

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FACE POWDER.

No Drawing.

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This invention relates to a novel chemical compound adapted for use upon the skin.

One of the present difficulties encountered in the use of face powder or body powder lies in the fact that the powder is either blown away or easily brushed off from the skin due to fact that the powder in itself consists of a brittle granular and entirely dry material.

Further, powder upon being applied to the skin is often of no healing or soothing property due to the fact that the oil of the face upon being exuded from the pores either melts the powder, or the powder so mixes with the exuding oil of the body as to eliminate or make negligible all traces of this powder and consequently the result which is to be expected is not attained.

Further, dry powder including chalk and rice powder when applied to the skin, particularly to a chafed, sun-burned, or irritated skin, often increases the irritation and gives a feeling of harshness to the skin. Generally also the usual custom in applying the ordinary type of face powder to the skin requires that the application of the powder be preceded by the application of an oily substance to the skin, particularly a cold cream or vanishing cream, which cream is applied to the skin and then wiped off in part, leaving a smooth coating upon the face, which coating will cause the dry powder which is subsequently applied thereto to adhere to the skin.

It is an object of this invention, therefore, to provide a powder containing therein a fluid which fluid is co-mingled with the individual powder particles and forms a surface coating therefor, which surface coating causes the powder to adhere to the face and eliminates the harshness or rough feeling imparted to the skin by the use of the dry powder.

Specifically, it is an object of this invention to provide a powder for application to the skin which powder comprises an oil of the olive oil series which powder after the co-mingling with the oil in process of preparation still is in a dry form, that is, appears to be granular except under a microscopic examination but which actually has thereon an adhering coating of oil probably in an absorbed condition.

These and other advantages, capabilities and features of the invention will appear from the subjoined detail description of one specific embodiment of the invention.

To prepare the powder, the common form of chalk is placed in a mixer and a small per cent of olive oil or any other fluid contained in the organic class to which olive oil pertains, and the whole mass agitated particularly by centrifugal force though the process may be carried on by a reciprocating translation in any plane of the powder while a mixture or spray of oil is applied thereto.

The percentages of the oil to the powder are usually within the limits of one to three per cent and as above stated the oil may be applied in small quantities to the mix as a flowing fluid or as a spray. The resultant product is carefully screened through the required mesh and then the perfuming elements applied thereto though it is within the province of this invention to provide for a simultaneous application of the perfuming elements with the olive oil or similar organic substances to be applied for providing the results indicated.

The physical phenomenon in the process of the adding of the oil to the powdered mixture in ground form takes place in a manner so that the oil in minute form completely surrounds each of the several crystalline particles of powder, or is absorbed thereby, and forms a smooth adhesive surface thereon, the powder, however, appearing perfectly dry to the touch.

Upon being applied to the skin the fluid covered particles of powder which as above stated appear dry except under microscopic examination when in contact with the skin provide for an adherence thereof to the skin, due to the presence of the oily fluid on the exterior surface thereof and likewise due to the presence of this same element providing for a smooth surface in contact with the skin eliminating as above stated the tendency of the powder now in use to impart a harshness to the skin.

The constituents of the powder may be any one or more of the substances commonly used in face powders, but I prefer to use a mixture of talc, chemically known as hydrated magnesium silicate, magnesium carbonate which aids in retaining the oil and perfume in the mixture, zinc oxide, and zinc stearate and a small percentage of olive oil or oil of similar chemical properties.

The mix for this particular product may be carried out most efficiently by using a

twin screw mixer, that is, using a left and a right screw operating simultaneously and centrally of which the various ingredients are conveyed and mixed; the oil being the only liquid in the mix is fed at a point further along the device so that the preliminary mix may take place prior to the application of the oil.

Though the constituents of this powder are specifically stated above and though the particular form of device for preparing is above described more or less in detail, it is within the province of the invention to vary the basic standard constituents of this powder and the method of forming the complete mix, without departing from the scope of the disclosure.

It is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made in the details of the invention without departing from the general spirit thereof as set forth in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A face powder having at least a portion of the individual powdery particles thereof coated with a free flowing oil.

2. A face powder comprising a base at least a portion of the individual powdery particles of which have an absorbed film of oil thereon, said powder being dry to the

touch but adhesive in character when applied to the skin.

3. A face powder having at least a portion of the individual powdery particles thereof coated with olive oil.

4. A face powder, comprising a pulverulent base composed of magnesium silicate, magnesium carbonate, zinc oxide and zinc stearate, at least a portion of the powdery particles of which are coated with olive oil.

5. The process of making a face powder which comprises mixing the powdered base of such powder with a limited quantity of a free flowing oil to coat the individual powdery particles of such base, whereby a sensibly dry yet adhesive powder is produced.

6. The process of making a face powder which comprises mixing the powdered base of such powder with a limited quantity of olive oil to coat the individual powdery particles of such base, whereby a sensibly dry yet adhesive powder is produced.

7. The process of making a face powder which comprises spraying a limited quantity of a free flowing oil, onto the powdery particles of a face powder base while agitating the latter, whereby a sensibly dry yet adhesive powder is produced.

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