

AN APPLICATOR DEVICE AND THE LIKE

FIELD

[0001] The present disclosure generally relates to an applicator device and in particular an applicator device comprising an improved brush member.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] The following discussion of the background to the disclosure is intended to facilitate an understanding of the present disclosure only. It should be appreciated that the discussion is not an acknowledgement or admission that any of the material referred to was published, known or part of the common general knowledge of the person skilled in the art in any jurisdiction as at the priority date of the disclosure.

[0003] Mascara is a cosmetic substance commonly used to enhance the eyelashes (including, but not limited to, darkening, lengthening, curling, coloring, and thickening the eyelashes). A common form of mascara is a liquid or cream stored inside a tube. In use, an applicator device, normally comprising a wand/rod/stem and a brush, is inserted into the tube to receive the mascara (attached onto the brush) and helps apply the mascara onto eyelashes for an intense look. The applicator device may take various forms. For example, the brush of the mascara applicator may be configured to shape like a comb, which helps grab and coat every single lash.

[0004] A common problem with the existing applicator device is that, after being inserted into the mascara tube to receive the mascara, the brush of the mascara applicator might fail to carry out an appropriate amount of mascara for a particular type of user (e.g., users with thicker and denser eyelashes require more mascara). On one hand, the brush sometimes might carry excess mascara at its tip, peripheral surface and other unintended positions. As the application of mascara onto the eyelashes is a very delicate and artful procedure, such excess mascara, even in small amount, may badly interfere with the proper application of mascara, negatively affecting the enhancement of the eyelashes. This problem is particularly significant for some formulas of mascara that have high viscosity and might even become clumpy under some storage environments. On the other hand, the brush sometimes might fail to carry a sufficient amount of mascara (e.g., particularly when the formulas of mascara are in liquid form with low viscosity), accordingly the user has to

repeatedly insert the brush back into the tube multiple times to retrieve additional mascara, making the application of mascara complex, intricate and challenging to manage.

[0005] The present disclosure contemplates that it would be desirable to provide a mascara set and the like which may at least alleviate or mitigate the afore-mentioned technical problems.

SUMMARY

[0006] In accordance to one aspect of the present disclosure, there is provided an applicator device for applying a composition, comprising a brush (10), wherein the brush (10) comprises an elongated core (11) and a plurality of teeth (12) disposed on the surface of the elongated core (11), wherein each tooth (12) is configured to comprise a trunk member (121) and a branch member (122) extended from the trunk member (121), wherein the branch member (122) and the trunk member (121) together create a first holding space (120a) operable to hold the composition and to curl eyelash.

[0007] In some embodiments, the trunk member (121) is configured to comprise a trunk base (124) attached to the surface of the elongated core (11), and a trunk top (126) extending outwardly from the elongated core (11).

[0008] In some embodiments, the branch member (122) is configured to comprise a branch base (128) attached to the trunk member (121), and a branch top (130) extending outwardly from the trunk member (121)

[0009] In some embodiments, the branch member (122) is further bifurcated to comprise a sub-branch member (123), wherein the sub-branch member (123) and the branch member (122) together create a second holding space (120b) operable to hold the composition and to curl the eyelash.

[0010] In some embodiments, the trunk base is configured to have a width of X ranging from approximately 0.33mm to 0.46mm.

[0011] In some embodiments, the adjacent trunk bases (124) are spaced apart with a distance Y ranging from approximately 0.5mm to 0.9mm. .

[0012] In some embodiments, the width of the trunk member (121) gradually decreases on going from the trunk base (124) to the trunk top (126).

[0013] In some embodiments, the width of the branch member (122) gradually decreases on going from the branch base (128) to the branch top (130).

[0014] In some embodiments, the second holding space (120b) is configured as V shape with an angular aperture ranging from approximately 50 degrees to 58 degrees.

[0015] In some embodiments, the sub-branch member (123) is configured to be shorter than the branch member (122) in length.

[0016] In some embodiments, the sub-branch member (123) is configured to be smaller than the branch member (122) in width.

[0017] In some embodiments, the branch member (122) is a curved extension from the trunk top (126).

[0018] In some embodiments, the curved extension is configured to adopt a hook-like structure or ribbon-like structure.

[0019] In some embodiments, the curved extensions of the adjacent teeth create a third holding space (120c) operable to hold the composition and to lift the eyelash.

[0020] In some embodiments, the third holding space (120c) is configured as V shape with an angular aperture ranging from approximately 50 degrees to 58 degrees.

[0021] In some embodiments, each of the teeth (12) has a length ranging from approximately 1.79mm to 2.24mm.

[0022] In some embodiments, the applicator device comprises a first type branch member (122a) located in proximity to the trunk top (126), a second type branch member (122b) located in proximity to the middle of the trunk member (121), and a third type branch member (122c) located in proximity to the trunk base (124).

[0023] In some embodiments, the first type branch member (122a) is longer than the second branch member (122b) and the second type branch member (122b) is longer than the third type branch member (122c).

[0024] In some embodiments, the elasticity of the trunk member (121) gradually increases on going from the trunk base (124) to the trunk top (126).

[0025] In some embodiments, the elasticity of the branch member (121) gradually increases on going from the branch base (128) to the branch top (130).

[0026] Other aspects of the disclosure will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art upon review of the following description of specific embodiments of the disclosure in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0027] Various embodiments are described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0028] **Figure 1a** is a front view of a brush according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

[0029] **Figure 1b** is a cross-sectional view of a brush according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

[0030] **Figure 1c** shows the teeth according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

[0031] **Figure 1d** shows an exemplary configuration and dimension of the teeth according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

[0032] **Figure 2a** is a front view of a brush according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

[0033] **Figure 2b** is a cross-sectional view of a brush according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

[0034] **Figure 2c** shows the teeth according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

[0035] **Figure 2d** shows an exemplary configuration and dimension of the teeth according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

[0036] **Figure 3a** is a front view of a brush according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

[0037] **Figure 3b** is a cross-sectional view of a brush according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

[0038] **Figure 3c** shows the teeth according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

[0039] **Figure 3d** shows an exemplary configuration and dimension of the teeth according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

[0040] **Figure 3e** shows an exemplary configuration and dimension of the teeth according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

[0041] **Figure 4a** is a front view of a brush according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

[0042] **Figure 4b** is a cross-sectional view of a brush according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

[0043] **Figure 4c** shows the teeth according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

[0044] **Figure 4d** shows an exemplary configuration and dimension of the teeth according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

[0045] **Figure 4e** shows an exemplary configuration and dimension of the teeth according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0046] In the following description, details are provided to describe the embodiments of the specification. It shall be apparent to one skilled in the art, however, that the embodiments may be practiced without such details.

[0047] Similar parts of the embodiments may have the same names, similar part numbers, or similar part numbers with an alphabet symbol or prime symbol. The description of one part applies by reference to another similar part, where appropriate, thereby reducing repetition of text without limiting the disclosure.

[0048] Throughout this specification, unless otherwise indicated to the contrary, the terms ‘comprising’, ‘consisting of’, ‘having’ and the like, are to be construed as non-exhaustive, or in other words, as meaning ‘including, but not limited to’.

[0049] Throughout the specification, unless the context requires otherwise, the word ‘include’ or variations such as ‘includes’ or ‘including’ will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or group of integers but not the exclusion of any other integer or group of integers.

[0050] Throughout the specification, the singular form "a", "an" and "the" include plural references unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. For example, the term "a plant" or "at least one plant" may include a plurality of plants.

[0051] Unless defined otherwise, all other technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as is commonly understood by a skilled person to which the subject matter herein belongs.

[0052] In accordance to one aspect of the present disclosure, there is provided an applicator device for applying a composition (e.g., mascara or a care product for application to the eyelashes and/or the eyebrows), comprising a brush member (10), wherein the brush member (10) comprises an elongated core (11) and a plurality of teeth (12) disposed on the surface of the elongated core (11), wherein each of the plurality of teeth (12) is configured to comprise a trunk member (121) and a branch member (122) extended from the trunk member (121), wherein the branch member (122) and the trunk member (121) together create a first holding space (120a).

[0053] In use, the first holding space (120a) serves at least two advantageous functions.

[0054] First of all, when the applicator device is inserted into the tube to receive composition, the first holding space (120a) provides spatial microstructures to store and retain the composition in a relatively stable manner, in comparison to those conventional brush designs, wherein the teeth or bristle takes a regular geometric shape (e.g., a conical shape with a pointed free end) that only provides a surface for holding the composition. It is advantageous to have such spatial microstructures, particularly when the composition is in liquid form with low viscosity, because, for example, the mascara attached onto the surface

of the teeth might flow under the influence of gravity onto the surface of the elongated core. Spatial microstructures, created by branches and bifurcates, can function to stop or at least alleviate such movement of the mascara. Furthermore, when the applicator device is being removed out of the tube and the brush member (10) passes through the opening of the tube, the composition stored at the first holding space (120) won't be easily wiped back into the tube. This is particularly useful in ensuring that the brush member (10) carries a desirable amount of the composition out of the tube (i) when the composition is in a liquid form with low viscosity; or (ii) when there is a wiper member (also known as excess mascara remover) inserted at the opening of the tube to remove excess composition attached at the unintended positions of the brush (e.g., tip of the brush member (10)).

[0055] Secondly, when the eyelashes get inside or intertwined with the first holding space (120a), the spatial microstructure of which could functions to pull, press, curl and move the eyelashes. In contrast, when the teeth (12) of the brush member (10) have neither branch nor bifurcate, the eyelashes are moved or dislocated less significantly during the application of the brush member (10). Accordingly, it is easier for the brush member (10) of the present invention to lengthen and curl the eyelashes to warp upwards, more effectively creating an intense look.

[0056] In some embodiments, the trunk member (121) is configured to comprise a trunk base (124) attached to the surface of the elongated core (11), and a trunk top (126) extending outwardly from the elongated core (11). In some embodiments, the branch member (122) is configured to comprise a branch base (128) attached to the trunk member (121), and a branch top (130) extending outwardly from the trunk member (121). In some embodiments, the branch members (122) are configured to be smaller in size (e.g., smaller cross-sectional area / shorter width) than the trunk members (121); and the branch members (122) and the trunk members (121) are made of different thermoplastic materials with different rigidity so that the branch members (122) appear to be relatively "softer" than the trunk members (121). In these embodiments, as the trunk member (121) is relatively larger in size and more rigid in material than the branch member (122), it is easier for the trunk member (121) to be maintained in an upright position. If the branch members (122) are too large and/or heavy, these might cause the trunk members (121) to gradually bend and distort over time.

[0057] In some embodiments, as shown in Figure 1a – 1d, the branch member (122) is further bifurcated to comprise one or more sub-branch members (123), wherein the sub-branch member (123) and the branch member (122) together create a second holding space (120b) operable to hold the composition and to lengthen and curl the eyelash. Similar to the first holding space (120a), the second holding space (120b) functions to provide a spatial microstructure to store composition, which won't easily flow and won't be easily wiped back when the brush member (10) is being moved out of the tube. When the brush member (10) is utilized to apply mascara or other cosmetic substance onto the eyelashes, those eyelashes getting inside or intertwined with the second holding space (120b) not only take away the cosmetic substance stored therein, but also get moved or dislocated significantly, making it easier for the users to lengthen and curl the eyelashes in the desired way. This type of brush is suitable for mascara with a wide range of viscosity – e.g., as the second holding space (120b) increases the density of the brush (10), even for mascara with low viscosity, the improved brush member (10) can carry and hold a significant amount of the mascara for application.

[0058] To achieve the desired application effect, the dimension of the teeth (accordingly, the dimension of the trunk member, the branch member and the sub-branch member) also matters. In some embodiments, the trunk base (124) is configured to have a width X ranging from approximately 0.33mm to 0.46mm. In some embodiments, the adjacent trunk bases (124) are spaced apart with a distance Y ranging from approximately 0.5mm to 0.9mm.

[0059] In some embodiments, the width (or the cross-sectional size) of the trunk member (121) gradually decreases on going from the trunk base (124) to the trunk top (126). As the width of the trunk member (121) determines the surface area available for the composition to be attached, the amount of the composition attached accordingly decreases with reduction in the width (or the cross-sectional size) of the trunk member (121). This arrangement helps control the distribution of the attached composition near the trunk top (126), and accordingly avoids applying excess composition onto the eyelashes as the trunk top (126), in comparison to the trunk base (124) and other parts of the trunk member (121),

makes relatively more frequent and significant contacts with the eyelashes when the brush member (10) moves through the eyelashes. In other words, for the same amounts of the composition attached, the trunk top (126) in general tends to pass more composition onto the eyelashes than other parts of the trunk member (121).

[0060] In some embodiments, the width (or the cross-sectional size) of the branch member (122) gradually decreases on going from the branch base (128) to the branch top (130). As the width of the branch member (122) determines the surface area available for the composition to be attached, the amount of the composition attached accordingly decreases with reduction in the width (or the cross-sectional size) of the branch member (122). This arrangement helps limit the distribution of the attached composition near the branch top (130) and avoid applying excess composition onto the eyelashes because the branch top (130), in comparison to the branch base (128) and other parts of the branch member (122), makes relatively more frequent and significant contacts with the eyelashes when the brush member (10) moves through the eyelashes. In other words, for the same amounts of the composition attached, the branch top (130) in general tends to pass more composition onto the eyelashes than other parts of the branch member (122).

[0061] In some embodiments, the second holding space (120b) is configured as V shape with an angular aperture (α) ranging from approximately 50 degrees to 58 degrees (see Figure 1c). When the brush is being moved through the eyelashes, the V-shaped second holding space (120b) is able to effectively curl those eyelashes positioned therein, particularly suitable for creating eyelashes being warped upwards.

[0062] In some embodiments, the sub-branch member (123) is configured to be shorter than the branch member (122) in length. In some embodiments, the sub-branch member (123) is configured to be smaller than the branch member (122) in width. In some embodiments, the sub-branch members (123) and the branch members (122) are made of different thermoplastic materials with different rigidity so that the sub-branch members (123) appear to be “softer” than the branch members (122). In these embodiments, as the branch member (122) is relatively larger in size and more rigid in material than the sub-branch

member (123), it is easier for the branch member (122) to be maintained in its intended configuration and position, as the sub-branch members (123), if too heavy, might bend and distort the configuration and posture of the branch members (122) (even the trunk member (121)) over time.

[0063] In a particular embodiment, as shown in Figure 1d, the width of the trunk base (124) is approximately 0.37mm, the width of the branch top (130) is approximately 0.2mm, the width of the top of the sub-branch member (123) is approximately 0.14mm, and the distance between the trunk bases (121) of the adjacent teeth (12) is approximately 0.9mm.

[0064] In some embodiments, the branch member (122) is a curved extension from the trunk top (126). In some embodiments, the curved extension is configured to adopt a hook-like structure (Figure 2a-d) or ribbon-like structure (Figure 3a-e). The hook-like structure functions to store the composition (e.g., at the first holding space 120a) as well as to hook the eyelashes and warp them upwards. The ribbon-like structure also functions to store the composition (e.g., at the first holding space 120a) but to more gently comb and warp the eyelashes.

[0065] In a particular embodiment, as shown in Figure 2c, the width of the trunk member (121) gradually decreases on going from the trunk base (124) (approximately 0.46mm) to the trunk top (126). The branch member (122) is a hook-like extension bended from the trunk top (126), having a length of approximately 0.53mm. The distance between the trunk bases (124) of the adjacent teeth (12) in a row is approximately 0.9mm, and the distance between the branch members (122) of the adjacent teeth (12) in a row is approximately 0.83mm. The vertical height of each tooth (122) is approximately 2.24mm.

[0066] In some embodiments, the curved extensions of the adjacent teeth (12) create a third holding space (120c) operable to hold the composition and to curl the eyelashes. For example, as shown in Figure 4a-e, the ribbon-like branch members (122) of adjacent teeth (12) form a spatial microstructure for holding some composition and brushing the eyelashes. Such spatial microstructure created by the branch members (122) of the adjacent teeth (12) also functions to store the composition as well as to prevent the amount of composition (e.g., low

viscosity mascara) from flowing down onto the trunk base (124) and even the elongated core (11) under the influence of gravity. This arrangement is desirous in some circumstances, because it is in general difficult for most eyelashes to reach the composition stuck at the trunk base (124) and the elongated core (11), so that such composition gets wasted and becomes even hard to clean over time.

[0067] In some embodiments, the third holding space (120c) is configured to adopt a V-shape. Thus, when the brush moves through the eyelashes, the V-shaped third holding space (120c) is able to effectively lengthen and curl the eyelashes. As shown in Figure 3c and 3d, to form the third holding space (120C) in V-shape, two teeth from the adjacent rows form a “teeth pair” (132), in which the two branch members (122) of the teeth pair (132) are angled to form a V shaped third holding space (120C) with an angular aperture (β) ranging from approximately 50 degrees to 58 degrees (Figure 3c). In some embodiments, the two branch members (122) of the teeth pair (132) physically touch each other at the apex of the V shape (in other words, the apex of the V shaped holding space is “closed”); whereas in some embodiments, the branch members (122) are spaced apart with a “gap” in-between, so that some eyelashes might pass through the gap, and move closer towards the trunk base (124). These different configurations are intended for different circumstances – for example, some users might prefer an applicator device that gently brushes through the eyelashes, then a V-shaped third holding space (120C) with a closed apex might be more suitable; whereas, if the eyelashes are required to be more forcefully lengthened, curled and warped, then it is preferred to have such gap to clip and lift eyelashes.

[0068] In a particular embodiment, as shown in Figure 3d and 3e, the vertical height of the teeth is approximately 1.84mm. The width of the trunk base (124) is approximately 0.33mm, and the width of the branch top (130) is approximately 0.23mm. The branch members (122) of the teeth pair (132) form a V-shape, with an angular aperture (β) of approximately 55 degree. The opening width of the V-shape is approximately 0.87mm, and the depth of the V-shape is approximately 0.67mm.

[0069] In some embodiments, as shown in Figure 4c - 4e, each trunk member (121) carries a plurality of the branch members (122), which comprise at least three types of branch members (122a, 122b and 122c) located at different positions of the trunk member (121). The first type branch member (122a) is in general shorter in length, softer in material and disposed closer to the trunk top (126), which are configured to carry less composition (e.g., mascara cream) for application. It is technically advantageous to limit the amount of the composition carried at the first type branch member (122a) (by making the first type branch member (122a) small in size and softer in material), because, in use, these branch members (122a) are most accessible to the eyelashes – if the first type branch member (122a) carries a rich amount of mascara, the users might find it hard to control the amount of the mascara applied onto the eyelashes. Also, if the first type branch member (122a) is relatively large and heavy, the teeth (12) might bend or deform over time.

[0070] By shortening the first type branch member (122a), any excess composition will drop from the first branch members (122a) onto the second type branch members (122b) that are located around the middle of the trunk member (121) and accordingly below the first type branch members (122a). In use, as a significant number of eyelashes will pass through the second type branch members (122b), mascara located there can be applied onto the eyelashes. Compared to the first type branch member (122a), the second type branch member (122b) is relatively longer in length and larger in size so that a rich amount of mascara can be held and stored thereat.

[0071] The third type branch member (122c) is located closer to the trunk base (124), primarily functioning to trap and retain composition thereat to prevent composition from flowing and dropping onto the elongated core (11). This is important because it is challenging to remove composition attached onto the surface of the elongated core (11). Also, because very few eyelashes are able to reach the surface of the elongated core (11), composition remained there is essentially wasted. Therefore, it is technically advantageous to have the third type branch member (122c) to alleviate the above problem by reducing the amount of the composition flown and dropped onto the surface of the elongated core (11).

[0072] In a particular embodiment, as shown in Figure 4d - 4e, the width of the trunk member (121) gradually decreases on going from the trunk base (124) (having a width of approximately 0.35mm) to the trunk top (126) (having a width of approximately 0.20mm). The vertical height of each tooth (12) is approximately 1.79mm. The first type branch member (122a) is configured to have a length of approximately 0.16mm, and a width of approximately 0.08mm; the second type branch member (122b) is configured to have a length of approximately 0.29mm, and a width of approximately 0.10mm; the third type branch member (122c) is configured to have a length of approximately 0.43mm, and a width of approximately 0.13mm.

[0073] In some embodiments, the elasticity of the trunk member (121) gradually increases on going from the trunk base (124) to the trunk top (126). Similarly, in some embodiments, the elasticity of the branch member (121) gradually increases on going from the branch base (128) to the branch top (130). Similarly, in some embodiments, the elasticity of the sub-branch member (123) gradually increases on going from its base to its top.

[0074] In some embodiments, each tooth (12) or teeth pair, regardless of the configuration, is configured to have a total height ranging from approximately 1.79mm to 2.24mm.

[0075] It is to be appreciated that certain features of the invention, which are, for clarity, described in the context of separate embodiments, may also be provided in combination in a single embodiment. Conversely, various features of the invention, which are, for brevity, described in the context of a single embodiment, may also be provided separately or in any suitable sub-combination or as suitable in any other described embodiment of the invention. Certain features described in the context of various embodiments are not to be considered essential features of those embodiments, unless the embodiment is inoperative without those elements.

[0076] It is to be appreciated by the person skilled in the art that variations and combinations of features described above, not being alternatives or substitutes, may be combined to form yet further embodiments falling within the intended scope of the disclosure.

REFERENCE

- 10 Brush member
- 11 Elongated Core
- 12 Tooth/Teeth
- 120 Holding space
- 120a First holding space
- 120b Second holding space
- 120c Third holding space
- 121 Trunk member
- 122 Branch member
- 122a First type branch member
- 122b Second type branch member
- 122c Third type branch member
- 123 Sub-branch member
- 124 Trunk base
- 126 Trunk top
- 128 Branch base
- 130 Branch top
- 132 Teeth pair

CLAIMS

1. An applicator device for applying a composition, comprising a brush member (10), wherein the brush member (10) comprises an elongated core (11) and a plurality of teeth (12) disposed on the surface of the elongated core (11), wherein each tooth (12) is configured to comprise a trunk member (121) and a branch member (122) extended from the trunk member (121), wherein the branch member (122) and the trunk member (121) together create a first holding space (120a) operable to hold the composition and to curl eyelash.
2. The applicator device according to claim 1, wherein the trunk member (121) is configured to comprise a trunk base (124) attached to the surface of the elongated core (11), and a trunk top (126) extending outwardly from the elongated core (11).
3. The applicator device according to any preceding claim, wherein the branch member (122) is configured to comprise a branch base (128) attached to the trunk member (121), and a branch top (130) extending outwardly from the trunk member (121)
4. The applicator device according to any preceding claim, wherein the branch member (122) is further bifurcated to comprise a sub-branch member (123), wherein the sub-branch member (123) and the branch member (122) together create a second holding space (120b) operable to hold the composition and to curl the eyelash.
5. The applicator device according to any one of claim 2 - 4, wherein the trunk base is configured to have a width X ranging from approximately 0.33mm to 0.46mm.
6. The applicator device according to claim 5, wherein the adjacent trunk bases (124) are spaced apart with a distance Y ranging from approximately 0.5mm to 0.9mm.
7. The applicator device according to any one of claim 2 – 6, wherein the width of the trunk member (121) gradually decreases on going from the trunk base (124) to the trunk top (126).
8. The applicator device according to any one of claim 2 – 6, wherein the width of the branch member (122) gradually decreases on going from the branch base (128) to the branch top (130).

9. The applicator device according to claim 4, wherein the second holding space (120b) is configured as V shape with an angular aperture ranging from approximately 50 degrees to 58 degrees.
10. The applicator device according to any one of claim 4 - 6, wherein the sub-branch member (123) is configured to be shorter than the branch member (122) in length.
11. The applicator device according to any one of claim 4 - 7, wherein the sub-branch member (123) is configured to be smaller than the branch member (122) in width.
12. The applicator device according to any one of claim 2 - 8, wherein the branch member (122) is a curved extension from the trunk top (126).
13. The applicator device according to claim 12, wherein the curved extension is configured to adopt a hook-like structure or ribbon-like structure.
14. The applicator device according to claim 9, wherein the curved extensions of the adjacent teeth create a third holding space (120c) operable to hold the composition and to curl the eyelash.
15. The applicator device according to claim 15, wherein the third holding space (120c) is configured as V shape with an angular aperture ranging from approximately 50 degrees to 58 degrees.
16. The applicator device according to any preceding claim, wherein each of the tooth (12) has a length ranging from approximately 1.79mm to 2.24mm.
17. The applicator device according to any one of claim 2, comprising a first type branch member (122a) located in proximity to the trunk top (126), a second type branch member (122b) located in proximity to the middle of the trunk member (121), and a third type branch member (122c) located in proximity to the trunk base (124).
18. The applicator device according to claim 17, wherein the first type branch member (122a) is longer than the second branch member (122b) and the second type branch member (122b) is longer than the third type branch member (122c).

19. The applicator device according to any one of claim 2 – 18, wherein the elasticity of the trunk member (121) gradually increases on going from the trunk base (124) to the trunk top (126).
20. The applicator device according to any one of claim 2 – 19, wherein the elasticity of the branch member (121) gradually increases on going from the branch base (128) to the branch top (130).