



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
21.04.2021 Bulletin 2021/16

(51) Int Cl.:
A45D 33/00 (2006.01) A45D 33/20 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **20200944.5**

(22) Date of filing: **09.10.2020**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR
Designated Extension States:
BA ME
Designated Validation States:
KH MA MD TN

(72) Inventors:
• **Schena, Cecilia Elena**
20090 Cesano Boscone (MI) (IT)
• **Sangalli, Andrea Rubens**
26013 Crema (IT)

(74) Representative: **Vanosi, Adelio Valeriano**
ADV IP S.r.l.
Corso di Porta Vittoria, 29
20122 Milano (IT)

(30) Priority: **17.10.2019 IT 201900019202**

(71) Applicant: **Chromavis S.p.A.**
20122 Milano (IT)

(54) **MAKEUP ARTICLE**

(57) A make-up article (1) comprising a primary terracotta container (2) which directly holds at least one make-up product (3), the area of the primary terracotta container (2), when seen in a plan view, being greater

than the area of the make-up product 3 when seen in a plan view, so that the primary container can be easily handled by a user without touching the make-up product.

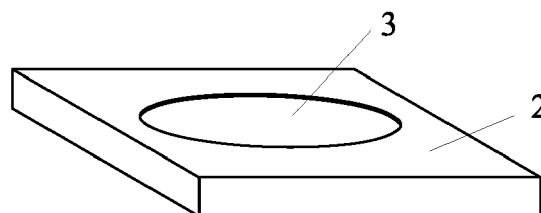


FIG.1

Description**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

[0001] The present invention relates to a make-up article. 5

[0002] More specifically, it relates to a make-up article, such as foundation, eye shadow, blusher, highlighter, face powder, lipstick, bronzer, eyebrow pencil, eyeliner, and mascara. 10

BACKGROUND ART

[0003] Commonly known make-up articles have a decidedly attractive appearance. However, part of the aesthetics of a make-up product originates from its packaging, which is often very sumptuous and elaborate. 15

[0004] The disadvantage is that, at present, almost all cosmetic product packaging is made of plastic, which, as is known, is an enemy of the environment. 20

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The object of the present invention is to provide a make-up article which is an improvement on the prior art. 25

[0006] A further object of the invention is to provide a make-up article that is more environmentally friendly than conventional ones. 30

[0007] This and other objects are achieved by means of a make-up article produced according to the technical teachings of the claims annexed hereto. 35

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0008] Further characteristics and advantages of the invention will become clearer in the description of a preferred but not exclusive embodiment of the device, illustrated - by way of a non-limiting example - in the drawings annexed hereto, in which: 40

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a primary container for the make-up article, according to the present invention; 45

Figure 1A is a partial section of the container in Figure 1. 50

Figure 2A is a perspective view of a first embodiment of an article according to the present invention, in a disassembled configuration; 55

Figure 2B is a perspective view of the article in Figure 2A when partially assembled, before the closure thereof.

Figure 3A is an exploded perspective view of a second embodiment of the invention;

Figure 3B is a perspective view of the article in Figure 3A when partially assembled, before the closure thereof;

Figure 4A is a perspective view of a third embodiment of the invention, in the use configuration;

Figure 4B is a perspective view of the article in Figure 4A in a partially open configuration;

Figure 4C is a partial section view of the article in Figure 4A in the closed position;

Figure 5A is a partially exploded perspective view of a fourth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 5B shows the article in Figure 5A in a use configuration;

Figure 6 shows, in a perspective view, a fifth embodiment of the primary container for the make-up article, according to the present invention;

Figure 6A is a partial section view of the container in Figure 6;

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the fifth embodiment of an article according to the present invention, in a disassembled configuration;

Figure 8 shows a perspective view of a sixth embodiment of the primary container for the make-up article, according to the present invention;

Figure 9A is a perspective view of the sixth embodiment of an article according to the present invention, in a disassembled configuration;

Figure 9B is a perspective view of the sixth embodiment of an article according to the present invention, in the use configuration;

Figures 10 to 12 and Figure 14 show, in a perspective view, further embodiments of the primary container for the makeup article, according to the present invention;

Figures 13A and 13B show a front and perspective view of the primary containers in Figures 10 or 11 coupled to the respective secondary container; and

Figures 15A and 15B show a front and perspective view of the primary containers in Figure 14 coupled to the respective secondary container;

Figures 16A, 16B, 17A and 17B show possible variants of the primary container in Figure 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0009] With reference to the figures stated, reference number 1 is used to denote, as a whole, a make-up article.

[0010] The make-up article 1 comprises a primary terracotta container 2, which directly supports at least one make-up product 3.

[0011] From a plan view, the area of the primary terracotta container 2 is greater than the area of the makeup product 3.

[0012] More specifically, the primary terracotta container 2 has a greater footprint, seen from above, than the make-up product 3.

[0013] In practice, when seen from a top-down plan view, the primary container has greater dimensions than the cosmetic product placed directly thereupon.

[0014] In other words, the primary container 2 extends beyond the perimeter of the make-up product (in the plan view).

[0015] Furthermore, from a plan view, the external perimeter of the primary container is greater and is located outside the perimeter (also from a plan view) of the make-up article.

[0016] In this way, the primary container can be handled easily by a user, who can hold it directly without the risk of touching the make-up product.

[0017] This is possible, for example, by sandwiching the primary container between two fingers (typically the thumb and index finger) which are placed as follows: one on the surface of the primary container in which the make-up product is housed (in the part where the make-up product is not present) and the other on the opposite surface.

[0018] Preferably the make-up product 3 is a cosmetic paste which is poured or placed (depending on the density thereof) directly onto the primary terracotta container 2 while still wet.

[0019] In this document, the term 'still wet' means the amount of solvent (which may be for example water, isododecane, alcohol, etc.) present in the cosmetic paste forms a weight percentage of between 10% and 80%, preferably 50%.

[0020] Advantageously, the cosmetic paste is obtained by extrusion, dispensing, or injection.

[0021] The paste can be obtained by mixing at least fats for cosmetic use (for example emulsified fats), powder dyes, and at least one solvent for cosmetic use.

[0022] Preparation of the paste can include the following steps:

a) preparing components in two different phases, referred to herein as "powder dyes" and "fat emulsion";

b) mixing the said components;

c) extruding/dispensing/injecting the paste obtained;

[0023] The "fat emulsion" according to the present invention can be obtained by treating fats for cosmetic use

with at least one solvent, for example water or a solvent suitable for cosmetic use, including mixtures thereof; the essential characteristic of the solvent used is that it can be eliminated by drying, after extrusion/dispensing/injection, at temperatures that do not alter the end product, advantageously at temperatures not exceeding 60 °C.

[0024] The solvent can be neutral or coloured, the latter case either as a result of specific properties thereof of due to the addition of dyes.

[0025] According to the present invention, the expression "fats for cosmetic use" means any fatty material suitable for the preparation of cosmetics, such as esters of fatty acids, triglycerides, waxes, fruit and seed oil derivatives and extracts, etc.

[0026] The fats for cosmetic use which are useful according to the invention include, for example, sorbitan stearate, isopropyl stearate, caprylic capric triglycerides, dipentacrythryl hexahydroxystearate/rosinate, stearate (sold under the trade name Cosmol 168AR), magnesium myristate and oil, silicones, etc.

[0027] According to the present invention, the expression "powder dyes" means any powder, or mixture of powders, containing dyeing pigments suitable for cosmetic use.

[0028] Suitable powder dyes include, for example, those obtained by synthesis and/or natural pigments, which may be opaque or pearlescent, with inert powders used as diluents, such as mica or talc, mixed in variable proportions depending on the powder effect and desired dyeing power.

[0029] The dyes (or pearlescent substances) which can be used include the following substances (either alone or in combination):

TiO₂ (CI 77891) + mica (CI 77019)
 bismuth oxychloride CI 77163
 mica CI 77019
 copper and bronze powder CI 7740
 iron oxide CI 77491-2-9
 ultramarine blue CI 77007
 manganese violet CI 77.742
 chromium oxide hydrate of CI 77289
 anhydrous chromium oxide CI 77288
 ferric ferrocyanide CI 77510
 titanium dioxide CI 77891
 D & C red n. 7 lake Ca CI 15850: 1
 D & C red n. 19 Al lake CI 45170: 3
 D & C red n. 6 Ba lake CI 15850: 2
 D & C red n. 3 Al lake CI 45430: 1
 D & C red n. 9 Ba lake CI 15585: 1
 D & C red n. 21 Al lake CI 45380: 3
 D & C red n. 22 Al lake CI 45380
 D & C red n. 28 Al lake CI 45410
 D & C yellow n. 5 Al lake CI 19140: 1
 D & C red n.30 Al lake CI 73360
 D & C red n.27 Al lake CI 45410: 2
 D & C yellow n. 5 Al lake CI 19140: 1
 D & C orange 5 CI 45370: 1

FD & C yellow n. 6 Al lake CI 15985: 1
 FD & C blu n. 1 Al lake CI 42090: 2
 D & C red n. 36 CI 12085
 Carmine CI 75470

[0030] Obviously, the paste to be extruded/dispensed/injected can be obtained, for example, either by mixing in each individual component, one after the other, using a mixer, or by first preparing the components in two different phases, namely the "fat emulsion" and the "powder dyes", and then mixing them together.

[0031] The proportions of the individual components may vary considerably depending on the type of product required.

[0032] The "fat emulsion" and the "powder dyes" are preferably mixed in different ratios.

[0033] The extrusion/dispensing/injection can be performed by processing the (neutral or coloured) paste obtained in step (b) with a normal extruder/dispenser/injector to obtain a still wet product of the desired shape but, preferably, with a liquid consistency which therefore renders it highly malleable and pourable.

[0034] The semi-finished product produced following the steps described above is subsequently dried. In particular, the drying step is carried out by placing the cosmetic paste and the primary container in the oven at a temperature of between 30 and 65 °C and for a time between 6 and 24 hours.

[0035] In any case, regardless of the drying technique utilised, it is advantageous for the drying step to continue until the solvent contained in the semi-finished product (i.e. the solvent present in the base paste, preferably water) reaches a residual amount of below 1.5 wt%.

[0036] In this way the cosmetic paste "solidifies", losing moisture, and forms the make-up product.

[0037] The drying step may result in the formation of a light surface crust on the make-up product, which can be removed mechanically using standard techniques.

[0038] It should be stressed that the cosmetic paste is placed directly into the primary container 2, without the interposition of any base, cloth, or other intermediate material.

[0039] Therefore, the cosmetic paste (which will become the make-up product 3 once dry) is in direct contact with the primary container.

[0040] Advantageously, the intrinsic 'porosity' of the terracotta allows the cosmetic product to bind to the primary container in a very stable manner.

[0041] Furthermore, the fact that the primary container is made of terracotta (which is a porous material) is very important. In practice, during the drying step, the porosity of the said terracotta ensures optimal evaporation of the solvent present in the cosmetic paste, even close to the interface between the makeup product and the primary container 2, thereby resulting in homogeneous evaporation of the solvent in any area of the make-up product 3.

[0042] According to the present invention, the make-up product 3 may simply be placed on top of the primary

container, or be partially contained within the primary container, which may have a cavity 8 in which the make-up product 3 is at least partially housed.

[0043] Advantageously, the perimeter of the cavity 8 can have any form, such as that shown in Figure 1, which has a circular, square, rectangular, star, heart-shaped footprint etc.

[0044] If the primary container 2 has a cavity 8, 8A, the make-up product 3 may be something other than a dried paste, for example, a powder pressed in a conventional way directly into the cavity of the primary container. And therefore, even in this case, the make-up product is in direct contact with the primary container.

[0045] In one configuration of the present invention, the make-up article may comprise a secondary container 4 made of cardboard.

[0046] In this document, the term 'cardboard' refers to any material akin to or derived from paper which is thick enough to form a pack with the desired features, such as cardboard proper, paper pulp or cellulose-based materials (e.g. Caudex), etc. These materials may be completely natural, or appropriately treated to take on particular physical characteristics (such as resistance to humidity, etc.) or they can be decorated and coloured in any way. Advantageously, the cardboard used in the present cosmetic article is 100% recyclable.

[0047] The secondary container 4 is configured to protect the make-up product 3 and has at least one part thereof in direct contact with the terracotta primary container 2 when, at least, the secondary container 4 is coupled to the primary container 2.

[0048] The secondary container 4 may comprise a first flap 6A and a second flap 6B, which may be folded.

[0049] As shown in Figure 2A, the secondary container 4 may comprise a box element 5 made by folding and gluing the cardboard.

[0050] The box element may have an internal volume corresponding in shape and size to that of the primary container 2.

[0051] The box element 5 may comprise at least a first wall 5A, a second wall 5B, a third wall 5C, and a fourth wall 5D.

[0052] The first fin 6A and the second fin 6B may be made integrally with the box element 5, and configured to define a fifth wall, which may be opened, of the box element 5.

[0053] Optionally, the box element may feature a sixth wall 20 which is open. In this way, when the primary container 2 is housed in the box element 5, a wall of the primary container is visible through the open wall 20.

[0054] Alternatively, the box element may have a sixth wall 20, which is closed and is also formed from a folded part of the cardboard (flap) of which the box element is formed.

[0055] In the previous embodiment, as in some of the others which follow, the primary container 2 has a parallelepiped shape. The cavity 8 is not a through cavity.

[0056] Obviously, however, the primary container may

be any shape. For example, it may be disk-shaped or similar.

[0057] In the embodiment shown in Figures 3A and 3B, in addition to the box element 5, the secondary container 4 comprises a shaped element 7A which is permanently fixed to the primary container 2. The first flap 6A and the second flap 6B are made integrally with the shaped element 7A, 7B.

[0058] The shaped element 7A is made from a single piece of cardboard (preferably of the same type as the box element) and comprises a wall 6C which is fixed (for example by means of glue C) to the lower side (i.e. the side opposite where the makeup product is positioned) of the primary container 2.

[0059] Therefore, the primary container 2 (together with the shaped element 7A) is housed in the box element 5 in a slidable fashion.

[0060] The wall 6C may have a configuration corresponding (in a plan view) to the primary container and the first fin 6A and the second fin 6B may protrude therefrom as part thereof.

[0061] The first flap and the second flap may be folded to form a wall of the box element (when the primary container 2 is completely housed within the box element 5); in the open configuration, the first flap and the second flap also act as a grip (like a tab) to facilitate extraction of the primary container from the box element 5.

[0062] A possible variant of the invention in Figures 3A and 3B is shown in Figures 5A and 5B.

[0063] Here, the shaped element 7A includes a folded stop 6F fixed (for example again with glue) to the primary container 2.

[0064] For example, a further first wall 6D and the stop 6F (which in practice covers a wall or edge of the primary container 2) may protrude from the part 6C (as a single piece).

[0065] When the primary container 2 is partially extracted from the box element 5, the stop 6F comes into contact with a corresponding counter-stop 5F on the box element 5, which limits how far the primary container 2 slides within the box element 5.

[0066] The counter-stop 5F may be made by folding and gluing (towards the inside of the box element) a flap made integrally with the said box element 5 (for example, protruding from the upper wall 5C).

[0067] A simplified embodiment of the secondary container 4 is shown in Figures 4A, 4B, and 4C.

[0068] As previously, the shaped element 7B comprises a first part 6C, which is at least partially fixed to the primary container 2, and a lid 6E hinged 6D to the first part 6C, the first flap 6A and the second flap 6B extending from the said lid 6E.

[0069] Advantageously, the hinging between the first part 6C and the lid 6E is located at a folded portion 6D of the first part 6C, near the primary container 2. It is possible that the folded portion 6D is glued (or fixed in another way) to the primary container.

[0070] Figure 4C shows, as a detail, how the second-

ary container 4 in this configuration may be easily closed to protect (through the lid 6E) the make-up product 3.

[0071] More specifically, in the closed configuration, one end of the second flap 6B is wedged between the bottom of the primary container and a free edge of the first part 6C of the secondary container 4. It should be remembered that the first part 6C is fixed to the primary container 2, and exploits the flexibility of the free end thereof to keep the second fin 6B fastened.

[0072] Figures 6 and 7 show an improved embodiment of the configuration in Figure 2A.

[0073] In this case, the secondary terracotta container is shaped in such a way as to also feature a stop (in practice a step 2A), which comes into contact with a part 5F of the box element 5 to limit the sliding of the primary container with respect to the box element 5 (and therefore prevent total extraction of the primary container 2).

[0074] A closure wall 6G may also be featured.

[0075] Figures 8, 9A and 9B show an alternative positioning of the step 2B, on the sides of the primary container 2, also housed in the box element 5 in a slidable manner.

[0076] In this case, the stop 5F on the box element may be configured to cooperate with the step 2B.

[0077] In Figures 10 to 15B, the primary container 2 is a solid of rotation, and the secondary container 4 has a tubular conformation, with a first end 10 open and a second end 9 closed.

[0078] In the closed configuration (as shown in Figures 13A and 13B), the secondary container 4 is fitted onto the primary container.

[0079] The primary container 2 may have a cavity 8 in which the make-up product 3 is positioned, which may also have a dome configuration, as shown in Figure 10, on the righthand side. The cavity or the make-up product are positioned within a substantially flat surface of the primary container.

[0080] The external shape of the primary container 2 (on the lateral surface) may feature depressions 30 provided for aesthetic purposes, or may be simply cylindrical, as in Figure 11 (elongated cylinder) or as in Figure 12 (more squat cylinder).

[0081] Figure 14 shows a still further different configuration of the primary container 2, which features a stop 2C - on the lateral surface thereof, which comes into contact with a free edge of the secondary container 4, which also has a cylindrical conformation, when the secondary container 4 is fitted onto the primary container (Figures 15A and 15B).

[0082] In Figure 14, one can also see the cavity 8 produced in a flat surface of the primary container 2. Obviously, the conformation of the make-up product 3 can be rounded as in the cases described earlier.

[0083] As shown in Figures 16A and 16B, the primary container 2 may have a surface decoration formed of recesses 2B and ridges 2C. In fact, the recesses may simply be grooves 2B made in the flat surface 2C of the primary container. From this point of view, the ridges cor-

respond to the flat non-etched surface (or rather, with grooves).

[0084] In the aforesaid figure, the decoration is a design featuring the sun's rays. This way, the surface decoration (like an etching) on the primary container integrates with the make-up product 3 present, providing a aesthetically pleasing effect (in this case a sun design consisting of the cosmetic product with 'rays' extending outwards therefrom 'etched' into the terracotta).

[0085] The result is very pleasant from an aesthetic point of view.

[0086] Obviously, the surface decoration (in relief) of the primary container can be integrated with a corresponding decoration, also formed of recesses and ridges (and therefore by etching) in the cosmetic product 3.

[0087] Obviously the decoration of the terracotta or make-up product may be implemented in all the embodiments already described and likewise those described hereafter.

[0088] In Figures 17A and 17B it can be seen that the primary container 2 has at least two distinct cosmetic products 3, 3A on its surface, which are separated by at least one part 2A of the primary container.

[0089] Optionally, each cosmetic product may be housed in its own cavity 8, 8A.

[0090] Obviously, the primary container may be housed in any secondary container of those described above (suitably adapted to the shape of the primary container), or others which may easily be derived by a person skilled in the art based on the present invention.

[0091] Various embodiments of the innovation have been described, but others may be conceived using the same innovative concept.

[0092] All the materials used to implement the invention are environmentally sound and recyclable. In fact, the terracotta used for the primary container is natural, while the cardboard of which the secondary container 4 is made (whether it is made as a single piece or in two pieces that cooperate with each other) is environmentally sound and entirely recyclable.

[0093] The glue used (in some embodiments) to fix the primary container to the secondary container may also be an environmentally sound glue.

[0094] Finally it must be again stressed, that in the described embodiments the primary container can be entirely made of terracotta.

Claims

1. Make-up article (1) comprising a primary terracotta container (2) that directly supports at least one make-up product (3), the area of the primary terracotta container (2), seen in plan view, being greater than the area of the makeup product (3) seen in plan view, so that the primary container can be easily handled by a user without touching the makeup product.

2. The article according to claim 1, further comprising a secondary container (4) made entirely of cardboard, the secondary container (4) being configured to protect the makeup product (3) and presenting at least one part in direct contact with the primary container in terracotta, at least when the secondary container (4) is coupled to the primary container (2).

3. The article according to the preceding claim, wherein the secondary container (4) comprises a first foldable flap (6A) and a second foldable flap (6B).

4. Make-up article according to the previous claim, wherein the secondary container (4) comprises a box-shaped element (5) made by folding and gluing the cardboard, the box-shaped element comprising at least a first (5A), a second (5B), a third (5C) and a fourth wall (5D), and/or in which the first (6A) and the second flap (6B) are configured to define a fifth openable wall of the box-shaped element (5).

5. An article according to the preceding claim, in which the first (6A) and the second flap (6B) are made in one piece with the box-shaped element (5), and optionally a further flap made in one piece with the box-shaped element is provided (5) which defines a sixth wall (20) of the container.

6. The article according to claim 4, wherein the secondary container (4) comprises a shaped element (7A, 7B) permanently fixed to the primary container (2), the first (6A) and the second flap (6B) being made in one piece with the shaped element (7A, 7B).

7. The article according to one or more of the preceding claims, in which the primary container (2) is slidably housed in the box-shaped element (5) and the box-shaped element comprises a retainer (6F) folded and fixed to the primary container (2) which cooperates with a corresponding counter-stop (5F) of the box-shaped element (5), so as to limit the sliding of the primary container (2) with respect to the box-shaped element (5).

8. The article according to claim 3, wherein the shaped element (7B) comprises a first part (6C) at least partially fixed to the primary container (2) and a cover (6E) hinged (6C) to the first part (6C), the first (6A) and the second flap (6B) extending from said cover (6E).

9. An article according to claim 5, wherein the primary container (2) is slidably housed in the box-shaped element (5), and the primary container has at least one step (2A, 2B, 2C) made in one piece, which cooperates with a part of the box-shaped element (5) to limit the sliding of the primary container with respect to the box-shaped element (5).

10. The article according to one or more of the preceding claims, in which the primary container (2) is a rotating solid, and the secondary container (4) has a tubular conformation, with a first end (10) open and a second end (9) closed. 5
11. The article according to claim 1, wherein the primary container (2) has a cavity (8) in which the makeup product (3) is housed at least partially. 10
12. The article according to claim 1, wherein the primary container (2) has a surface decoration made by means of recesses and crests, the surface decoration of the primary container optionally integrating itself with a corresponding decoration made by means of recesses and crests on the cosmetic product (3). 15
13. The article according to claim 1, wherein the primary container (2) has on its surface at least two distinct cosmetic products (3, 3A), respectively separated by at least a part (2A) of the primary container (2), each cosmetic product being optionally housed in its own cavity (8, 8A). 20
- 25
- 30
- 35
- 40
- 45
- 50
- 55

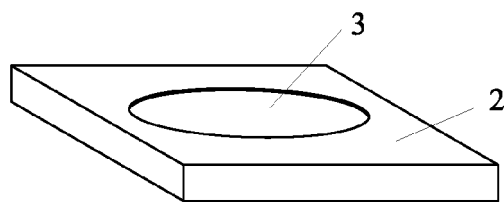


FIG. 1

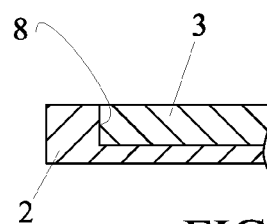


FIG. 1A

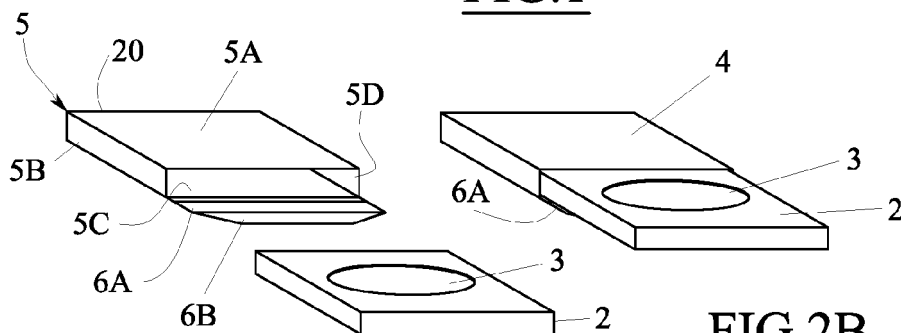


FIG. 2B

FIG. 2A

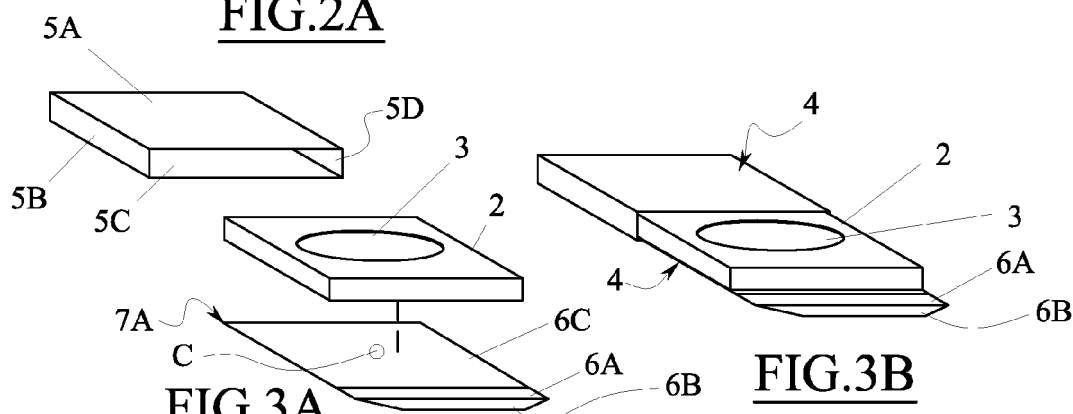


FIG. 3B

FIG. 3A

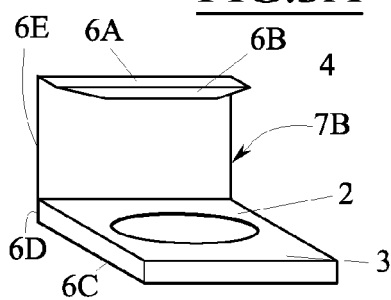


FIG. 4A

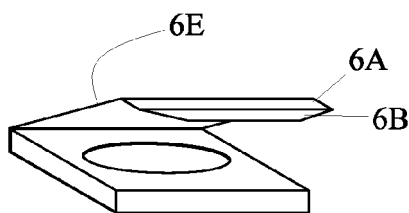


FIG. 4B

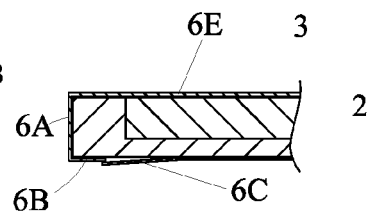


FIG. 4C

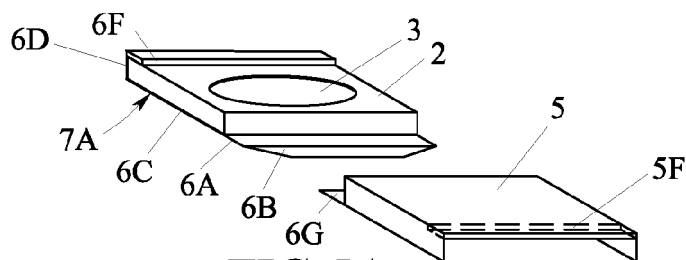


FIG. 5A

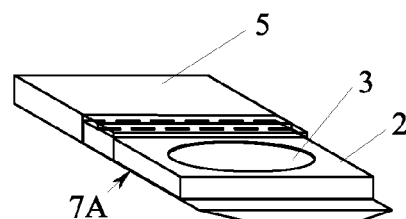


FIG. 5B

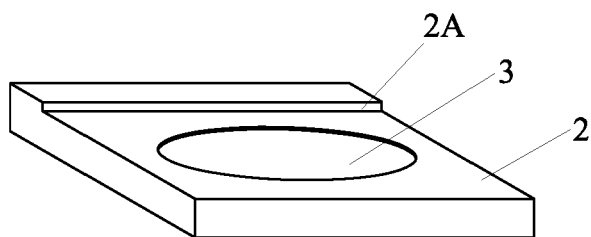


FIG. 6

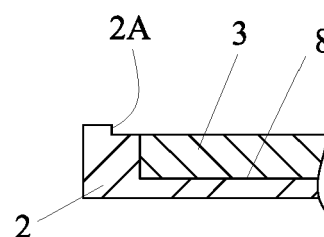


FIG. 6A

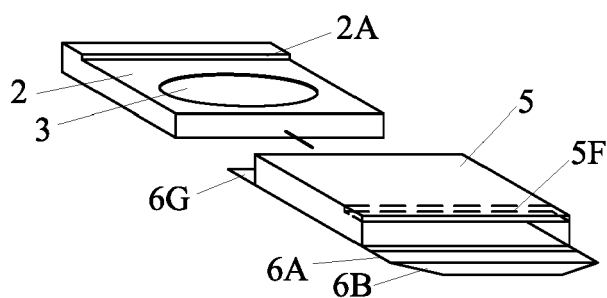


FIG. 7

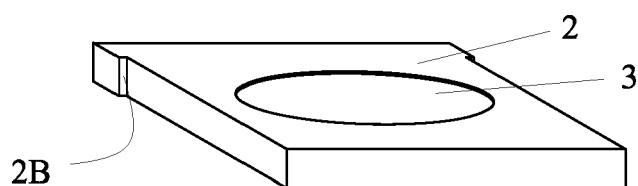


FIG. 8

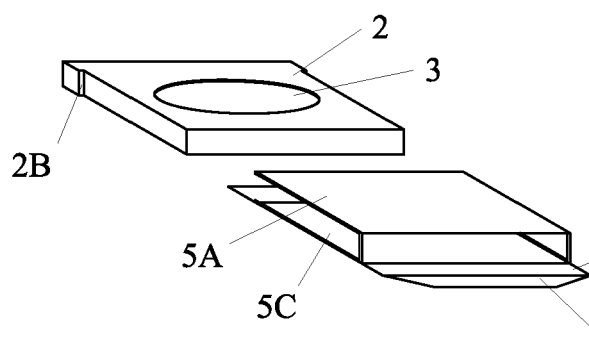


FIG. 9A

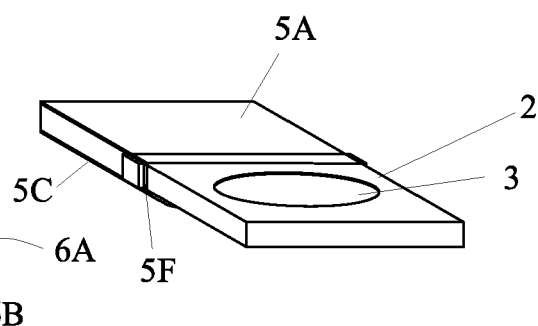


FIG. 9B

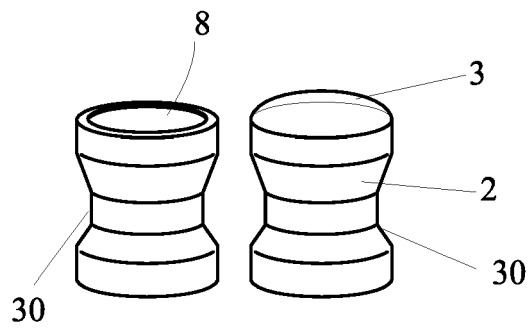


FIG. 10

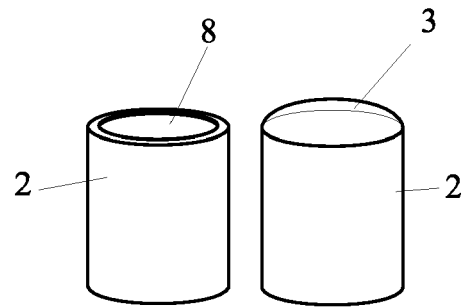


FIG. 11

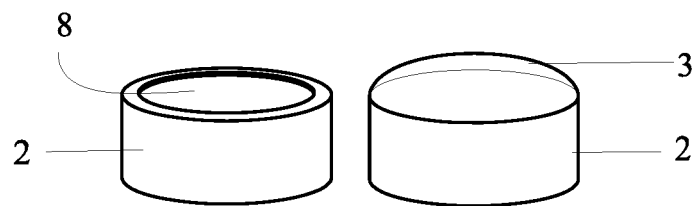


FIG. 12

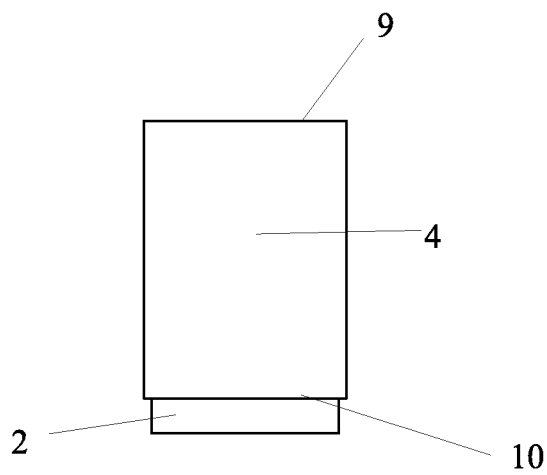


FIG. 13A

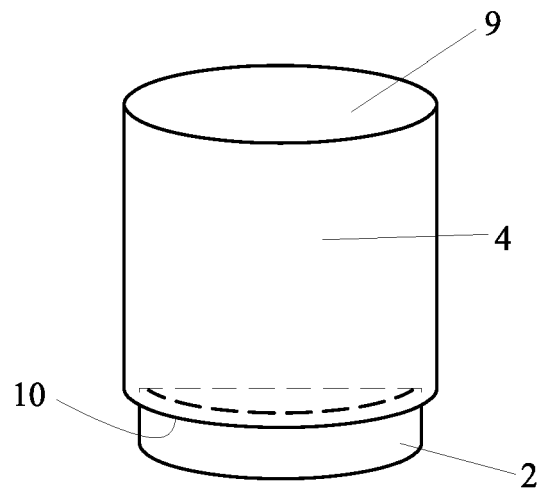


FIG. 13B

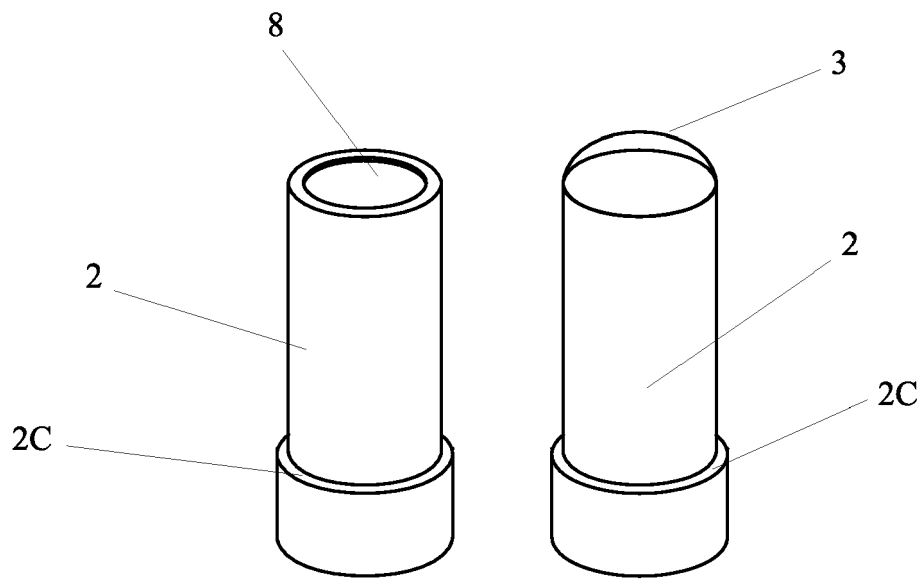


FIG.14

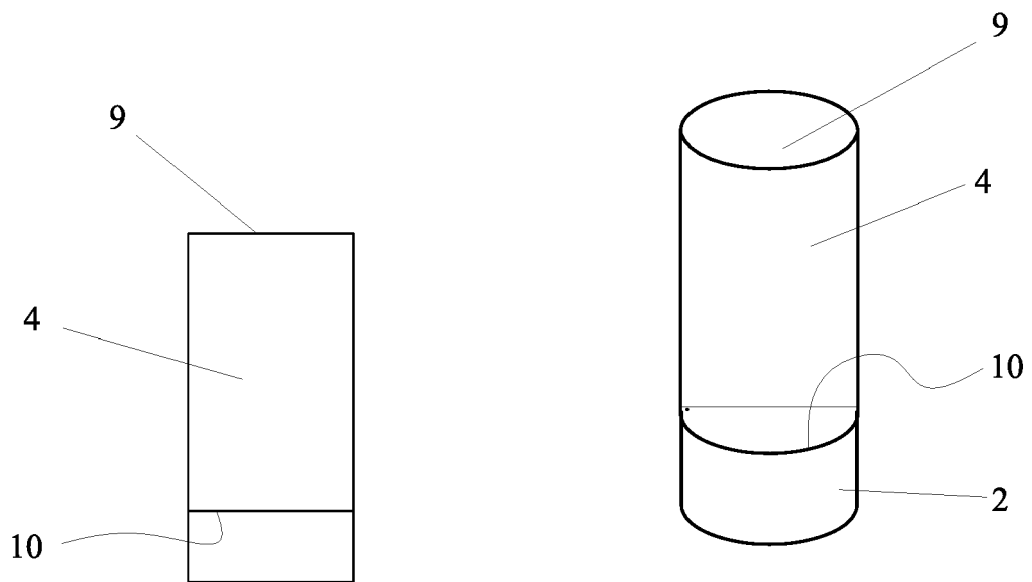


FIG.15A

FIG.15B

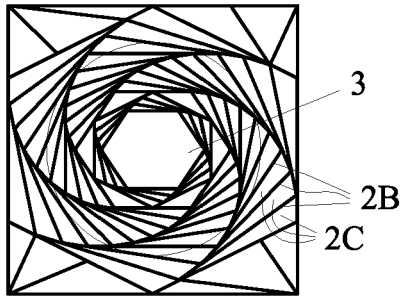


FIG.16A

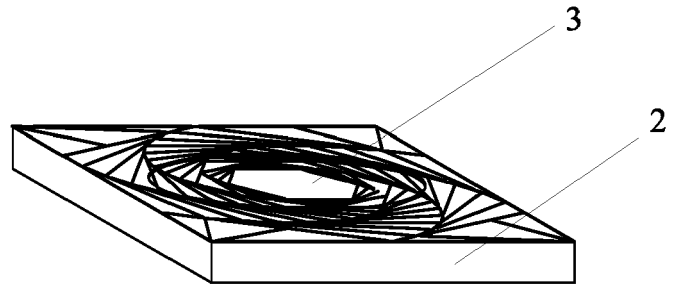


FIG.16B

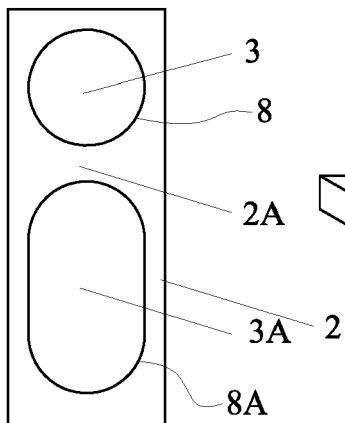


FIG.17A

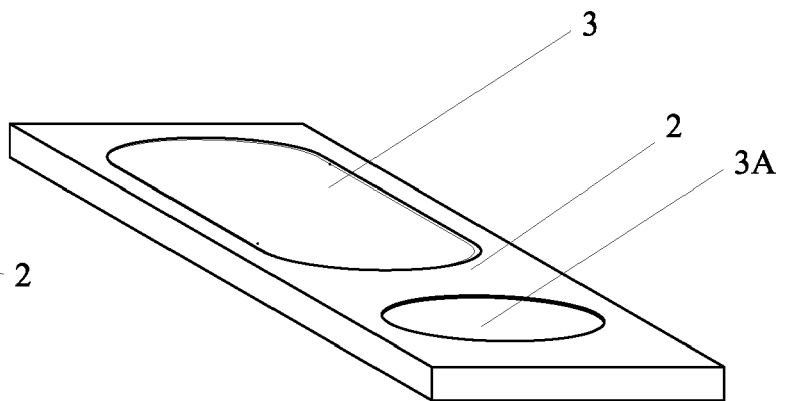


FIG.17B



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

 Application Number
 EP 20 20 0944

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	US 2014/299151 A1 (STROUD TONDALAH S [US]) 9 October 2014 (2014-10-09) * paragraphs [0022], [0023], [0030] - [0032]; figures 3,4,13,14 *	1-6,8, 10-13	INV. A45D33/00 A45D33/20
X	US 2004/129599 A1 (YI-HUNG LIN [TW]) 8 July 2004 (2004-07-08) * paragraphs [0016] - [0018]; figures 1-4 *	1	
X	US 3 502 089 A (PARADIS LUCIEN) 24 March 1970 (1970-03-24) * column 2, line 1 - line 31; figures 1-3 *	1 7,9	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			A45D
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 3 March 2021	Examiner Fidalgo Marron, B
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

 1
 EPO FORM 1503 03.02 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 20 20 0944

5 This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

03-03-2021

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2014299151 A1	09-10-2014	NONE	
US 2004129599 A1	08-07-2004	NONE	
US 3502089 A	24-03-1970	NONE	

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82