Aug. 12, 1941. J. S. BADDOUR 2,252,423

FACIAL MASK

Filed Aug. 29, 1938

Fig. 1.

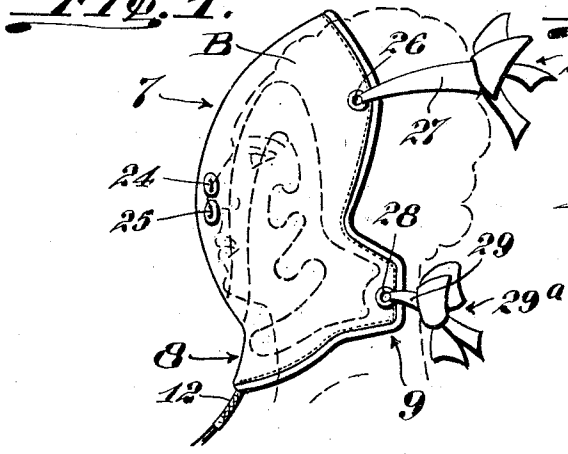


Fig. 2.

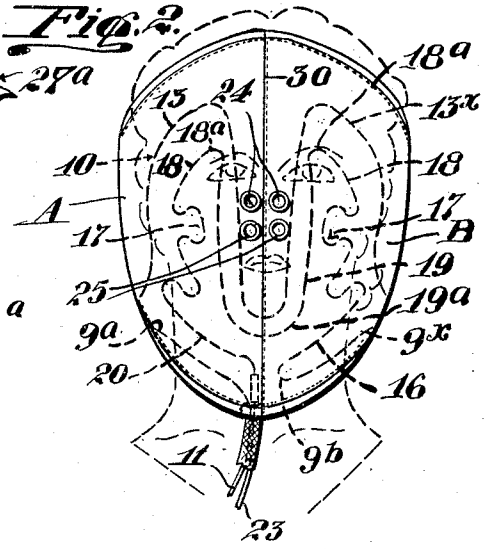


Fig. 3.

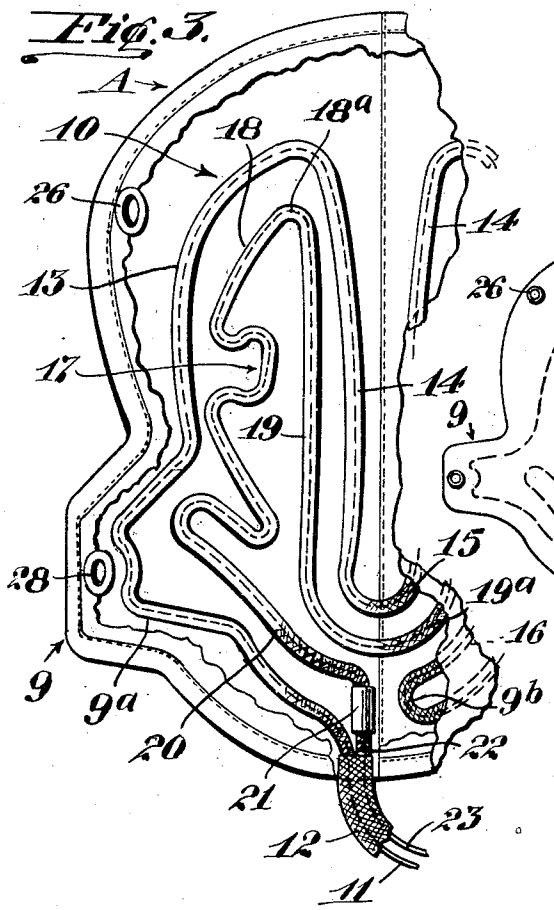


Fig. 4.

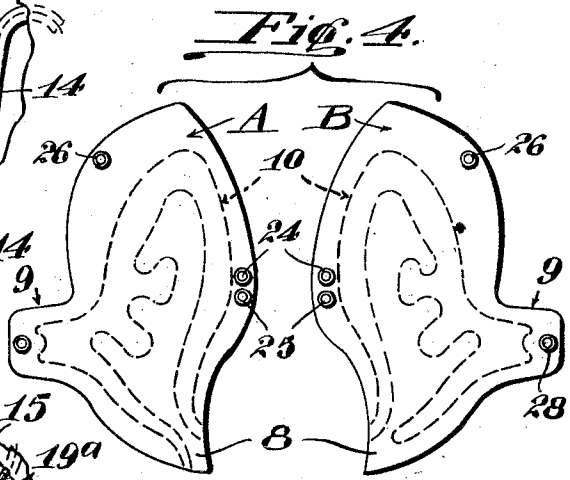
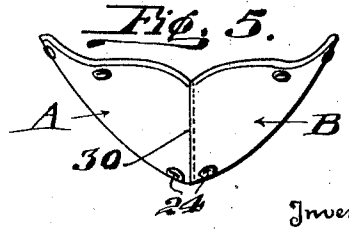


Fig. 5.



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FACIAL MASK

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Application August 29, 1938, Serial No. 227,315

1 Claim. (Cl. 219—46)

This invention relates to a face treating mask of the electrically heated type. It is adapted for applying heat to the face and to portions of the neck and is more particularly intended for use in connection with face creams, astringents, and the like to remove wrinkles, improve the complexion, soothe the nerves, stimulate the blood circulation through the tissues treated thereby and also to relax tension of the facial and cervical muscles.

The present invention involves an improvement, in certain particulars, upon the facial mask structure described and claimed in my prior Patent Number 2,028,889, issued January 28, 1936.

The improved features of the present application relate more particularly to a simplified and more convenient arrangement of the electric current conducting means, and to a mask construction which will provide for an efficient general treating of the cervical tissues in addition to those of the face.

Another object of the invention is to furnish a mask of the character stated which is peculiarly well adapted to fit over and apply the heat to the lateral cervical regions.

Still another object relates to a mask more conveniently attachable to the head of the patient.

With the foregoing objects in view, together with such other objects and advantages as may subsequently appear, the invention resides in the parts and in the combination, construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed and illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the mask in its applied position;

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the applied mask;

Fig. 3 is an interior elevational view of the mask with portions of the covering broken away to disclose the arrangement of the heating element therein, part of the structure also being broken away to contract the view;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the two halves or companion sections of the mask showing them as they appear before being stitched together along their medial margins;

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the mask, complete except for the attaching connections, the mask being vertically disposed, as in Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawing more specifically, when the mask is distended the body portion 7 thereof is substantially bowl shaped, but the lower portion 8 of the applied mask is flared somewhat like the lower part of a corset, and this part of the mask has at each side a backward or posterior extension 9. Said lower portion 8 of the mask, together with its posterior extension 9 is adapted to fit closely enough around the front and sides of the neck of the patient to apply heat to all parts of the neck except to a narrow area directly below the occiput.

It will be seen from Fig. 3, where broken lines indicate the outline of the subject's head in relation to the applied mask, that each rearward extension 9 of the lower portion of the mask extends back to a point behind vertical alignment with the ear and mastoid process at that side of the head. Hence these extrusions, fitting as they do beneath the mastoid process, aid in keeping the mask in place.

The adaptability of the device for effectively heating the cervical tissues will be more fully understood by noting the position and course of the electrical heating conductor 10 which, while it is arranged to heat effectively the face and forehead of the patient, is particularly well adapted to heat also the cervical region which it overlies when the mask is applied. Beginning with the left lead 11 of the two-conductor current supplying cord 12, said conductor 10 is furnished with an outer run which virtually encompasses completely the entire heat generating area of the mask. Following this outer run around (as viewed in Fig. 3) it first extends leftward until, after its laterally directed part 9a has coursed beneath the mask extension 9 at that side, it is directed obliquely upward and forms the upwardly arched loop 13 positioned to heat the back part of the temple and cheek after extending over the greater part of the forehead at that side of the median line of the face. Thence it descends in a long run 14 alongside the nose, and after making a return bend 15 overlying the chin it ascends in the corresponding run 14 along the opposite side of the nose. From Fig. 2 it will be seen how the cord portions 9a and 13 are substantially duplicated in the opposite side portion of the mask where they are respectively designated 9x and 13x and then after rebending at 9b the cord passes upwardly nearer the front of the face through the nearly straight run 16, the serpentine portion 17, and upper run 18, then bending at 18a to join the downward run 19 which loops around at 19a in an underlying relation to the chin, and at the opposite side of the face has parts corresponding to those just described and therefore designated by the same reference characters.

The terminal part of the cord has a medially

directed run 20 connected with a thermostat 21 which controls the degree of heat applied to the face; a terminal section 22 of the cord leading to the line conductor 23. It will be seen that the medial loops or bends 15 and 19a which connect the two lateral halves of the conductor, are located in lower portion of the mask and, together with the conductor portions subjacent to them, afford a very efficient means for heating the throat and lateral cervical regions. This is an important feature of the invention because it results in relaxing the numerous muscles located in this region and also in aiding circulation of blood through the many blood vessels that pass through the neck to the head and face.

As to the various layers of material of which the mask is formed, and in regard to the means for holding the current conducting cord in place, these are desirably patterned according to the construction described in my afore-mentioned patent and hence need not be described here.

The mask herein described is shown having two upper breathing openings 24 and two lower breathing openings 25 in the nasal region. These openings furnish air for the subject to breathe and yet do not uncover the nose or interfere with it being heat treated along with the remainder of the face.

At each side of the upper portion of the mask and near the back edge thereof is an eyeletted opening 26 to receive the securing connection 27 which is tied to its mate at 27a. Likewise, near the back edge of each lower extension 9 there is an eyeletted opening 28 to receive the lower securing connection 29. The lower connections 29 are tied at 29a and cooperate to hold the mask extensions 9 snugly against the lateral cervical region.

Like the mask of my afore-mentioned patent the mask herein described is of a two part character: the two halves A—B thereof being stitched together at 30 along the mid-width of the completed mask. The mask is foldable and the fold line thereof coincides with the seam 30 and is crossed by the current conducting cord 10 at two places only, namely at the centers of the cord bends 15 and 19a, these bends being located in the lower part of the mask. While the mask which forms the subject matter of my said patent provides for efficiently heating the face of the subject, yet it does not have the two backward extensions at each side which not only provide for heat treating additional areas but cooperate with the attaching connections to aid in keeping the mask in place; for in the present invention, not only the cords 29 are attached to backward mask extensions, but the mask has a backwardly convexed part where each cord 27 is attached.

The arrangement of the cord 10 herein set forth renders the mask quite pliable; the body of the mask being formed of flexible material and the cord 10 being readily bendable.

The application and operation of the invention is manifest from the foregoing.

I claim:

In a mask structure of the kind described, a conducting cord directed over a sinuous course throughout the mask and thereby positioned to heat the face and neck of the patient when the mask is applied, said cord having two only of downwardly directed loops which cross the lower portion of the median line of the mask, there being a plurality of additional runs of the cord subjacent to said crossing portions of said loops whereby front and side portions of the neck of the patient are additionally supplied with heat, said plurality of additional runs leaving the mid-width line of the mask unobstructed.

JOSEPH S. BADDOUR.