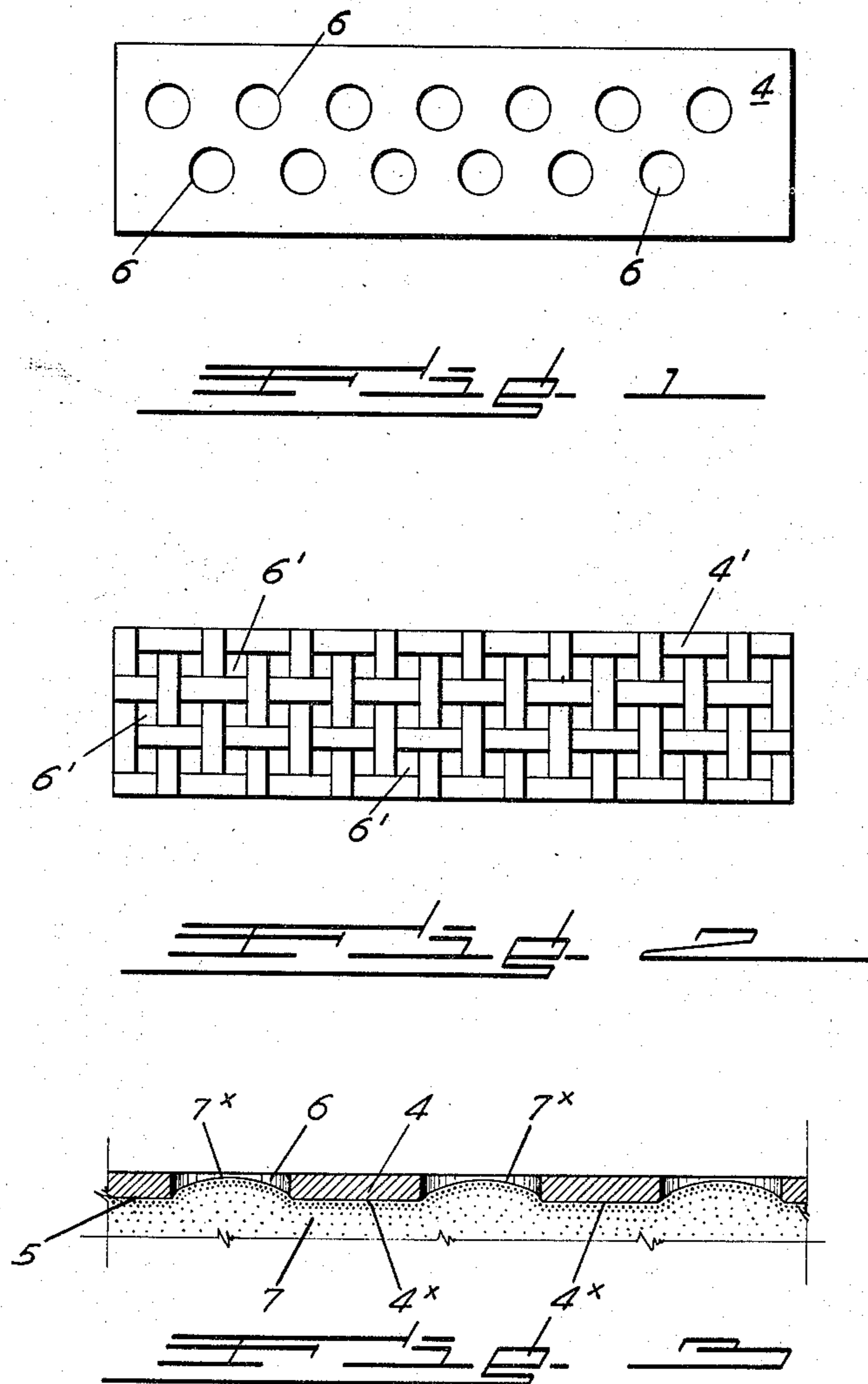


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WRINKLE TREATING DEVICE
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WRINKLE TREATING DEVICE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 128—76)

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This invention relates to wrinkle arresting devices and more particularly to such devices that are designed for nightly application throughout a series of treatments.

Wrinkle formation in human tissue, particularly around the eyes and other parts of the face, can be retarded or in some cases arrested by proper manipulation and treatment of the surface areas. However, most devices heretofore designed for this purpose have involved the identical treatment of the same facial areas, with the result that lines are changed in position, but not reduced in depth or extent by the treatments.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a simple, comfortable and efficient device that can be applied to the skin surface in proximity to wrinkle formations to retard or reduce the wrinkle formation.

Another object of the invention is to provide a wrinkle arresting device that may be easily applied to the skin and effectively held thereon in proper position for protracted periods.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a wrinkle arresting device which provides sufficient grip on the skin in the area being treated to afford a desired amount of manipulation, while at the same time permitting sufficient breathing of the skin within the gripped area to maintain the proper chemical condition of the skin.

Other objects reside in novel combinations and arrangements of parts and novel details of construction, all of which will be set forth in the course of the following description.

The present invention resides in the discovery that by providing a suitably apertured pattern in a skin-gripping medium, such as court plaster, for example, an area of the skin in which wrinkles are forming can be subjected to a series of treatments in which the skin is manipulated under optimum conditions to retard or arrest wrinkle formation.

With this understanding of the practice of the present invention, reference will be made to the accompanying drawings illustrating typical embodiments of the invention. In the drawings, in the several views of which like parts have been designated similarly:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a wrinkle arresting device embodying features of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of a modified form of wrinkle arresting device embodying features of the invention; and

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Fig. 3 is a fragmentary section drawn to an enlarged scale, illustrating the manner of using a device of the type illustrated in Fig. 1.

The form of the invention illustrated in Fig. 1 comprises a strip of court-plaster 4, the rear side 5 of which as viewed in Fig. 1 being impregnated with a suitable adhesive composition that upon wetting or moistening sticks the strip to the tissue against which it is pressed. A series of apertures 6 extend substantially throughout strip 4, and preferably comprise a plurality of rows with the apertures of one row disposed in staggered relation to the apertures of an adjoining row. While only two such rows have been shown in the drawing, it will be apparent that three or four or even more rows may be provided, if desired.

The strip 4 may be provided in any desired length and width, and preferably will be approximately one-half inch in width. The size of the aperture 6 may be varied, and such variation will include additions to or reductions in the number of rows depending on the size differential.

The form of the invention shown in Fig. 2 involves the use of a strip 4' of porous material, such as a coarse woven fabric, the strands of which are spaced to provide a series of apertures 6'. These apertures also will be arranged in rows, as shown, and preferably will be uniformly spaced throughout the length and width of the fabric. A suitable adhesive material, such as gum arabic, will be applied to the rear side of strip 4' and by wetting this composition and applying the wetted surface to the tissue under pressure, the strip can be caused to adhere to the tissue for prolonged periods. Linen or an equivalent material is preferred in making up the strips of the type shown in Fig. 2.

Both the strips 4 and 4' are used in essentially the same way and the manner of usage has been illustrated in Fig. 3 as an enlarged sectional view. As shown, a tissue surface 7 normally containing a wrinkle formation is covered by the strip 4, such as shown in Fig. 1, with the imperforate surface 4x of the material brought into contact with the normally wrinkled portion of the tissue 7 in such a way as to flatten the tissue. This flattening or stretching causes loose tissue to flow into the spaces enclosed by the apertures 6 as depicted at 7x. The usual manner is to so apply the strip before retiring and to remove it on arising in the morning. The continuity of the wrinkle is thus interrupted by causing normally crowded tissue to expand into the spaces of the perforations and due to the close proximity of a number of the

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apertures around any wrinkle formation, normal functioning of the skin is permitted over a sufficiently large area adjoining the wrinkle to maintain a healthy condition in the treated area.

Thus, the repeated return to a normal position coupled with the rearrangement of crowded tissue tends to retard the wrinkle formation and in many instances will reduce the wrinkled surface to a more normal or natural condition.

It will be understood that in attaining best results, it is necessary to subject a given portion of the tissue to repetitions of the aforesaid treatment. While the strip will be applied each time in substantially the same position, the arrangement of apertures on the tissue will differ slightly each time so that no given portion is covered too long or exposed for too long an interval. Also, the differential positioning has the effect of exerting a greater spreading action on the crowded tissue and eventually a substantial portion of the crowded tissue moves into the line of the former wrinkle and being free to expand without crowding, substantially reduces the wrinkled effect.

The structural forms illustrated in the drawings are intended merely as typical embodiments of the invention and it will be apparent that substantial variation in the arrangement of apertures may be utilized in the practice of the invention. Similarly, a variety of materials may be utilized in forming the strips. Therefore, the structural forms are not intended as limitations of the invention, the scope of which is set forth in the hereunto appended claim.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

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A wrinkle-treating device for removable application to an area of wrinkled human skin such as on the forehead, comprising a piece of flexible material formed from crossed woven strips of coarse fabric and having inner and outer surfaces, and an adhesive composition covering the inner surface of said piece whereby to provide means for fixing the piece to said wrinkled skin area against movement relative to said skin by the normal muscular movement of the skin, the piece containing a series of spaced apertures extending in two parallel rows throughout its superficial area and arranged so as to provide imperforate wrinkle-contacting portions and adjoining perforate portions into which crowded tissue expands when the piece is held by the adhesive in continuous contact with the tissue, the width of said imperforate portions between openings approximating the width of said openings and the width of the imperforate portions between rows approximating the width of said openings.

JOHN R. DILLON.

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