Feb. 21, 1933. M. K. BRESLAUER 1,898,654

BOX

Filed July 12, 1930

Fig. 1.

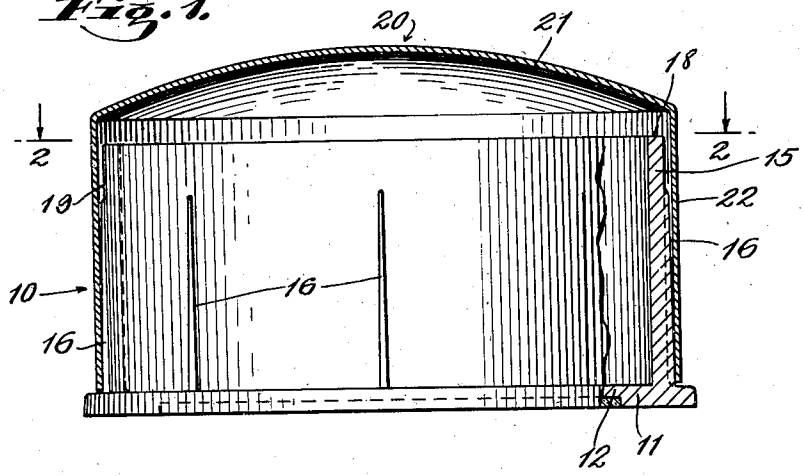


Fig. 2.

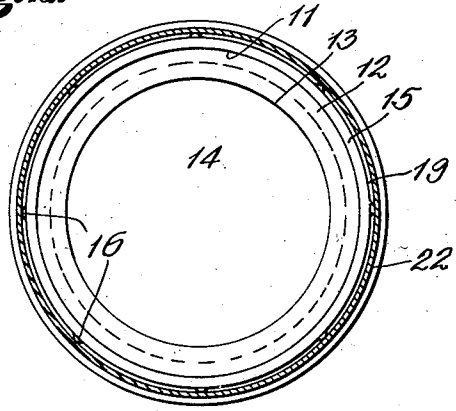


Fig. 4.

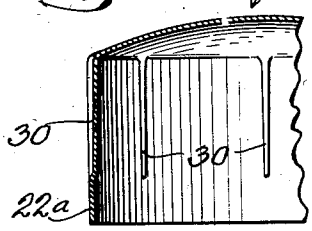
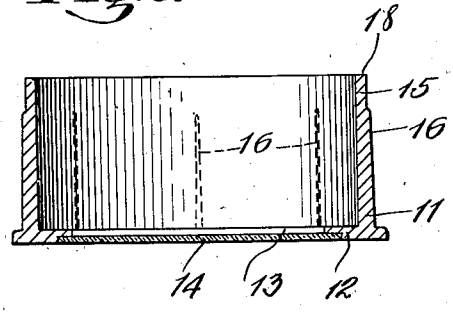


Fig. 3.



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Patented Feb. 21, 1933 1,898,654

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BOX

Application filed July 12, 1930. Serial No. 467,414.

This invention relates to boxes, such as ladies' powder boxes and the like articles.

An object of my invention is to provide a powder box or the like article of the character described, having means to prevent spillage of powder when applying or removing the cover.

A further object of this invention is to provide a strong, neat and compact powder box which shall be attractive in appearance, comparatively inexpensive to manufacture, comprise few and simple parts, easy and smooth to manipulate for removing or applying the cover, and which shall yet be practical and efficient to a high degree in use.

Other objects of this invention will in part be obvious and in part hereinafter pointed out.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the construction hereinafter described, and of which the scope of application will be indicated in the following claims.

In the accompanying drawing, in which is shown one of the various possible illustrative embodiments of this invention,

Fig. 1 is an elevational, partially cross-sectional view of a box embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an elevational cross-secitonal view of the container portion of the box; and

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view of a modified construction.

Referring now in detail to the drawing, 10 designates a box embodying the invention, here shown in the form of a powder box for face powders or the like cosmetics. With the ordinary powder boxes now in use, wherein the case and the cover are provided with telescoping cylindrical wall portions, a quantity of powder is usually split when applying or removing the cover. Probably the spillage is due to the fact that when applying the cover, a quantity of air is compressed beneath the cover forcing some of the powder out. Upon removal of the cover, there is created a slight vacuum or rarifaction within the box, which results in spillage of the powder.

A dominant feature of this invention is the provision of means to prevent spillage of powder from the box. In accordance with my invention therefore, the box 10 comprises a container member 11 formed with the usual bottom flange 12 having a central opening 13 covered by transparent paper or the like sheet material 14 secured to said flange. The container 11 furthermore comprises a substantially cylindrical wall 15 extending upwardly from the bottom wall 12 thereof. Said cylindrical wall 15 is formed on the outer surface thereof with a plurality of spaced ribs, corrugations or projections 16, said ribs preferably terminating short of the top rim edge 18 of the container and tapering gradually outwardly toward the bottom thereof. The ribs are preferably semi-circular in cross-section, the semi-circle increasing in dimension towards the bottom of the case. The ribs are preferably very small in cross-section, being shown somewhat exaggerated in the drawing. It has been found that a rib having a radius of .005 of an inch at the top and .010 of an inch at the bottom is sufficient for the purpose intended, although I do not limit myself to ribs having these dimensions.

The cover 20 may be of usual construction and slidably mounted on the container, the former being preferably formed with a dome shaped top 21 and a cylindrical side wall 22 telescoping with wall 15 of the container. It will now be understood that upon applying the cover to the case, by reason of the ribs 16, a plurality of air spaces or an air sleeve 19 will be provided between the cylindrical wall 15 of the container and the cylindrical wall of the cover. This air space or air spaces permit a gradual and easy flow of air into and out of the interior of the box when applying or removing the cover. Compression of air or creation of vacuum is thus avoided and the powder within the box is not disturbed. Loss or waste of powder is hence effectively prevented during the application or removal of the cover.

By reason of the taper of the ribs, the ma-

nipulation of the cover for applying or removing the same has been found to be easy and smooth. Because no substantial compression of air within the box can be effected and no vacuum or rarifaction created, resistance or retardation to the application or removal of the cover is materially reduced.

In Fig. 4 there is shown a modified construction, wherein the cover 20*a* is provided with a cylindrical wall 22*a* formed with ribs or flutes 30 tapering from the bottom to the top thereof. The ribs 30 may be formed by merely indenting the cover, which may be made of metal for this purpose.

It will be seen that the ribs 30 likewise produce an air sleeve or air spaces between the container and the cover to permit a free flow of air into and out of the box.

It will thus be seen that there is provided a device in which the several objects of this invention are achieved, and which is well adapted to meet the conditions of practical use.

As various possible embodiments might be made of the above invention, and as various changes might be made in the embodiments set forth, it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the accompanying drawing is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A box comprising a container and cover having substantially cylindrical, telescoping walls of substantially equal height, and a plurality of spaced longitudinal ribs formed on one of said walls, only, adapted to contact said other wall to press said walls out of contact from one another, and permit flow of air into said box, said ribs tapering gradually longitudinally thereof.

2. In a powder box, a container member having a cylindrical wall, and a cover therefor having a telescoping cylindrical wall provided with a plurality of inwardly projecting longitudinal ribs adapted to contact the outer surface of said first mentioned cylindrical wall and press said wall out of contact from said second mentioned cylindrical wall to permit flow of air into said box.

3. A powder box comprising a container member having a bottom wall and an upstanding wall, a cover therefor, having a top wall and a downwardly extending wall concentric and telescoping with said upstanding wall and substantially equal in height thereto, and means for permitting an easy flow of air into said box during removal of said cover, said means comprising a plurality of spaced longitudinal ribs formed on the meeting surface of one of said walls and contacting said other telescoping wall for spacing said walls.

4. A powder box comprising a container member having a bottom wall and an upstanding wall, a cover therefor, having a top wall and a downwardly extending wall telescoping with said upstanding wall and substantially equal in height thereto, and means for permitting an easy flow of air into said box during removal of said cover, said means comprising a plurality of spaced longitudinal ribs formed on the meeting surface of one of said telescoping walls contacting the meeting surface of said other telescoping wall for spacing said walls, said ribs tapering gradually longitudinally thereof.

5. A powder box comprising a container having a bottom wall and an upstanding wall and a flange extending outwardly from said bottom wall, powder within said container, a cover for said container having a top wall and a downwardly extending wall telescoping with said upstanding wall, the bottom edge of said downwardly extending wall substantially contacting said flange, and means on the meeting surface of one of said telescoping walls for spacing said walls to permit any easy flow of air into said box during removal of said cover and prevent loss of powder.

6. A powder box comprising a container having a bottom wall and an upstanding wall, a cover therefor comprising a top wall and a downwardly extending wall telescoping and concentric with said upstanding wall and substantially equal in height thereto, and a plurality of spaced longitudinal ribs formed on the outer surface of said upstanding wall for spacing said telescoping walls, said ribs tapering gradually inwardly toward the top.

7. A powder box comprising a container having a bottom wall and a cylindrical upstanding wall, said bottom wall having an outwardly extending flange, powder within said container, a cover having a top wall and downwardly extending cylindrical wall telescoping with said upstanding wall, the bottom edge of said downwardly extending wall being adapted to substantially contact said flange, and a plurality of spaced longitudinal inwardly tapering ribs formed on the outer surface of said upstanding wall only, contacting the smooth inner cylindrical surface of said downwardly extending wall, for spacing said telescoping wall, to permit a flow of air into the box, upon removal of the cover and prevent waste of powder.

8. A powder box comprising a container having a bottom wall and a cylindrical upstanding wall, said bottom wall having an outwardly extending flange, powder within said container, a cover having a top wall and downwardly extending cylindrical wall telescoping with said upstanding wall, the bottom edge of said downwardly extending wall being adapted to substantially contact said flange, and a plurality of spaced longitudinal

inwardly tapering ribs formed on the outer surface of said upstanding wall contacting the smooth inner cylindrical surface of said downwardly extending wall, said ribs terminating short of the upper edge of said upstanding wall.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MILTON K. BRESLAUER.