

cellpod[®]
갈바닉 LED 부스터



셀팻은 모두가 집에서 쉽게 에스테틱을 즐길 수 있게 하는 에코웰의 뷰티 디바이스 브랜드입니다.



셀팻이 만들면 다릅니다.

셀팻은 피부 기술을 연구하는 연구 중심 기업 (주)에코웰의 뷰티 디바이스 브랜드입니다.
여러 석박사들의 체계적인 연구와 혁신을 통해 고객의 피부 고민을 해결하는 기술들을 개발해왔습니다.

이러한 노하우와 기술력으로 셀팻 브랜드 뿐만 아니라, 업계 파트너들이 그들만의 특화된 뷰티 디바이스를
구현할 수 있는 맞춤형 솔루션을 마련하였습니다.

이를 통해 업계 파트너들과 함께 성장하며, 보다 넓은 범위의 고객에게 최적화된 스킨케어 솔루션을
제공하고자 합니다.

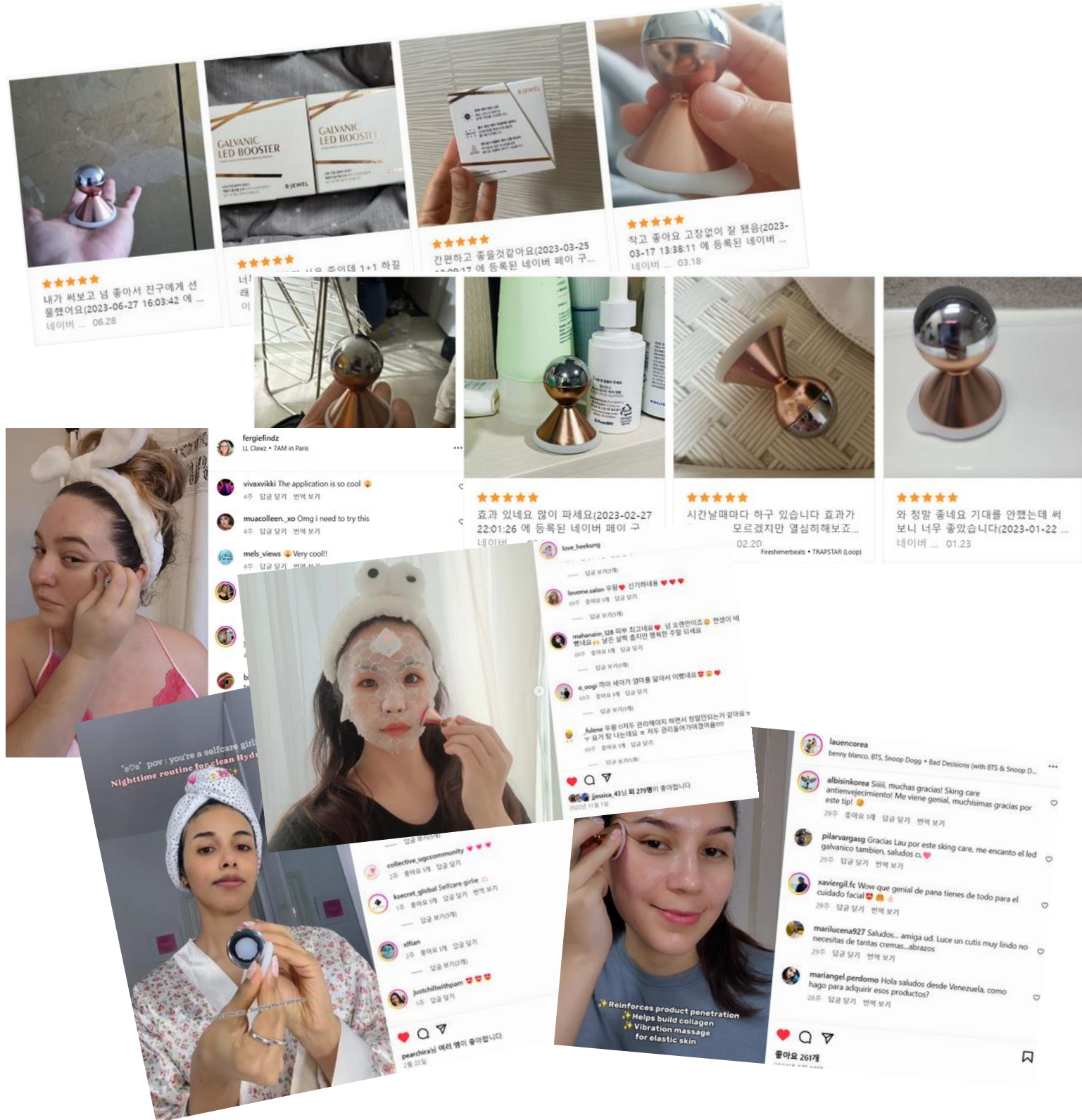




이런 분들에게 추천드립니다

- ✓ 전문적인 페이스 케어를 받았지만 별다른 효과를 보지 못한 분
- ✓ 피부가 너무 민감해 다른 화장품을 사용하기 어려운 분
- ✓ 집에서 간편하게 피부 관리를 하고자 하는 분
- ✓ 사용하기 쉬운 미세전류 기기를 찾으시는 분
- ✓ 전문적인 관리 없이도 편리한 피부 관리하고 싶으신 분
- ✓ 여행 중에도 피부 관리를 원하시는 분

국내외에서 인정한 k 스마트 뷰티 디바이스

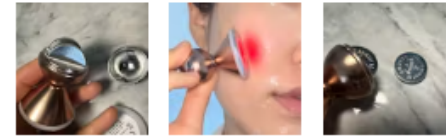


★★★★★

Ellakim Verified

My skin has gotten a lot better

After using this, my skin got very moist. It's a product that increases the absorption of ampoules. It's really good



★★★★★

Kenzie Verified

Love! Sooo Good and relaxing!

★★★★★

GlamamamaB Verified

Superb results

I have been really impressed with this Galvanic LED Booster. It's easy and makes a real difference when I use it daily. It's comfortable to use and I like the visible results that I see.



★★★★★

Pattil Verified

Relaxing

This Galvanic LED Booster beauty device feels amazing on my skin. It helps your skincare products absorb better and it helps to revive & brighten the skin. It is very easy to use, apply an adequate amount of serum or cream on your skin and gently glide the device across your skin. This device can be used on the face (avoiding eyelids), neck & decollette. I use it for about 3 minutes at a time and it is very relaxing. The only con I have for this product is that it does take button cell batteries (not a deal breaker). I would prefer it to be rechargeable. Overall, this is a nice little, powerful device!



★★★★★

S. Verified

Relaxes Me!

I have been using this with my serums for my night routine. Every time i am finished I am so relaxed that i fall fast asleep! For someone who suffers from insomnia this has been the best thing ever!

This is very easy to use, i wish it had more power but it works great and my skin looks like it is starting to plump up. I will continue using this in my routine i am loving it.

★★★★★

J. Verified

Works great and portable!

I have both Galvanic LED devices, this one is great for on the go! So easy to use and you can use any of your favorite products and make them more

Verified by Judge.me

02/23/2024

01/30/2024

01/24/2024

01/06/2024

01/11/2024

01/08/2024

4-in-1

스킨케어 솔루션

갈바닉, 근적외선, 미세진동, RED LED



최대 6배 유효성분 흡수력 증가

갈바닉
에센스 유효 성분
침투력 부스팅

미세진동
피부 혈액 순환 촉진
림프 배수 개선

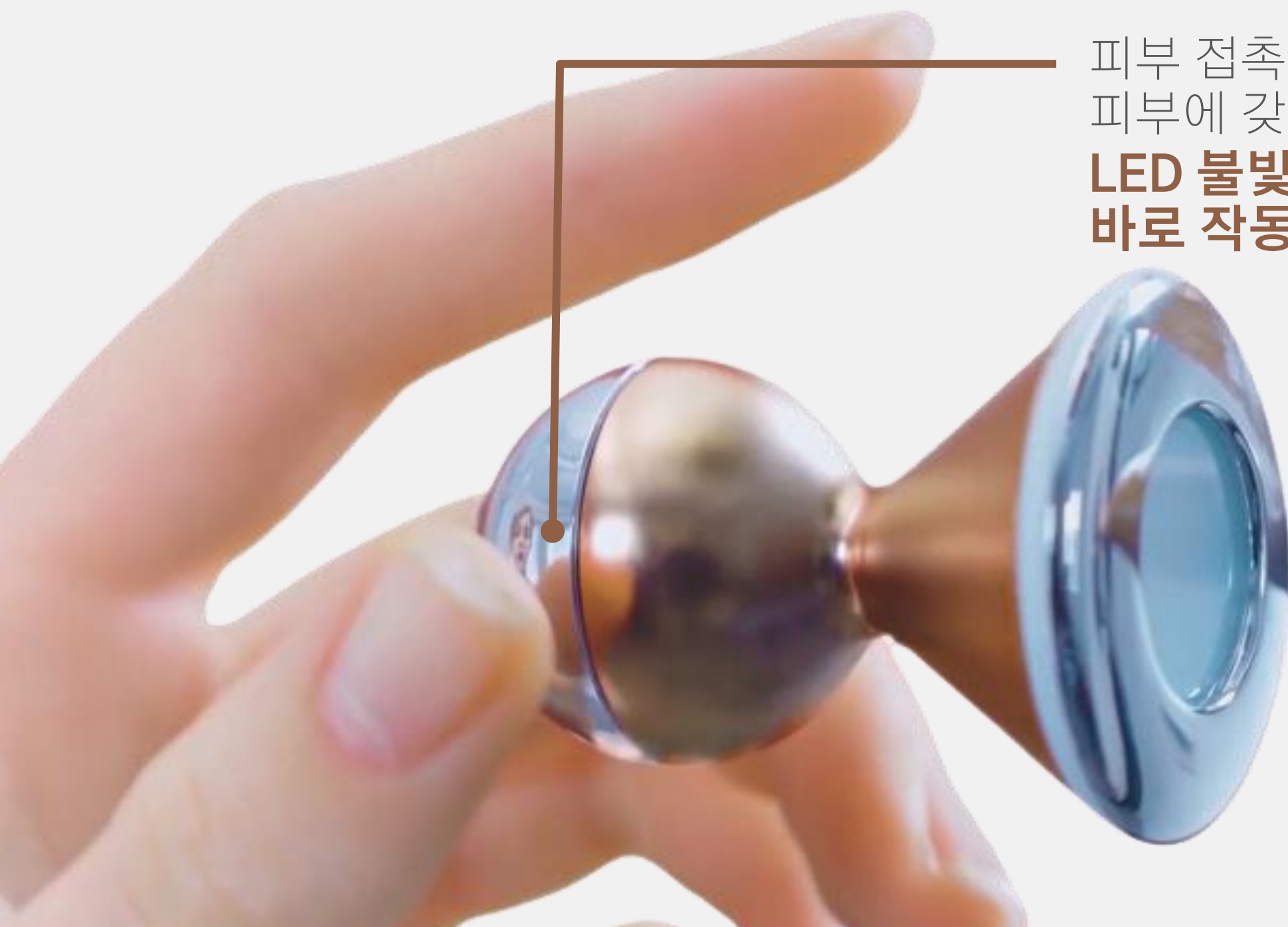
Red LED
콜라겐 생성을 돕는
적색 광원 (630~660 nm)

근적외선
따뜻한 열로 재생 촉진
(850 nm)



컴팩트&스마트하게 케어

한 손안에 다 들어오는 컴팩트한 사이즈 (51mm*38mm)
피부에 닿는 순간 바로 발산되는 갈바닉, LED, 미세진동

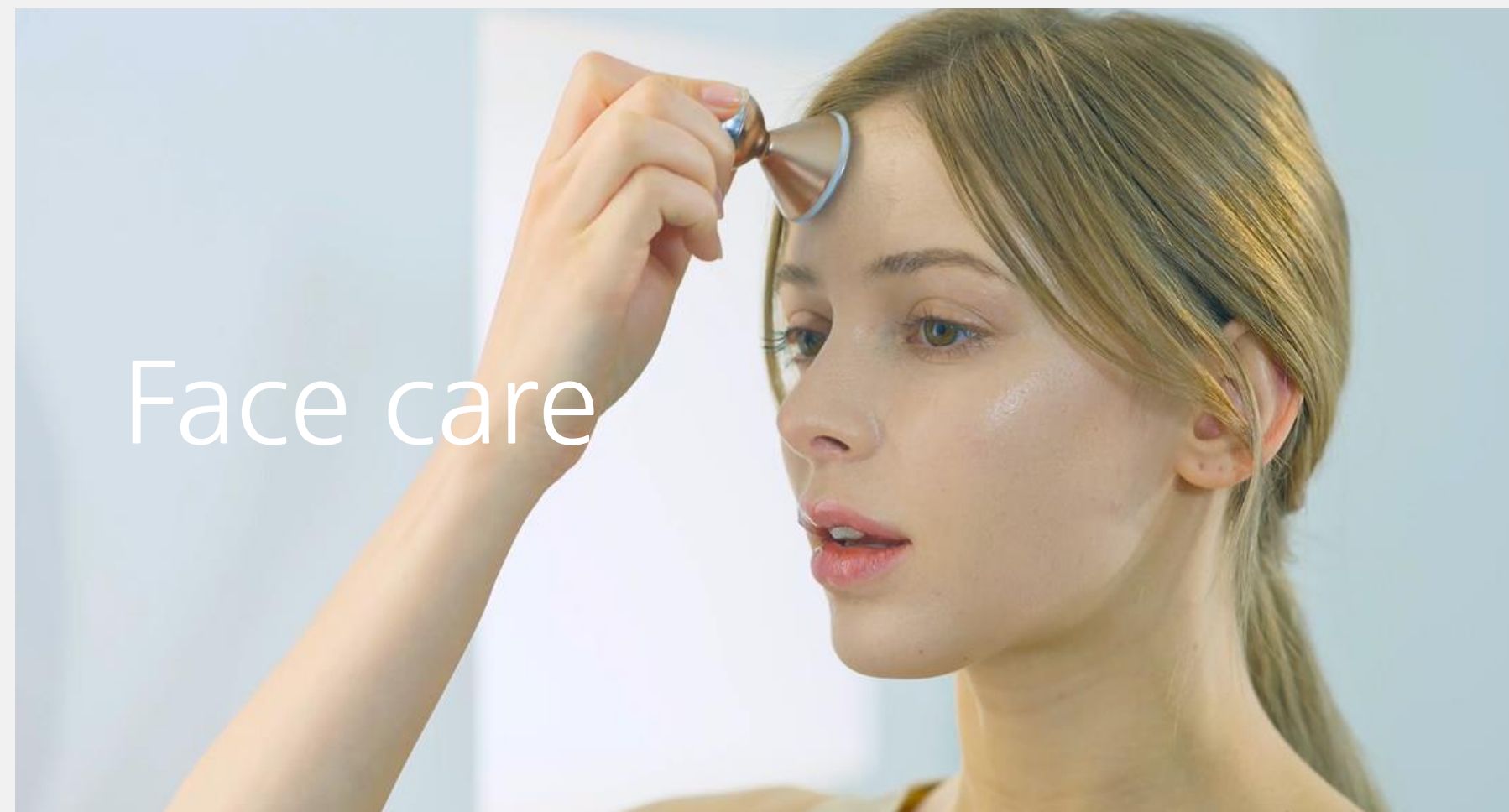


피부 접촉 전극을 잡고
피부에 갖다 대기만 하면
LED 불빛이 켜지며
바로 작동합니다.



전방위 스킨케어

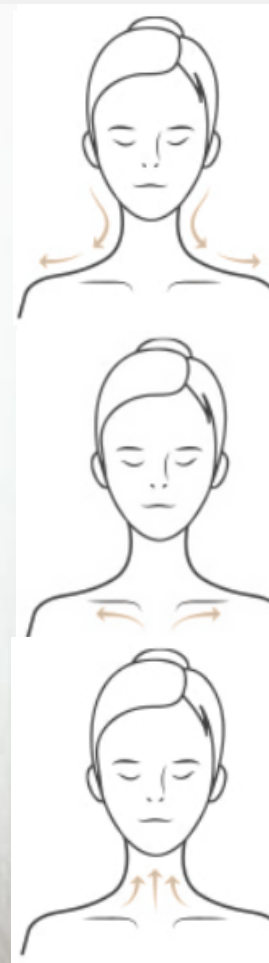
어느 부위든 간단하게 갖다 대기만 하면
바로 케어하는 전방위 스킨케어



Face care



Neck
care



비타민C 함유 제품+갈바닉

갈바닉이 피부에 비타민 C 함유 스킨케어 제품의 흡수를 촉진하여 더 큰 효과를 가져옵니다.

- 원 저 -

대한피부과학회지 2001;39(12): 1356-1363

기미에서 glycolic acid 화학박피술과 비타민 C 이온영동법의 치료 효과에 대한 비교 연구

연세대학교 의과대학 피부과학교실, 숙명여자대학교 약학대학*

김 산 · 오승열* · 이승현

=Abstract=

Comparative Study of Glycolic Acid Peeling vs. Vitamin C-iontophoresis in Melasma

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Background: Glycolic acid has become popular and could provide an alternative choice to the current depigmenting agent. Vitamin C has been known as strong reducing agent and is supposed to retard synthesis of melanin pigment. Iontophoresis is emerging technologies capable of enhancing drug penetration through stratum corneum. Iontophoretic drug delivery may be easier following the chemical enhancer pretreatment

Objective: We evaluated the efficacy of vitamin C-iontophoresis and glycolic acid peeling for melasma.

Methods: 34 patients with facial melasma were treated with 30% glycolic acid peeling or vitamin C-iontophoresis or 30% glycolic acid peeling combined with vitamin C-iontophoresis. The treatment was performed weekly for a period of 12 weeks. Iontophoresis was performed for 6 minutes under a constant direct current of 0.3-1.0 mA/cm². The exposure time for glycolic acid were 2 minutes. Before and after 12 weeks treatment, the state of melasma was documented using by the modified version of Melasma Area and Severity Index(mMASI) and Mexameter MX 16[®].

We also measured vitamin C2-phosphate flux by in vitro iontophoresor and HPLC assay.
Results: The mean scores of both mMASI and Mexameter MX 16[®] after 12-week treatment were lower than those of baseline in all groups($p < 0.05$).

Increasing vitamin C2-Phosphate concentration and increasing current density correlated with larger flux, and the flux in the first 40 minutes of the experiment appeared to be constantly larger than the steady-state flux during the period of the rest of the experiment, regardless of the current density. Pretreatment by peeling with glycolic acid did not significantly affect the vitamin C2-Phosphate flux through normal skin *in vitro*.

Conclusion: Pretreatment by peeling with glycolic acid did not have a major impact on the vitamin C2-Phosphate flux in melasma patient. (Korean J Dermatol 2001;39(12): 1356-1363)

Key Words: Melasma, Glycolic acid peeling, Vitamin C-iontophoresis, Vitamin C2-Phosphate flux

서 론

<접수 2001년 11월 14일>
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전화: (02)3497-3360 Fax: (02)3463-6136
E-mail: ydshderm@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

기미는 햇빛 노출부위에 생기는 후천성 과색소침착을 특징으로 하는 질환으로 아직까지 확실한 치료방법은 확립되지 않은 상태다. 현재 이용되는 치료에는 표백 크림,

3. 기미환자의 치료그룹간 비교에서 glycolic acid 화학박피술과 비타민-C 이온영동법 병용이 치료전후 값차이 평균값이 가장 크게 나타났으나 통계학적으로 유의하지 않았다($p > 0.05$)(Table 2).

4. 정상 인체표피에서 시험관내 비타민-C 이온영동법과 HPLC를 이용한 Vitamin C2-phosphate의 경표피 투과속도 측정에서 Vitamin C2-Phosphate의 농도가 증가할수록, 전류세기가 클수록 경표피 투과속도가 증가하였고, 모든 전류세기에서 실험 시작 초반 40분동안의 경표피 투과속도가 그 이후의 steady-state 투과속도보다 크게 나타났다(Fig. 3.4).

5. Glycolic acid 전처치 유무는 Vitamin C2-Phosphate의 경표피 투과속도 변화에 큰 영향을 미치지 못하였다(Fig 5).

“비타민 농도가 증가할수록
전류세기가 클수록
경표피 투과속도가 증가“

주요 기능의 효능에 대한 논문

갈바닉 테라피

이온토포레시스 그룹은 8주 후 피부 개선율에서 모공 수축, 피부 탄력, 수분 보충, 주름 및 멜라닌 측면에서 더 높은 비율을 달성했습니다.

RED LED

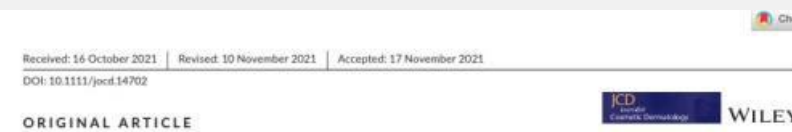
660nm 파장의 LED는 안전하고 콜라겐 증진에 효과적입니다.

진동 마사지

마사지 과정에서 데코린, 피브릴린, 트로포엘라스틴 및 프로콜라겐-1과 같은 단백질의 수치를 더 높게 유도했습니다.

NIR (근적외선)

병용요법 결과, 630nm 및 850nm LED가 콜라겐 생성을 유도하는 우수한 능력을 나타냈습니다.



Efficacy of handheld iontophoresis device in enhancing transdermal vitamin C delivery: A split-face clinical trial

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Abstract

Background: The stratum corneum of the epidermis is the principal barrier in topical drug delivery. Currently, iontophoresis is incorporated in dermatology management to increase transdermal drug delivery.

Objective: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of handheld iontophoresis device in enhancing transdermal vitamin C delivery.

Methods: This was a prospective split-face clinical trial with a total of 24 subjects, who presented with photoaging skin. All subjects were treated with the handheld iontophoresis device on the left side of their face, twice a week for 8 weeks. Primary outcomes were the improvement in pore tightening and skin hydration. Evaluations were done at baseline, 2-, 4-, 6-, and 8-week follow-up. Subjects' self-improvement scores and adverse reactions were also recorded.

Results: Out of 24 subjects, 17 (70.8%) completed the study protocol. Pore tightening in the iontophoresis group had significant improvement at 2- and 8-week follow-up when compared to the baseline ($p = 0.019$ and 0.026). Skin hydration on the iontophoresis group improved significantly at 4-week follow-up when compared to the baseline ($p = 0.024$). In the iontophoresis group, an image of the skin captured using Visioscan® showed improvement of skin texture and pore tightening at 8-week follow-up. Majority of the subjects in the iontophoresis group scored good improvement at 2-, 4-, and 6-week follow-up (41.7%, 29.2%, and 45.8%) when compared to the baseline. No adverse reactions were recorded.

Conclusion: The handheld iontophoresis device is safe and can be used as an adjunctive home treatment in enhancing transdermal vitamin C delivery.

출처: Yan, Chadakan & Ng, Janice. (2022). Efficacy of handheld iontophoresis device in enhancing transdermal vitamin C delivery: A split-face clinical trial. Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology. 21. 10.1111/jocd.14702.



Regulation of Skin Collagen Metabolism *In Vitro* Using a Pulsed 660 nm LED Light Source: Clinical Correlation with a Single-Blinded Study

Daniel Barolet^{1,2}, Charles J. Roberge¹, François A. Auger^{1,4}, Annie Boucher¹ and Lucie Germain^{1,4}

It has been reported that skin aging is associated with a downregulation in collagen synthesis and an elevation in matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) expression. This study investigated the potential of light-emitting diode (LED) treatments with a 660 nm sequentially pulsed illumination formula in the photobiomodulation of these molecules. Histological and biochemical changes were first evaluated in a tissue-engineered Human Reconstructed Skin (HRS) model after 11 sham or LED light treatments. LED effects were then assessed in aged-photoaged individuals in a split-face single-blinded study. Results yielded a mean percent difference between LED-treated and non-LED-treated HRS of 31% in levels of type-I procollagen and of -18% in MMP-1. No histological changes were observed. Furthermore, profilometry quantification revealed that more than 90% of individuals showed a reduction in rhytid depth and surface roughness, and, via a blinded clinical assessment, that 87% experienced a reduction in the Fitzpatrick wrinkling severity score after 12 LED treatments. No adverse events or downtime were reported. Our study showed that LED therapy reversed collagen downregulation and MMP-1 upregulation. These findings suggest that LED at 660 nm is a safe and effective collagen-enhancement strategy.

Journal of Investigative Dermatology (2009) 129, 2753–2759; doi:10.1038/sj.jid.2009.136; published online 9 July 2009

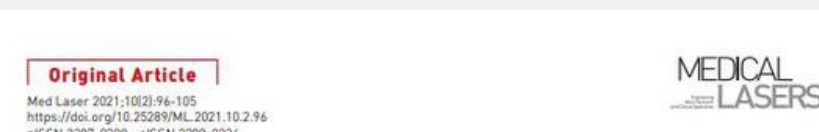
INTRODUCTION

Skin aging, intrinsic and extrinsic, is associated with morphological changes, including rhytids, furrows, and telangiectasia (Kang et al., 2001; Fisher et al., 2002). It has been reported that collagen synthesis is reduced and interstitial matrix metalloproteinases (MMP-1), the collagenase involved in normal turnover of skin collagen, are upregulated in aged skin (Fligiel et al., 2003; Fisher et al., 2008; Zanoni et al., 2004). Hence, a possible strategy for treating and preventing clinical manifestations of skin aging is the restoration of collagen deficiency by the induction of new collagen synthesis and reduction of MMP-1.

It has been shown that light-emitting diode (LED) therapy, a nonthermal noninvasive treatment, can trigger natural

intracellular photobiochemical reactions (Karu and Kolyakov, 2005; Kanu et al., 2005a,b; Hamblin and Demidova, 2006; Barolet, 2008). A number of clinical studies provide evidence of the effectiveness of LED therapy in photorejuvenation using a variety of LED light sources (Weiss et al., 2004; Bhat et al., 2005; Russell et al., 2005; Weiss et al., 2005; Goldberg et al., 2006; Baez and Reilly, 2007; Lee et al., 2007). An improvement in skin appearance in aged-photoaged individuals has been documented after full-face or split-face serial treatments with yellow (590 nm), red (630, 633 nm), or red in combination with infrared (830 nm) light based on profilometry quantification, clinical assessment of digital photographs, and patient reported outcomes. A correlation of clinical effects with further analysis for basic mechanisms was examined in two of these studies. In Weiss et al. (2005),

출처: Regulation of Skin Collagen Metabolism In Vitro Using a Pulsed 660nm LED Light Source: Clinical Correlation with a Single-Blinded Study (Daniel Barolet, Charles J. Roberge, Francois A. Auger, Annie Boucher and Lucie Germain



Application of 630-nm and 850-nm Light-emitting Diodes and Microcurrent to Accelerate Collagen and Elastin Deposition in Porcine Skin

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¹Home Entertainment Company, LG Electronics, Seoul, Korea
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Background and Objectives

Skin aging is reportedly associated with regulation in collagen and elastin synthesis. This study investigated the potential of combining light-emitting diode (LED) treatments using a 630-nm and 850-nm LED with simultaneous microcurrent application.

Materials and Methods

The dorsal skin of female pigs was treated with a home-use device. We examined the treatment effects using photography, thermocamera, microscopic pathology, and histological examination to determine the mechanism of action, efficacy, and safety of the procedure. A histological observation was performed using hematoxylin and eosin, Masson's trichrome, Victoria blue, and immunohistochemical staining. We also used the Sircol soluble collagen and elastin assay kit to measure the amounts of collagen and elastin in the porcine back skin tissue after 2 and 6 weeks.

Results

Evaluation by visual inspection and devices showed no skin damage or heat-induced injury at the treatment site. Histological staining revealed that accurate treatment of the targeted dermis layer effectively enhanced collagen and elastin deposition. Collagen type I, a protein defined by immunohistochemical staining, was overexpressed in the early stages of weeks 2 and 6. Combined therapy findings showed the superior capability of the 630-nm and 850-nm LED procedures to induce collagen; in contrast, elastin induction was more pronounced after microcurrent treatments.

Conclusion

The home-use LED device, comprising a combination of 630-nm and 850-nm LEDs and microcurrent, is safe and can be used as an adjunctive treatment for self-administered facial rejuvenation.

출처: Effects of a skin-massaging device on the ex vivo expression of human dermis proteins and in vivo facial wrinkles Elisa Caberlotto, Laetitia Ruiz, Zane Miller, Mickael Poletti, Lauri Tadlock



Effects of a skin-massaging device on the ex vivo expression of human dermis proteins and in vivo facial wrinkles

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OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Caberlotto E, Ruiz L, Miller Z, Poletti M, Tadlock L (2017) Effects of a skin-massaging device on the ex vivo expression of human dermis proteins and in vivo facial wrinkles. PLoS ONE 12(3): e0172624. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0172624
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Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

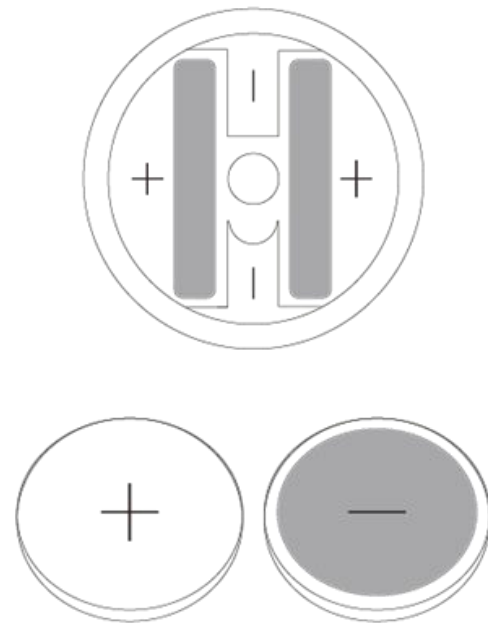
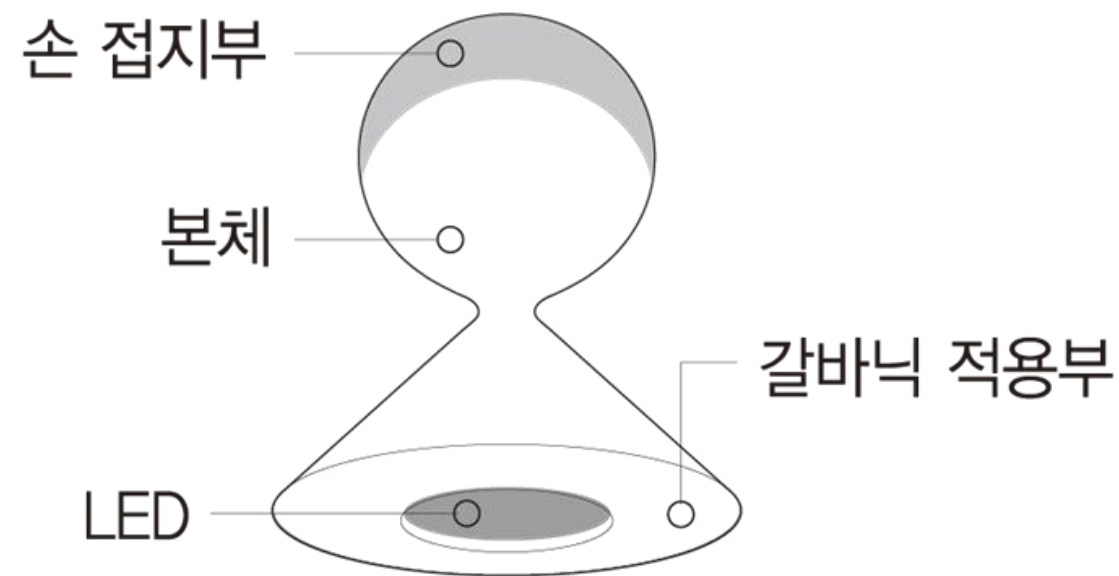
Funding: This work was supported by L'Oréal

Abstract

Mechanical and geometrical cues influence cell behaviour. At the tissue level, almost all organs exhibit immediate mechanical responsiveness, in particular by increasing their stiffness in direct proportion to an applied mechanical stress. It was recently shown in cultured-cell models, in particular with fibroblasts, that the frequency of the applied stress is a fundamental stimulating parameter. However, the influence of the stimulus frequency at the tissue level has remained elusive. Using a device to deliver an oscillating torque that generates cyclic strain at different frequencies, we studied the effect(s) of mild skin massage in an ex vivo model and in vivo. Skin explants were maintained ex vivo for 10 days and massaged twice daily for one minute at various frequencies within the range of 65–85 Hz. Biopsies were analysed at D0, D5 and D10 and processed for immuno-histological staining specific to various dermal proteins. As compared to untreated skin explants, the massaging procedure clearly led to higher rates of expression, in particular for decorin, fibrillin, tropoelastin, and procollagen-1. The mechanical stimulus thus evoked an anti-aging response. Strikingly, the expression was found to depend on the stimulus frequency with maximum expression at 75Hz. We then tested whether this mechanical stimulus had an anti-aging effect in vivo. Twenty Caucasian women (aged 65–75y) applied a commercial anti-aging cream to the face and neck, followed by daily treatments using the anti-aging massage device for 8 weeks. A control group of twenty-two women, with similar ages to the first group, applied the cream alone. At W0, W4 and W8, a blinded evaluator assessed the global facial wrinkles, skin texture, lip area, cheek wrinkles, neck sagging and neck texture using a clinical grading scale. We found that combining the massaging device with a skin anti-aging formulation amplified the beneficial effects of the cream.

출처: Application of 630-nm and 850-nm Light-emitting Diodes and Microcurrent to Accelerate Collagen and Elastin Deposition in Porcine Skin

배터리 교체 방법



- 1 캡을 반시계 방향으로 돌려 본체와 분리 시켜주세요
- 2 기존 건전지를 제거한 후, 본체의 각인 표시 “+”, “-” 에 맞추어 배터리를 삽입합니다.
- 3 캡을 시계 방향으로 돌려 본체와 결합하여 주십시오.
- 4 배터리 교체 이외에는 본체를 분리하지 마세요. 고장의 원인이 됩니다.

갈바닉 LED 부스터 당신의 브랜드로 재탄생

자사 브랜드로 OEM/ODM 제작해 유통, 판매

귀사 브랜드 로고 인쇄 및 제품 및 패키지 색상 등
브랜드에 맞게 커스터마이징 가능합니다.

자세한 사항은 (주)에코웰 영업부 담당자 연락처, 이메일 혹은
당사 홈페이지를 통해 문의 바랍니다.

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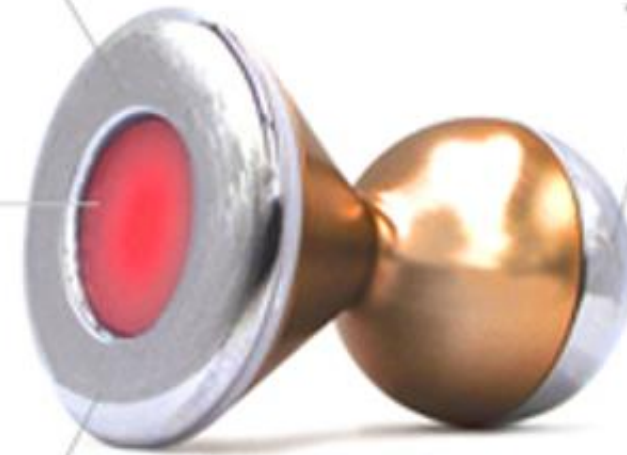
제품사양

모델명	MACOSMT019SK
KC 인증 번호	R-R-smM-MACOSMT0195K
기자재 명칭	LED 스킨 부스터
정격	3.0 V (CR2032) 235 mAh x 2 ea
진동 주파수	208 ± 10% Hz
연속 사용 시간	120 분
크기 (L x D) / 무게	51 x 38 mm / 13.5 g
재질	ABS, Cr도금
기기 제조사 / 제조국	주식회사 에코웰 / 대한민국
화장품 책임 판매업자	주식회사 에코웰

갈바닉 필드
Galvanic Field

LED

진동 필드
Vibration Field



스킨 인식 자동 스위치
Automatic switch
by skin-contact sensor

FAQ

Q. 진동 동작 스위치는 어디 있나요?

A. 본 제품은 별도의 스위치 없이 제품의 접지부를 손으로 잡고 갈바닉 전용부가 피부에 닿으면 작동 됩니다.

Q. 제품이 멈추지 않고 계속 동작이 됩니다.

A. 제품 사용 후 기기에 남아있는 세럼이나 크림을 깨끗이 닦아 주십시오.

잔류 크림을 완전히 제거한 후에도 같은 증상이 반복될 경우 고객 서비스 센터로 연락 주십시오.

Q. 마스크팩 말고 다른 화장품을 사용해도 될까요?

A. 일반적인 앰플이나 세럼, 에센스를 사용하셔도 됩니다.

다만 갈바닉에 특화된 이온화 가능한 성분이 들어있으며, 수용성 앰플을 사용하시면 갈바닉의 실제 효과를 느끼실 수 있습니다.