

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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POWDER PUFF AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALDO CURIONI, a subject of the King of Italy, residing at Larchmont Woods, New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Powder Puffs and Methods of Making Same, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and improved powder puff and method of making the same.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a new and improved method of making a powder puff so as to eliminate all need for sewing operations.

Another object of my invention is to make a new and improved powder puff free from stitches at the edge thereof so that the said edge of the powder puff can be utilized.

Another object of my invention is to provide a new and improved powder puff having greater "body" so that the powder puff will be less liable to crumple when carried by the user.

Another object of my invention is to provide a new and improved powder puff having a single piece of pile material with its rim or edge uniformly inturned.

Another object of my invention is to provide a new and improved powder puff having a piece or pieces of pile material, each said piece of pile material having its rim or edge uniformly and continuously inturned, said rim or edge being substantially free from wrinkles or gathers.

Other objects of my invention will be set forth in the following description and drawings, it being understood that the before-mentioned statement of the objects of my invention are intended to generally explain my invention and not to limit the same.

Fig. 1 is a sectional view illustrating one of the steps in the manufacture of the puff.

Fig. 2 is a bottom view with some of the bottom of the puff removed, in order to illustrate the manufacture of the puff.

Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic view illustrating how the forming ring or spring is removed from the puff.

Fig. 4 shows another embodiment of my invention.

Figs. 5 and 6 show another embodiment of my invention.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a puff made according to my invention.

It has heretofore been well known to make powder puffs comprising a single piece of pile fabric having an ornamental silk backing applied to the base of the said pile fabric so that the fibres of the pile were left exposed. In such puffs the silk formed an ornamental backing for the circular piece of pile fabric. In manufacturing such puffs, it has heretofore been customary to leave the disc of pile fabric in the flat condition and without turning under the edge thereof and to cover this raw edge by an overstitch which also served to connect the ornamental silk backing thereto. Because of their thinness in comparison with puffs having two discs of pile fabric, the first mentioned class of puffs has gone into large use. The overstitch at the edge of the pile fabric was objectionable in that it prevented the use of the edge of the fabric for applying the powder and in addition this type of puff wrinkled or crumpled very readily.

According to my invention, the disc of pile fabric in puffs of this class has its edge or periphery uniformly inturned and the ornamental silk backing is connected to the inturned edge of the disc by a rubber cementing disc. The puff thus remains flexible but it has greater "body" and the edge thereof is left perfectly free for use.

The term "disc" is intended to include any shape of the piece or pieces of pile fabric from which the puff is made.

As diagrammatically illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the puff is made as follows:—

The disc 13 made of a suitable pile fabric such as wool, cotton or the like is forced into the die 10 whose opening has a smaller diameter than the diameter of the disc 13. At the same time, a split ring 16 made of any suitable springy metal is forced into the die so that the said ring occupies the groove provided therefor in the die 10. This groove in the die 10 is of smaller diameter than the normal diameter of the ring member 16 so that the said ring member 16 is outwardly forced by the resilience thereof and firmly holds the adjacent part of the disc 13 against the outer wall of the said groove.

It is now easy to turn down the edge of the disc 13 until it occupies the position shown in Fig. 1. An unheated flexible disc 14 made of a suitable gutta-percha cement material is now placed upon the inturned edge of the pile disc 13 and a disc 15 of any

ornamental fabric such as silk or the like is now placed on top of the cementing disc 14. I am not describing the composition of the cementing disc 14 in detail because various compositions are well known for making such discs and causing them to tightly adhere to fabric by means of heat and pressure.

When the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1, heat and pressure are applied by means of a disc member 11 which may be suitably heated, while the pile disc 13 is supported upon the pile surface thereof by the die member 12. After heat and pressure have been applied for a suitable length of time, the parts are tightly cemented together in the condition shown in Fig. 7 and as shown in Fig. 7 a finger-hold ribbon may be also held and suitably cemented in place. As shown in Fig. 1, heat and pressure are applied to the flexible disc 14 only at the edge portion thereof so that the central portion of the disc 14 is not cemented to the inner side of the fabric disc 13. Before releasing the pressure caused by the die members 11 and 12, these may be suitably cooled so that the pressure is continued after all the fabric parts of the puff including the cementing disc 14 have been thoroughly cooled.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the ring member 16 is quite thin and has sharp points 16' so that the said ring member 16 can now be forced through the pile disc 13, to be completely removed from the completed puff. Since the ring member 16 is made as thin as possible, the hole thus formed is very small and it is covered by the pile of the disc 13 so that it is unnoticeable.

The completed puff therefore comprises a single pile disc having a uniformly intumed edge to which an ornamental fabric disc 15 is connected by an intermediate and very thin cementing disc. If desired, the disc 14 could be suitably colored so as to render it ornamental and the backing disc 15 could be omitted. The pile fibres of the disc 13 extend continuously to the edge of the puff as they are free from any stitch upon the pile surface of the puff.

As shown in Fig. 7, the exposed edge of the pile disc 13 is substantially free from any wrinkles or gathers. When the edge of the said pile disc 13 is turned inwardly, then as shown in Fig. 3, for example, the inner margin of the intumed edge of the said disc 13 will have wrinkles or gathers formed therein to a certain extent, but the application of the cementing disc 14 in the manner before mentioned provides sufficient body to the puff to produce the desired un-wrinkled exposed edge of the pile disc 13.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 4 a thin and permanent celluloid ring 17 is substituted for the ring member 16 in the

process of manufacturing the puff and this is allowed to remain in the puff so as to give it greater body. The member 17 could be a disc instead of a ring and it could be made of any suitable material in addition to celluloid.

It is also obvious that if two discs of pile fabric having their edges intumed and cemented in position were connected by a similar cementing operation that a complete puff having two pile surfaces would be formed.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 5 and 6, a member 18 made of compressed or compacted powder is made a part of the puff during the process of manufacture thereof, being substituted for the ring member 16 and after the puff has been completed this compacted powder is broken up into fine particles 18' in the ordinary and well known manner so that these fine particles 18' are free to distribute themselves upon the inside of the pile disc 13 and sift their way through the said pile disc. The pile disc 13 may be provided with a number of perforations as is well known, to enable this powder to pass to the pile fibres.

I have described a preferred embodiment of my invention but it is clear that numerous changes and omissions could be made without departing from its spirit as I believe and state that I am the first to make a powder puff without the use of any sewing operation and that I am the first to make a powder puff having a single disc of pile fabric, with the pile fibres continuous to the edge of the puff.

I claim:—

1. In the art of making a powder puff, those steps which consist in turning the edge of a disc of pile fabric so as to provide said disc with a continuous intumed edge, the pile fibres of said disc being allowed to remain continuous up to the line on which said disc is intumed, and then cementing the intumed edge under pressure by means of a flexible cement into a position in which it is substantially parallel to the main body of the disc.

2. In the art of making a powder puff those steps which consist in turning the edge of a disc of pile fabric about a split ring so as to form a continuous intumed edge for the said disc, then securing the said intumed edge in position, and then passing the said split ring through the body of the said disc so as to remove the same therefrom.

3. A method of making a powder puff having a single pile disc which consists in turning the edge of the said disc about a split ring member so as to form a continuous intumed edge, connecting a backing disc to the said intumed edge by an intermediate cement disc, and then forcing the said split ring member through the body

of the said disc so as to remove it from the puff.

4. A method according to claim 4 in which that portion of the disc adjacent the said split ring member is held clamped against it while the said backing disc is secured in position.

5. A powder puff flexible in all portions thereof and including a disc of pile fabric having a main body portion and an inturned edge, the exposed pile fibres of said disc being continuous and substantially free from wrinkles or gathers up to the edge of said main body portion, the said inturned edge being substantially parallel to said main body portion and being held in position by a flexible cementing medium applied thereto, and external to the said disc of pile fabric, the said flexible medium forming a reinforcement adjacent the edge of the puff.

6. A powder puff flexible in all portions thereof comprising a single disc of pile fabric having a main body portion and an

inturned edge, the exposed pile fibres of said disc being continuous and substantially free from wrinkles or gathers up to the edge of said body portion, the said inturned edge being substantially parallel to said main body portion and being held in position by a flexible cementing disc applied thereto.

7. A powder puff flexible in all portions thereof including a disc of pile fabric having a main body portion and an inturned edge, the exposed pile fibres of said disc being continuous and substantially free from wrinkles or gathers up to the edge of said main body portion, the said inturned edge being substantially parallel to the said main body portion and being held in position by a flexible rubber cementing member connected to the said inturned edge at the outer surface thereof and free from the main body portion of the said disc of fabric.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

ALDO CURIONI.