May 4, 1937. J. P. DE LOESCHNIGG 2,079,002

HOLDER FOR LIPSTICKS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES

Filed March 7, 1936 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

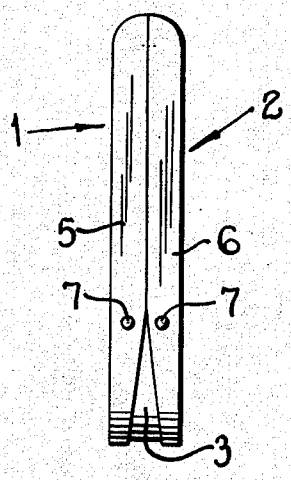


Fig. 1.

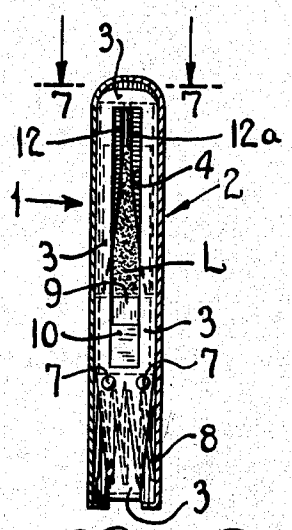


Fig. 2.

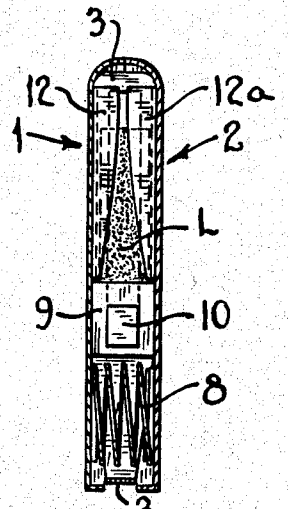


Fig. 3.

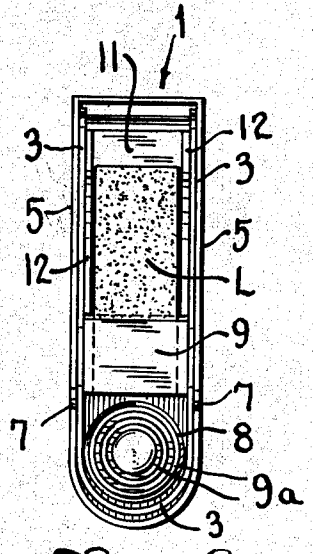


Fig. 4.

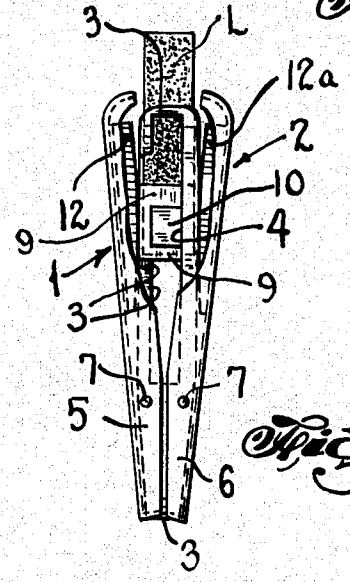


Fig. 5.

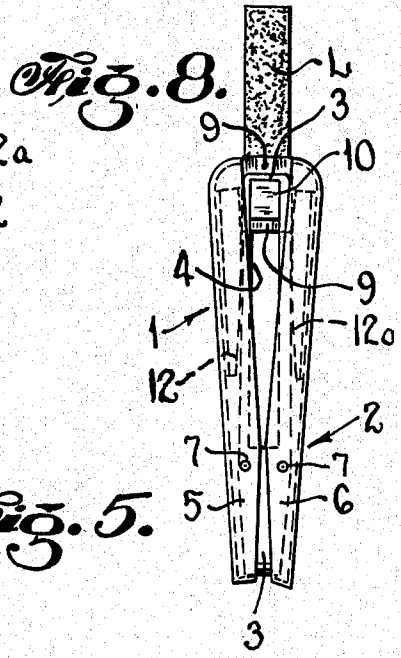


Fig. 8.

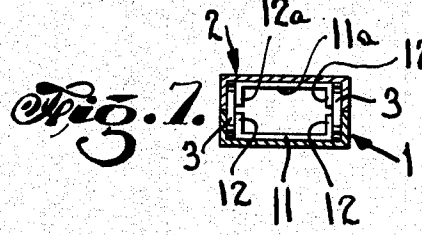


Fig. 7.

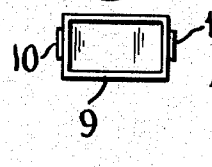


Fig. 6.

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HOLDER FOR LIPSTICKS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES

Filed March 7, 1936 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

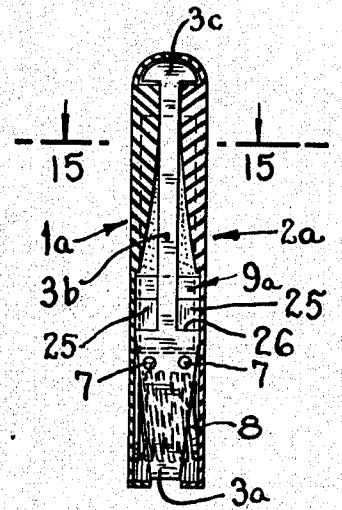


Fig. 9.

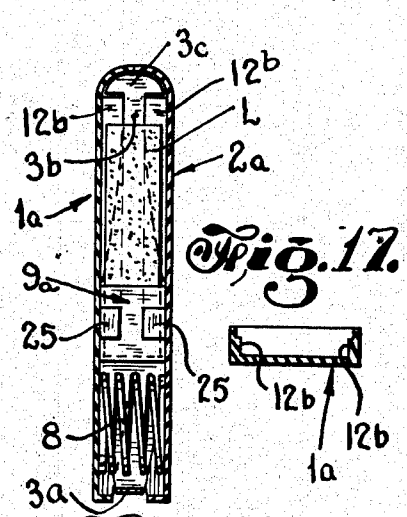


Fig. 10.

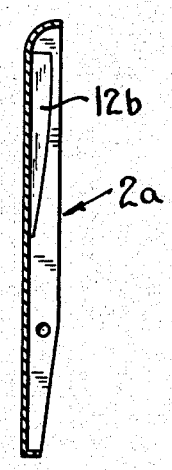


Fig. 11.

Fig. 17.

Fig. 13.

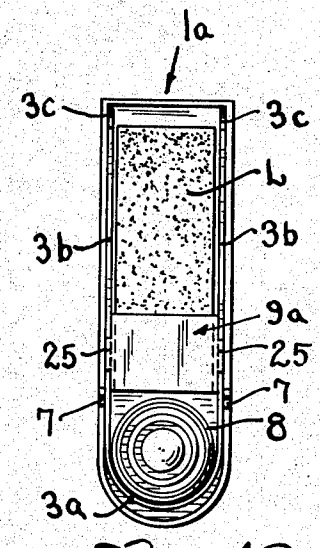
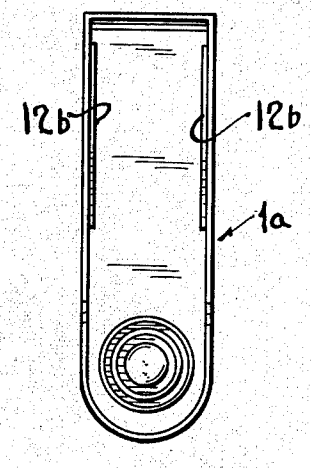


Fig. 12.



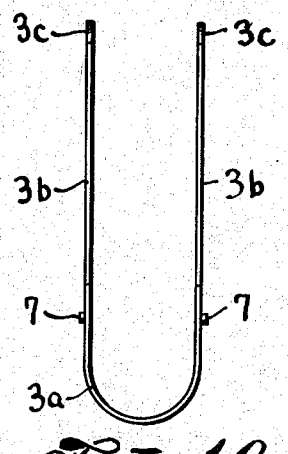


Fig. 14.

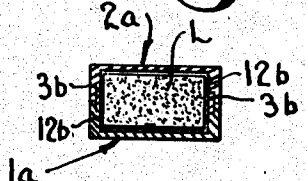


Fig. 15.

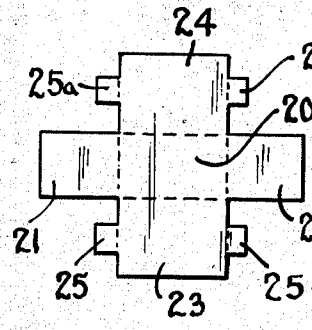


Fig. 16.

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Patented May 4, 1937 2,079,002

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,079,002

HOLDER FOR LIPSTICKS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES

Jean Pierre de Loeschnigg, New York, N. Y.

Application March 7, 1936, Serial No. 67,590

8 Claims. (Cl. 206—56)

This invention relates to improvements in holders for lipsticks and for other cosmetics and toilet articles such as sticks of shaving cream and the like, of the type set forth in U. S. Patent No. 2,012,638, dated August 27, 1935. The device can also be employed for a holder for cigarette lighters and the like.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a case which comprises a plurality of parts which are pivotally connected to each other. A slidable holder for the lipstick or the like is located within said casing. When said members of the casing are turned so as to separate said members from each other, the carrier can be moved longitudinally relative to the casing, so as to expose the lipstick or the like for use.

Another object of my invention is to provide a device of this type which will have an ornamental appearance and which will be of simple and efficient construction.

While devices of the general type described herein have previously been known, said devices have been subject to numerous disadvantages. Prior devices did not have efficient means for clamping the carrier of the lipstick or the like, when the casing was opened and the carrier was moved so as to expose the lipstick or the like for use.

In prior devices of this type, the outer tips of the pivoted members of the casing would indent or frictionally shear off the ends of the lipsticks or similar device, and automatic means were not provided for preventing this.

Other objects of my invention are to improve the previously known device of this type so as to eliminate these disadvantages and to provide other and specific advantages.

Other objects of my invention will be set forth in the following description and drawings which illustrate preferred embodiments thereof, it being understood that the above statement of the objects of my invention is intended generally to explain the same without limiting it in any manner.

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the improved casing, in the closed position.

Fig. 2 is an elevation, partially in section, showing the device which is illustrated in Fig. 1, with the front flanges of the casing members removed.

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of Fig. 1, taken in the plane of the paper, showing certain of the interior parts. This view is partially in elevation.

Fig. 4 is a front elevation of one of the casing members, showing the carrier and the lipstick, and also showing a spring and certain additional accessory parts.

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 1, save that Fig. 5 shows the casing in the open position, and it shows the carrier and the lipstick in an outer position which is intermediate its inner position and its extreme outer position.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the carrier.

Fig. 7 is a sectional view on the line 7—7 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 5, showing the carrier and its lipstick in the extreme outer position.

Fig. 9 is a vertical sectional view, partially in elevation, showing another embodiment of the invention. This view corresponds generally to Fig. 2.

Fig. 10 is another vertical section, partially in elevation, of the embodiment which is illustrated in Fig. 9.

Fig. 11 is a vertical sectional view, partially in elevation, showing one of the casing members of the embodiment shown in Fig. 9.

Fig. 12 is a front elevation of one of the casing members, and this view corresponds generally to Fig. 4, and Fig. 12 also shows certain additional parts.

Fig. 13 is an inner elevation of one of the casing members.

Fig. 14 is an elevation of the intermediate casing member which is used in the embodiment which is illustrated in Figs. 9–16.

Fig. 15 is a sectional view on the line 15—15 of Fig. 9.

Fig. 16 is a plan view showing the blank which is used for making the carrier.

Fig. 17 is a sectional view of one of the outer casing members, showing how this has been shaped so as to provide the inner walls of the side flanges with shoulders, said shoulders providing clamping jaws.

In the first embodiment, the casing is made of three casing members 1, 2 and 3. While I do not wish to be limited to any particular material or shape, the intermediate casing member 3 is preferably U-shaped and it is made of resilient or springy metal or other material. Members 1 and 2 can be stamped out of metal or other material.

The legs of the intermediate casing member 3 are provided with vertical slots 4. Said slots 4 are located in the straight portions of the legs of the U-shaped member 3, and said slots do

not extend to the upper or outer ends of said legs of the member 3.

The members 1 and 2 are identical in shape.

The member 1 is provided with side flanges 5 and the member 2 is provided with side flanges 6.

For convenience, the device may be described with reference to the vertical position which is illustrated in Fig. 1.

As shown in Fig. 1, said flanges 5 and 6 are cut away so as to have a tapered shape at the bottom ends of said casing members 1 and 2.

The intermediate member 3 is nested in the members 1 and 2, and said U-shaped member 3 is provided with integral pins 7 at its front and rear walls, and said pins 7 extend through corresponding openings in the flanges 5 and 6 so that said pins 7 pivotally connect the members 1 and 2 to said intermediate member 3.

The resilience of the intermediate member 3 makes it possible to spring the same into the position illustrated in Fig. 1, and said resilience retains the pins 7 removably in the corresponding openings in the flanges 5 and 6. However, the three members 1, 2 and 3 can be readily separated by means of a suitable tool.

A helical spring 8 is located between the members 1 and 2, at the bottom ends thereof, so that said helical spring keeps the casing in the normally closed position which is illustrated in Fig. 1.

As shown in Fig. 4, each member 1 and 2 is embossed so as to present a series of concentric beads 9*a* which project inwardly. The outermost bead 9*a*, which has the largest diameter, serves to prevent or to hinder a longitudinal shifting of the spring 8, since the respective end turns of said spring 8 fit around the respective outermost beads 9*a* more or less closely.

A cup-shaped member 9, of any suitable construction, is mounted slidably within the casing. Said cup-shaped member 9 can be made of any suitable metal which is stamped or pressed or otherwise treated so as to provide two integral projections 10 and 10*a*, at the side vertical walls of said cup-shaped member 9. Said member 9 can be of any type or shape.

These ears or projections 10 and 10*a* are spaced from the top and bottom edges of the member 9. Each of said ears 10 and 10*a* may have its four edges integral with the side walls of the member 9, or, if desired, only the top and bottom edges of each of said lugs 10 and 10*a* may be integral with the side walls of the member 9.

I do not wish to be limited to the integral construction above mentioned, as the lugs 10 and 10*a* may be made of separate pieces of material and said lugs may be affixed suitably to the side walls of the member 9. Likewise while the member 9 can be swaged or otherwise formed from a single integral piece of metal or other material, said member 9 can be made from a suitable blank which can be bent into cup-shape or other shape and the walls of said blank can be provided with integral or with separate lugs 10 and 10*a* before the blank is bent into final shape.

In order to utilize the lipstick L or other article, the bottom ends of the members 1 and 2 are pressed towards each other so as to open the casing, and the carrier 9 can then slide downwardly into the position shown in Fig. 5, when the casing is inverted.

The carrier 9 is guided in its sliding movement, because the members 10 and 10*a* project sufficiently so that they are always located in said slots 4, although this is not necessary.

It is not necessary to cause the carrier 9 to slide to the extreme outer position which is illustrated in Fig. 5. Whenever the carrier is moved outwardly relative to the casing, to any suitable intermediate position in which the lipstick L can be used, the carrier is clamped and it is prevented from moving either inwardly or outwardly relative to the open casing, by means which will later be described.

Likewise, it is desirable to prevent the casing members 1 and 2 from moving back to their normal closed position, before the lipstick L has fully entered the casing, as otherwise the upper ends of the members 1 and 2 will indent or shear off the end of the lipstick L.

In order to hold the carrier 9 against either inward or outward movement relative to the casing, when the lipstick L is exposed and is being used, I provide the pivoted casing members 1 and 2 with supplemental clamping jaws which are suitably shaped so as to grip the carrier 9 firmly, under the force of the spring 8. I can provide these clamping jaws in various ways. For example, and as shown in Fig. 7, I can provide said clamping jaws 12 and 12*a* by locating supplemental members 11 and 11*a* within the casing members 1 and 2, and connecting said supplemental members 11 and 11*a* in any suitable manner to the inner walls of the casing members 1 and 2. Since the clamping jaws are the important elements of the device, I do not wish to be limited to the use of the members 11 and 11*a*.

For example, the flanges 5 and 6 of the casing members 1 and 2 have edges which abut each other when the device is closed. Said abutting edges or walls constitute stop means to limit the movement of the casing members by the spring 8. Said flanges may be bent inwardly and they may also be bent into concave or U-shape so as to provide clamping jaws 12 and 12*a* which are integral with the casing members 1 and 2. Said jaws 12 and 12*a* may also be knurled or roughened or they may be provided with teeth so that they can firmly grip the carrier 9. The carrier 9 may also be provided with knurled or serrated surfaces, in order to provide a firm grip between the carrier 9 and the clamping jaws.

I can provide each of the members 1 and 2 with any desired number of said clamping jaws. These clamping jaws are located laterally inwardly of said stop means. Their outer ends are sufficiently close to the outer ends of the casing members, in order to prevent said outer ends of the casing members from clamping the lipstick or other article, which projects longitudinally from the carrier towards the outer ends of said casing members.

As shown in Fig. 3, when the device is closed, the adjacent clamping edges of the jaws 12 and 12*a* are preferably non-parallel to each other, throughout the lengths of said clamping jaws. I prefer to make the adjacent edges of said clamping jaws 12 and 12*a* of different angles or tapers, so that the taper or angle between the bottom ends of said clamping jaws is greater than the taper or angle at the top ends of said clamping jaws. This taper or angle can gradually increase from the top ends of said clamping jaws to the bottom ends of said clamping jaws.

Said clamping edges of the jaws 12 and 12*a* can be of uniform curvature, if desired, and I do not wish to be limited to any particular shape.

When the casing members 1 and 2 are moved to the open position, by means of finger pressure against the bottom ends of the casing members 1 and 2, the carrier 9 can be allowed to slide

downwardly or outwardly to the desired extent, when the device is inverted. The finger pressure on the bottom ends of the members 1 and 2 is then lowered sufficiently, so that the spring 8 can turn the members 1 and 2, until the carrier 9 is clamped effectively between the adjacent edges of the clamping jaw or jaws which are provided on each of the members 1 and 2.

The carrier 9 is thus held in the desired outer position, and it is prevented from moving either inwardly or outwardly while the lipstick is being applied.

When the device is closed, the top of the carrier 9 is located below and close to the bottom edges of the jaws 12 and 12a, so that any longitudinal shifting of the carrier 9 is then substantially prevented. In this position the bottom ends of the lugs 10 and 10a rest upon the bottom walls of the slots 4, so that the bottom wall of the carrier is spaced from the spring 8.

The tapered shape of the jaws 12 and 12a permits the carrier 9 to enter easily between said jaws when the members 1 and 2 are turned to the open position, and the device is inverted.

The members 1 and 2 cannot move to the closed position until the carrier 9 has been moved inwardly to a sufficient extent so that the outer end of the lipstick is within the upper or outer ends of the casing members 1 and 2.

The jaws 12 and 12a are made of sufficiently small width so that they do not obstruct the slots 4 when the casing is opened, so that the carrier can then slide freely.

I have shown the jaws 12 and 12a close to the member 3, since said member 3 is located between the flanges 5 and 6, and said jaws 12 and 12a. However, the jaws 12 and 12a could be located at any part of the members 1 and 2, and I do not wish to be limited to the use of any specific number of said jaws. I could use one said jaw in connection with each casing member, if desired.

As shown in Fig. 8, when the carrier 9 is in its extreme outer position, said carrier is engaged between the adjacent end surfaces of the outer casing members 1 and 2. The clamping edges of the jaws 12 may be of uniform curvature throughout, and the adjacent side walls of the carrier 9 may be shaped so as to provide a sufficient area of clamping engagement between said clamping jaws and the adjacent walls of the carrier 9.

The clamping means 12 and 12a preferably engage the carrier 9 at or close to the outer end thereof, or intermediate the outer ends and the inner ends of said carrier 9.

Referring to Figs. 5 and 8, the bottom end of the carrier 9 may be designated as the inner end thereof.

The device shown in Fig. 9 includes outer casing members 1a and 2a. These members 1a and 2a can be moulded from bakelite or other similar material, and they can also be made from metal or any other suitable material. Said casing members 1a and 2a are shaped so that their side flanges are provided with shoulders so that the interior walls of the side flanges of said casing members 1a and 2a are provided with shoulders 12b which serve to clamp the cup or carrier which holds the lipstick or other article.

In this embodiment the intermediate member 3a is also U-shaped. As shown in Fig. 9 for example, the upper end portions 3b of the legs of the member 3a are of reduced width, and said legs are provided with laterally enlarged heads 3c.

Referring to Fig. 16, the modified cup or carrier 9a is bent from the blank shown in Fig. 16. This blank can be made from a single integral piece of metal or other material and the dotted lines in Fig. 16 are used for convenience, in order to indicate how the blank is bent into shape. Said blank provides a bottom wall 20 for the carrier, end walls 21 and 22, and side walls 23 and 24. Said side walls are provided with lugs 25 and 25a.

The elements 21 and 22 are bent until they are perpendicular to the element 20, and the elements 23 and 24 are then bent until they are also perpendicular to the element 20.

The lugs 25 and 25a are then bent inwardly until they are perpendicular to the elements 23 and 24 so that the inner surfaces of said elements 25 and 25a contact with the outer surfaces of the elements 21 and 22. The vertical edges of the elements 25a are then spaced from each other, as shown in Fig. 9, so that said vertical edges slidingly abut one of the elements 3b of the member 3a. The vertical edges of the lugs or elements 25 are also spaced from each other, so that they slidably abut the other element 3b of the member 3a.

The assembly between the outer casing members 1a and 2a and the intermediate casing member 3a, is the same as in the first embodiment, and this second embodiment also has a spring 8. The second embodiment can be manufactured more cheaply than the first embodiment, because it is not necessary to manufacture separate jaw members. Likewise the cost of manufacture and of assembly of the carrier and the intermediate casing member is also reduced.

The downward sliding movement of the carrier is limited by the shoulders 26 of the member 3a, and the outer sliding movement of said carrier is limited by the heads 3c. When the carrier is in the extreme inner position which is shown in Fig. 9, and the casing is closed, outward movement of the carrier is prevented by the shoulders which are formed at the bottom ends of the members 12b.

The second embodiment also makes it possible to increase the width of the lipstick or other article which is held in the carrier.

I have shown preferred embodiments of my invention, but it is clear that numerous changes and omissions can be made without departing from its spirit.

I claim:

1. A holder comprising a pair of members which are turnable relative to each other, said holder having stop means to limit the movement of said turnable members towards each other, a carrier mounted for longitudinal movement intermediate said members and having an article longitudinally projecting therefrom towards the outer ends of said members, said members having clamping means which are movable in unison with said members and which are adapted to clamp and hold said carrier in fixed position relative to said members, said clamping means being located laterally inwardly of said stop means and being wholly spaced from the outer ends of said casing members, the outer ends of said clamping means being sufficiently close to the outer ends of said turnable members to prevent the outer ends of said turnable members from clamping said article.

2. A holder comprising a pair of body members having side flanges and which are turnable relative to each other, said side flanges having abutting walls when the holder is closed, a spring adapted to urge said members to the closed posi-

tion, a carrier mounted for longitudinal movement between said flanges and having an article longitudinally projecting towards the outer ends of said body members, said members having clamping means connected thereto and movable in unison therewith, said clamping means being located laterally inwardly of said flanges and longitudinally inwardly of the outer ends of said body members, said clamping means being shaped to clamp said carrier independently of the clamping action of the outer ends of said members, said clamping means having their outer ends sufficiently close to the outer ends of said body members to prevent the outer ends of said body members from clamping said article.

3. A holder comprising a first body member and a third body member, said third body member being located intermediate the first body member and the second body member, said first body member and said second body member being turnably mounted on said third body member, said first body member and said second body member each having side flanges which extend substantially to the outer ends of said first and second body members, said first and second body members being mounted to have the lateral walls of said flanges abutting each other when the holder is closed, spring means adapted to urge said first and second body members to the closed position, a carrier mounted for longitudinal movement between said body members and having an article held therein and projecting outwardly therefrom, said third body member having guide means which permit limited sliding movement of said carrier, said first and second body members having clamping means independent of said abutting walls and located laterally inwardly of said abutting walls and which are adapted to clamp said carrier, said clamping means being shaped to keep said first and second members out of contact with said article in all positions of the carrier.

4. A holder comprising a first body member and a second body member and a third body member, said third body member being located intermediate the first body member and the second body member, said first body member and said second body member being turnably mounted on said third body member, said first body member and said second body member each having side flanges which extend substantially to the outer ends of said first and second body members, said first and second body members being mounted to have the lateral walls of said flanges abutting each other when the holder is closed, spring means adapted to urge said first and second body members to the closed position, a carrier mounted for longitudinal movement between said body members and having an article held therein and projecting outwardly therefrom, said third body member having guide means which permit limited sliding movement of said carrier, said first and second body members having clamping means which are located laterally inwardly of said abutting walls and which are adapted to clamp said carrier, said clamping means being shaped to keep said first and second members out of contact with said article in all positions of the carrier, said third member being resilient and U-shaped, and said guide means comprising slots having closed ends and which are provided in the legs of said third member.

5. A holder comprising members which are movable towards and away from each other, spring means adapted to urge said members towards each other to a predetermined position, the holder having stop means to limit the movement of said members by said spring, a carrier mounted for longitudinal movement between said members, said carrier having an article held therein and projecting therefrom, said members having clamping means adapted to clamp said carrier, said clamping means being laterally located inwardly of said stop means and being shaped so as to keep said members and said clamping means out of contact with said article, in all positions of the carrier.

6. A holder comprising a first body member and a second body member and a third body member, said third body member being located intermediate the first body member and the second body member, said first body member and said second body member being turnably mounted on said third body member, said first body member and said second body member each having side flanges which extend substantially to the outer ends of said first and second body members, said first and second body members being mounted to have the lateral walls of said flanges abutting each other when the holder is closed, spring means adapted to urge said first and second body members to the closed position, a carrier mounted for longitudinal movement between said body members and having an article held therein and projecting outwardly therefrom, said third body member having guide means which permit limited sliding movement of said carrier, said first and second body members having clamping means which are located laterally inwardly of said lateral walls of the flanges and which are adapted to clamp said carrier, said clamping means being shaped to keep said clamping means and first and second members out of contact with said article in all positions of the carrier, said carrier being movable to a position in which it can be clamped by the outer ends of said first and second body members.

7. A holder comprising a first body member and a second body member and a third body member, the third body member being located intermediate the first body member and the second body member, the first body member and the second body member being turnably mounted on the third body member, said first and second body members having side flanges having walls which abut each other when the device is closed, a spring located at the inner end of the holder and adapted to urge the first body member and the second body member to the closed position, said first body member and said second body member having clamping jaws which are located laterally inwardly of said walls, said jaws being tapered so that their outer ends are closer to each other than their inner ends, the inner ends of said jaws being spaced from the inner ends of said first and second body member, a carrier slidably located in said holder, said carrier and said third member having cooperating guide means which permit the movement of said carrier below the inner ends of said jaws when the holder is closed, said inner ends of said jaws projecting laterally above the carrier when the holder is closed.

8. A holder comprising a first body member and a second body member and a third body member, the third body member being located intermediate the first body member and the second body member, the first body member and the second body member being turnably mounted on the

third body member, said first and second body members having side flanges having walls which abut each other when the device is closed, a spring located at the inner end of the holder and adapted to urge the first body member and the second body member to the closed position, said first body member and said second body member having clamping jaws which are located laterally inwardly of said walls, said jaws being tapered so that their outer ends are closer to each other than their inner ends, the inner ends of said jaws being spaced from the inner ends of said first and second body members, a carrier slidably located in said holder, said carrier and said third member having cooperating guide means which permit the movement of said carrier below the inner ends of said jaws when the holder is closed, said inner ends of said jaws projecting laterally above the carrier when the holder is closed, said guide means being shaped to hold the carrier out of contact with the spring when the device is closed.

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