

(19)



(11)

EP 2 682 049 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:

07.12.2016 Bulletin 2016/49

(51) Int Cl.:

A61B 5/00 (2006.01)

(86) International application number:

PCT/KR2012/001145

(21) Application number: **12752148.2**

(22) Date of filing: **15.02.2012**

(87) International publication number:

WO 2012/118284 (07.09.2012 Gazette 2012/36)

(54) **METHOD FOR CALCULATING A THERMAL PROTECTION FACTOR**

VERFAHREN ZUR BERECHNUNG EINES WÄRMESCHUTZFAKTORS

PROCÉDÉ PERMETTANT DE CALCULER UN FACTEUR DE PROTECTION THERMIQUE

(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**

(30) Priority: **28.02.2011 KR 20110017894**

(43) Date of publication of application:

08.01.2014 Bulletin 2014/02

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Description

[Technical Field]

5 **[0001]** Embodiments relate to a method for generating a thermal protection factor.

[Background Art]

10 **[0002]** Being the largest organ, the human skin acts as a barrier that protects the body against many harmful factors such as temperature, moisture, ultraviolet (UV) light, etc. from external environment. The skin may be aged or damaged due to various factors. In particular, it is known that heat accelerates skin aging by increasing the temperature of the skin, triggering various inflammatory responses and degrading collagen in the dermis by inducing increase of collagenases.

15 **[0003]** In order to avoid or prevent skin damage caused by heat, a standard for evaluating the ability of preventing thermal skin aging is required. Although sun protection factor (SPF) is available as an index for the ability of protecting from UV, a material which provides protection from UV may not provide protection from heat, and vice versa. Therefore, a standard for evaluating the ability of preventing thermal skin damage is needed.

[0004] The document GB2352174 discloses the evaluation of heat reflecting properties of barrier creams by comparing the heat flux through the skin.

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[Disclosure]

[Technical Problem]

25 **[0005]** An aspect of the present disclosure is directed to providing a method for generating a thermal protection factor that allows objective evaluation of thermal protection effect of a material.

[Technical Solution]

30 **[0006]** 2. The present patent application discloses a method for generating a thermal protection factor, which may include : applying heat to a first area coated with a thermal protection material and to a second area not coated with the thermal protection material; measuring a saturation temperature of the first area; measuring a saturation temperature of the second area; calculating a first energy by dividing the energy corresponding to the heat applied to the first area by the saturation temperature of the first area; calculating a second energy by dividing the energy corresponding to the heat applied to the second area by the saturation temperature of the second area; and calculating a thermal protection factor of the thermal protection material using the first energy and the second energy.

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[0007] Said calculating the thermal protection factor may comprise calculating the thermal protection factor by dividing the first energy by the second energy.

40 **[0008]** Said calculating the thermal protection factor may comprise calculating the thermal protection factor by dividing the difference between the first energy and the second energy by the first energy.

[0009] In an embodiment, a method for generating thermal protection factors according to independent claim 1 is disclosed.

[Advantageous Effects]

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[0010] By providing a thermal protection factor as an objective index of thermal protection effect apart from the sun protection factor (SPF), an aspect of the present disclosure allows objective evaluation of the effect of a cosmetic product including a thermal protection material.

50 [Description of Drawings]

[0011]

55 Fig. 1 is a flow chart of a method for generating a thermal protection factor according to an embodiment.

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram of an experimental apparatus for generating a thermal protection factor according to an embodiment.

Figs. 3a and 3b show a result of measuring subcutaneous temperature using different thermometers.

Fig. 4 shows a result of measuring subcutaneous temperature to calculate minimal heating dose (MHD).

Fig. 5 shows thermal protection factor-1 (TPF-1) of different materials generated according to an embodiment.

Fig. 6 shows thermal protection factor-2 (TPF-2) of different materials generated according to another embodiment.

[Mode for Invention]

[0012] Hereinafter, the present disclosure will be described in detail through examples while referring to the attached drawings. However, the present disclosure is not limited by the following examples.

[0013] Fig. 1 is a flow chart of a method for generating a thermal protection factor according to an embodiment.

[0014] Referring to Fig. 1, heat may be applied to a first area coated with a thermal protection material and to a second area not coated with the thermal protection material (S1). The first area is an area where the thermal protection material for which a thermal protection factor is to be generated is coated. For example, the first area may be an area of skin to which a cosmetic product including a thermal protection material is applied. The second area is an area where the thermal protection material is not coated as a control. For example, the second area may be an area of naked skin where no material is applied.

[0015] In an embodiment, heat may be applied to the first area and to the second area by exposing them to infrared (IR) light. However, application of heat to the first area and to the second area is not limited to infrared radiation and heat may be applied to the first area and to the second area through different methods or means not described herein.

[0016] Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram of an experimental apparatus for generating a thermal protection factor according to an embodiment.

[0017] Referring to Fig. 2, a first area 10 and a second area 20 may be heated by irradiating infrared light to the first area 10 and the second area 20. The first area 10 may be coated with an infrared absorbing material 110 included in a vehicle material 120 as a thermal protection material. Meanwhile, the second area 20 may not be coated with the infrared absorbing material 110. Referring to Fig. 2, nothing is coated on the second area 20. However, in another embodiment, only the vehicle material 120 excluding the infrared absorbing material 110 or another adequate material that can act as a control material may be coated on the second area 20.

[0018] Referring again to Fig. 1, the temperature of the first area and the second area may be measured periodically while applying heat to the first area and second area (S2). For example, the temperature of the first area and the second area may be measured with 30-second intervals, although not being limited thereto. The measurement of the first area and the second area may be carried out using a non-contact type infrared (IR) thermometer, a needle type thermometer or another adequate temperature measuring means.

[0019] Fig. 3a shows a result of measuring subcutaneous temperature using an infrared thermometer and Fig. 3b shows a result of measuring subcutaneous temperature using a needle type thermometer. Referring to Figs. 3a and 3b, the graphs 310, 330 represent the subcutaneous temperature of the skin area where only a vehicle not including a thermal protection material is applied with infrared radiation time. And, the graphs 320, 340 represent the subcutaneous temperature of the skin area where urea is included in a solvent at a concentration of about 3.5% as a thermal protection material with infrared radiation time. However, the method for generating a thermal protection factor according to the present disclosure is not limited by the temperature measuring method or means described herein.

[0020] Then, the saturation temperature of the first area and the second area may be calculated from the measured temperature of the first area and the second area (S3). The temperature of the heated skin does not rise any more if it reaches a certain temperature. This temperature is referred to as saturation temperature. For example, after measuring the temperature of the first area and the second area at regular time intervals, if the measured temperature does not rise any more for a predetermined number of measurement times, the highest temperature among the temperatures measured until then may be determined as the saturation temperature.

[0021] Table 1 shows an example of measuring subcutaneous temperatures measured at 30-second intervals.

[Table 1]

Measurement number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Temperature (°C)	39.8	40.2	41	40.7	40.5	40.6	40.3	40.2

[0022] For example, if the temperature does not rise any more for 4 or more measurements, the highest temperature until then may be determined as the saturation temperature. Referring to Table 1, the temperature at the third measurement is highest at 41 °C and the temperatures for the 4 measurements from the fourth to seventh measurement is lower than 41 °C. Accordingly, the temperature 41 °C at the third measurement may be determined as the saturation temperature.

[0023] In another embodiment, if the measured temperature does not rise any more for a predetermined number of measurements, the highest temperature until then may be determined as the saturation temperature. However, if the

difference between the highest temperature and the temperature at the time point immediately preceding the time point at which the highest temperature is measured is smaller than a predetermined threshold value, the temperature measured at the immediately preceding time point may be determined as the saturation temperature.

[0024] Table 2 shows another example of measuring subcutaneous temperatures measured at 30-second intervals.

[Table 2]

Measurement number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Temperature (°C)	39.8	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.1

[0025] For example, if the temperature does not rise any more for 4 or more measurements, the highest temperature until then may be determined as the saturation temperature. However, if the difference between the highest temperature and the temperature at the time point immediately preceding the time point at which the highest temperature is measured is smaller than a predetermined threshold value, the temperature measured at the immediately preceding time point from the time point at which the highest temperature is measured may be determined as the saturation temperature. The threshold value may be determined adequately considering, for example, the error range of the temperature measuring means. For example, assuming that the temperature is measured around 40 °C and the error range of the thermometer is about 1%, the threshold value may be determined as 0.4 °C. Referring to Table 2, the temperature at the third measurement is 40.5 °C and the temperatures for the 4 measurements from the fourth to seventh measurement is lower than 40.5 °C. The temperature 40.5 °C at the third measurement is the highest, but the difference between the temperature of the third measurement and the temperature of the second measurement is 0.3 °C, which is smaller than the threshold value 0.4 °C. Accordingly, the temperature of the second measurement 40.2 °C may be determined as the saturation temperature.

[0026] Then, the minimal heating dose (MHD) of the first area and the second area may be calculated based on the saturation temperature of the first area and the second area (S4). As used herein, the minimal heating dose refers to the total energy corresponding to the heat applied to the first area and the second area until the temperature reaches the saturation temperature. In an embodiment, the minimal heating dose may be calculated based on the energy applied per unit area. For example, the minimal heating dose may be expressed with the unit J/cm².

[0027] Fig. 4 shows a result of measuring subcutaneous temperature to calculate minimal heating dose. Referring to the measurement data shown in Fig. 4, the temperature does not rise any more after about 10 minutes of infrared radiation. Accordingly, the temperature at about 10 minutes corresponds to the saturation temperature. The data of Fig. 4 were obtained by applying heat to skin using an infrared light source. The output of the infrared light source was about 2.02 W/cm². Accordingly, the minimal heating dose determined from the measurement data is about 1212 J/cm², corresponding to the output of the light source multiplied by 600 seconds.

[0028] Referring again to Fig. 1, first energy and second energy may be calculated based on the minimal heating dose and the saturation temperature of the first area and the second area (S5). As used herein, the first and second energy refers respectively to the energy required to raise the surface temperature of the first area and the second area by 1 °C until the first area and the second area reach the saturation temperature. The first energy may be calculated by dividing the minimal heating dose of the first area calculated in S4 by the saturation temperature of the first area. Likewise, the second energy may be calculated by dividing the minimal heating dose of the second area by the saturation temperature of the second area.

[0029] Then, a thermal protection factor of the thermal protection material coated on the first area may be calculated using the first energy and the second energy (S6). In an embodiment, the thermal protection factor of the thermal protection material may be calculated as a ratio of the first energy to the second energy. In the present disclosure, this thermal protection factor is called thermal protection factor-1 (TPF-1). That is to say, the TPF-1 of the thermal protection material is calculated by Equation 1.

【Equation 1】

$$TPF-1 = \frac{(MHD_1)/(\Delta t_1)}{(MHD_2)/(\Delta t_2)}$$

[0030] In Equation 1, MHD₁ is the minimal heating dose of the first area and MHD₂ is the minimal heating dose of the second area. Further, Δt₁ is the saturation temperature of the first area and Δt₂ is the saturation temperature of second area. That is to say, the numerator of the right side of Equation 1 corresponds to the first energy and the denominator

corresponds to the second energy.

[0031] For example, assuming that about 150 mJ/cm² of energy per unit area is required to raise the temperature of a first area to which a cosmetic product including a thermal protection material is applied by 1 °C, and about 50 mJ/cm² of energy per unit area is required to raise the temperature of a second area to which the cosmetic product is not applied by 1 °C, the TPF-1 of the cosmetic product is 3. This means that, as a result of using the cosmetic product, the energy required to raise the skin temperature by 1 °C is increased to about 3 times. Accordingly, the thermal protection effect of the cosmetic product can be objectively evaluated by calculating the TPF-1. By using a product with high TPF-1, skin aging caused by heat can be reduced or prevented.

[0032] Table 3 shows TPF-1 of different materials and Fig. 5 shows the TPF-1 as a graph. The TPF-1 shown in Table 3 and Fig. 5 was obtained from the naked skin area with nothing applied as the second area and the skin area to which a vehicle, 3.5% urea, 7% urea, 2.5% niacinamide, 5% niacinamide, a mixture of titanium (Ti) oxide and zinc (Zn) oxide or a mixture of 3.5% urea and 2.5% niacinamide is applied as the first area. The percentage (%) of urea or niacinamide represents the mass percentage of the urea or niacinamide in a mixture of the urea or niacinamide with a vehicle material.

[Table 3]

	Vehicle	3.5% urea	7% urea	2.5% niacinamide	5% niacinamide	Ti oxide/ Zn oxide	3.5% urea/ 2.5% niacinamide
1	1.61	2.46	2.34	1.98	2.32	1.63	2.54
2	1.65	2.62	2.17	1.46	1.43	1.75	1.98
3	0.92	1.64	1.04	0.82	1.04	1.29	1.73
4	1.05	1.35	1.35	1.33	1.39	1.75	1.69
5	1.3	1.61	1.26	1.16	1.42	1.99	1.47
6	1.32	1.5	1.15	1.15	2.35	1.46	1.49
7	1.02	1.42	1.2	1.28	1.25	1.32	1.86
8	1.47	1.68	1.38	1.11	1.98	1.33	1.48
9	0.95	1.49	1.24	1	1.08	1.09	1.71
10	1.01	1.65	1.21	1.54	1.61	1.53	1.6
Mean	1.23	1.74	1.43	1.28	1.59	1.51	1.76
Standard deviation	0.28	0.44	0.44	0.32	0.48	0.27	0.32

[0033] The thermal protection factor TPF-1 represents the thermal protection effect of a material as compared to that of a control. In another embodiment, the thermal protection effect may be represented as the ratio of shielded energy. A thermal protection factor calculated in this regard is referred to as thermal protection factor-2 (TPF-2). That is to say, the TPF-2 of a thermal protection material may be calculated by Equation 2.

【Equation 2】

$$TPF-2 = \frac{\left(\frac{MHD_1}{\Delta t_1}\right) - \left(\frac{MHD_2}{\Delta t_2}\right)}{\left(\frac{MHD_1}{\Delta t_1}\right)} \times 100$$

[0034] For example, assuming that about 150 mJ/cm² of energy per unit area is required to raise the temperature of a first area to which a cosmetic product including a thermal protection material is applied by 1 °C, and about 50 mJ/cm² of energy per unit area is required to raise the temperature of a second area to which the cosmetic product is not applied by 1 °C, it can be said that about 100 mJ/cm² of energy per unit area is shielded by the thermal protection material. In this case, the heat shielding ratio or TPF-2 of the thermal protection material is 100/150 or about 67% in percentage.

Accordingly, by calculating the TPF-2, the ratio of thermal energy shielded by a material can be objectively evaluated.

[0035] Table 4 shows TPF-2 of different materials and Fig. 6 shows the TPF-2 as a graph. The TPF-2 shown in Table 4 and Fig. 6 was obtained from the naked skin area with nothing applied as the second area and the skin area to which a vehicle, 3.5% urea, 7% urea, 2.5% niacinamide, 5% niacinamide, a mixture of titanium (Ti) oxide and zinc (Zn) oxide or a mixture of 3.5% urea and 2.5% niacinamide is applied as the first area.

[Table 4]

	Vehicle	3.5% urea	7% urea	2.5% niacinamide	5% niacinamide	Ti oxide/ Zn oxide	3.5% urea/ 2.5% niacinamide
1	38	59	57	49	57	39	61
2	38	61	53	30	29	42	49
3	-10	38	3	-23	3	22	42
4	4	26	26	25	28	43	41
5	23	38	21	14	29	50	32
6	23	32	11	11	24	30	31
7	2	29	16	22	20	24	46
8	30	39	26	8	48	23	31
9	-5	33	20	0	7	8	42
10	1	39	17	35	38	34	38
Mean	14.40	39.40	25.00	17.10	28.30	31.50	41.30
Standard deviation	18.01	11.73	17.24	20.06	16.63	12.56	9.31

[0036] The above embodiments of the method for generating a thermal protection factor were described above with reference to the flowchart shown in Fig. 1. While the method was described as a series of blocks for simplicity of explanation, the present disclosure is not limited by the order of the blocks, as some blocks may occur in different orders and/or concurrently with other blocks from that shown and described herein. It can be appreciated that various other branches, flow paths and orders of the blocks may be implemented which achieve the same or similar result. Moreover, some blocks may be optional in implementing the method of the present disclosure.

[0037] Further, while the exemplary embodiments have been shown and described, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made thereto without departing from the scope of this disclosure as defined by the appended claims. Therefore, it is intended that this disclosure not be limited to the particular exemplary embodiments disclosed as the best mode contemplated for carrying out this disclosure, but that this disclosure will include all embodiments falling within the scope of the appended claims.

[Industrial Applicability]

[0038] Embodiments relate to a method for generating a thermal protection factor.

Claims

1. A method for generating thermal protection factors (TPF), comprising:

- exposing both a first skin area coated with a thermal protection material and a second skin area not coated with the thermal protection material to a heating source ;
- determining the saturation temperatures (Δt_1 , Δt_2) of said first and second skin areas in measuring their temperatures at regular intervals ; **characterised in**
- calculating a first minimal heating dose (MHD1) and a second minimal heating dose (MHD2) as the total thermal energy applied to each of said first and second skin areas until their temperature reaches the saturation temperature ; and

- calculating at least one thermal protection factor (TPF) of the thermal protection material based on the minimal heating dose (MHD1) and the saturation temperature of the first area and based on the minimal heating dose (MHD2) and the saturation temperature of the second area.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein said first and second minimal heating doses (MHD1, MHD2) correspond to the thermal energy applied respectively to said skin areas to raise their surface temperature by 1°C until said areas reach their saturation temperature (Δt_1 , Δt_2).

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein a first thermal protection factor (TPF-1) is calculated according to the following equation :

$$TPF-1 = \frac{(MHD_1)/(\Delta t_1)}{(MHD_2)/(\Delta t_2)}$$

4. The method according to claim 1 to 3, wherein a second thermal protection factor (TPF-2) is calculated according to the following equation :

$$TPF-2 = \frac{\left(\frac{MHD_1}{\Delta t_1}\right) - \left(\frac{MHD_2}{\Delta t_2}\right)}{\left(\frac{MHD_1}{\Delta t_1}\right)} \times 100$$

5. The method for generating a thermal protection factor according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said measuring the saturation temperature of the first skin area comprises:

measuring the temperature of the first area at a plurality of time points; and
for a predetermined number of time points, if the temperature measured at each time point is the same as or lower than the temperature measured at an immediately preceding time point, determining the highest temperature among the temperatures measured at the time points as the saturation temperature of the first area.

6. The method for generating a thermal protection factor according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said measuring the saturation temperature of the first skin area comprises:

measuring the temperature of the first area at a plurality of time points;
for a predetermined number of time points, if the temperature measured at each time point is the same as or lower than the temperature measured at an immediately preceding time point, comparing the highest temperature among the temperatures measured at the time points with the temperature at a time point immediately preceding the time point at which the highest temperature is measured;
if the difference between the highest temperature and the temperature at the time point immediately preceding the time point at which the highest temperature is measured is equal to or greater than a predetermined threshold value, determining the highest temperature as the saturation temperature of the first area; and
if the difference between the highest temperature and the temperature at the time point immediately preceding the time point at which the highest temperature is measured is smaller than the threshold value, determining the temperature at the time point immediately preceding the time point at which the highest temperature is measured as the saturation temperature of the first area.

7. The method for generating a thermal protection factor according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said measuring the saturation temperature of the second area comprises:

measuring the temperature of the second area at a plurality of time points; and for a predetermined number of time points, if the temperature measured at each time point is the same as or lower than the temperature measured at an immediately preceding time point, determining the highest temperature among the temperatures measured at the time points as the saturation temperature of the second area.

8. The method for generating a thermal protection factor according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said measuring the saturation temperature of the second area comprises:

measuring the temperature of the second area at a plurality of time points;

for a predetermined number of time points, if the temperature measured at each time point is the same as or lower than the temperature measured at an immediately preceding time point, comparing the highest temperature among the temperatures measured at the time points with the temperature at a time point immediately preceding the time point at which the highest temperature is measured;

if the difference between the highest temperature and the temperature at the time point immediately preceding the time point at which the highest temperature is measured is equal to or greater than a predetermined threshold value, determining the highest temperature as the saturation temperature of the second area; and

if the difference between the highest temperature and the temperature at the time point immediately preceding the time point at which the highest temperature is measured is smaller than the threshold value, determining the temperature at the time point immediately preceding the time point at which the highest temperature is measured as the saturation temperature of the second area.

9. The method for generating a thermal protection factor according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein said exposure of said first and second skin areas to heat comprises applying infrared light to said areas.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Erzeugen eines Wärmeschutzfaktors (TPF - Thermal Protection Factor), Folgendes umfassend:

Behandeln von sowohl einem ersten Außenhautbereich, der mit einem Wärmeschutzmaterial beschichtet ist, als auch einem zweiten Außenhautbereich, der nicht mit dem Wärmeschutzmaterial beschichtet ist, mit einer Wärmequelle,

Bestimmen der Sättigungstemperaturen (Δt_1 , Δt_2) des ersten und des zweiten Außenhautbereiches durch Messen von deren Temperatur in regelmäßigen Intervallen, **gekennzeichnet durch:**

Berechnen einer ersten minimalen Erwärmungsdosis (MHD1) und einer zweiten minimalen Erwärmungsdosis (MHD2) als die Gesamtwärmeenergie, die dem ersten und dem zweiten Außenhautbereich zugeführt wird, bis deren Temperatur die Sättigungstemperatur erreicht, und

Berechnen mindestens eines Wärmeschutzfaktors (TPF) des Wärmeschutzmaterials, basierend auf der minimalen Erwärmungsdosis (MHD1) und der Sättigungstemperatur des ersten Bereichs und basierend auf der minimalen Erwärmungsdosis (MHD2) und der Sättigungstemperatur des zweiten Bereichs.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei die erste und die zweite minimale Erwärmungsdosis (MHD1, MHD2) der Wärmeenergie entsprechen, die den Außenhautbereichen jeweils zugeführt wird, um deren Oberflächentemperatur um 1 °C zu erhöhen, bis die Bereiche ihre Sättigungstemperatur (Δt_1 , Δt_2) erreichen.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei der erste Wärmeschutzfaktors (TPF-1) gemäß der folgenden Gleichung berechnet wird:

$$TPF - 1 = \frac{(MHD_1)/(\Delta t_2)}{(MHD_2)/(\Delta t_1)}$$

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 bis 3, wobei ein zweiter Wärmeschutzfaktors (TPF-2) gemäß der folgenden Gleichung berechnet wird:

$$TPF - 2 = \frac{\left(\frac{MHD_1}{\Delta t_1}\right) - \left(\frac{MHD_2}{\Delta t_2}\right)}{\left(\frac{MHD_1}{\Delta t_1}\right)} \times 100$$

5. Verfahren zum Erzeugen eines Wärmeschutzfaktors nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei das Messen der Sättigungstemperatur des ersten Außenhautbereiches Folgendes umfasst:

Messen der Temperatur des ersten Bereichs zu mehreren Zeitpunkten und Bestimmen der höchsten Temperatur aus den Temperaturen, die zu den Zeitpunkten gemessen wurden, als die Sättigungstemperatur des ersten Bereichs für eine festgelegte Anzahl von Zeitpunkten, wenn die zu jedem Zeitpunkt gemessene Temperatur gleich oder kleiner als die Temperatur ist, die zu einem unmittelbar vorangegangenen Zeitpunkt gemessen wurde.

6. Verfahren zum Erzeugen eines Wärmeschutzfaktors nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei das Messen der Sättigungstemperatur des ersten Außenhautbereiches Folgendes umfasst:

Messen der Temperatur des ersten Bereichs zu mehreren Zeitpunkten und Vergleichen der höchsten Temperatur aus den Temperaturen, die zu den Zeitpunkten gemessen wurden, mit der Temperatur zu einem Zeitpunkt unmittelbar vor dem Zeitpunkt, zu dem die höchste Temperatur gemessen wurde, für eine festgelegte Anzahl von Zeitpunkten, wenn die zu jedem Zeitpunkt gemessene Temperatur gleich oder kleiner als die Temperatur ist, die zu einem unmittelbar vorangegangenen Zeitpunkt gemessen wurde, Bestimmen der höchsten Temperatur als die Sättigungstemperatur des ersten Bereichs, wenn die Differenz zwischen der höchsten Temperatur und der Temperatur zu dem Zeitpunkt unmittelbar vor dem Zeitpunkt, zu dem die höchste Temperatur gemessen wurde, gleich oder größer als ein festgelegter Grenzwert ist, und Bestimmen der Temperatur zu dem Zeitpunkt unmittelbar vor dem Zeitpunkt, zu dem die höchste Temperatur gemessen wurde, als die Sättigungstemperatur des ersten Bereichs, wenn die Differenz zwischen der höchsten Temperatur und der Temperatur zu dem Zeitpunkt unmittelbar vor dem Zeitpunkt, zu dem die höchste Temperatur gemessen wurde, kleiner als der Grenzwert ist.

7. Verfahren zum Erzeugen eines Wärmeschutzfaktors nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei das Messen der Sättigungstemperatur des zweiten Bereiches Folgendes umfasst:

Messen der Temperatur des zweiten Bereichs zu mehreren Zeitpunkten und Bestimmen der höchsten Temperatur aus den Temperaturen, die zu den Zeitpunkten gemessen wurden, als die Sättigungstemperatur des zweiten Bereichs für eine festgelegte Anzahl von Zeitpunkten, wenn die zu jedem Zeitpunkt gemessene Temperatur gleich oder kleiner als die Temperatur ist, die zu einem unmittelbar vorangegangenen Zeitpunkt gemessen wurde.

8. Verfahren zum Erzeugen eines Wärmeschutzfaktors nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei das Messen der Sättigungstemperatur des zweiten Bereiches Folgendes umfasst:

Messen der Temperatur des zweiten Bereichs zu mehreren Zeitpunkten und Vergleichen der höchsten Temperatur aus den Temperaturen, die zu den Zeitpunkten gemessen wurden, mit der Temperatur zu einem Zeitpunkt unmittelbar vor dem Zeitpunkt, zu dem die höchste Temperatur gemessen wurde, für eine festgelegte Anzahl von Zeitpunkten, wenn die zu jedem Zeitpunkt gemessene Temperatur gleich oder kleiner als die Temperatur ist, die zu einem unmittelbar vorangegangenen Zeitpunkt gemessen wurde, Bestimmen der höchsten Temperatur als die Sättigungstemperatur des zweiten Bereichs, wenn die Differenz zwischen der höchsten Temperatur und der Temperatur zu dem Zeitpunkt unmittelbar vor dem Zeitpunkt, zu dem die höchste Temperatur gemessen wurde, gleich oder größer als ein festgelegter Grenzwert ist, und Bestimmen der Temperatur zu dem Zeitpunkt unmittelbar vor dem Zeitpunkt, zu dem die höchste Temperatur gemessen wurde, als die Sättigungstemperatur des zweiten Bereichs, wenn die Differenz zwischen der höchsten Temperatur und der Temperatur zu dem Zeitpunkt unmittelbar vor dem Zeitpunkt, zu dem die höchste Temperatur gemessen wurde, kleiner als der Grenzwert ist.

9. Verfahren zum Erzeugen eines Wärmeschutzfaktors nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, wobei das Behandeln des ersten und des zweiten Außenhautbereichs mit Wärme das Zuführen von Infrarotlicht auf die Bereiche umfasst.

Revendications

1. Procédé permettant de générer des facteurs de protection thermique (TPF), comprenant .

- l'exposition d'à la fois une première zone de peau recouverte avec un matériau de protection thermique et une seconde zone de peau non recouverte avec le matériau de protection thermique à une source de chaleur ;
- la détermination des températures de saturation (Δt_1 , Δt_2) desdites première et seconde zones de peau en

mesurant leurs températures à intervalles réguliers ; caractérisé par :

- le calcul d'une première dose de chauffage minimale (MHD1) et d'une seconde dose de chauffage minimale (MHD2) comme l'énergie thermique totale appliquée à chacune desdites première et seconde zones de peau jusqu'à ce que leur température atteigne la température de saturation ; et

- le calcul d'au moins un facteur de protection thermique (TPF) du matériau de protection thermique sur la base de la dose de chauffage minimale (MHD1) et de la température de saturation de la première zone et sur la base de la dose de chauffage minimale (MHD2) et de la température de saturation de la seconde zone.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel lesdites première et seconde doses de chauffage minimales (MHD1, MHD2) correspondent à l'énergie thermique appliquée respectivement auxdites zones de peau pour augmenter leur température superficielle de 1°C jusqu'à ce que lesdites zones atteignent leur température de saturation (Δt_1 , Δt_2).

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel un premier facteur de protection thermique (TPF-1) est calculé selon l'équation suivante :

$$TPF-1 = \frac{(MHD_1)/(\Delta t_1)}{(MHD_2)/(\Delta t_2)}$$

4. Procédé selon la revendication 1 à 3, dans lequel un second facteur de protection thermique (TPF-2) est calculé selon l'équation suivante :

$$TPF-2 = \frac{\left(\frac{MHD_1}{\Delta t_1}\right) - \left(\frac{MHD_2}{\Delta t_2}\right)}{\left(\frac{MHD_1}{\Delta t_1}\right)} \times 100$$

5. Procédé permettant de générer un facteur de protection thermique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel ladite mesure de la température de saturation de la première zone de peau comprend :

la mesure de la température de la première zone à une pluralité de points temporels ; et

pour un nombre de points temporels prédéterminé, si la température mesurée à chaque point temporel est identique ou inférieure à la température mesurée à un point temporel immédiatement précédent, la détermination de la température la plus élevée parmi les températures mesurées aux points temporels comme la température de saturation de la première zone.

6. Procédé permettant de générer un facteur de protection thermique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel ladite mesure de la température de saturation de la première zone de peau comprend :

la mesure de la température de la première zone à une pluralité de points temporels ;

pour un nombre prédéterminé de points temporels, si la température mesurée à chaque point temporel est identique ou inférieure à la température mesurée à un point temporel immédiatement précédent, la comparaison de la température la plus élevée parmi les températures mesurées aux points temporels avec la température à un point temporel précédant immédiatement le point temporel auquel la température la plus élevée est mesurée ;

si la différence entre la température la plus élevée et la température au point temporel précédant immédiatement le point temporel auquel la température la plus élevée est mesurée est supérieure ou égale à une valeur de seuil prédéterminée, la détermination de la température la plus élevée comme la température de saturation de la première zone ; et

si la différence entre la température la plus élevée et la température au point temporel précédant immédiatement le point temporel auquel la température la plus élevée est mesurée est inférieure à la valeur de seuil, la détermination de la température au point temporel précédant immédiatement le point temporel auquel la température la plus élevée est mesurée comme la température de saturation de la première zone.

7. Procédé permettant de générer un facteur de protection thermique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à

4, dans lequel ladite mesure de la température de saturation de la seconde zone comprend :

la mesure de la température de la seconde zone à une pluralité de points temporels ; et
pour un nombre prédéterminé de points temporels, si la température mesurée à chaque point temporel est
identique ou inférieure à la température mesurée à un point temporel immédiatement précédent, la détermination
de la température la plus élevée parmi les températures mesurées aux points temporels comme la température
de saturation de la seconde zone.

8. Procédé de génération d'un facteur de protection thermique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel ladite mesure de la température de saturation de la seconde zone comprend :

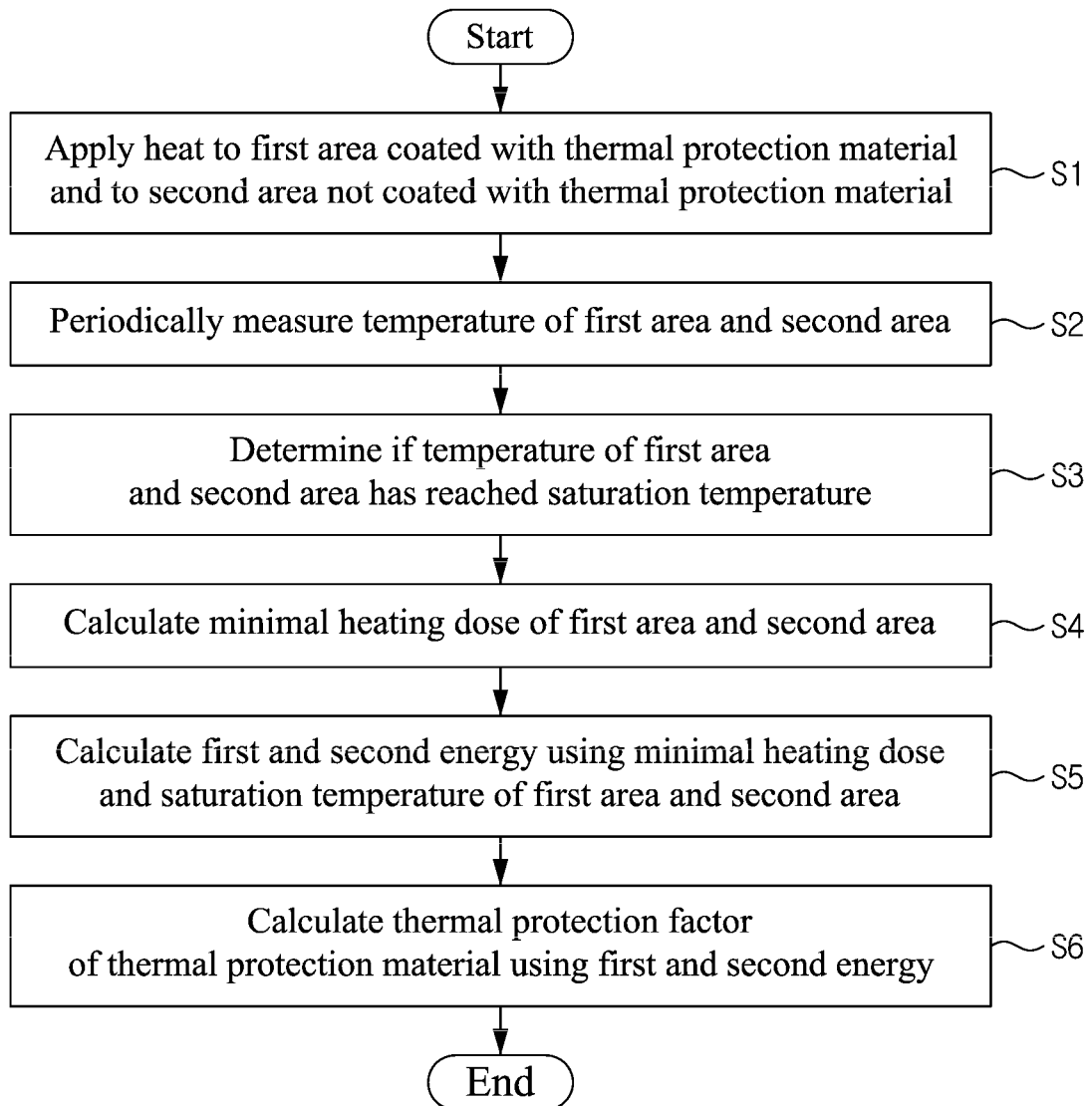
la mesure de la température de la seconde zone à une pluralité de points temporels ;
pour un nombre prédéterminé de points temporels, si la température mesurée à chaque point temporel est
identique ou inférieure à la température mesurée à un point temporel immédiatement précédent, la comparaison
de la température la plus élevée parmi les températures mesurées aux points temporels avec la température
à un point temporel précédant immédiatement le point temporel auquel la température la plus élevée est
mesurée ;

si la différence entre la température la plus élevée et la température au point temporel précédant immédiatement
le point temporel auquel la température la plus élevée est mesurée est supérieure ou égale à une valeur de
seuil prédéterminée, la détermination de la température la plus élevée comme la température de saturation de
la seconde zone ; et

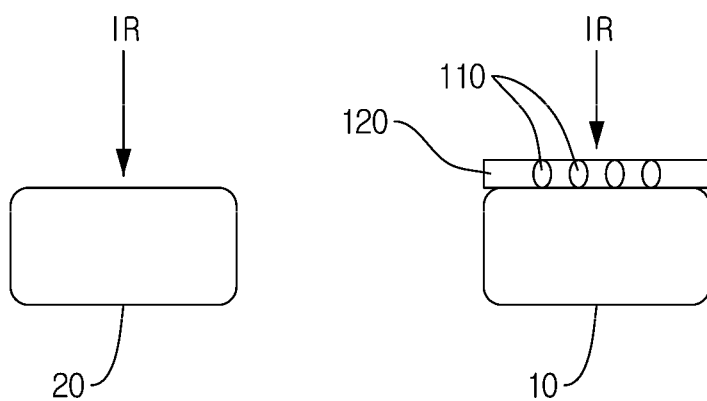
si la différence entre la température la plus élevée et la température au point temporel précédant immédiatement
le point temporel auquel la température la plus élevée est mesurée est inférieure à la valeur de seuil, la détermination
de la température au point temporel précédant immédiatement le point temporel auquel la température
la plus élevée est mesurée comme la température de saturation de la seconde zone.

9. Procédé permettant de générer un facteur de protection thermique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, dans lequel ladite exposition desdites première et seconde zones de peau à la chaleur comprend l'application de lumière infrarouge auxdites zones.

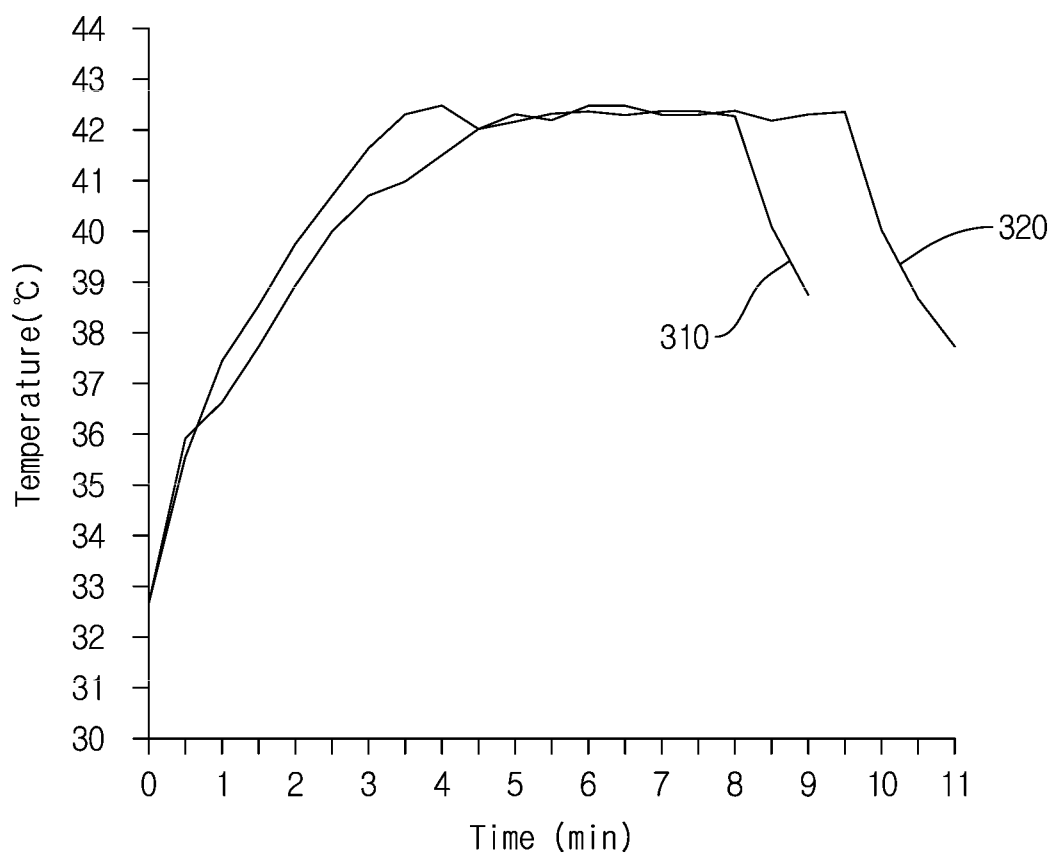
【Fig. 1】



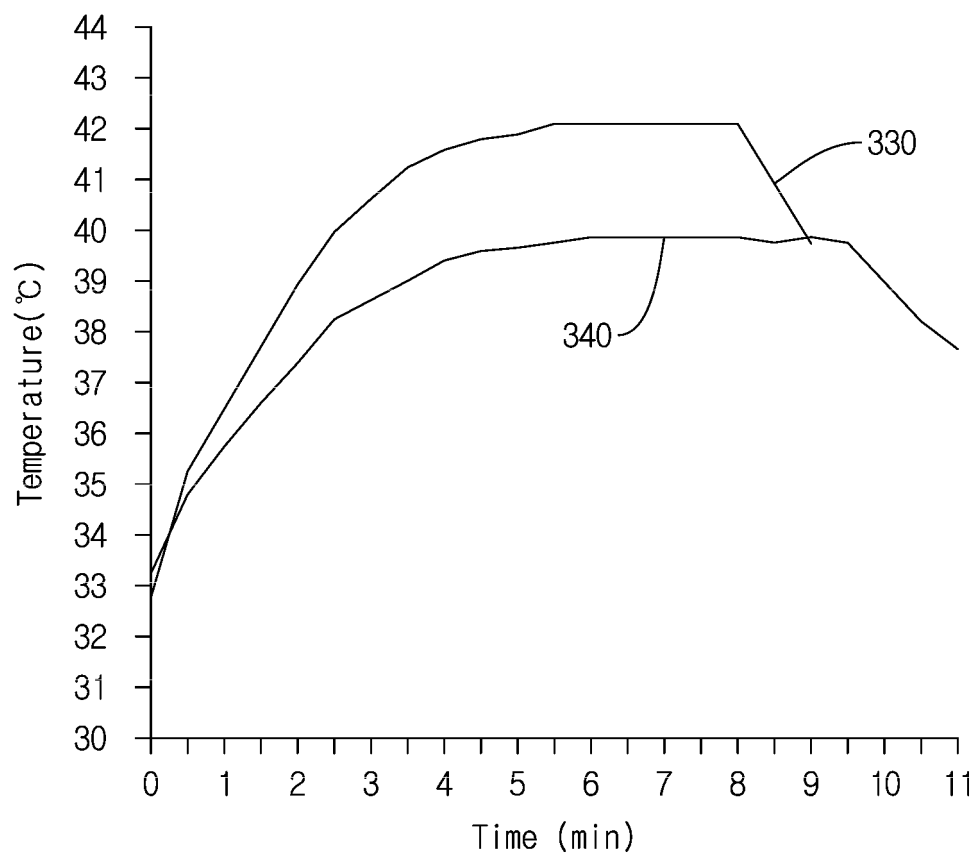
【Fig. 2】



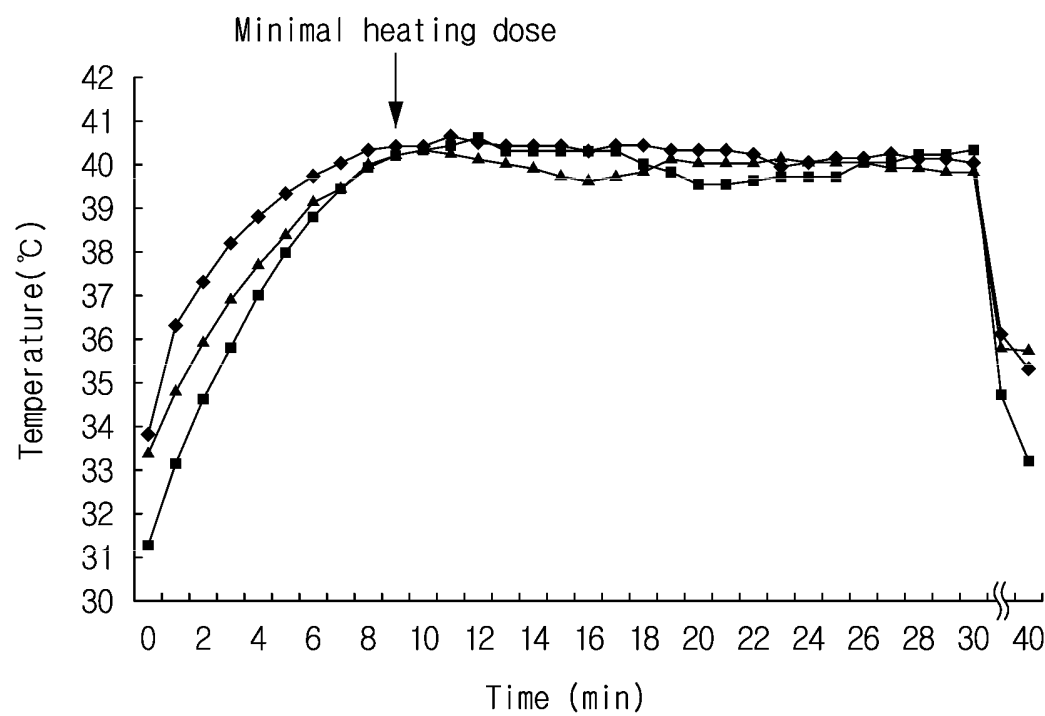
【Fig. 3a】



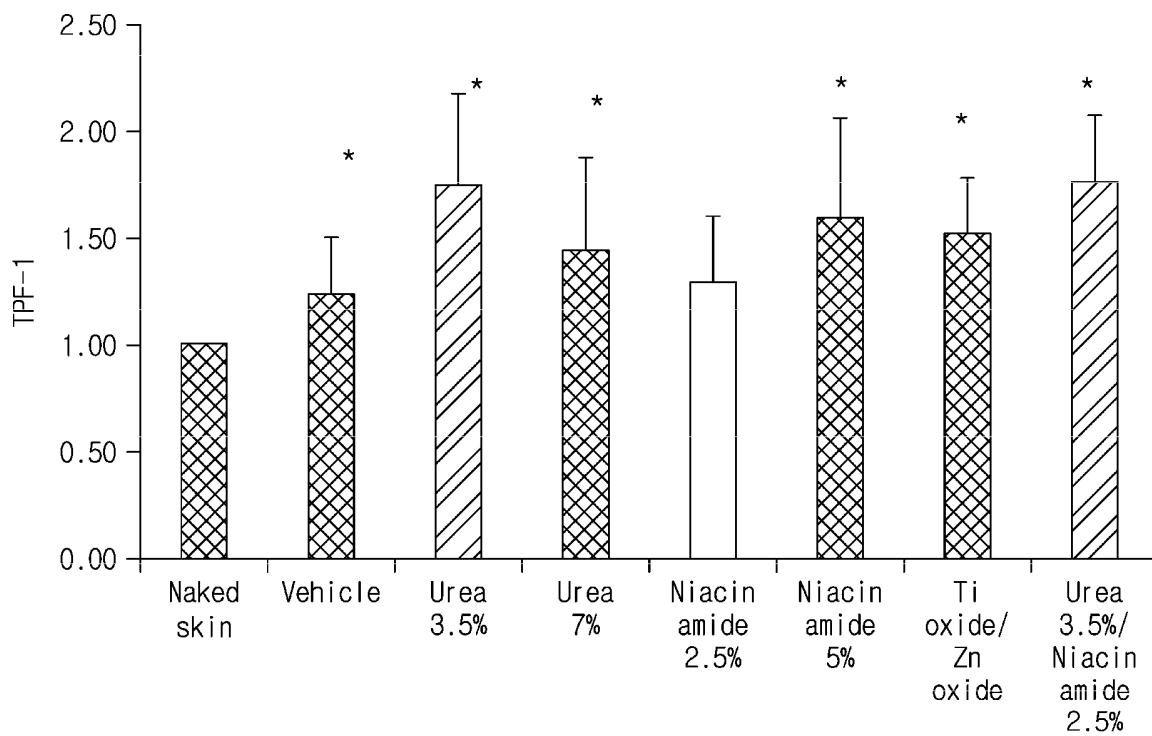
【Fig. 3b】



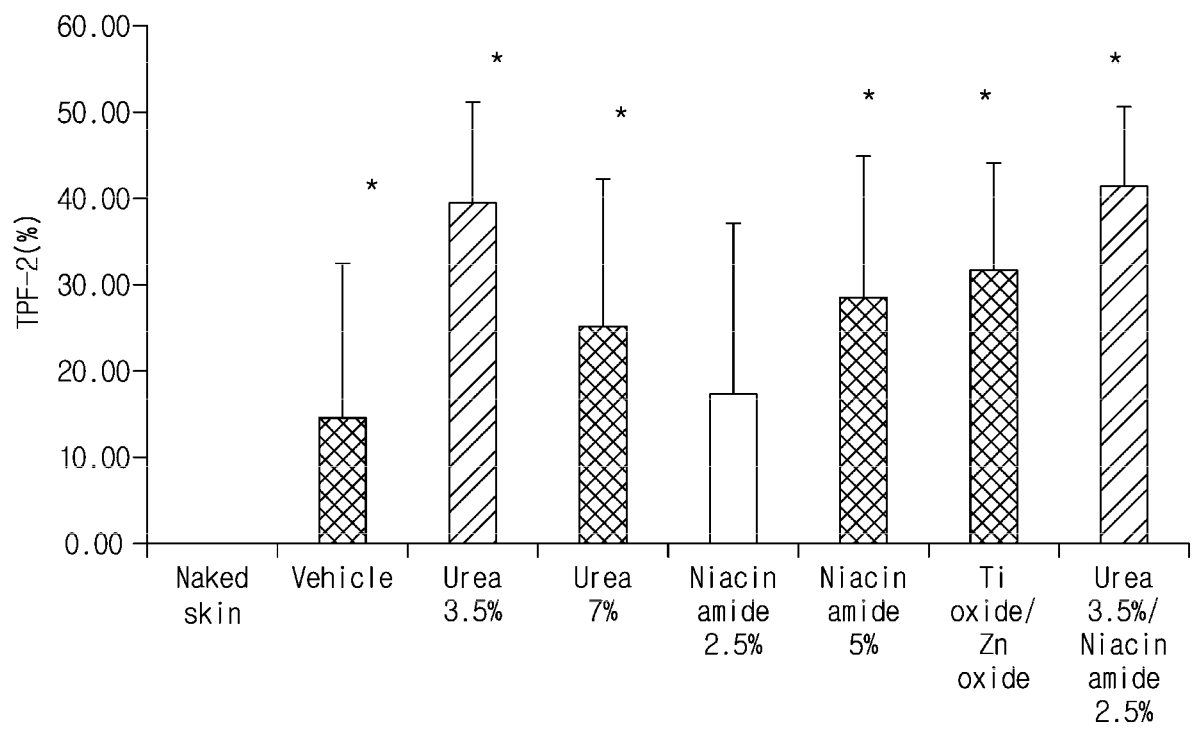
【Fig. 4】



【Fig. 5】



【Fig. 6】



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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专利名称(译)	计算热保护系数的方法		
公开(公告)号	EP2682049B1	公开(公告)日	2016-12-07
申请号	EP2012752148	申请日	2012-02-15
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IPC分类号	A61B5/00		
CPC分类号	G01K11/00 A61B5/01 A61B5/441		
优先权	1020110017894 2011-02-28 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2682049A2 EP2682049A4		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明涉及一种计算热保护系数的方法，其中该方法包括以下步骤：向涂有热保护材料的第一区域和未涂有热保护材料的第二区域加热；测量第一区域和第二区域的相应饱和温度；通过将施加到第一区域的热量相对应的能量除以第一区域的饱和温度来计算第一能量；通过将施加到第二区域的热量相对应的能量除以第二区域的饱和温度来计算第二能量；通过将第一能量除以第二能量或将第一能量与第二能量之差除以第一能量来计算热保护材料的热保护因子。

【Equation 1】

$$TPF-1 = \frac{(MHD_1)/(\Delta t_1)}{(MHD_2)/(\Delta t_2)}$$