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H. GOTTLIEB

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METHOD OF MAKING APPLIANCES FOR MECHANICAL COSMETIC TREATMENT

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Fig. 1.

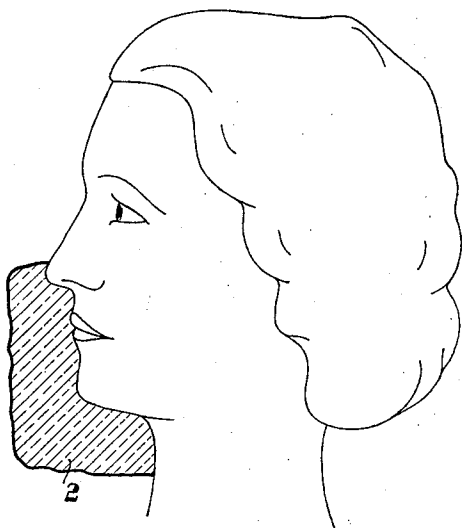


Fig. 2.

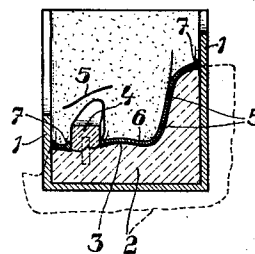
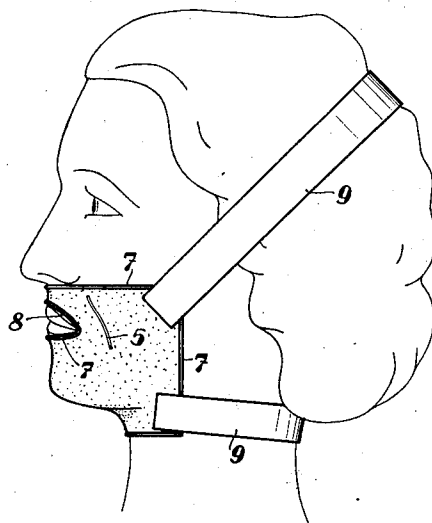


Fig. 3.



Inventor:
Herbert Gottlieb
By
Young, Emery & Thompson
Attorneys

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METHOD OF MAKING APPLIANCES FOR
MECHANICAL COSMETIC TREATMENT

Herbert Gottlieb, Brunn, Czechoslovakia

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4 Claims. (Cl. 18—55)

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

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

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

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

The drawing shows by way of example and schematically an embodiment of the cosmetic appliance in accordance with this invention and of the method of making the same, in which

Figure 1 is a sectional view of the mould with a human head in a diagrammatic outline,

Fig. 2 is a sectional view illustrating the moulding operation, and

Fig. 3 is a side view of the appliance applied to a human head.

Fig. 1 shows in elevation the lower part of the face from which groups or wrinkles extending in different directions are to be removed by the cosmetic appliance according to this invention, and in section shows also gypsum applied in order to obtain a negative mould of this part of the face. Fig. 2 shows the gypsum mould 2 treated on the outer face thereof and provided with an edge 1. On the surface of the mould, impregnated with Vaseline or another material 3 which does not adhere to rubber, there have been provided projections 4 at locations corresponding to the mouth and nostrils, and then silk threads have been introduced into the mould at the locations and in the directions of the wrinkles

to be removed and by spraying the entire mould surface has been covered with a layer 6 of latex containing a vulcanizing agent, a vulcanization accelerator, a dyestuff and an agent known per se enhancing the resistance of rubber to the action of fat or chemicals contained in face creams. Around the base contours of the projections 4 a greater amount of latex has been sprayed to form the reinforcing edges 7. When the layer has hardened into a sheet 6 having a respiratory opening 8 with reinforced edge 7, tensioning means 9 known per se have been secured, as shown in Fig. 3, and by means thereof the sheet, owing to the inextensible threads 5 incorporated therein, is tensioned on the face only in the desired directions at right angles to the wrinkles.

What I claim is:

1. A method of producing an appliance for skin treatment, comprising forming a negative mould from that part of the human body where the skin is to be treated, inserting projections

into the mould surface corresponding in shape to mouth, eye, nose, etc. openings, and spraying a layer of an elastically yieldable material into the negative mould to form a sheet layer which after drying presents the desired contour corresponding to that part of the human body to be treated.

2. A method according to claim 1, in which during the spraying step different amounts of material are sprayed at different sections so that the appliance will have imparted thereto certain sections which will have different stretching and tensioning characteristics.

3. A method according to claim 1, in which the step is included of inserting flexible threads in the mould to provide said threads in the sheet layer.

4. A method according to claim 1, in which the step is included of inserting a flexible thread around the peripheral edge of the sheet layer.

HERBERT GOTTLIEB.