April 12, 1949. E. P. SCHREYER 2,466,785

COSMETIC APPLICATOR

Filed Dec. 9, 1944

Fig. 1.

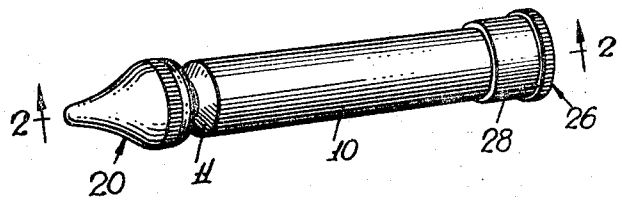


Fig. 2.

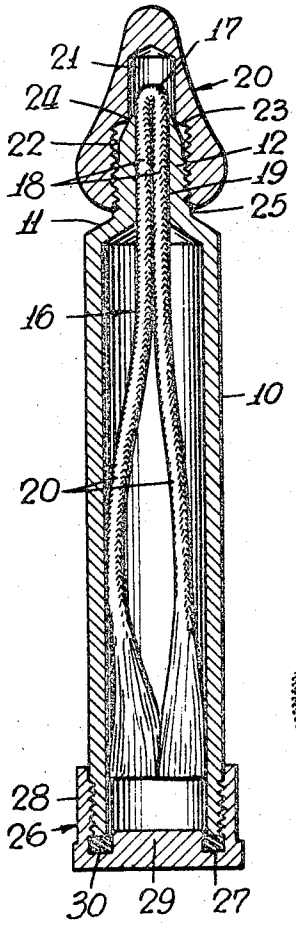


Fig. 3.

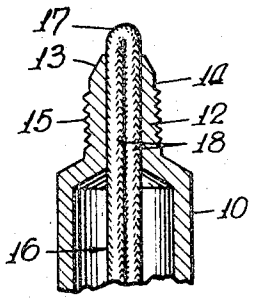
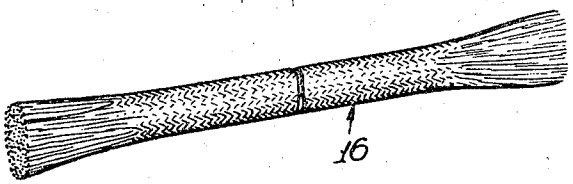


Fig. 4.



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COSMETIC APPLICATOR

Edward P. Schreyer, Ridgefield, Conn.

Application December 9, 1944, Serial No. 567,512

1 Claim. (Cl. 15—134)

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The present invention relates to perfume dispensers of the character to be carried in handbags or purse kits and for convenience is called a "pocket perfume dispenser."

It is among the objects of the invention to provide a pocket dispenser of simple and durable construction, which may be readily and conveniently filled and refilled with perfume, which is both liquid and vapor-tight, all parts of which are thoroughly resistant to attack by the perfume, and from which the perfume may be dabbed directly upon the desired area of skin or fabric without resort to a separate applicator and without loss through spillage or evaporation.

Referring now to the drawings in which is shown one of various possible embodiments of the several features of the invention,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the dispenser,

Fig. 2 is a view in longitudinal cross-section and on a larger scale, taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view similar to Fig. 2, showing the neck portion of the dispenser with the cover removed, and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the wick element.

Referring now to the drawings, the dispenser comprises a small bottle or vial preferably of one integral piece having a cylindrical wall 10 with a shoulder 11 and a reduced neck 12. The neck has a beveled rim 13, a cylindrical pilot 14 and the root length preferably the major length thereof, is threaded at 15.

In the vial is lodged a wick 16, preferably a braided wick of a mineral fiber, desirably of glass wool, which is not subject to attack by the perfume. The wick is preferably doubled upon itself, as shown, with its bight 17 protruding slightly from the neck 12 of the vial, with the doubled lengths 18 near the bight frictionally held in the bore of the neck 12 and two lengths 20 extending downward to near the lower end of the vial. The wick is easily introduced by drawing it upward through the length of the vial by means of a wire or thread (not shown), looped under the bight and withdrawn after the wick has been pulled in place.

The vial has a removable cap 20, preferably of acorn shape, as shown, which has an axial cavity 21 to accommodate the protruding bight 17 of the wick, a tapped bore 22 of diameter larger than said cavity, and an inner connecting shoulder 23. The cap is readily positioned upon the neck 12, the pilot 14 guiding its tapped bore 22 into registry with the thread 15 on the neck, and when screwed in place the inner peripheral edge 24 of its shoulder 23 will seat against the

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beveled rim or seat 13. The parts are so proportioned that the seating is necessarily against the beveled rim 13, the base 25 of the cap being spaced slightly from the shoulder 11 of the vial in home position, thus assuring a liquid and vapor-tight closure against beleveled rim 13.

With the cap 20 in position as described, the vial with the wick 16 in place therein, may be filled with perfume through the open bottom. The bottom of the vial is sealed by a removable cylindrical cap 26, which preferably has an appropriate gasket to assure a tight seal. In a preferred embodiment, the cap has an annular well 27 therein between its tapped cylindrical wall 28 and inner axial boss 29. In said well is lodged an annular gasket 30 of fiber desirably of asbestos fiber impregnated with rubber. When the cap is threaded upon the lower end of the vial, the rim of the vial compresses the gasket material which is confined in its annular space and therefore effectively takes the thrust of closure.

The vial, its bottom and its closure cap, may be made of any of a variety of suitable materials that are not attacked or corroded by any of the constituents of the perfume. Glass of appropriate strength may be used to advantage, but it is preferred to make these parts of anodized aluminum. The conventional anodizing treatment of aluminum results in the formation of an effective, durable, tough, oxide film thereon which completely resists attack by the perfume. In such anodizing treatment, any finish or coloring effect, light or dark, may be attained.

By virtue of its capillarity, the wick 16 will be wet with perfume as long as any remains in the vial. Perfume may be readily dabbed from the protruding wick bight 17 at the desired place on the skin or fabric after removal of the cap which, of course, would immediately be replaced after use. Thus the desired modicum of perfume may be dispensed at will without the waste incurred in the use of a bottle with a removable applicator or in other conventional practices and without appreciable loss by evaporation.

Were the free end of the wick rather than a bight to be exposed for use, there would be a tendency for the fibers to spread outward over the beveled seat 13 and to interfere with adequacy of seal, a difficulty completely obviated by the present construction.

While the invention has been described as a perfume dispenser, it is useful more generally as an applicator unit for other liquid cosmetic preparations such as liquid lipstick, liquid eyebrow pencil, liquid mascara and the like. It is also

applicable as an applicator for liquid medicaments, such as tincture of iodine, hydrogen peroxide and the like.

As many changes could be made in the above construction, and many apparently widely different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope of the claim, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

A pocket perfume dispenser, comprising a generally cylindrical vial of one integral piece, having a reduced neck threaded at the base portion, and a beveled rim, and with a cylindrical bore of substantially the entire length of said neck, a wick reversely bent and affording a bight protruding from the rim of said neck, said wick being frictionally held by and in the length of said bore and the lengths of said wick depending from said bore to near the lower end of the vial, and a removable cap having an axial cavity for accommodating the bight of the wick, and a tapped bore, said axial cavity being of smaller diameter than the tapped bore and affording an inner peripheral shoulder firmly seated upon said beveled rim for liquid and vapor tight seal when the cap is in place.

EDWARD P. SCHREYER.

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