

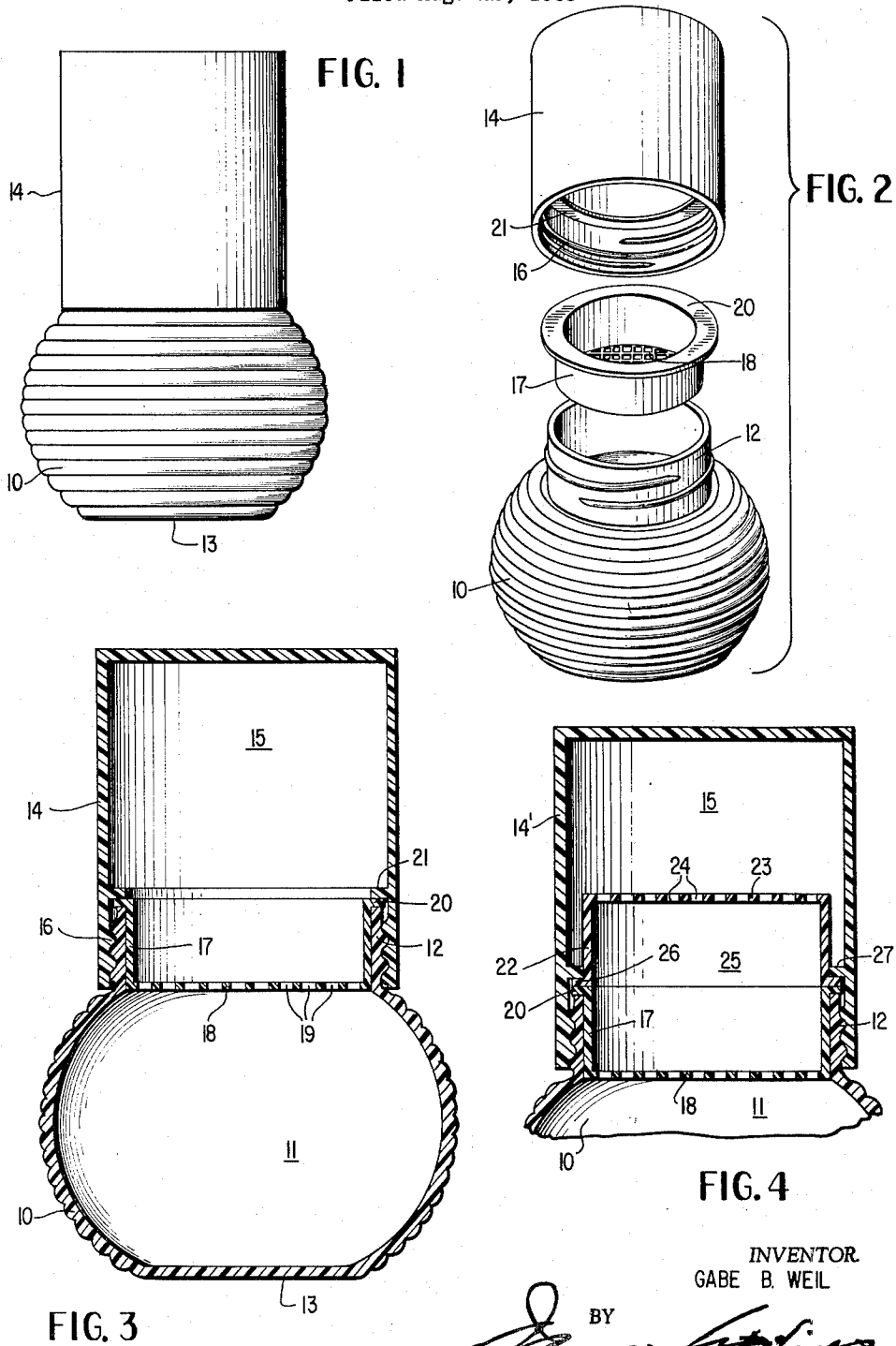
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CONTAINERS FOR USE IN CLEANSING JEWELRY AND FOR LIKE USES

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**CONTAINERS FOR USE IN CLEANSING JEWELRY
AND FOR LIKE USES**

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This invention relates to containers and more particularly to containers for use in cleansing jewelry and for like uses.

An object of the invention is to provide a simplified and economical container or receptacle for cleansing jewelry or the like and adapted to be formed in its entirety from plastics material which is resistant to the corrosive action of metal cleansing fluids.

Another object of the invention is to provide a container having a body portion defining a first fluid chamber, a large removable cover defining a second fluid chamber, and perforated partition means intermediate the two fluid chambers to restrict the passage of jewelry articles back and forth between the two fluid chambers but allowing the free circulation of fluid between these chambers when the container is inverted or agitated.

Another object is to provide a container of the above-mentioned character which is neat and attractive in appearance and efficient in operation.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this application and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

FIGURE 1 is a side elevation of a container for cleansing jewelry in accordance with the invention,

FIGURE 2 is an exploded perspective view of the same,

FIGURE 3 is an enlarged central vertical longitudinal section through the assembled container, and

FIGURE 4 is a fragmentary central vertical section through a container in accordance with a modification of the invention.

In the drawings, wherein for the purpose of illustration are shown preferred embodiments of the invention, attention being directed first to FIGURES 1-3 inclusive, the numeral 10 designates a container body portion or receptacle formed of molded plastics material and being bulbous and defining a first fluid chamber 11. The body portion 10 has a reduced cylindrical externally screw-threaded neck 12 at its top, and opposite this neck has a flat bottom face 13 to render the container stable when placed upon a flat surface. The exterior of the bulbous body portion 10 may have suitable surface ornamentation molded thereon, as shown.

A large cylindrical closure cap 14 also formed of plastics material is provided and this cap defines a second fluid chamber 15 whose volume is only slightly less than the volume of the chamber 11 when the parts are assembled, as shown in FIGURE 3. The closure cap 14 is internally screw-threaded at its lower open end as shown at 16 for engagement over the screw-threaded neck 12 detachably.

A tray or basket 17 likewise formed of molded plastics material is disposed snugly within the neck 12 and includes an integral flat transverse wall 18 which is perforated as shown at 19 to allow fluid to pass freely between the chambers 11 and 15 when the container is inverted but to block the passage of jewelry articles and the like. The perforated wall 18 is disposed at the bottom of the neck 12, FIGURE 3, while the cylindrical side wall of the basket 17 fits snugly into the bore of the neck 12. The perforated wall 18 therefore divides the assembled container into a pair of approximately equal fluid chambers, FIGURE 3. The basket 17 has a top

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annular flange 20 which rests upon the top of neck 12 and is clamped in place in assembly by an internal annular flange 21 formed integrally upon the closure cap 14 near and above the screw-threads thereof. The relatively wide tray 17 forms a substantially unrestricted passage between the two fluid chambers 11 and 15.

In use, the jewelry cleansing fluid is placed in the chamber 11 in the desired quantity and the jewelry articles to be cleansed are placed in the tray or basket 17 and rest upon the perforated wall 18. The closure cap 14 is applied securely to the neck 12 as shown in FIGURE 3. The entire container structure may now be repeatedly inverted end-for-end or shaken in this direction gently to cause the cleansing fluid to flow back and forth between the chambers 11 and 15. The jewelry articles will of course be confined to the chamber 15 by the perforated wall 18. After completion of this cleansing operation, the cap 14 is merely unscrewed and the jewelry may be lifted from the tray 17 and the cleansing fluid drains into the chamber 11.

A slight modification of the invention is shown in FIGURE 4, wherein the identical container body portion 10 having screw-threaded neck 12 is employed. The same tray or basket 17 previously described may be used in FIGURE 4 together with a closure cap 14' which is substantially identical with the previously-described cap 14. However, in FIGURE 4, a second tray or basket 22 complementary to the tray 17 is provided, in opposed directly communicating relation therewith. The top wall 23 of the second tray 22 is perforated at 24 and is arranged within the fluid chamber 15 in spaced parallel relation to the perforated wall 18, so that the two trays 17 and 22 define a closed jewelry chamber 25 through which the cleansing fluid may flow axially of the container, and within which the jewelry is held captive. The two fluid chambers 11 and 15 are thus arranged on opposite sides of the jewelry chamber 25 and the two fluid chambers are separated by a pair of perforated walls or screens, as shown in FIGURE 4.

The tray 22 has an annular flange 26 which faces and abuts the flange 20, and an annular flange or shoulder 27 on the cap 14' internally thereof bears upon the flange 26 and clamps the flanges of both trays against the top of neck 12. In all other respects, the construction in FIGURE 4 is the same as that shown in FIGURE 3 for the prior embodiment of the invention.

The advantage of the construction in FIGURE 4 is that the jewelry articles which may be delicate are confined within a relatively small chamber 25 during the cleansing operation and when the container is inverted or agitated, the jewelry is subjected to less shock and vibration than is the case with the prior embodiment of the invention as shown in FIGURE 3. However, in FIGURE 4, the main arrangement or feature of the two large cleansing fluid chambers 11 and 15 on opposite sides of the perforated tray means is still preserved in the design, so that the cleansing fluid may wash through and over the jewelry in opposite directions to thoroughly clean the same.

In both forms of the invention, the parts are easily separable for cleansing and the device is very easy to assemble, disassemble and manipulate. It is lightweight, compact, corrosion-resistant, attractive and economical. The use of the large closure cap having a fluid volume substantially equal to the volume of body portion 10 is the feature of the invention which results in a greatly improved cleaning operation.

It is to be understood that the forms of the invention herewith shown and described are to be taken as preferred examples of the same, and that various changes in the shape, size and arrangement of parts may be resorted to,

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without departing from the spirit of the invention or scope of the subjoined claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A jewelry cleaning apparatus comprising a container body portion defining a first cleansing fluid chamber and having a wide tubular neck opening therefrom, a large closure cap for the container body portion mountable and demountable on said neck and defining a second cleansing fluid chamber substantially as large as the first chamber, a receptacle for jewelry within said neck and second chamber and including spaced perforated walls through which the cleansing fluid must pass when the apparatus is inverted so that said fluid may flow from the first to the second chamber and vice versa, and inter-engaging clamp means on said cap and jewelry receptacle and engaging said neck to releasably lock the jewelry receptacle thereto.

2. The invention as defined by claim 1, and wherein said perforated walls of the jewelry receptacle are each spaced substantial distances from the end walls of the container body portion and cap so that cleansing fluid may flow entirely through said receptacle while jewelry articles are held captive therein.

3. A container for use in cleansing jewelry and the like comprising a container body portion having a broad screw-threaded neck opening therefrom and defining a first cleaning fluid chamber, a jewelry holding tray element removably mounted within said neck and having a perforated transverse wall spanning said neck substan-

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tially at the top of said chamber, a large screw-threaded closure cap for the container body portion engageable detachably over said neck and being of a size to define with said perforated wall a second cleansing fluid chamber of approximately the same size as the first chamber, and wherein said tray element has an annular flange abutting the end of said neck, a cooperating internal annular shoulder on said cap to clampingly engage said flange, and a second tray element arranged in opposition to the first-named tray element and having a transverse perforated wall spaced from the first-named perforated wall and disposed within said second chamber, an annular flange on the second tray element in abutting relation with the flange of the first-named tray element and engaged clampingly by said cap shoulder, whereby said tray elements form a confining receptacle for jewelry articles intermediate the first and second cleansing fluid chambers and said cleansing fluid may wash entirely over said jewelry within said receptacle in opposite directions.

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