

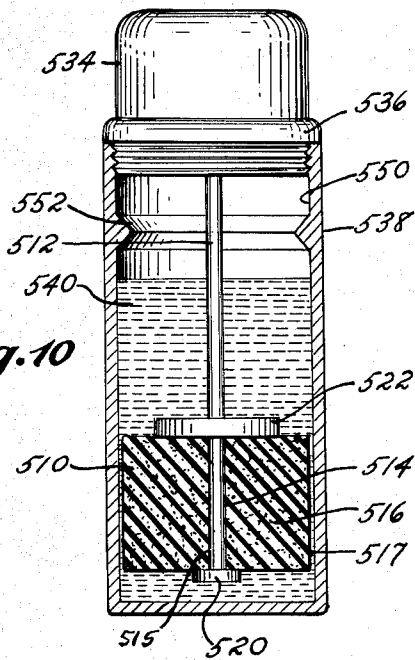
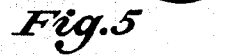
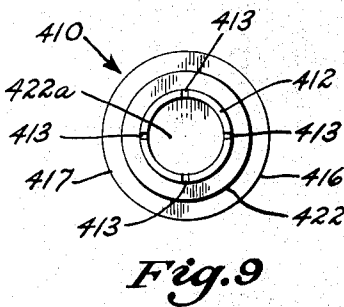
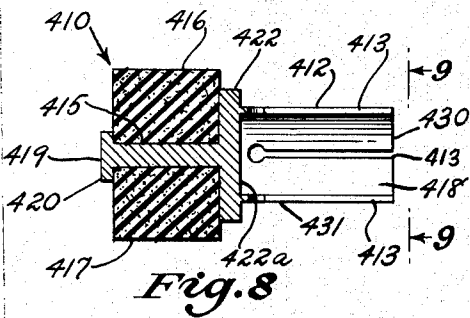
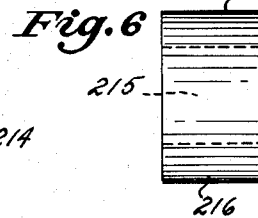
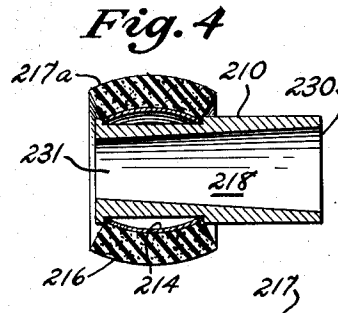
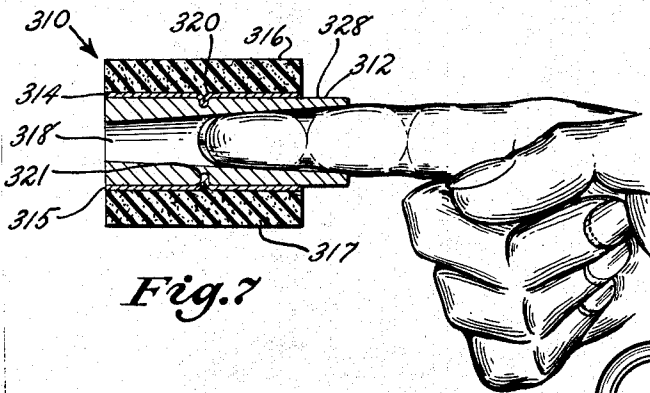
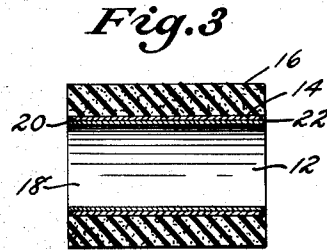
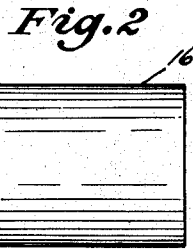
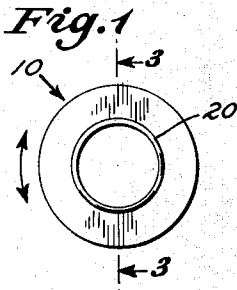
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COSMETIC APPLICATION

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COSMETIC APPLICATION

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This invention relates generally to the field of cosmetics and make-up, and more particularly to improved means for the application thereof.

Under many different conditions, it is highly desirable to apply make-up in a uniformly distributed manner and having a predetermined surface texture. I have found that the application of cosmetics and make-up by rubbing and patting produces an uneven deposition and an inferior surface texture and appearance.

The conventional way of applying a make-up base or foundation is by wiping it on the face, either with a sponge or the fingers. This method is used for pancake, panstik, grease paint or liquid emulsion type make-up. No matter how skillfully this is done and how smooth it might appear to the naked eye, such make-up will always be streaky and have the following disadvantages: (1) It will not retain its original smooth look for long wear and will show cracks as the face moves. (2) It will collect dust in the tiny ridges and soon appear uneven and blotched. (3) A face that has blemishes and discolorations will need one or several coats of a heavy type make-up, which is undesirable for several reasons: (a) It gives the face a mask-like appearance; (b) it prevents free expression and animation necessary for an actress or actor; (c) it needs frequent checking and repairing, and will look patched up before long; (d) it feels uncomfortable. This heavy feeling is disliked by many professionals as well as lay people.

The most desirable is a lightweight make-up base applied in a manner that will give a smooth and even coat, not streaks but dot on dot, similar to the way a photographer retouches. He does not wipe color on a spot but places a tiny dot next to a tiny dot and then gets a texture in this picture comparable to the skin texture. My applicator makes it possible to use a make-up base in just such a manner and therefore is much superior to using either fingers or sponges. Other advantages are: For the quick touch-up over old make-up, the applicator permits an even blending and feathering of the new and old. For the spreading of preparations where smoothness and an even coat is essential, such as sun tan lotions (where the burning rays have to be screened out). For the awkward transition places such as between jaw and chin line to neck. For sanitary reasons, the make-up need never be touched by the fingers.

It is therefore among the objects of the present invention to provide improved means for applying cosmetics and make-up in which the material is rolled on the surface of the skin being treated.

A still further feature lies in the provision of cosmetic roller applicator structure in which the texture of the cosmetic application can be controlled by varying the character of the applicator element which may be readily changed.

Another feature herein lies in the provision of structure of the class described in which the applicator elements may be readily and easily changed when worn or when their operating characteristics have changed owing to the effect thereon of constituents of the cosmetic medium.

The above object, and other incidental ends and advantages, will more fully appear in the progress of this disclosure, and be pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawing, similar reference characters have been

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employed to designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

FIGURE 1 is an end elevational view of a first embodiment of the invention.

FIGURE 2 is a side elevational view of FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 3 is a vertical sectional view, as seen from the plane 3-3 on FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 4 is a central vertical sectional view, corresponding to FIGURE 3 but showing a second embodiment of the invention.

FIGURE 5 is an end elevational view of the support element of the second embodiment.

FIGURE 6 is a side elevational view of the applicator element of the second embodiment.

FIGURE 7 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of a third embodiment, as held for use.

FIGURE 8 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view of a fourth embodiment of the invention.

FIGURE 9 is an end elevational view of the fourth embodiment as viewed from the plane 9-9 on FIGURE 8.

FIGURE 10 is a central vertical longitudinal sectional view of a fifth embodiment.

Turning to the first embodiment of the invention, shown in FIGURES 1 to 3, inclusive, the device, generally indicated by reference character 10, comprises: a body element 12, a support element 14, and an applicator element 16.

The body element 12 is provided with a finger-receiving hollow bore 13 which is of a diameter to properly fit the size of the average user's finger. The body element may be fabricated in a number of sizes to accommodate a range of finger sizes of different users. The body element is preferably manufactured by cutting portions of tubing composed of metal, synthetic resin, or the like, or the same may be cast or molded.

Surrounding the body element 12 is the support element 14 which is a loose running fit so that an antifriction bearing action is obtained. The support element 14 may be made of the same materials and in the same manner as the body element 12, and may be retained in position by a pair of flanges 20 and 22 on the ends of the body element 12.

The applicator element is a hollow cylinder composed of cellular material such as natural or synthetic sponge or foam. Examples of this are sponge, sponge rubber, foam polyurethane, foam vinyl copolymer, and other materials having similar characteristics. The desired characteristics of the applicator element are that the substance or substances of which it is composed be capable of absorption and transfer and dispersal of the cosmetic or make-up material upon rolling.

In the second embodiment, shown in FIGURES 4 to 6, inclusive, for the purpose of avoiding needless repetition certain of the parts are given the same reference characters with the addition of the prefix "2."

The second embodiment differs principally in that the bore 218 is tapered from the large end 230 to the smaller end 231, and the support element 214 is curvate in cross section (FIGURE 4), and the applicator element 216, while a straight cylinder in a normal relaxed condition thereof, is distorted into the configuration shown in FIGURE 4 so that the external surface 217 becomes rounded as indicated at 217a.

Thus the converging or tapered bore 218 allows the device 210 to fit a greater variation in finger size of the user.

The curved surface 217a not only enables a gradual reduction of the coating of cosmetic at the beginning and the end of the stroke, but also at the lateral sides of the stroke as well. Furthermore, the rounded structure of the applicator element 216 enables the same to

more fully conform to facial contours. The internal bore 215 of the applicator element 216 is preferably slightly smaller in diameter than the minimum external diameter of the support element 214 so that the applicator element 216 is detachably attached to the support element by the elastic constriction of the applicator element. When soiled or deteriorated, it is a simple matter to remove the element 216, discard the same, and snap on a new one.

Turning now to the third embodiment of the invention, illustrated in FIGURE 7, here again certain of the parts corresponding to the prior described embodiments are given the same reference characters with the addition of the prefix "3."

The third embodiment differs principally in that the end flanges 20 and 22 of the first embodiment are eliminated and an internal flange 320 on the support element 314 rides within a corresponding annular groove 321 in the outer surface of the body element 312. This provides a simple and effective assembly since the flange 320 can be rolled in.

While in FIGURE 7 the thumb is retracted, the same may be projected to grasp or guide by contacting the exposed portion 328 of the body element 312.

In the fourth embodiment, illustrated in FIGURES 8 and 9, corresponding parts have a reference character with the prefix "4."

In the device 410, the body element 312 is provided with a plurality of elongated slots 413 which permit flexure outwardly to accommodate different sized fingers of different users. This is accomplished because the material of which the body element 412 is made is flexible when in thin section.

Furthermore, the applicator element 416 is disposed outwardly of the user's finger tip, which cannot penetrate farther than the surface 422a at the end of the bore 418.

In the fourth embodiment, FIGURES 8 and 9 the support element 14 is omitted and the narrow external diameter of the body element 412 forms a spindle 419 which acts as an axle for the applicator element 416 which is a sliding fit thereon, the same being installed or removed by temporarily distorting the same to enlarge the internal bore 415 so that it will pass over the enlargement 420.

In the fifth embodiment of FIGURE 10, corresponding reference characters having the prefix "5" are used.

Thus there are shown the device 510, body element 512, support element 514, internal bore 515, external surface 517, and flanges 520 and 522.

In the applicator element area, the fifth embodiment resembles the fourth embodiment, but instead of the operator putting a finger inside the body element the same is grasped at the handle portion 534, which has means 536 for a liquid-tight detachable engagement with the container 538, which carries a supply of cosmetic material 540 in which the applicator element 516 is constantly immersed, except during use. Unscrewing the portion 534 allows the user to remove the unit from the container 538. The inner wall surface 550 may be provided with an annular projection 552 which serves to remove excess material 540 automatically as the applicator element 516 is withdrawn. Now it is ready to

roll on the desired coat or coats of cosmetic or make-up material 540.

In use, first the applicator element is charged with liquid cosmetic material by dipping the applicator element into a source or supply thereof, in such an amount that the cosmetic material does not drip. If the cosmetic material is not uniformly distributed throughout the applicator element, said element may be rolled against a non-absorbent surface. Next the applicator element is brought into contact with the skin surface being treated and the axis of the device is maintained at a substantially uniform distance from the skin surface, and the cosmetic material is rolled on. Gradual contact at both the beginning and the end of the rolling stroke produces a feathered or tapered edge which is usually desirable.

Another method of application contemplates putting a quantity of the cosmetic material on a skin surface to be treated and using the applicator element to spread and distribute the same.

I wish it to be understood that I do not desire to be limited to the exact details of construction shown and set forth in this specification, for obvious modifications will occur to a person skilled in the art to which the invention relates.

I claim:

1. A device for applying cosmetic material comprising: an elongated body member having a cylindrical portion thereon forming an exterior bearing surface, said body member having an interior axially disposed hollow bore of a size to frictionally receive a finger of a user, an annular porous elastic applicator element rotatably mounted on said bearing surface, said body having abutment means for retention of said applicator element against axial displacement with respect to said bearing surface, whereby said annular applicator element may be rotated about said body element, as said device is rolled along the skin with the applicator element contacting the skin of the user, and leaving a layer of cosmetic material thereon.

2. Structure as set forth in claim 1 including an annular support element which is curvate in axial cross section, said support element being disposed between said bearing surface and said applicator element.

3. Structure as set forth in claim 1 in which said bore has an inner end and in which said cylindrical portion extends axially beyond said elongated body member and is of lesser diameter than said bore and extends outwardly from the inner end of said bore.

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