[0049] -figure 3C is a plan view of a sticker taken from the parts corresponding to figures 3A and 3B in the third embodiment (presence of reliefs);

[0050]

[0051] -figure 4 is a plan view of a sticker made according to the first embodiment for another type of product (product type b);

[0052] -figure 5 is a plan view of another sticker made according to the first embodiment, obtained by means of another mold; under product type b).

[0053] -figures 6A and 6B are space views of further stickers made according to the first embodiment, on stringed instruments such as violins;

[0054] -figure 6C is a close plan view of a detail of the sticker of figure 6B;

[0055] -figures 7A to 7C are space views of other stickers made according to the first embodiment, on brass instruments, here trombones; under product type b).

[0056] -figure 8A and 8B are space views of other stickers made according to the first embodiment, on guitars; and

[0057] -figure 8C is a close plan view of a detail of the sticker of figure 8B.

[0058] The invention relates to the reconfiguration of musical instruments 1. In the context of the present file, it is in particular the decoration or personalization (customization) of musical instruments 1.

[0059] The personalization of musical instruments is not really practiced. The French and global musical worlds offer no satisfactory customization / personalization to the user to unleash their creativity, enhance their instrument, define themselves, find their world and motivate themselves through it.

[0095] The invention further relates to a sticker 3 for reconfiguring a musical instrument 1. This is in particular a sticker perfectly configured for implementation for a reconfiguration method as described above.

[0096] According to the invention, the sticker 3 comprises an elastomeric layer configured to contact at least one technical surface 2 of the musical instrument 1. The sticker 3 is preferably an elastomeric sticker. In addition, the elastomer layer is configured to adhere to the engineered surface 2 reversibly without the application of glue.

[0097] More particularly, the elastomer layer does not include glue or any other substance likely to leave sticky residues after removal of the sticker 3. More particularly, the elastomer layer is not used with this type of glue or substance.

[0098] Preferably, the sticker 3, in particular the elastomer layer, is configured to have an extremely smooth surface. The layer is for example the result of a specific molding sought to achieve this non-slip texture generating a high coefficient of friction that can hold vertically and even upside down (towards the ground).

[0099] The sticker depending on the preferred embodiment has good performance under standard outdoor climatic conditions (wind, rain, etc.), as well as on oily or dusty instruments.

[00100] In a preferred embodiment, the basic principle of the sticker 3 is to make it on at least one of its surfaces completely smooth, enabling it to adhere to any support of the same zero roughness, such as varnishes or lacquers on instruments 1 that are wooden, metallic or in plastics ...

[00101] The sticker 3 allows a perfect adhesion by fitting and conforming to the shapes (by its elasticity) in particular by simple pressure of the sticker with the fingers on the receptive surface, leaving no trace of glue (because there is none), and letting an easy pasting and taking off without resistance, always with the hands.

[00102] Sticker 3 does not damage the varnish of musical instruments 1 and other fragile surfaces 2 that can be decorated or applied with a sticker.

[00155] According to an embodiment, the sticker comprises a complex three-dimensional configuration, in particular by reliefs and / or associated textures. Advantageously, this makes it possible to produce stickers with complex structures in terms of reliefs, curves or shapes for more aesthetics. This sticker is implemented as before with different reliefs / textures on different molds 5b, 5c or mold parts 6, or by negative printing. The relief obtained can be illustrated by figure 8C.

[00156] The molds offer the possibility of applying relief elements to the base of the mold (technique and embodiment III detailed below) to make stickers in this way. Any "standard" mold may have the option of a relief or a texture by affixing an additional element in the background playing on the relief and the final aesthetic graphics. All mono-color casting solutions (mode): mode I (figure 8C and detail 3b) or multi-texture: mode III are valid for positive and negative textures or reliefs. The difficulty of the reliefs is choosing the average thickness for the sticker (between the thinnest and thickest layers of the sticker). Note: mode II, multi-color can be modified if we add a relief in the background, so it will be transformed into mode III and embodiment II will no longer be used.

[00157] The invention further relates to a method of manufacturing a particular sticker 3. It is more particularly a process for manufacturing a sticker 3 as described above.

[00158] The method according to the invention comprises a step of preparing at least one elastomer composition. The elastomeric composition is in particular one of the compositions as described above.

[00159] The method further comprises a step of applying the elastomeric composition to an adhesive-forming support, for example made of glass, stainless steel, resin, etc.

[00160] According to the invention, the application of the elastomer composition is made by pressing and / or squeegee 8 on at least one sticker mold 5b, 5c, 6 surrounding said elastomer composition. The pressing or application of a squeegee is known per se. The invention provides new molds.

[00184] Still with the 1st embodiment, the realization of the formats of product type b) follows the same method. See the stickers: 4, 5,6A, 7A, 7B, 7C, 8A.

[00185] 2nd embodiment:

[00186] In a second preferred embodiment, several molds 5b, 5c are used. This embodiment can be illustrated by figures 3A to 3C.

[00187] In essence, the second embodiment makes it possible to obtain a multi-color structure. It is done by pouring in two stages, or even more.

[00188] In all cases, said mold is preferably 0.7 to 2 mm thick, more preferably 1 to 1.5 mm thick to have a desired sticker thickness.

[00189] To make a sticker with a minimum of 2 different colors, an elastomer composition of a first color must be poured (mold of figure 3A for example), then dried.

[00190] The first part of the sticker thus obtained is placed at least partially in a second mold, for example in the mold of figure 3B.

[00191] The second casting will be in the second mold, here larger than the first so that the new silicone freezes around the first product already on hold.

[00192] The fixing will therefore be successful.

[00193] For a third color, this method can be duplicated and so on.

[00194] 3rd embodiment:

[00195] In a third preferred embodiment, to produce a sticker with a minimum of 2 different finishes, for example: mat and smooth or, in relief and smooth, the method is the same as the second. We can speak of a third embodiment during the application of texture thanks to the reliefs and / or textures at the bottom of the mold. In essence, the third embodiment achieves a multi-texture structure. Advantageously, this makes it possible to produce a sticker combining several complex structures. It is done by pouring in two stages, or even more. In particular, the smooth layer is poured first.

[00196] For a finish with at least a second surface other than smooth, the smooth surfaces of a drawing must be made first. This is because of the lack of adhesion of the non-smooth finished product against its production mold.

[00197] This method makes it possible to avoid, during the pouring of the second part of the product (part of the non-smooth surface), a lifting of the first part of the product. The principle of making the smooth part first, offers the use of its adhesion characteristic as a means of attachment to the base of the mold (glass) and thus prevents infiltration of the silicone from the second pour below. Thus, the casting of the non-smooth zone (s) can be done on the corresponding defined surface and bonded to the smooth product (zone) currently in place.

[00198] This technique can be applied with or without different colors.

[00199] This technique is preferably not applicable for stickers in mode 1: mono-finishes (fully matt or with fully positive or negative relief), because the latter can be poured all at once and therefore without risk of lifting.

[00200] The smooth texture (mode I) differs from the 3D texture which includes a negative smoother relief (mode III). Likewise, these textures differ from another which includes a matte texture that is more smooth texture (mode III).

[00201] An embodiment may be made for the non-smooth multi-texture surfaces of the sticker. For this, the mold must be composed of a surface of texture x (not smooth) and adjacent to a minimum of texture y (smooth or not smooth) with a casting in one step. Thus, the result will be a sticker with one or more preferably non-smooth textures on its finished surface and having the possibility of being composed of adjacent non-smooth textures.