层(3)的带状部件(4)构成，利用该基材片的上述弹性收缩性在上眼睑形成褶皱(91)，其中，使带状部件中的供向眼睑进行粘贴的粘贴区域(1)整体成为带宽度从该带状部件的第一端(4a)侧向第二端(4b)侧变小的宽度缩小区间。