

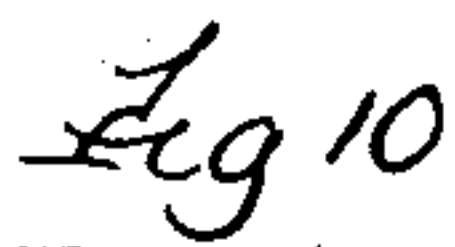
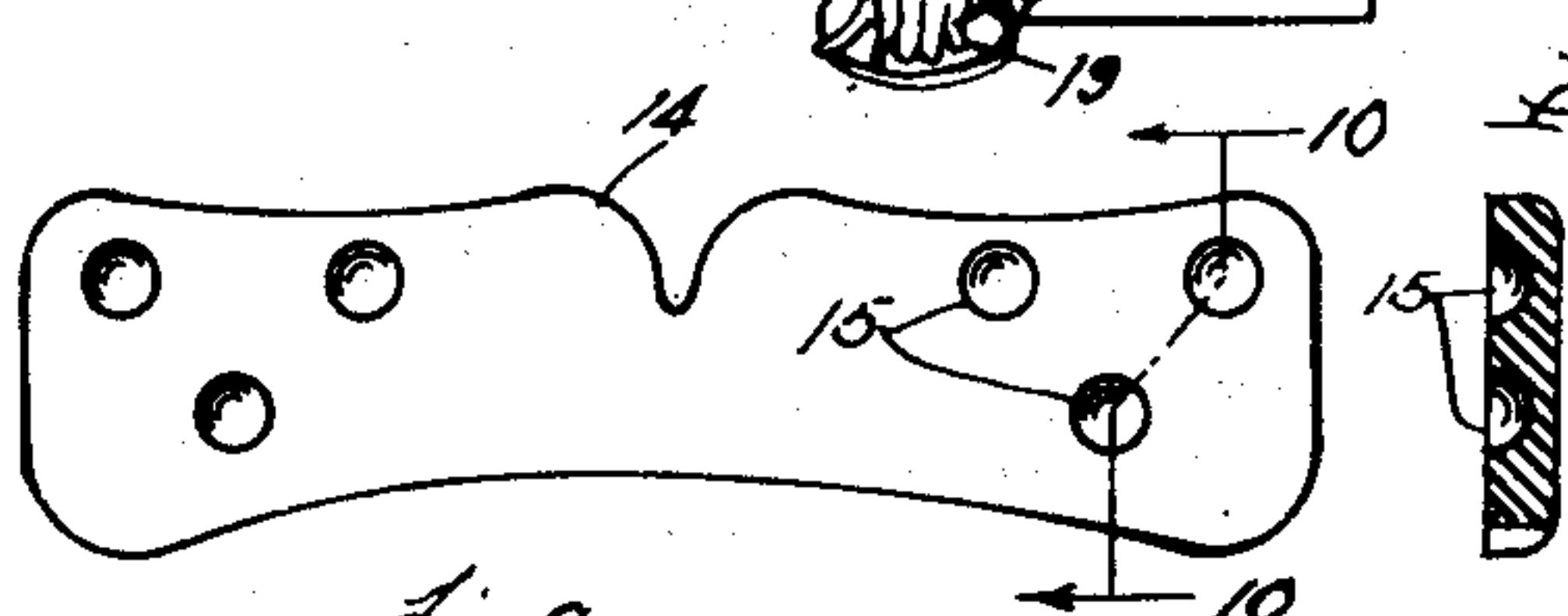
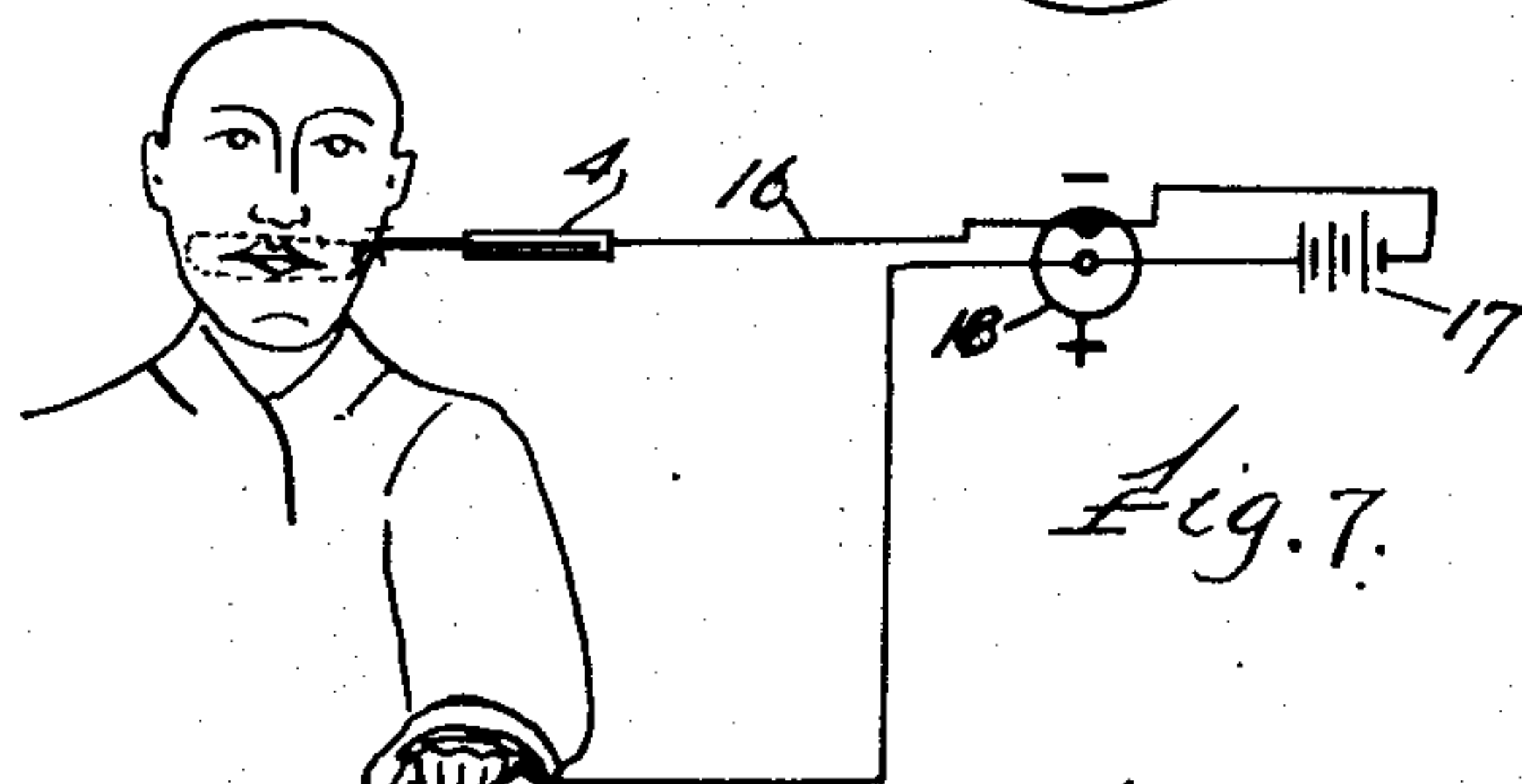
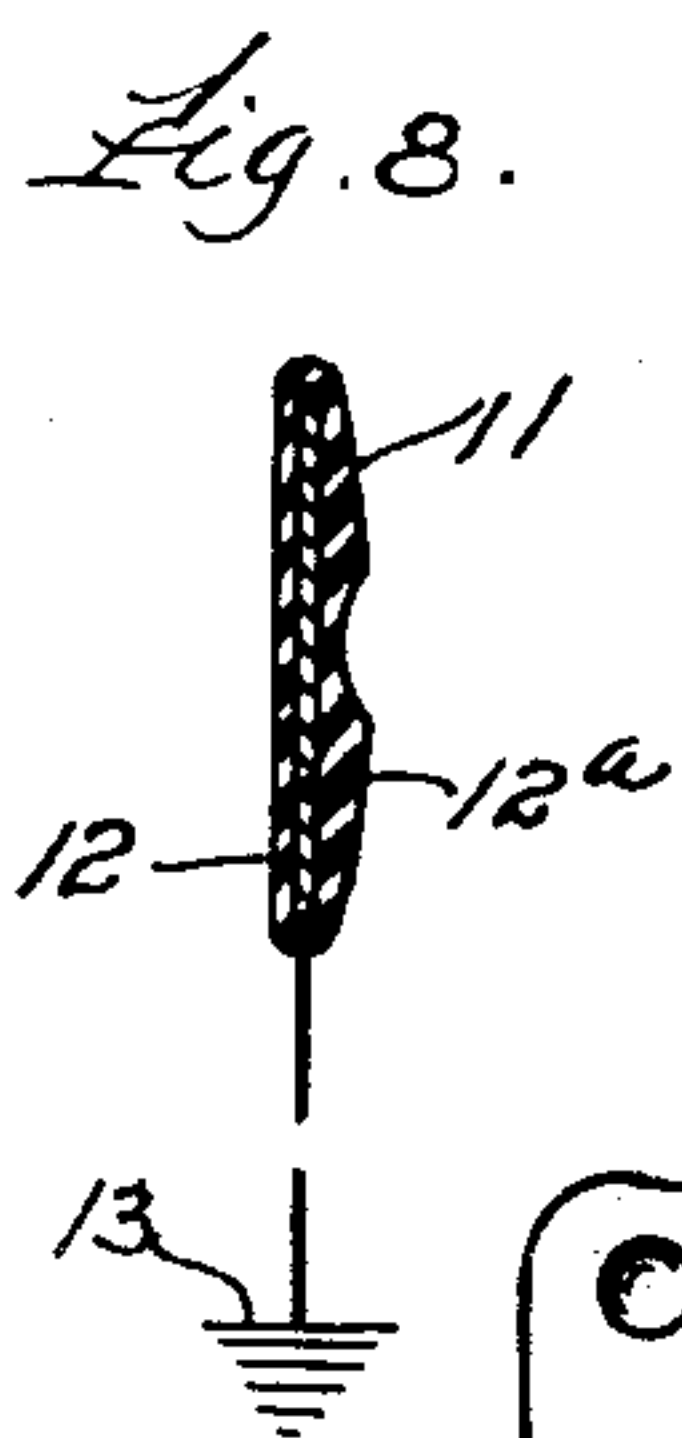
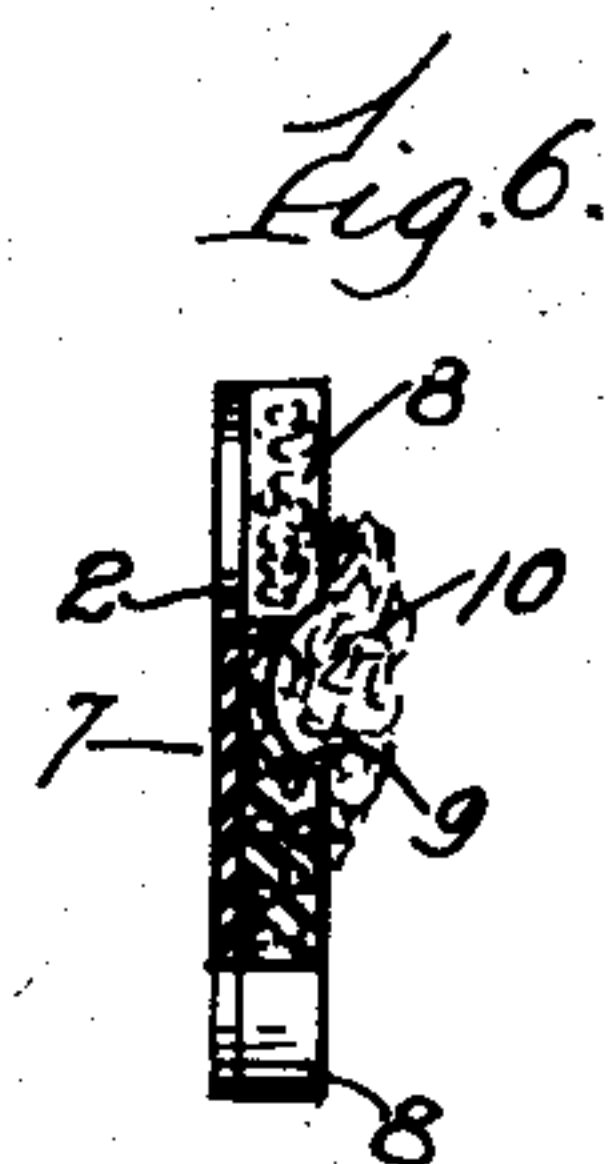
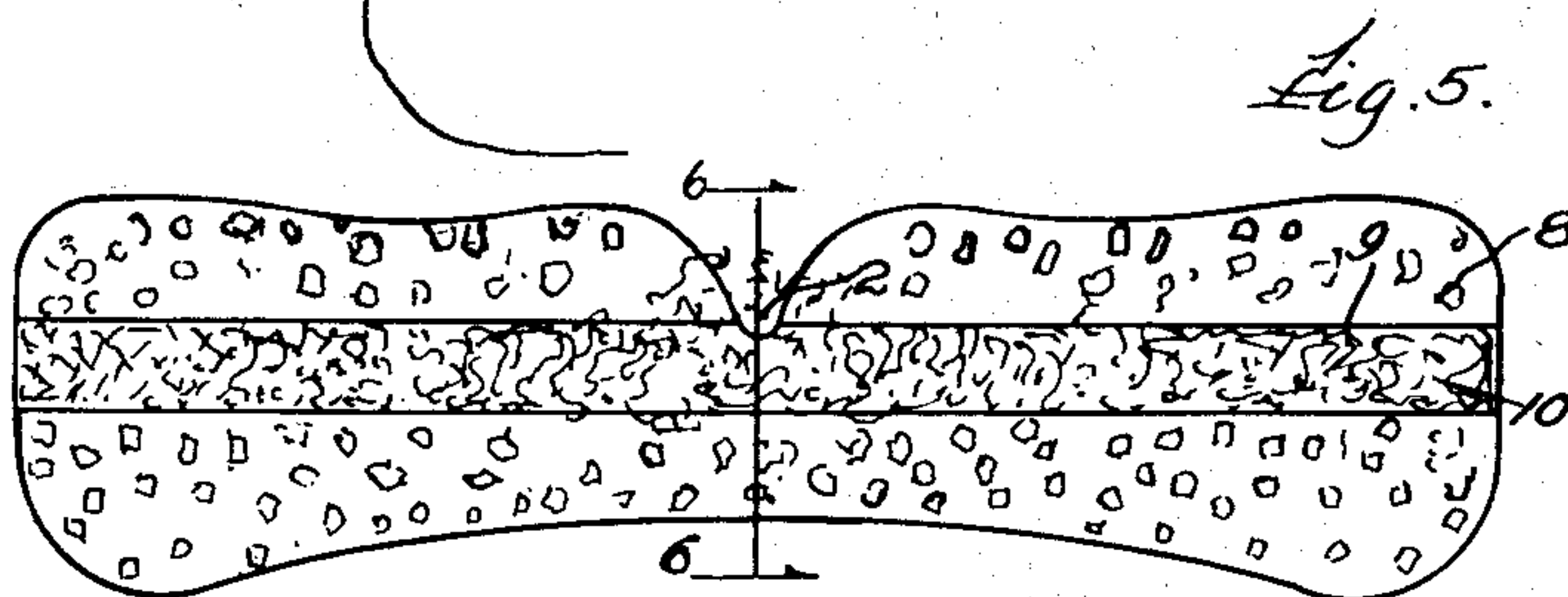
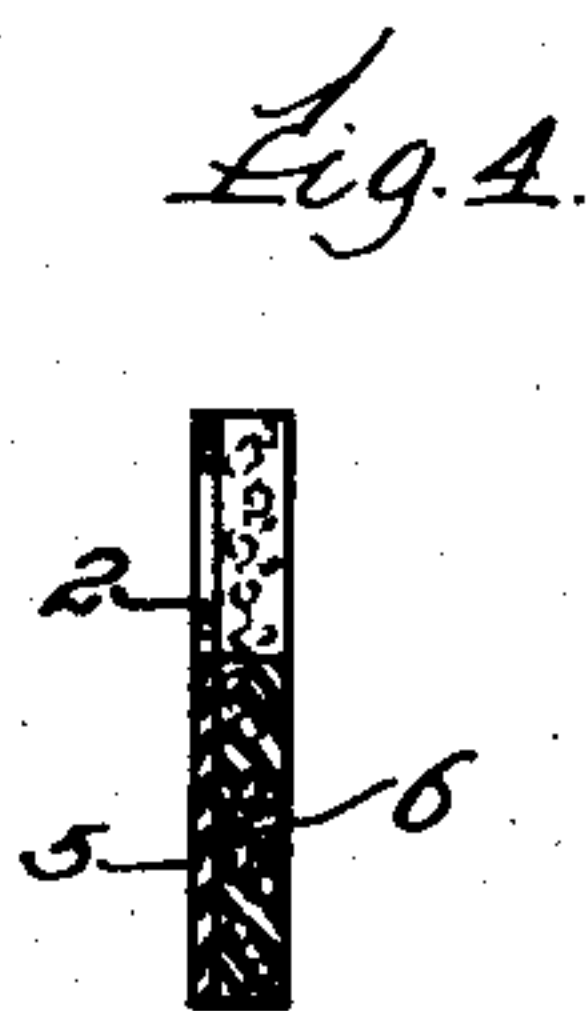
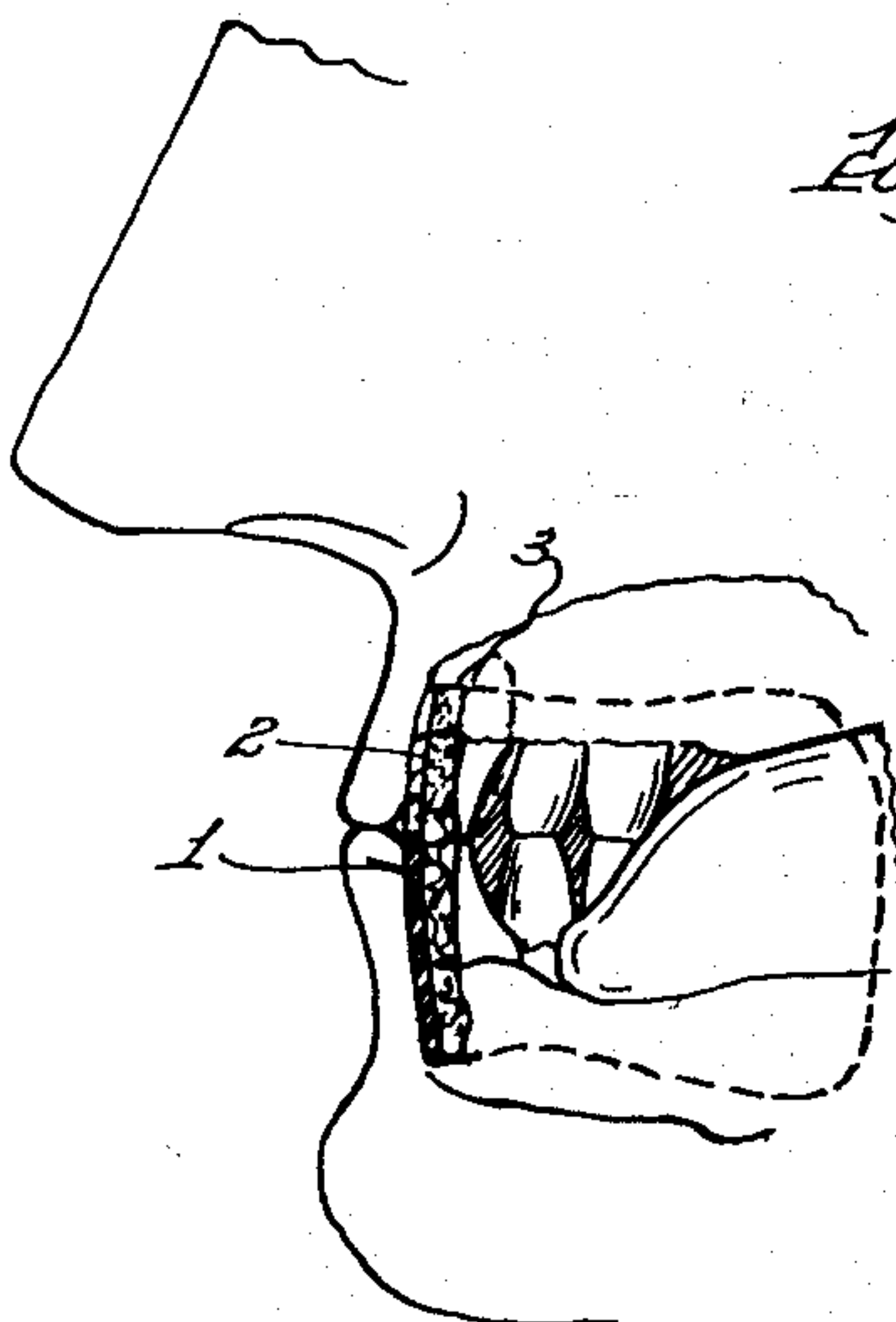
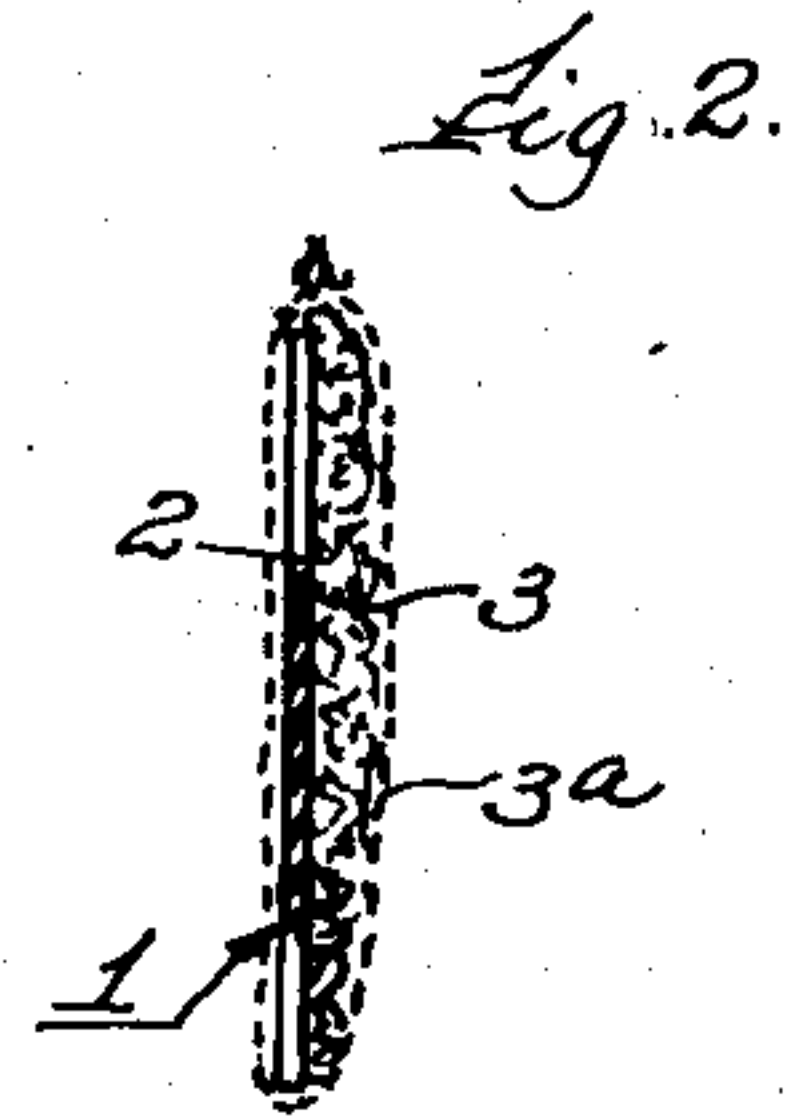
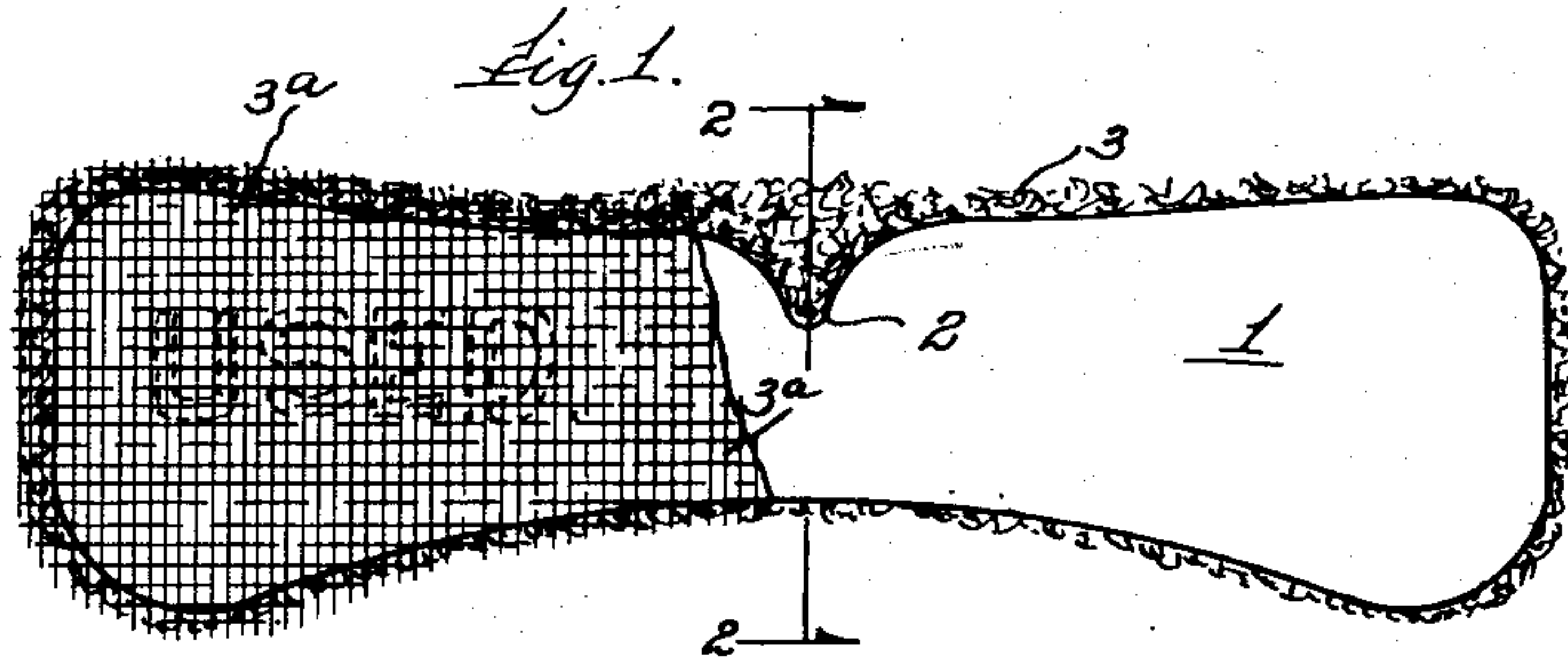
Sept. 29, 1953

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MOUTH INSERT PAD

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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MOUTH INSERT PAD

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1 Claim. (Cl. 128—136)

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This invention relates to improvements in mouth protective pads and more particularly to a mouth insulation insert pad. When unwanted hairs are removed from about the face and particularly from the lips by electronic means the patient frequently receives an electric shock from the operator's instrument. It is an object of the instant invention to prevent or greatly ameliorate such shock by preventing the electric current from reaching the moist interior of the mouth.

Facial scars have been caused by the use of electricity in the removal of hairs and this tends greatly to cause patients to fear and avoid such treatments. With the instant mouth pads a stronger electric current may be used enabling the operator to remove a greater number of hairs at one sitting and with much less discomfort to the patient. The use of the instant pad keeps the electric current near the skin or surface of the part under treatment at a point where it is most needed and most effective.

A further object is to provide a mouth insulation insert pad of very suitable structure, that is easy to apply and use, inexpensive to manufacture and efficient.

The foregoing and any and all other and more specific objects hereinafter appearing are attained by, and the invention finds preferable embodiment in, the structure hereinafter particularly described in this disclosure, defined in the appended claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a mouth insulation insert pad according to the instant invention, a portion of a gauze envelope member being omitted.

Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-sectional view through Fig. 1 on the line 2—2.

Fig. 3 is a more or less diagrammatic side elevation of a human head showing the instant pad associated therewith.

Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-sectional view of a modified form of the pad.

Fig. 5 is a view in front elevation of a somewhat further modified form of the pad.

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view through Fig. 5 taken substantially on the line 6—6.

Fig. 7 is a diagrammatic view illustrating the application of the pad.

Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view through a further modified form of pad showing ground for the electrical conductor.

Fig. 9 is a face view through a further slightly modified form of the pad, and

Fig. 10 is a cross-sectional view through Fig. 9 on the line 10—10.

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The instant protective pad is placed in the mouth in labial cavities in the space between the lips and the teeth. It is not placed between the mandibles and it is retained in place with very little effort on the part of the user.

Referring now to Figs. 1, 2 and 3 the pad consists of an elongated plate-like body member 1 of a flexible and desirably elastic material such as rubber or plastic, the lower edge of the pad curved uniformly from each end of the pad to the center, the upper edge curved in the opposite direction, the curved or tapered upper edge portions being connected by an approximately V-shaped notch 2.

Adhered to the inner face of the pad as by glue is a layer of cotton 3 of somewhat greater depth than the thickness of the pad body member. Completely covering the pad is an envelope 3a of silk, cotton or linen gauze.

This gauze envelope bears the word "Used" in normally invisible ink impregnated in its structure, the ink being of that type that is invisible when dry but clearly visible when once moistened or wetted, as when placed in the mouth. The purpose of the gauze with the normally invisible ink is to enable a user to instantly discern whether the pad has been previously used by another person, as in that event the word "Used" is permanently visible thereafter. This is a sanitary precaution that prevents second use of a mouth pad which is intended for use but once and that should thereafter be discarded. The gauze envelope is secured as by gluing or by sewing the envelope to the pad.

In use the pad is placed in the mouth as stated and the electric needle 4 is used to remove lip hairs in conventional manner. The purpose of the notch 2 is to provide clearance so that the pad is movable vertically up or down in the mouth and easily retained between the lips and teeth without being placed between the teeth of the upper and lower jaws.

Referring now to Fig. 4 the pad consists of a body member 5, similar to the member 1, to the inner face of which is secured, as by gluing, a relatively thick layer of sponge rubber 6. This pad is also received and retained in a gauze envelope.

Referring now to Figs. 5 and 6 a thin pad 7 of rubber is shaped like the pad 1 and to the inner face of the pad 7 is secured a layer of sponge rubber 8 formed longitudinally with a recess 9 in which is secured a band 10 of cotton or other absorbent material. This pad is also received in a gauze envelope.

As shown in Fig. 8 a pad body member 11 is

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formed with a cavity 12 for a thin metal plate 12a grounded at 13 and used as in the foregoing examples.

Referring now to Figs. 9 and 10 a pad 14 of the general shape of pad 1 but formed with a plu- 5 rality of suction cups 15 is provided and used as in the preceding examples but without a gauze envelope. In Fig. 7 the patient is shown under- going treatment, the pad placed in his mouth, the needle 4 supplied with electrical current by 10 means of conductor 16 supplied from a source 17, the current controlled by switch 18 grounded at 19 to the patient's hand or wrist.

What is claimed is:

In a mouth insert pad, a thin elongated mem- 15 ber of elastic insulation material for disposal freely in labial cavities of the mouth of a per- son, said member having a width slightly less than the depth of said labial cavities, said mem-

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ber having a peripheral notch centrally of one longitudinal edge to lessen the width of said member at said notch to permit a greater degree of adjustability of said member in said labial cavities, a grooved sponge rubber layer adhered to one face of said member, a band of absorbent material extending from end to end of said mem- ber along its inner face, and a normally invis- ible ink impregnated envelope containing said member.

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