Dec. 15, 1931. S. MORRISON 1,836,722

VANITY BOX

Filed May 6, 1931 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

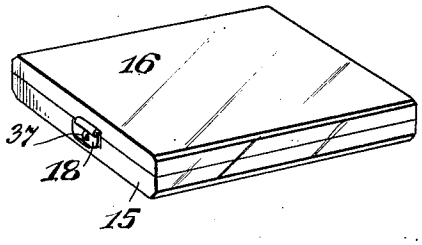


Fig. 1.

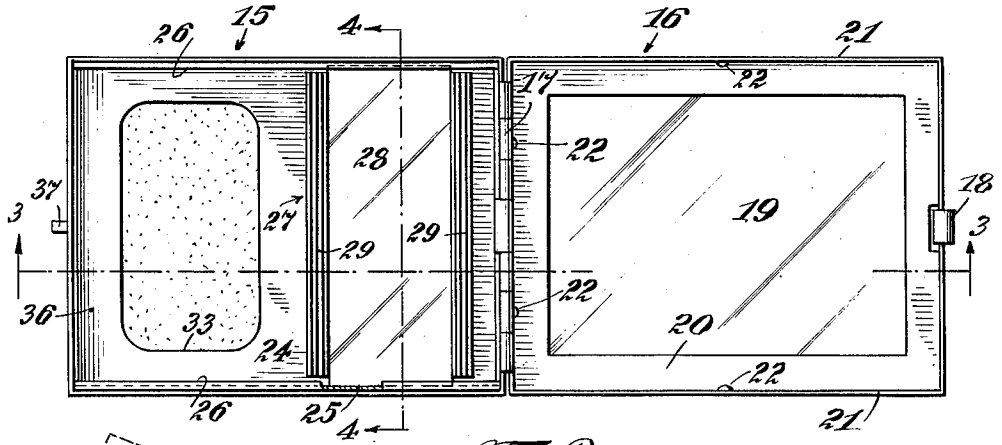


Fig. 2.

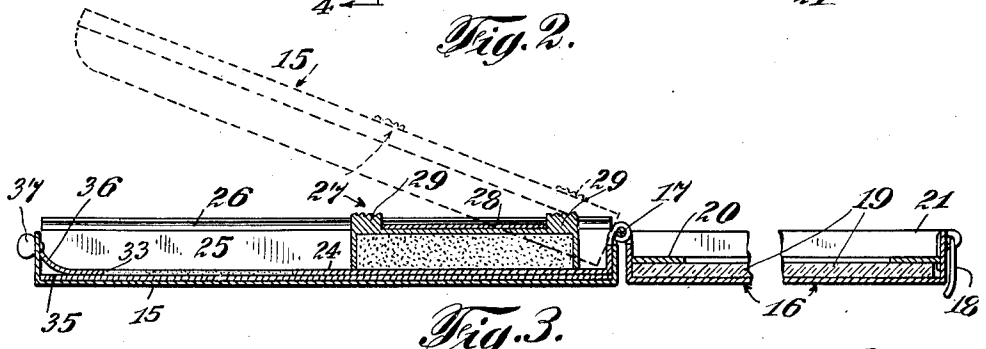
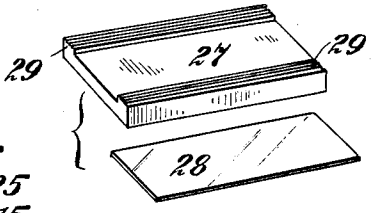


Fig. 3.



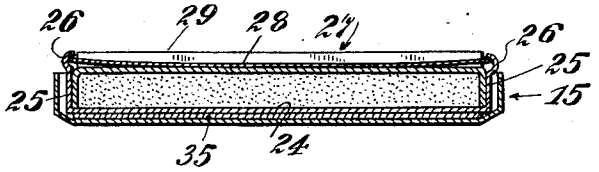


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

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VANITY BOX

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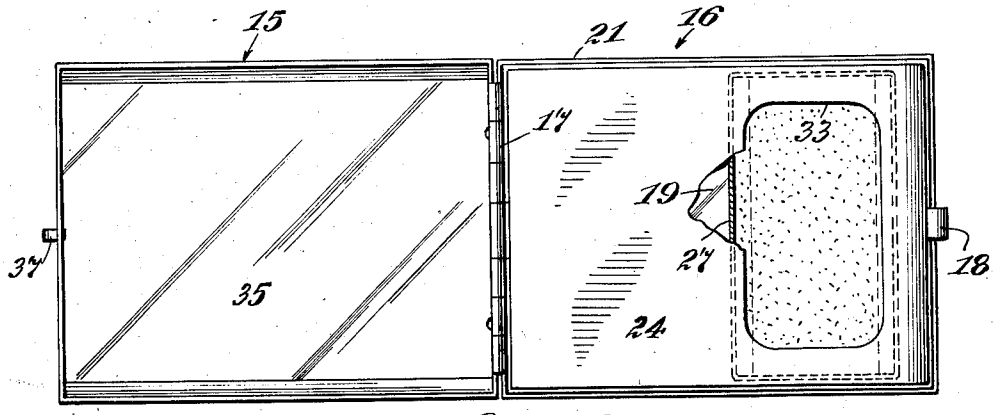


Fig. 6.

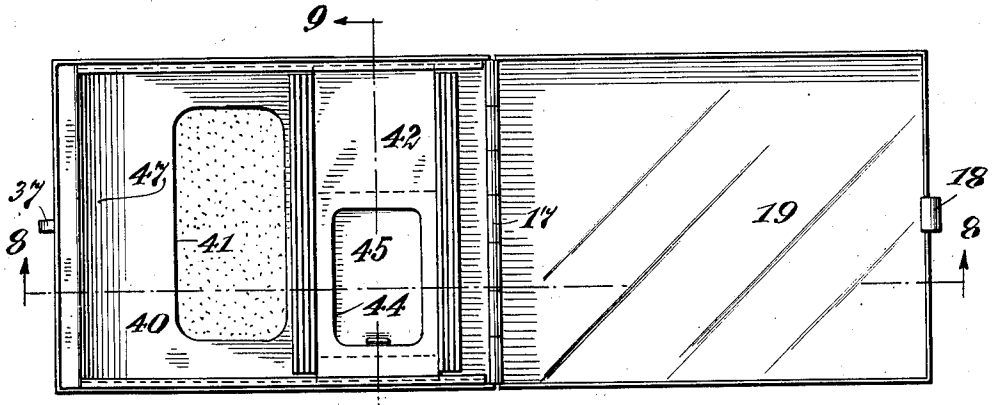


Fig. 7.

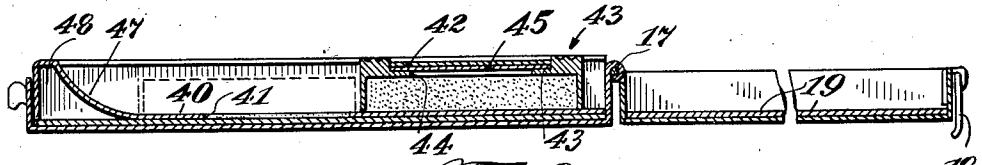


Fig. 8.

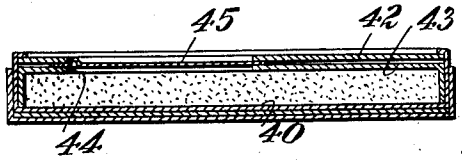


Fig. 9.

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Dec. 15, 1931. S. MORRISON 1,836,722

VANITY BOX

Filed May 6, 1931 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

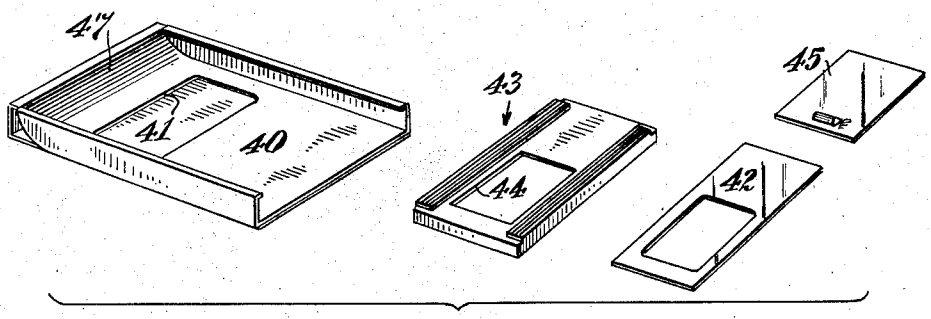


Fig. 10.

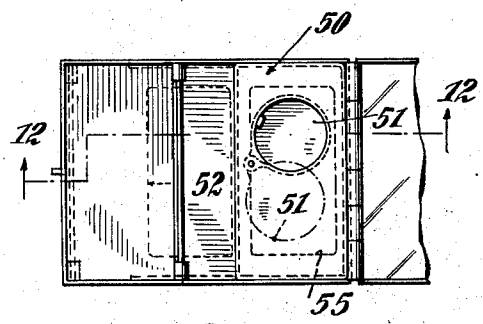


Fig. 11.

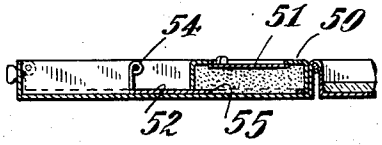


Fig. 12.

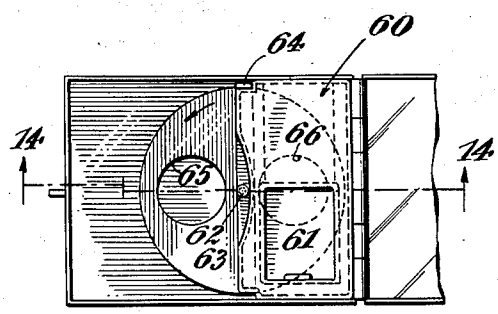


Fig. 13.

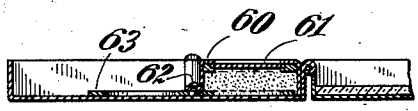


Fig. 14.

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Patented Dec. 15, 1931 1,836,722

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

SIMON MORRISON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

VANITY BOX

Application filed May 6, 1931. Serial No. 535,436.

This invention relates to vanity boxes and particularly to loose powder vanities.

Face powder used by women has usually been put up in two forms, compacts and loose powder. For compacts, the powder is mixed with some binding material and pressed into a cake which is caused to adhere to a metal disk. Compacts have been extensively used in vanity boxes which are carried about by the user, because the compact provides relative freedom from mixing and spilling of the powder. However, the compact form of powder is not altogether satisfactory to the user because of the effect of the binder upon the general characteristics of the powder, and because it is somewhat difficult and troublesome for the user to refill the vanity box with new compacts. Generally speaking, users prefer loose powder as far as the powder itself is concerned, because it is unadulterated with a binder, and because the user can readily purchase whatever kind of loose powder she desires and easily replenish the supply in the vanity box. The great objection to loose powder for vanity boxes has been the difficulty of preventing the powder from spilling out of the vanity box and getting indiscriminately distributed throughout the inside of the box.

A general object of the present invention is to provide a loose powder vanity box, which will contain a readily available supply of loose powder, without, however, permitting the powder to unduly spill out and scatter about in the box.

Another object of the invention is to provide a loose powder vanity box in which the supply of powder is retained in a special magazine, from which sufficient powder for one application can be readily withdrawn.

Another object of the invention is to provide a loose powder vanity box of a construction which facilitates the removal of the powder with a powder puff.

A further object of the invention is to provide a convenient, inexpensive loose powder vanity box of compact construction.

Figure 1 is a full size perspective view of a first form of the invention, showing the box closed.

Figure 2 is a plan view, one third enlarged, of the first form of the invention, with the box open.

Figure 3 is a double size vertical section taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a double size vertical section taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a full size perspective view showing the powder magazine of the first form of the invention.

Figure 6 is a plan view, one third enlarged, showing the first form of the invention in position for filling of the powder magazine.

Figure 7 is a plan view, one third enlarged, showing a second form of the invention, the box being open.

Figure 8 is a double size vertical section taken on the line 8—8 of Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a double size vertical section taken on the line 9—9 of Figure 7.

Figure 10 is a full size exploded view, showing in perspective the interior construction of the second form of the invention.

Figure 11 is a full size fragmentary plan view, showing a third form of the invention, the box being open.

Figure 12 is a full size vertical section taken on the line 12—12 of Figure 11.

Figure 13 is a full size fragmentary plan view, showing a fourth form of the invention, the box being open.

Figure 14 is a full size vertical section taken on the line 14—14 of Figure 13.

As a matter of convenience and clarity the scale of the various figures of the drawings has been referred to, but it will be understood that the boxes may be made of any desired size. The size indicated above merely refers to a size suitable for boxes to be carried by women in their pocket books. It will also be understood that the various parts of the box are made of sheet metal and that no attempt has been made in the drawings to indicate the actual thickness of the metal used.

Reference will now be had to Figures 1 to 6 inclusive of the drawings. The box comprises bottom shell 15 and top shell 16, hinged together in any suitable manner at 17. When the box is open, the shells may be laid out flat as shown in Figures 2 and 3; and when

the box is closed, the shells are adapted to be secured together by any suitable type of catch or clasp, e. g. trunk lock type of clasp 18. A mirror 19 is held in the top shell 16 in any suitable manner, as by a frame 20 which frictionally engages the flange 21 of the top shell. Friction between the frame 20 and the flange 21 may be increased by a plurality of small spurs 22, struck out either from the metal of the frame or the metal of the flange.

Within the bottom shell of the box there is an interior structure comprising septum plate 24, which is hinged at 17 to the shell members of the box. Upstanding from the sides of the septum 24 are flanges 25, 25 in which longitudinal grooves are formed at 26. A powder magazine designated as a whole by 27, extends crosswise of the box and fits between the flanges 25, 25. This magazine has an open bottom as shown in Figures 3 and 4, and the bottom edges of its side walls are adapted to slide in contact with the upper surface of the septum plate 24. The magazine is held in place by a strip of spring metal 28 which lies between ribs 29, 29 on the top of the powder magazine, with its ends projecting into the grooves 26, 26. Preferably the strip 28 is so shaped and is of such length that it is bowed upwardly to a slight extent as shown in Figure 4, when it is in place. Thus, the spring member 28 is kept in a strained condition which causes it to yieldingly hold the powder magazine 27 against the septum member 24. Also the ends of the spring member 28 yieldingly press against the grooves 26, thus frictionally holding the powder magazine in any position to which it is shifted lengthwise of the box. The upper surfaces of the ribs 29, 29 may be beaded as shown, to improve their appearance and to facilitate taking hold of them to slide the powder magazine.

The septum member 24 is apertured at 33 to provide a recess adapted to receive a charge of powder. The bottom of the recess may be formed either by the shell 15 or by a separate plate 35 inserted into the shell beneath the septum member 24. Obviously, the box can be designed either to receive or to dispense with the separate plate 35. In high grade boxes it is desirable to have a finely finished surface appear beneath the aperture 33; and the advantage of a separate plate 35 is that it is easier and cheaper to put such a finish on a separate plate than it is to put it on the interior of shell 15.

Normally the magazine 27 is positioned as shown in Figures 2 and 3, and a powder puff will be carried in the space above aperture 33. When the user desires to apply the powder she slides the magazine over the aperture 33 and then returns the magazine to its initial position. The recess provided by aperture 33 receives a charge of powder sufficient for one application. The user then removes the charge of powder with the puff in an obvious manner. Preferably the end of the septum member is curved upwardly at 36 to facilitate the removal of the powder by preventing it from retreating into the corner which runs along the front edge of the box.

If desired, the septum member 24 may be designed to snap under a catch member which may be the inside end of lug 37, as shown in Figure 3. However, the septum member may be readily snapped out from under its holding means to raise the interior structure as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 3. When it is desired to refill the magazine, the septum member is swung up into the dotted line position of Fig. 3, and the movement continued to position the septum member up-side-down in the cover member 16, as shown in Fig. 6. With the powder magazine moved to a position beneath aperture 33, the supply of powder may be readily replenished by pouring it into the magazine through the aperture 33. Then the magazine may be slid to a position adjacent the hinge 17 and the parts returned to their usual position.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10, there is a septum member designated as a whole by 40, which is frictionally held in the bottom shell of the box. This septum member comprises a sheet of metal apertured at 41, to provide a recess adapted to receive a charge of powder. The apertured sheet may rest directly against the shell of the box, but a separate plate 42 may be inserted between the septum member proper and the bottom shell, as has been explained in connection with the first form of the invention. If desired this separate plate 42 may be soldered or otherwise secured to the septum member proper. The powder magazine 43 is similar to the magazine previously described, and it is held against the septum member in a similar manner by a strip spring 42. However, the top of the magazine is apertured at 44 and the strip spring 42 is correspondingly apertured. Between the strip spring 42 and the top of the magazine there is provided a sliding door 45 adapted to close the apertures. The magazine is refilled by sliding back the door 45.

The end of the septum is curved upwardly at 47 to facilitate the removal of the powder with a puff, and this curve is made in such manner as to give a relatively large space at 48. This space permits, if desired, the application of a push button type of catch to the box, the catch mechanism being located in space 48 and being actuated by a push button extending through the shell flange.

In the modification shown in Figures 11 and 12, the powder magazine 50 is stationarily fixed in the box, and it is adapted to be filled through an aperture closed by a swinging door 51. The septum member 52 is slidable

into the bottom of the powder magazine by handle 54, and it is provided with an aperture 55 which provides a powder receiving recess. When the user desires to apply powder, she slides septum member 52 to place the powder receiving recess within the magazine, where it receives a charge of powder. Then she slides the septum member outwardly to withdraw the recess and thereby withdraw a charge of powder from the magazine.

In the modification shown in Figs. 13 and 14, the powder magazine 60 is stationarily fixed in the box and is adapted to be filled through a port closed by a sliding door 61. A rotary septum member 63 extends beneath the powder magazine and is pivoted thereto at 62. This septum member is provided with an upstanding lug 64, adapted to enter vertical recesses at either end of the powder magazine. The septum member is also provided with two apertures 65 and 66 which provide powder receiving recesses. When it is desired to withdraw a charge of powder from the magazine, the lug 64 is grasped and the septum member rotated a half turn, thus bringing one of the recesses out from the powder magazine and returning the other to the powder magazine. The recess coming from the powder magazine withdraws a charge of powder.

It will be apparent that in all of the forms of the invention disclosed, the withdrawal of a charge of powder is effected by a relative sliding movement between the powder magazine and a septum member. As far as withdrawal of the charge of powder is concerned, it is immaterial whether the magazine, or the septum member, or both, move with reference to the shell of the box. In all cases, however, the septum member slides relative to the powder magazine, though in the first two forms the septum member is stationary with reference to the shell of the box.

The present invention may, or course, be embodied in forms other than those particularly disclosed, and hence the foregoing disclosure is merely illustrative in compliance with the patent statutes and is not to be considered as limiting.

I claim:

1. A vanity box comprising a magazine for loose powder; and means providing a recess adapted to receive powder by gravity from said magazine, said means comprising a septum member slidable relative to the magazine to bring the recess alternately into and out of powder receiving relation to the magazine to thereby withdraw a charge of powder from the magazine.

2. A vanity box comprising a magazine for loose powder; and means providing a recess adapted to receive powder by gravity from said magazine, said means comprising a septum member slidable relative to the magazine to bring the recess alternately into and out of powder receiving relation to the magazine to thereby withdraw a charge of powder from the magazine, said septum member being inclined upwardly from a point near said recess to facilitate the removal of the powder with a puff.

3. A vanity box comprising means providing a recess in the bottom of the box; and a powder magazine mounted in said box, said magazine having an opening in its bottom and being slidable alternately over said recess and away from said recess to thereby deliver a charge of powder to the recess.

4. A vanity box comprising a recessed member providing a generally flat bottom on the inside of the box, a powder magazine slidably mounted within said box, and means to hold the magazine in contact with said bottom.

5. A vanity box comprising a recessed member providing a generally flat bottom on the inside of the box, a powder magazine slidably mounted within said box, and means to hold the magazine in contact with said bottom, said means comprising a flat spring overlying said magazine.

6. A vanity box comprising a shell; a septum member structure frictionally held in said shell, the septum member providing a powder receiving recess; and a powder magazine slidably mounted in said septum member structure.

7. A vanity box comprising a shell; a septum member structure frictionally held in said shell, the septum member providing a powder receiving recess; and a powder magazine slidably mounted in said septum member structure, said magazine being retained in said septum member structure by a strip of metal overlying the magazine.

8. A vanity box comprising a shell; a powder magazine secured in said shell, said powder magazine being provided with a filling aperture and a door for closing said aperture; and a septum member movable with respect to the magazine and providing at least one powder receiving recess movable into and out of the magazine to withdraw a charge of powder therefrom.

9. A vanity box comprising a shell, a powder magazine secured in said shell, a septum member movable with respect to the magazine and providing at least one power receiving recess movable into and out of the magazine to withdraw a charge of powder therefrom.

10. A vanity box comprising a shell; a powder magazine within said shell; means to hold the magazine in the shell, said means comprising a flat strip overlying the magazine, the strip and the top of the magazine being correspondingly apertured to provide for filling of the magazine; and a door for closing said apertures.

11. A vanity box comprising a shell; an

apertured septum member structure with said shell; and a powder magazine slidably associated with the septum member, said magazine having an opening in the bottom capable of registration with the aperture of the septum; the septum member structure being hinged to the shell whereby it may be swung out of the shell to permit filling of the magazine through the aperture of the septum.

12. A vanity box comprising a rectangular shell, means providing trackways running longitudinally of the shell at either side thereof, a powder magazine between the trackways, and means cooperating with the magazine and the trackways to slidably secure the magazine in the shell.

13. A vanity box comprising a rectangular shell; means providing trackways running longitudinally of the shell at either side thereof; a powder magazine between the trackways; and means cooperating with the magazine and the trackways to slidably secure the magazine in the shell, said means yieldingly engaging the trackways to hold the magazine in any position in which it is placed.

14. A vanity box comprising an apertured septum plate, a sheet of metal backing said plate and forming with the aperture a powder receiving recess, and a powder magazine movable over the recess to deposit a charge of powder therein.

SIMON MORRISON.