

Sept. 25, 1945.

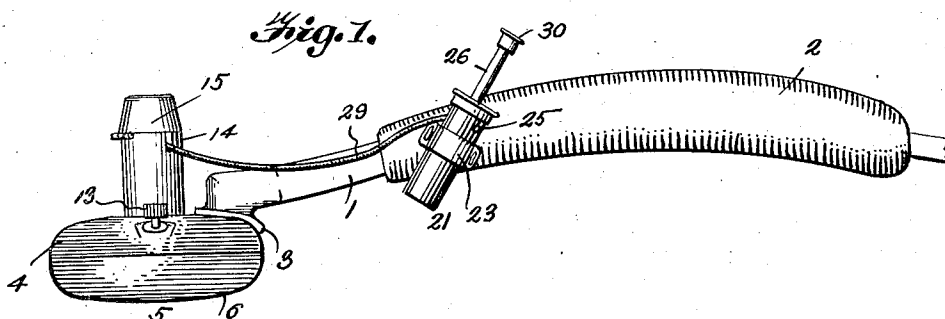
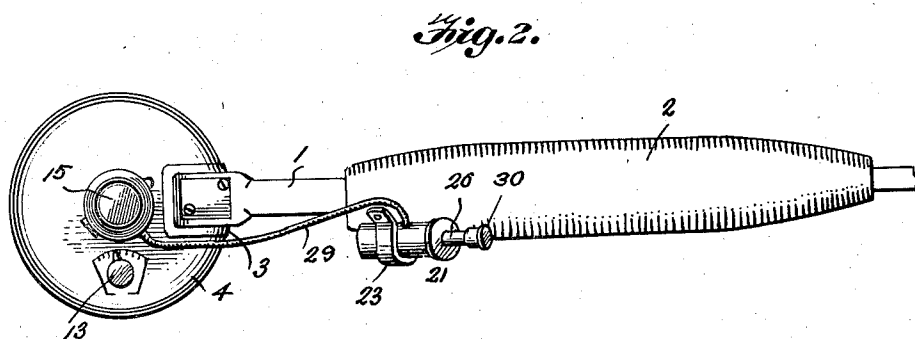
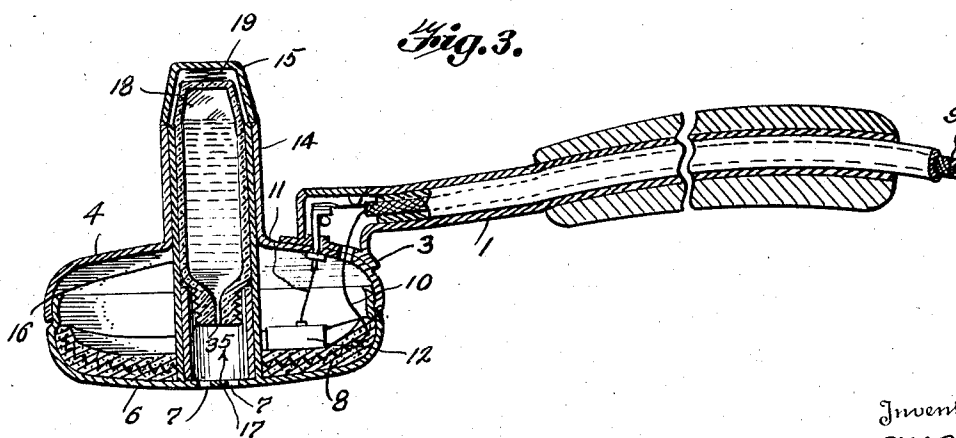
A. FEVAS

2,385,501

ELECTRICALLY HEATED APPLICATOR

Filed Feb. 21, 1944

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4.

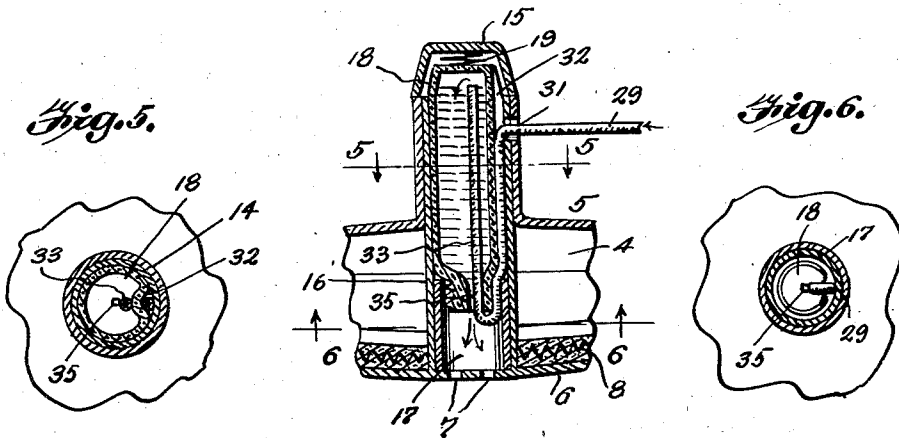
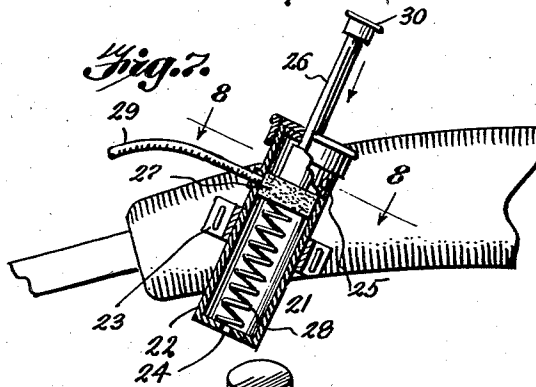


Fig. 8.

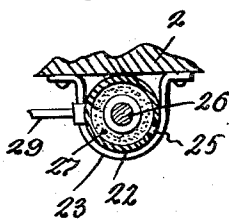
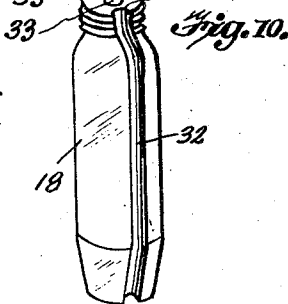
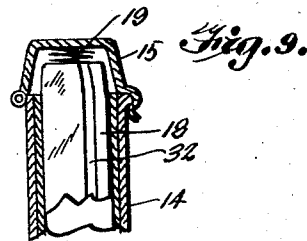


Fig. 9.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ELECTRICALLY HEATED APPLICATOR

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Application February 21, 1944, Serial No. 523,369

5 Claims. (Cl. 128—24.1)

This invention relates to an electrically heated applicator.

An object of this invention is to provide a novel and efficient instrument for the application of heat and liquid simultaneously to the skin, and the instrument is primarily intended to be used in giving beauty facial treatments.

Another object is the construction of a novel applicator for applying heat to the face and neck, thereby opening the pores, and at the same time releasing a certain amount of liquid and massaging the same into the open pores.

A still further object of this invention is the construction of an instrument, which, at the time that the skin is being massaged, will allow oil to penetrate into the pores, causing the skin to assume a finer texture; this treatment removes all dirt and foreign matter from the pores.

My applicator can also be used for therapeutic treatment, as well as beauty treatments.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, my invention comprises certain novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of an applicator constructed in accordance with the present invention, while

Figure 2 is a top plan view.

Figure 3 is an enlarged vertical, central, sectional view.

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary, vertical, sectional view, showing how the air hose is positioned in the instrument.

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken on line 5—5, Figure 4, and looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 6 is a sectional view taken on line 6—6, Figure 4, and looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 7 is an enlarged fragmentary view showing the pump partly in vertical section.

Figure 8 is a sectional view taken on line 8—8, Figure 7, and looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 9 is an enlarged fragmentary view partly in vertical section and partly in elevation of the upper part of the upstanding primary and auxiliary sleeves and the bottle or container.

Figure 10 is a perspective view of the bottle or container.

Referring to the drawings in which the preferred embodiment of the invention is illus-

trated, 1 designates a tube on which is mounted a grip 2 which may be constructed of any suitable material. The tube 1 and grip 2 constitute the handle of the instrument. On the inner end of tube 1 is a plate-like bearing 3, which bearing is fastened by any suitable means to the top section 4 of casing 5. The casing 5 includes a bottom section 6.

The bottom section 6 of casing 5 is provided with discharge apertures 7 near the middle of the section. Within the section and resting upon its bottom is a heating unit or device 8. An electric cord 9 extends through the tube 1 and one of its wires 10 is connected to the heating device 8, while the other wire 11 is connected to a thermostat 12 (Fig. 3); on the outside of casing 5 is a thermostat control 13. This thermostat is of the ordinary adjustable type, or it may be of a fixed type (not shown).

The top section 4 is provided with an upstanding primary sleeve 14 that is provided with preferably a hinged cap 15.

The bottom section 6 is provided with an integral upstanding sleeve 16 that at its upper portion fits within the primary sleeve 14, Figs. 3 and 4. A cylindrical collar 17 is separably mounted within the lower portion of the auxiliary sleeve 16; the collar 17 resting at its lower edge upon the bottom of the base or bottom section 6. This collar 17 constitutes a support for the container or bottle 18; the bottle 18 being mounted within the auxiliary upstanding sleeve 16. A coil spring 19 is preferably positioned between the upper or inner end of bottle 18 and the cap 15. When desired, the operator can raise or remove the cap 15, sufficiently to permit the bottle 18 to be removed from the casing 5. When the bottle is removed it can be set on its bottom and a suitable cap 20 (Fig. 10) can be screwed into position, thereby keeping the contents of the bottle from escaping or evaporating.

The top section 4 is held by any suitable means upon the bottom section 6, but when desired the two sections of casing 5 can be easily separated by the operator.

A pump 21 is an essential element of this invention and the pump comprises a cylindrical casing 22, which is held upon the grip 2 by means of the suitable clamp band 23. The lower end of casing 22 is provided with an exhaust port 24 and on its side and near its upper end is another port 25. A piston rod 26 is slidably mounted on the upper end of casing 22 and on the inner end of piston rod 26 is a piston head 27 (Fig. 7). A coil spring 28 is in casing 22 be-

tween the piston head 27 and the outer end of the casing. Normally the spring 28 holds the piston head 27 over the outer end of the air tubing or hose 29. When the operator presses inwardly on grip 30, this will cause the piston head 27 to move downwardly, drawing air in through port 25 into the cylinder casing 22, and then by placing a finger over port 25, the air will be prevented from escaping through said port, when the operator releases the grip, and the piston head moves upwardly, whereby the air in the cylinder casing will be forced through the air hose 29 and into the upper end of the inverted bottle 18 as shown in Figure 4. The air tubing or hose 29 enters the upstanding sleeves 14 and 16 through registering apertures 31 (Fig. 4) and then passes downwardly in the longitudinally extending groove 32 of bottle 18, thence passing upwardly through the hose part 33 of the peculiarly shaped aperture 34, which aperture 34 also has an outlet part 35 (Fig. 10). Therefore, it will be seen that when the air hose is in position upon the bottle, the outlet portion 35 of the aperture 34 is very small, practically preventing liquid from leaking or passing downward until air pressure is in the bottle 18, by reason of the air hose 29 and pump 21.

From the foregoing description, it is to be understood that any suitable material such as plastics may be used in constructing the grip 2 and the casing 5; the same is true with reference to the material used in constructing bottle or container 18.

While I have described the preferred embodiment of my invention and illustrated the same in the accompanying drawings, certain minor changes or alterations may appear to one skilled in the art to which this invention relates during the extensive manufacture of the same, and I, therefore, reserve the right to make such changes or alterations as shall fairly fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. In an electrically heated applicator, the combination of a casing comprising an upper and a lower section, said lower section provided with outlet apertures near its middle and with an integral upstanding auxiliary sleeve, a separable bottle-support within said sleeve, an inverted bot-

tle resting on said support, and means for supplying air to said bottle whereby liquid may be discharged therefrom to said outlet apertures.

2. In an electrically heated applicator, the combination of a casing comprising separable upper and lower sections, said upper section being provided with an upstanding integral primary sleeve, a cap on the upper end of said primary sleeve, said lower section provided with an integral upstanding auxiliary sleeve, said auxiliary sleeve extending into said primary sleeve, a cylindrical separable collar in the lower end of said auxiliary sleeve, said lower section being provided with outlet apertures within the marginal edges of said cylindrical collar, an inverted bottle resting on the upper edge of said cylindrical collar, a pump provided with an air hose, and said air hose extending through the sides of said primary and auxiliary sleeves and down against the outside of said bottle and extended into said bottle, whereby air can be discharged into the bottle.

3. In an electrically heated applicator, the combination of a casing, a handle provided with a tubing, said tubing provided at its inner end with a bearing against said casing, a heating device in said casing, a thermostat in said casing and electrically connected to said heating device, and means for supplying liquid under air pressure to the lower portion of said casing.

4. In an electrically heated applicator, the combination of a casing provided with upstanding nesting sleeves, an inverted bottle in said sleeves, an air hose extending through said nesting sleeves and down one side of said bottle and into said bottle, and means for forcing air through said air hose into said bottle.

5. In an electrically heated applicator, the combination of a casing provided with a handle, a bottle or liquid holder in said casing, a pump carried by said handle, said pump comprising a casing provided on one end with an exhaust port and in its side with an air port, a piston rod provided with a head, said head in said last-mentioned casing, a spring in said last-mentioned casing between said head and the end with said port, and an air hose connected to said pump and extending into said bottle.

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