April 6, 1943. R. NYDEN 2,315,648

CONTAINER

Filed March 11, 1942

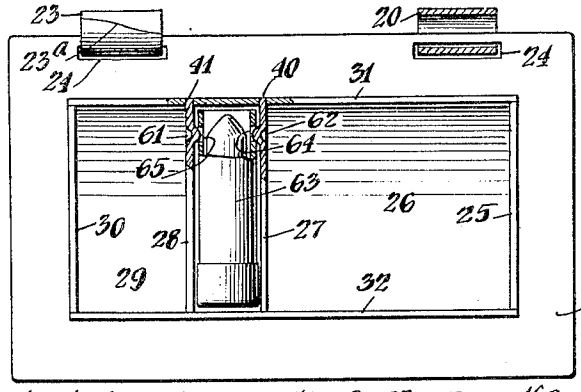


Fig. 2

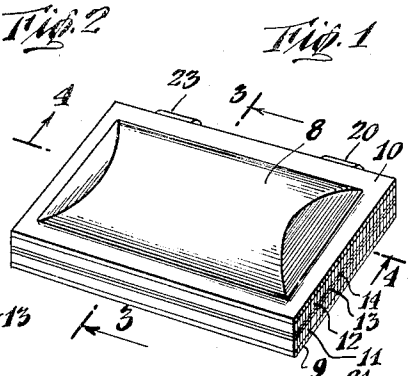


Fig. 1

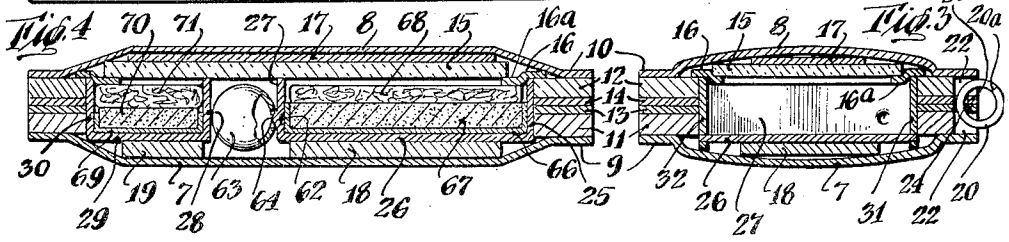


Fig. 4

Fig. 3

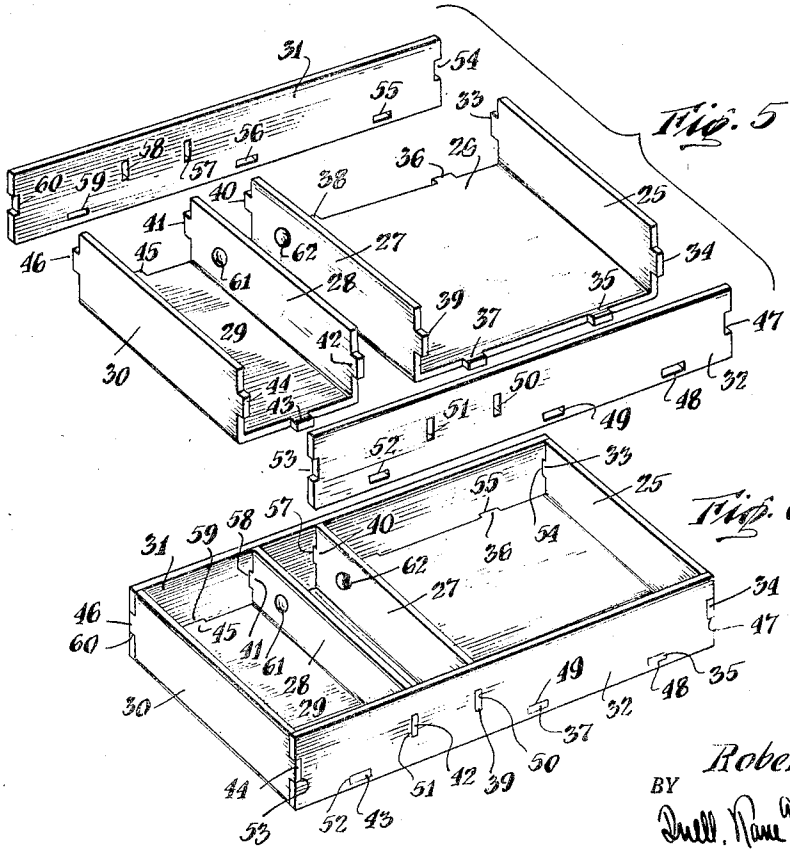


Fig. 5

Fig. 6

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CONTAINER

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Application March 11, 1942, Serial No. 434,166

2 Claims. (Cl. 132—83)

This invention relates to a functionally and structurally improved container, particularly designed for packaging cosmetics such as face powder, rouge, lipstick and the like.

It is an object of the invention to provide a container of this character which is pleasing in appearance and which lends itself readily to decoration, while at the same time being fabricated from non-metallic materials not essential to the war effort.

Another object is that of providing a unit of this type which can be inexpensively manufactured by relatively unskilled labor and by quantity production methods, and which will render service over long periods of time when handled with ordinary care.

With these and other objects in mind, reference is had to the attached sheet of drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective plan view of one type of container embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the container shown in Fig. 1 with the top section removed to show the interior construction and with one of the hinge portions in partial cross section;

Fig. 3 is a cross section taken through the container shown in Fig. 1 along the line 3—3 looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 4 is a further cross section of the container shown in Fig. 1 taken along the line 4—4 looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 5 is an exploded view of the tray sub-assembly of the container shown in the preceding views; and

Fig. 6 is a plan view of said tray sub-assembly in assembled condition.

In the several views, there is shown at 7 and 8, the two complementary body portions comprising the lower and upper sections of the container. In the container illustrated, a generally rectangular shape has been employed. Also, both the upper and lower body portions are outwardly convexed or domed to reinforce the container and to present a pleasing contour and also to provide interior space, as will be hereinafter pointed out. Flat edge panels 9 and 10 forming marginal reinforcing flanges may be provided in both body portions, and may extend completely around the same. These body portions may be formed of paper, fibreboard, cardboard, plastic or any other suitable material that has sufficient inherent rigidity to maintain its shape without ready deformation.

Secured to the inner faces of the border panels 9 and 10 respectively, are spacer strips 11 and 12 which extend around the circumference of the container. These strips in turn have secured to their faces, additional strips 13 and 14 which may be slightly thinner than strips 11 and 12 and may give the surface of the container where they are applied, a finished appearance. This not only forms a laminated wall structure which is advantageous from the standpoint of convenience and economy in fabrication, but provides a reinforced structure especially adapted to make a strong rigid container capable of withstanding hard usage when constructed of fibrous or other non-metallic materials. A mirror 15 or other suitable reflective surface can be positioned in the recess of the upper container body portion formed by the doming thereof, and held in place by means of a bezel 16 which is positioned between the outer body portion 8 and the inner face of the base or strip 12. This bezel is preferably offset at 16a to form a shoulder against which the edge portions of the mirror rests. A filler 17 may conveniently be placed behind the mirror so that the outer surface of the container does not tend to collapse against the mirror back. Likewise, further fillers 18 and 19 should be provided preferably in the bottom portion of the container for the same purpose.

The spacer strips 13 and 14 may be provided with registering openings 21 and 24 through which are threaded the hinge members 20 and 23. The latter are preferably formed of plastic or fibreboard and are cylindrical in shape with diagonally extending end edges 20a and 23a formed therein for ready application. The spacer strips 11 and 12 may be formed with recesses 22 for partially accommodating the hinged members.

Turning now particularly to Figs. 5 and 6, there is shown the sub-tray assemblies comprising base portions 27 and 29, each of which have upturned end walls 25, 27, and 28, 30 respectively. Cooperating with said members are end strips 31 and 32; it being noted that all of said members heretofore described can be made of paper, cardboard or the like. Lugs 33 and 34 carried by opposite sides of the member 25, as well as lugs 35, 36, 37 and 38 carried between base 26, and lugs 39 and 40 carried between end 27, cooperate with openings 54—47, 55—49, 57—50 respectively of the strips 31 and 32. Likewise, lugs 41 and 42 of the members 28, 43, and 45 of the member 29, and 44 and 46 of the member 30 cooperate with openings 58 and 51, 52, 59, 53 and 60 of the members 32 and 31.

With the lugs assembled with their proper co-

operating openings, there is formed a tray sub assembly such as is shown in Fig. 6 with three compartments, the largest compartment forming a square to receive a cake of face powder 67 which may have been initially packaged in a receptacle 66, and a rouge cake 70 housed in a receptacle 69 may be positioned against the deck 29 of the compartment formed at the opposite end of the tray. The narrow space between the powder and rouge compartments may be utilized to receive a lipstick holder 63 which is preferably held in place by cooperation with the instruck portions 61 and 62 of the side walls 28 and 27 respectively. These in turn cooperate with openings or indentations 64 and 65 in the sides of the lipstick holder 63 which are adjacent such portions 61 and 62. A powder puff 68 and a rouge puff 71 may also be provided, and carried in their respective compartments as shown in Fig. 4.

It is apparent from the foregoing, that among others, the primary objects of my invention have been achieved. Obviously, numerous re-arrangements of parts and changes in design might be resorted to, without in the least departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim:

1. In a container, in combination, two complementary body portions each having a receiving compartment, side walls having inner surfaces surrounding said receiving compartments, a multi-compartment tray positioned in the receiving compartment of one of said body portions and having two separate spaced tray units each having a floor member, each said floor member having upstanding walls forming bounds of the respective tray compartments, said tray having side panels connected to and spacing said tray units to provide an additional receiving compartment between adjacent said upstanding walls thereof, said panels and the outer of said upstanding walls being in close engagement with the inner surface of the receiving compartment in which the tray is received to hold it in operative position therein and extending outwardly therefrom so as to closely engage said inner surface of the other said receiving compartment to retain said body portions in cooperative closed relation.

2. In a container, in combination, two complementary body portions each having a receiving compartment, side walls having inner surfaces surrounding said receiving compartments, said body portions having oppositely outwardly domed parts and substantially flat marginal panels forming marginal reinforcing flanges, said walls including spacer strips attached together and to the respective panels to form a laminated wall structure, a multi-compartment tray positioned in the receiving compartment of one of said body portions and having two separate spaced tray units each having a floor member, each said floor member having upstanding walls forming bounds of the respective tray compartments, said tray having side panels connected to and spacing said tray units to provide an additional receiving compartment between adjacent said upstanding walls thereof, said panels and the outer of said upstanding walls being in close engagement with the inner surface of the receiving compartment in which the tray is received to hold it in operative position therein and extending outwardly therefrom so as to closely engage said inner surface of the other said receiving compartment to retain said body portions in cooperative closed relation.

ROBERT NYDEN.