April 30, 1929. W. A. CLARK 1,711,375

CONTAINER

Filed Dec. 13, 1927

Fig. 1

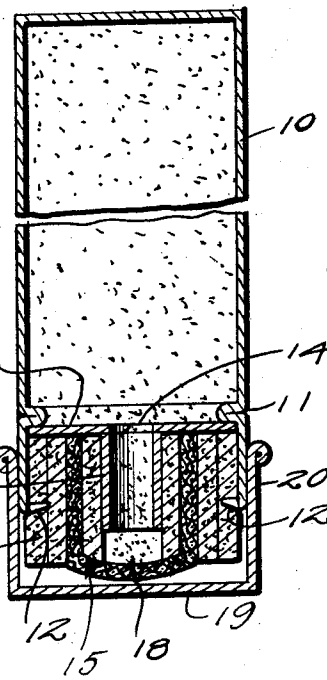


Fig. 2.

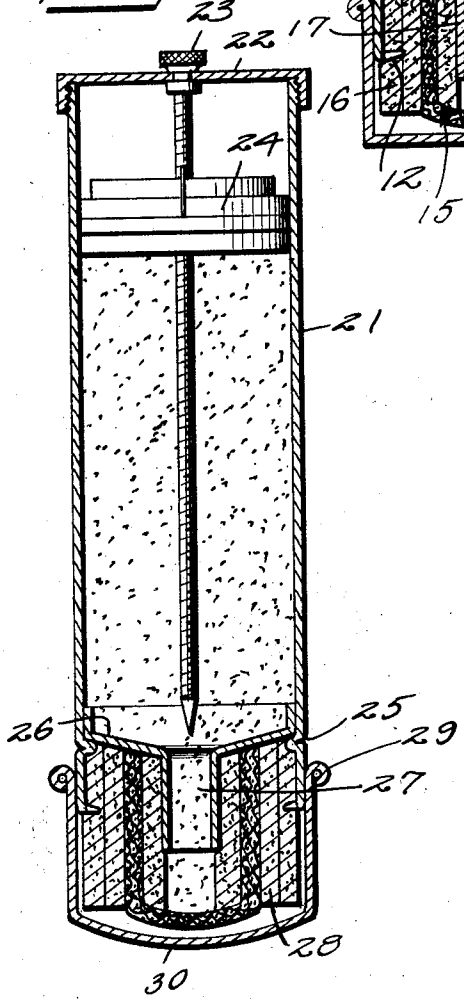
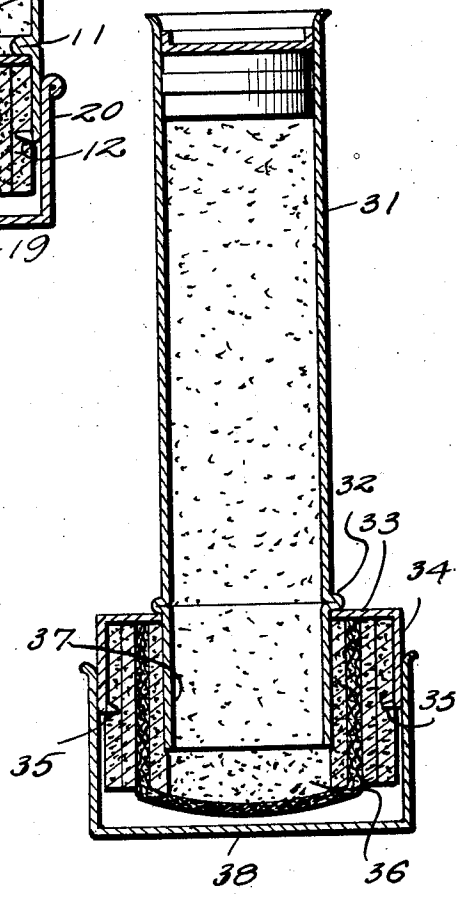


Fig. 3.



Inventor

W. A. Clark

By Watson E. Coleman

Attorney

Patented Apr. 30, 1929. 1,711,375

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILL A. CLARK, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CONTAINER.

Application filed December 13, 1927. Serial No. 239,753.

This invention relates to containers and more particularly to a container for use with shoe polish and the like.

An important object of the invention is to provide a container having in combination therewith an applying pad, which may be very cheaply produced, so that it may be thrown away when the contents of the container become exhausted.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of this character, in which the several parts may be very readily assembled, which will be durable and efficient in service and a general improvement in the art.

These and other objects I attain by the construction shown in the accompanying drawing, wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention and wherein:—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view through a liquid polish container constructed in accordance with my invention;

Figure 2 is a similar view through a paste polish container;

Figure 3 is a modified form of paste polish container.

Referring now to the drawings and more particularly to Figure 1 thereof, wherein I have illustrated a liquid polish container, the numeral 10 generally designates a casing closed at its upper end and provided adjacent its lower end with an inwardly pressed rib 11. At its lower extremity, the container wall is provided with inturned tangs 12. Abutting the rib 11 is an annular plate 13, which is of such external diameter that it may not move into the container by the rib. This plate has a central aperture 14. A dauber pad 15 is provided, which dauber pad is preferably constructed in accordance with the directions of my co-pending application, Serial No. 239,754, for patent on dauber pads, filed of even date herewith. This dauber pad generally comprises a felt binding 16 about an inner cylindrical core 17, this core registering with the opening 14. The felt binding secures into position over the axial opening provided by the binding and core a distributing pad 18 formed of gauze. The dauber pad is inserted in the open end of the casing, compressing the same to permit passage by the tangs 12 which have their outer faces curved to facilitate insertion of the dauber until the dauber comes to rest against the plate 13.

As more fully described in this co-pending application, the dauber pad of this construction in combination with a receptacle, the sole opening of which is through the dauber pad, will distribute its contents only by capillary attraction and accordingly only when the pad is in contact with some surface which will absorb the material passing therethrough. Accordingly, application of a metallic cap or cover 19 to the pad will prevent passage of any of the contents of the container through the pad. This cap has its flange 20 constructed for sealing engagement with the outer wall of the container, as shown.

In the form of the invention shown in Figure 2, I have illustrated a container for paste polish. This container comprises a cylindrical casing 21 having at one end a cap 22 through which is rotatably directed a shaft 23, by rotation of which a piston 24 may be caused to move longitudinally of the casing to force the contents thereof from the opposite end. The opposite end of the casing is provided adjacent its terminal portion with an inwardly pressed rib 25. Against this inwardly pressed rib seats an annular plate 26, a continuation of which, indicated at 27, forms a tubular core for a pad 28 similar in construction to the pad hereinbefore described. The plate 26 and its tubular extension 27 combine to provide a funnel mouth, which opposes the contents of the container and the edges of the plate seat upon the rib at the inner side thereof, so that by pressure applied to the contents of the container may not force the plate therefrom. As in the construction previously described, the end walls of the container are provided with tangs 29 to enter the felt binding of the pad. A cover 30 is provided similar to that described in conjunction with the form shown in Figure 1 and having similar engagement with the walls of the container.

In Figure 3, a modified construction of the paste polish applier is illustrated. In this construction, the container is in the form of a tube 31 which, adjacent one end, is provided with an outwardly pressed rib 32 against which seats an annular plate 33 having at its perimeter a flange 34, the end of which is provided with tangs 35 to enter the felt binding of the pad 36. In this construction, the portion of the tube wall beneath the flange and indicated at 37 forms the tubular core of the pad, while the cap 38 employed coacts with the flange 34 of the plate 33 instead of with the wall of the casing.

It will be noted that in each of the forms shown in Figures 1 to 3, the rib of the container wall coacts with an annular plate to prevent longitudinal movement of this plate upon the casing wall in one direction and this plate, in turn, serves to prevent movement of the pad in said direction. It will further be noted that in each construction, the pad is partially surrounded by a metallic wall and that this wall may either constitute a portion of the casing wall or an extension flange upon the plate. Similarly, the core of the pad may either comprise a portion of the wall of the container, an extension flange upon the plate or an entirely independent structure.

Since the constructions illustrated are capable of a certain range of change and modification without materially departing from the spirit of the invention, I do not limit myself to such specific structures except as hereinafter claimed.

I claim:—

In a polish container or the like, a tubular casing provided upon the wall thereof adjacent one end with an annular rib, an annular plate abutting said rib and held thereby against movement with relation to the casing in one direction, an annular cushioning pad seated against said plate, a wall of less length than the pad surrounding the inner end of the cushioning pad and having tangs engaging the pad to hold the same against movement, means providing a core for said pad and defining an opening through which the contents of the casing may be delivered to the opening of the pad adjacent to but spaced from the outer end thereof, and a distributer pad carried by said annular pad and closing the outer end of the opening thereof.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

WILL A. CLARK.