Sept. 25, 1951 A. C. MARCELLUS 2,569,246

COMBINED EYELASH CURLER, MASCARA APPLICATOR AND REMOVER

Filed March 2, 1949 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

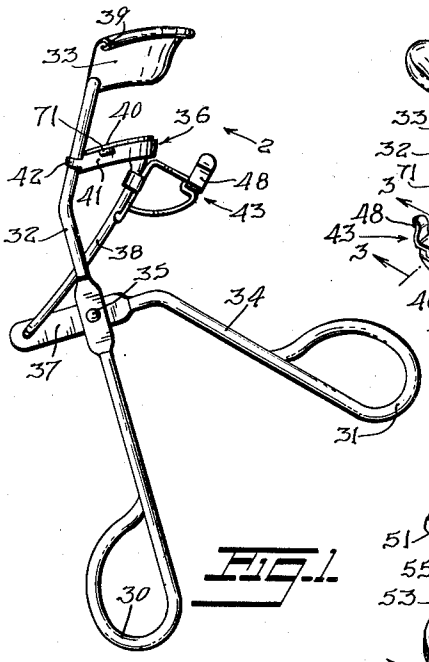

FIG. 1.

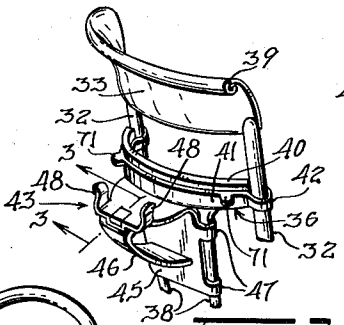

FIG. 2.

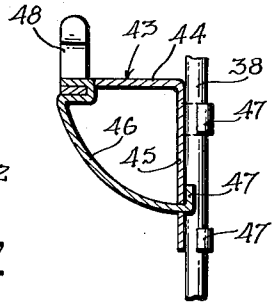

FIG. 3.

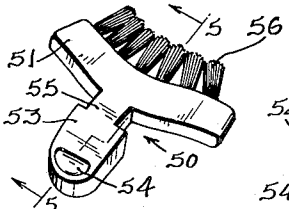

FIG. 4.

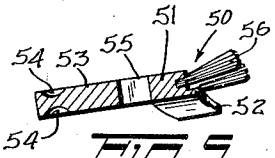

FIG. 5.

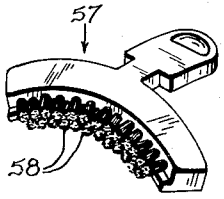

FIG. 6.

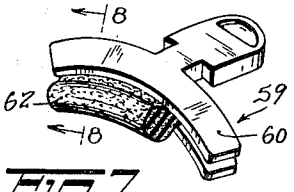

FIG. 7.

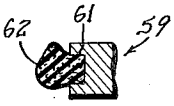

FIG. 8.

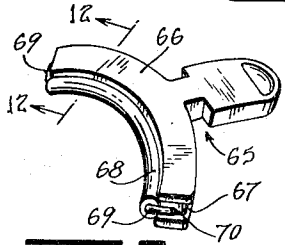

FIG. 9.

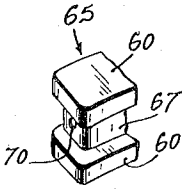

FIG. 10.

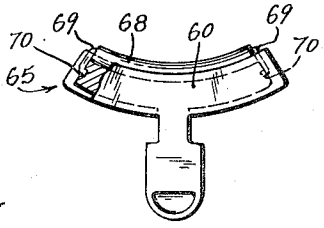

FIG. 11.

INVENTOR.
ADA C. MARCELLUS
BY
ATTORNEY

Sept. 25, 1951

A. C. MARCELLUS

2,569,246

COMBINED EYELASH CURLER, MASCARA APPLICATOR AND REMOVER

Filed March 2, 1949

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

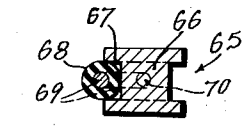

FIG. 12.

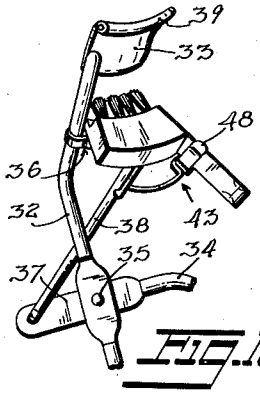

FIG. 13.

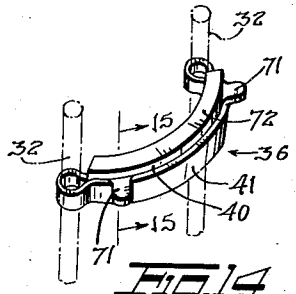

FIG. 14.

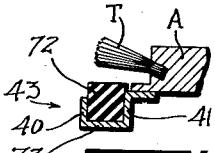

FIG. 15.

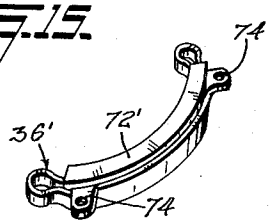

FIG. 16.

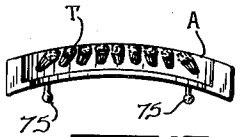

FIG. 17.

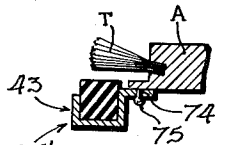

FIG. 18.

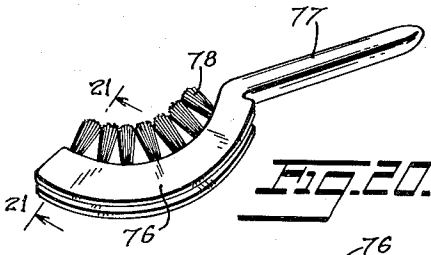

FIG. 20.

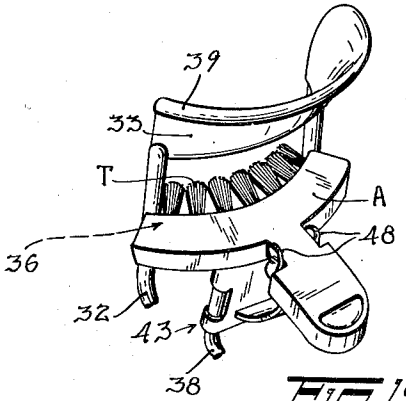

FIG. 19.

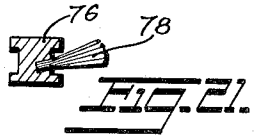

FIG. 21.

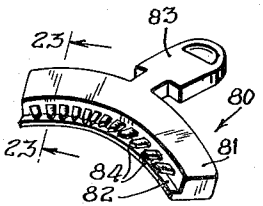

FIG. 22.

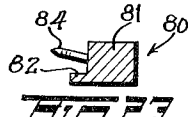

FIG. 23.

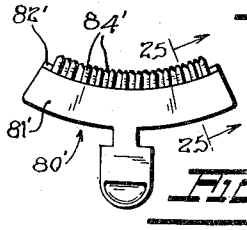

FIG. 24.

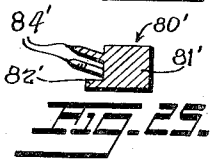

FIG. 25.

INVENTOR.
ADA C. MARCELLUS
BY
ATTORNEY

Patented Sept. 25, 1951

2,569,246

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,569,246

COMBINED EYELASH CURLER, MASCARA APPLICATOR, AND REMOVER

Ada C. Marcellus, New York, N. Y.

Application March 2, 1949, Serial No. 79,185

6 Claims. (Cl. 132—32)

1

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in a cosmetic appliance adapted for use to enhance the beauty of the eyes, and, specifically, for imparting a curl to the eyelashes and also for applying thereto and removing therefrom mascara or vaseline; while, more particularly, the aim is to provide a novel and valuable such appliance and one involving the inclusion of improved means for permitting a more efficacious application or removal of mascara and vaseline. The present application proposes improvements in the "Mascara and Vaseline Applicators" forming the subject matter of my copending application Serial No. 702,865 filed October 11, 1946, granted as Patent No. 2,489,099 on November 22, 1949.

One of the important features of the present invention is an arrangement such that any one of a number of different applicators, each adapted for a special function, may be at will, if already on the appliance, removed therefrom, for the secure and ready replacement of another and a differently functioning applicator; as for substituting one applicator for another as from time to time required, or to change the combination of a plurality of the actuators to be used conjointly at one time while detachably mounted on the applicator-carrying means. This means, or carrier, will below be called the traveller.

As an example of the various different kinds of applicators advantageously to be used at different times on the new appliance may be mentioned brushes, one for instance with a single line of bristle tufts and another for instance with a plurality of lines of such tufts, a rubber roll, a sponge roll or a brush roll, a strip of spongy material or comb with teeth. The rubber roll is capacitated for an important smoothing action. The sponge element when moistened and applied to the lashes will soften them for easier curling, and will loosen the previously applied and sometimes caked mascara and then facilitate its removal. At the same time, the sponge element absorbs the thus loosened and hence relatively flowable yet viscously fluent mascara and thus prevents it from running into the eyes. Also, with advantage and for certain uses, a brush having its bristles extended all around the same from a core of rolled or twisted wire, may well constitute the working instrumentality of a singly or plurally employable applicator.

All the applicators should be readily removable, not only for interchangeable use, as above, but also for individual cleaning. The rubber roll, sponge roll, brush roll and the sponge element, especially, have for the latter reason to be made removable, because when mascara gets into corners, crevices and the like, as in between the sponge or rubber and a gripper or other holder therefor on the traveller, the mascara hardens and cakes and cannot be removed until the parts are disassembled.

2

Various other important features of the present invention will be pointed out or become apparent from the within disclosure when fully studied.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, and to the appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawings forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 side elevationally shows a now favored embodiment of the appliance of the present invention; this incorporating one desirable type of structure for the traveller already mentioned—said traveller for up and down movement toward and away from a relatively fixed shield for an eyebrow when such shield rested against the forehead.

Fig. 2 is a somewhat enlarged detail perspective view, looking generally in the direction of the arrow 2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3, drawn to a further enlarged scale, is also a detail view; this being a vertical section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of one of a possible group of applicators furnished with, or procurable for use with, the new appliance, and for interchangeable use on the said traveller; said applicator being observed while looking toward what may be called its handle or attaching tongue end.

Fig. 5, still further enlarged, is a detail sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 4, but showing another of said group of applicators, and looking toward the working face thereof.

Fig. 7 is a view like Fig. 5, but showing still another of said applicators, with here only a portion of the length of the working instrumentality being shown.

Fig. 8 is again a view like Fig. 5, but with this section taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a view similar to Fig. 6, but showing still another of said applicators.

Fig. 10 is an enlarged perspective detail view, showing one of two like end portions of the structure of the last-named applicator and looking at the working face thereof.

Fig. 11 is a top plan view of the parts shown in Fig. 9.

Fig. 12 is an enlarged sectional detail view, this taken on the line 12—12 of Fig. 9.

Fig. 13 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing another now favored embodiment of the invention, this device including another desirable type of structure for the upwardly and downwardly movable traveller—which traveller is capacitated for having mounted thereon at any one time a selected plurality of different applicators.

Fig. 14 is, on an enlarged scale, a fragmentary perspective view, showing the last-named traveller while looking toward the outer side of the traveller; the said traveller being shown as carrying one of the two applicators which may at one time carry, and as slidably engaged with two rod like elements, these indicated in dot and dash lines, and relative to which the traveller moves.

Fig. 15 is an enlarged transverse section through the last-named traveller after the same has been fitted with two applicators; this view being taken on the line 15—15 of Fig. 14.

Fig. 16 shows a modification of the traveller of Fig. 14, characterized by the presence of piercings through a pair of lugs or tabs common to both of these travellers.

Fig. 17 is an end elevation of an applicator, looking toward the working face thereof; which applicator is functionally like the applicators of Figs. 4 and 6 in that all these applicators have brush bristles at their working faces, but with the applicator of Fig. 17 having additional elements for coaction with said piercings.

Fig. 18 is a view similar to Fig. 15, but in regard to the structures of Figs. 16 and 17.

Fig. 19 is a view similar to Fig. 2, that is looking toward the rears of the traveller and of the already mentioned shield; but in regard to the embodiment of Fig. 13, and with the traveller of this embodiment, as the traveller of Fig. 14, carrying mounted thereon two applicators, one say the applicator fragmentarily seen in Fig. 15, this in addition to the lower applicator in Figs. 15 and 16.

Fig. 20 illustrates an auxiliary device in the form of an applicator having a directly-to-be-manually-grasped handle, offset from one end of its curvilinearly extended main portion carrying the working instrumentality; so that said device may serve as an at times useful coadjuvant to the new appliance, when manipulated per se.

Fig. 21 is an enlarged transverse section, taken on the line 21—21 of Fig. 20.

Fig. 22 is a perspective view showing a further modification of the applicator having comb teeth.

Fig. 23 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 23—23 of Fig. 22.

Fig. 24 is a plan view of the applicator constructed in accordance with a still further modification of the invention.

Fig. 25 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 25—25 of Fig. 24.

Referring now to the drawings more in detail, and first to Figs. 1–3, the new appliance as here illustratively shown constitutes an appliance operable scissors-fashion by relative movements of the thumb and a finger of one hand of a person with these digitals each inserted in one of two substantially O-shaped receptors 30 and 31; these receptors, or eyes, being formed, one on the lower end of what will be called a fixed frame 32, this frame shown as constituted by suitably bending and shaping a single piece of round wire and carrying rigidly at its top the already mentioned shield, 33. The other of these eyes is formed on the lower end of a swing frame 34, also shown as constituted by suitably bending and forming a single piece of round wire. The two frames 32 and 34 are interpivoted as at 35.

The aforesaid traveller, for upward and downward sliding movement relative to the shield 33, and along the upper two parallelly erectile terminal lengths of the wire member of the frame 32, is designated 36. As for the corresponding terminal lengths of the wire member of the frame 34, these terminal lengths, forwardly extending, are flattened and laid side by side together to establish in effect a single rocker-arm element 37. This element 37 is apertured near its swinging end and there pivotally connected to the lower end of a link 38. The link 38 is also shown as formed from a single piece of bent and shaped round wire, and such pivoting as at the bight of a loop bend at a central point along the length of the last-named wire. Said link 38 is suitably connected at its upper end to the traveller 36, for causing upward and downward movement of the latter according as the digital receptors or eyes 30 and 31 are brought toward or moved away from each other.

The shield 33 is contoured as illustrated, and hence shaped to lie snugly against the bottom forehead projection above the inward and downward concave dip of the face toward the eye sockets, to preclude reaching of the eyes by the used unguents and other materials; and to prevent uncomfortable or complexion blemishing edge contacts anywhere against the forehead the said shield along its top continuity is laterally curvilinearly rolled over as at 39. As already stated, a salient function of the shield 33 is to prevent mascara from reaching an eyebrow.

The new appliance may be used as an eyelash curler, as during or following the application of vaseline or the like as a keratin softener, or in preparation for or in conjunction with the application of mascara, or even if desired when using vaseline or an equivalent unguent to soften up previously dried and caked mascara to facilitate removal of the same—simply, in the case of say an upper eyelash, by placing the lower edge of the shield 33 over the root portion of the eyelash, and, with that eye widely opened to forwardly extend the eyelash, operating the digital receptors 30 and 31 to impart an upward rise to the traveller 36 for upthrust against the eyelash and so curl it by rolling it up over said lower edge of the shield 33.

The traveller 36 is longitudinally curvilinearly extended, and is of cup-shaped cross-section between its ends to provide, in addition to a bottom wall (analogous to the bottom wall 73 of Fig. 15), a higher front wall 40 and a lower rear wall 41; whereby the said wall 41 provides at its top a support for the hereinafter explained platform rest of such an applicator as is for example shown in either of Figs. 4, 6 and 7, with said wall 40 then presenting a positioning stop for the lower span of the forward working face of said applicator. Beyond these walls 40 and 41, the opposite ends of the traveller are formed into sleeves 42; these for slidably embracing the already men-

tioned two upper terminal lengths of the piece of wire constituting the frame 32.

For mounting the selected applicator on the traveller 36, there is suitably secured to the upper end members of the link 38, as clearly shown in Figs. 1–3, a holding device 43; this device being shown as a stamping having a top platform 44, a front wall 45, a slot and tab interlock as indicated at 47 for said walls 45 and 56, and four C-curls 47 at top and bottom of the opposite ends of the front wall 45 for securement of the device 43 to the upper end of the link 38. A pair of resilient gripper jaws 48 are anchored to and upstanding from the rear part of the platform wall 44, these jaws formed and established, for instance, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3.

The traveller 36 has the top edge of its wall 41 formed with a pair of rearwardly extending tabs 71 upon which the ends of the applicator, to be presently described, are to be rested to steady the same with relation to the traveller to move therewith.

Three of the many possible applicators alternatively mountable on the platform wall 44, and there grippable by the jaws 48, are illustrated in Figs. 4–12 and 22–25.

Referring first specifically to Figs. 4 and 5, this applicator, 50, incorporates, for its main carrying structure, which latter may well be molded of a suitable plastic, a main arcuate portion 51, this having a bottom flange 52 for resting on the tabs 71 and, rearwardly centrally offset from said main portion 51, a combined attaching tongue and handle 53. The tongue 53 has finger tip receiving depressions 54 at top and bottom, and said tongue is joined to the main portion 51 by a neck portion 55 shaped to be gripped between the jaws 48. The function of the said platform rest is to predeterminedly support the root or basal portion or portions of the working instrumentality of instrumentalities while allowing forward projection of the working portion or portions thereof. The working instrumentalities here shown as present are in the form of a single line of bristle tufts 56; the parts being so dimensioned, shaped and arranged that with this applicator in place on the top platform 45 of the device 43, and with the neck portion 55 gripped between the jaws 48, the platform rest 52 will lie squarely on the top of the wall 41 and the forward edge of the platform rest will linearly abut the wall 40, of the traveller 36, thereby properly to project the working ends of the bristles.

The main arcuate portion 51 is also bent downward at its ends to conform to the shape of the traveller 36 and the bristle tufts 56 extend upward at an angle of substantially 30 degrees to be in proper operative position with relation to the top edge of the traveller.

The applicator 57 shown in Fig. 6 is, it will be noted, exactly like the applicator 50, except that projected above its platform rest corresponding to the platform rest 52 is a double line of bristle tufts 58 also extended upwards at an angle of substantially 30 degrees.

The applicator 59 of Figs. 7 and 8 is in all respects like the two applicators 50 and 57, except that the concave face of the main portion 60 is provided therealong with a groove 61, this groove being smoothly curvilinearly extended around the opposite ends of said main portion 60. Here the working instrumentality is shown as a sponge 62, for instance a cellulose-type fabricated sponge having a rounded working surface; this constitution of the said sponge being desirable, because then the sponge, while having a good liquid absorbing capacity, is of rather a high degree of elastic resistance to compression, and consequently able to be quickly yet dependably securably frictionally gripped in a keeper like the groove 62 when forced and crimped thereinto as shown in Fig. 8.

The applicator 65 of Figs. 9–12 is substantially of the same shape and form as the three applicators just above described; and particularly is it similar to the applicator 59, in that main portion 66 is attended by a groove 67. This groove, however, extends also along the back or convex face of said main portion 66. The working instrumentality here included is shown as a centrally longitudinally bored rubber roll 68, through which a flexible wire 69 is strung so as to have projecting end portions. These latter are bent to extend into end apertures 70, for temporarily locking the roll in place as illustrated.

Referring next to Figs. 14 and 15 when taken with Figs. 13 and 19, it will be noted, that the traveller 36 has its rear wall 41 formed with the pair of rearwardly extending tabs 71 for together constituting an interrupted rest lip for the main arcuate portion of an applicator of the class illustrated in Figs. 4–12. Thus, such an applicator may carry a rubber or sponge or equivalent work instrumentality, such as the rubber or sponge one indicated at 72, this accommodated in the cup-like arcuately extended recess provided between the walls 40 and 41 and above the bottom wall 73 integrally joining said walls 40 and 41.

Still referring to Figs. 13–19, but with special reference now to Figs. 16–18, here the traveller 36′ is exactly like the traveller 36, except that each of the two tabs corresponding to one of the tabs 71 has an aperture 74, these for providing the keeper elements of a detent means the complementary elements of which could be depending studs with lower enlarged and rounded heads such as indicated at 75 in the case of the applicator A illustrated in Figs. 17 and 18, and which applicator, although shown as having a single line of bristle tufts T like the applicator of Fig. 4, may be assumed to be that particular applicator out of several different ones at hand which at any time could be selected for special use, and for use in combination with the accompanying employment of an instrumentality 72′ corresponding to the working instrumentality 72.

Fig. 19 is presented for further making clear the places conjointly in the assembly of the two applicators referred to in the last preceding paragraph, with one of them for purposes of illustrative depiction being assumed to be the applicator A—and being here so marked—whether the traveller used, be that of Fig. 14 or that of Fig. 16. Hence, in Fig. 19, with the working instrumentality other than that carried by said applicator A marked 72 the traveller is marked 36.

Referring finally to the auxiliary device of Figs. 20 and 21, the main portion 76 thereof corresponds functionally per se to the main arcuately extended portion of any one of the working-instrumentality-carrying structure of any one of the applicators hereinabove described; and, while a tongue portion corresponding to the tongue portion 53 is omitted, there is a substitute for the latter comprised of an elongate direct-manual-grasp handle portion 77 extended

from one end of said main portion 76. It will be noted, further, that while the said carrying structure is grooved around its portion 76, and so to that extent resembling the applicator 65, yet it also resembles the applicator 50, in that its working instrumentalities are the bristle elements along a single line of bristle tufts 78.

In the modification of the invention shown in Figs. 22 and 23, the applicator 80 has a main arcuate body portion 81 a bottom lip 82 and rearwardly extending handle portion 83 as in the previous forms of the invention. This form of the invention differs from the previous forms, in that the main arcuate body portion 81 is formed with equally spaced forwardly extending comb teeth 84 directed upward at an angle of 30 degrees relative to the main body portion.

The modification of the invention shown in Figs. 24 and 25 is similar to that shown in Figs. 22 and 23, except that the arcuate body portion 81' of the applicator 80' is formed with a double row of teeth 84' extended upward and an angle of 30 degrees with relation to the main body portion 81'. In this form of the invention, the teeth of one row are offset with relation to the teeth of the other row.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

1. In an appliance of the class described having a pair of pivotally connected supports with a shield fixedly mounted on the top end of one of the supports and a traveler slidably mounted on that one support and connected to the other support to be moved toward and away from the shield as the supports are pivoted relative to one another, a holding device mounted on the other support just below its point of attachment to the traveler, spaced resilient gripper jaws extended upward from said holding device slightly spaced from the rear of the traveler, an arcuate applicator positioned substantially above the traveler, and a handle extended rearward from said applicator in alignment with the space between said gripper jaws and being of a width greater than the space between said jaws, said handle having a reduced neck portion engaged between said gripper jaws mounting said applicator in position on said holding device.

2. The appliance of claim 1 wherein a sponge rubber element is mounted along the side of said applicator adjacent the traveler.

3. The appliance of claim 1 wherein a rubber tube is mounted along the side of said applicator adjacent the traveler.

4. The appliance of claim 1 wherein comb teeth extend upward at an angle of thirty degrees from the side of said applicator adjacent the traveler.

5. The appliance of claim 1 wherein comb teeth extend upward at an angle of thirty degrees from the side of said applicator adjacent the traveler, said comb teeth being arranged in a double row.

6. The appliance of claim 1 wherein comb teeth extend upward at an angle of thirty degrees from the side of said applicator adjacent the traveler, said comb teeth being arranged in a double row with the teeth of one row staggered with relation to the teeth of the other row.

ADA C. MARCELLUS.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
2,196,235	Tuttle	Apr. 9, 1940
2,314,375	Tuttle	Mar. 23, 1943
2,444,937	Marcellus	July 13, 1948
2,489,099	Marcellus	Nov. 22, 1949