March 20, 1951 C. H. BRASELTON 2,545,444

LIPSTICK

Filed Oct. 28, 1947 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

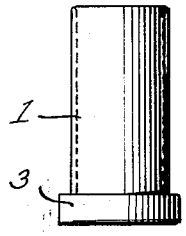


Fig. 2.

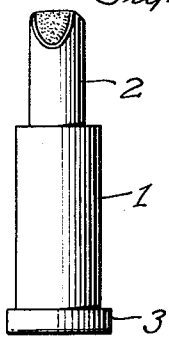


Fig. 3.

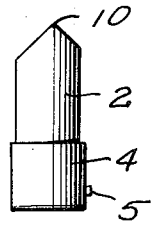


Fig. 4.

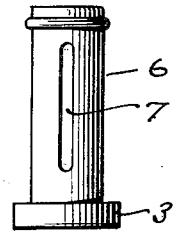


Fig. 5.

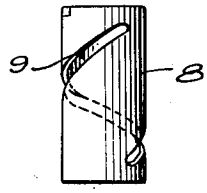


Fig. 6.

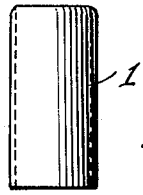


Fig. 7.

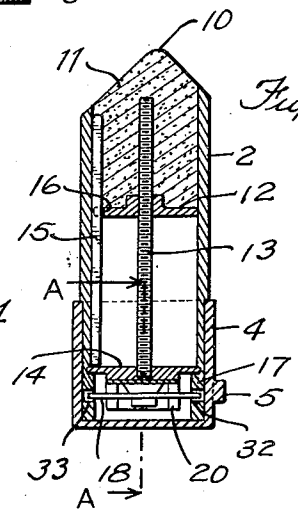
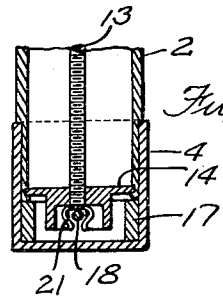


Fig. 8.



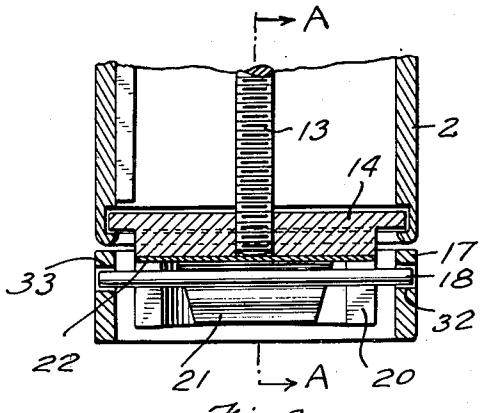


Fig. 9.

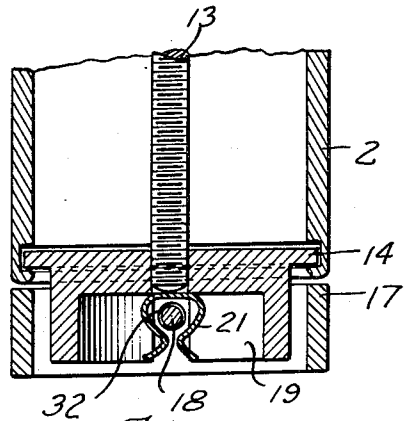


Fig. 10.

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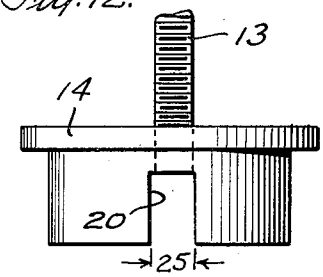
Chester H. Braselton

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LIPSTICK

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Fig. 12.



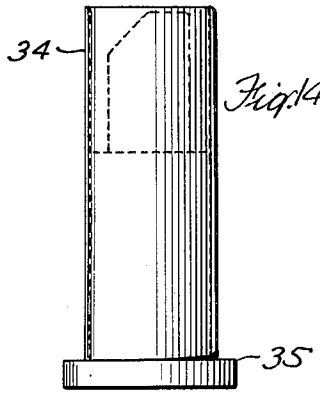


Fig. 14.

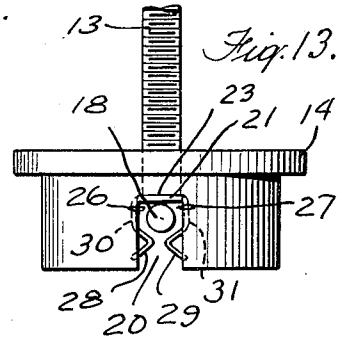


Fig. 13.

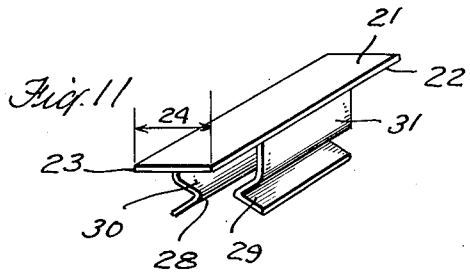


Fig. 11

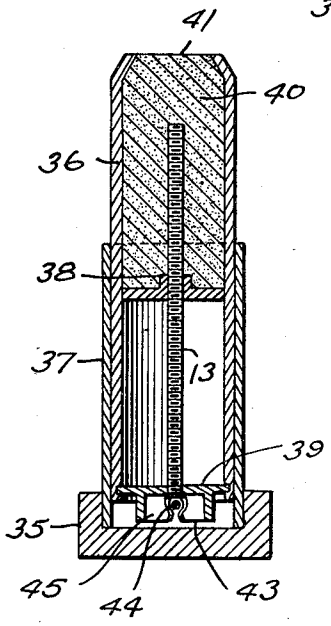


Fig. 17.

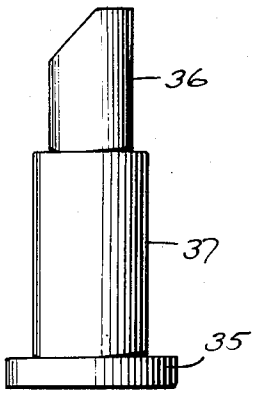


Fig. 15.

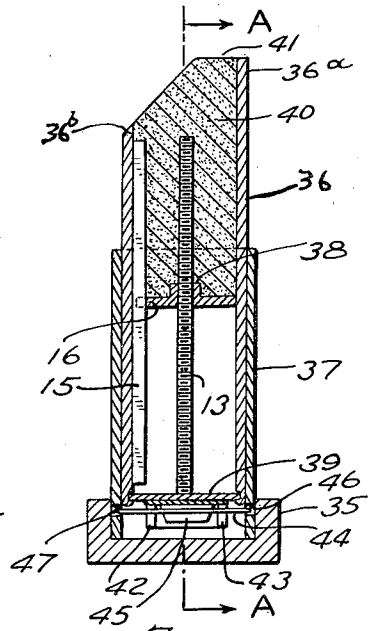


Fig. 16.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,545,444

LIPSTICK

Chester H. Braselton, New York, N. Y.

Application October 28, 1947, Serial No. 782,536

15 Claims. (Cl. 206—56)

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This invention relates to lipsticks and lipstick devices, and aims generally to improve the same, and more specifically, to offer improvements over my co-pending applications, Serial No. 699,025, filed September 24, 1946, entitled "Lipsticks," now matured into Patent No. 2,457,342, issued December 28, 1948, Serial No. 699,026, filed September 24, 1946, entitled "Retractable Lipstick," Serial No. 751,035, filed May 28, 1947, entitled "Non-Retractable Lipstick" and Serial No. 756,598, filed June 24, 1947, entitled "Manual Feeding Retractable Lipstick," and is a continuation-in-part of these applications.

The general construction of present day lipsticks generally embodies a two-element casing in the form of a cap and cup, having lipstick matter slidingly situated in a carrier housed in the cup element of the casing. In the above mentioned patent applications I have made point of many of the defects existing in the construction of the lipsticks now in common use. The disclosures in the aforementioned applications have offered improvements and corrections of the faults noted therein; however, it still remains desirable in many types of lipsticks to afford some simple, economical, reliable and convenient means for detachably fastening various shades of lipstick matter in the casing elements. This convenience does not appear to be feasible in cases where the lipstick matter has no supporting sheath which protects the user's fingers from soil when using or handling the lipstick.

In my co-pending applications, above cited, I have, however, described a method of surrounding and supporting the lipstick matter by a cylindrical cartridge having an improved type of applicator surface at one end of the cartridge. Provision is also made in this lipstick cartridge for causing the lipstick matter to be issued from the applicator end of the lipstick cartridge through a feeding mechanism which is contained within the lipstick cartridge and activated by means of a detachable linkage located at the other end of the lipstick cartridge which is used also to fasten the same to a casing element. Since the lipstick matter is entirely used and is available only at the applicator cartridge end, the feasibility of separate lipstick refills for lipsticks, in general, is greatly enhanced. As has been pointed out, the closure end of the lipstick cartridge revealed in my above applications has an element of linkage located thereon which is further arranged to provide rotative drive to the rouge feeding mechanism contained within the lipstick cartridge. Thus as the linkage on the closure end of the

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cartridge is rotated with respect to the cartridge wall it causes the lipstick rouge matter within the cartridge to be issued from the applicator working end of the cartridge. It is therefore seen that the element of linkage common to the applicator cartridge and the lipstick case has to provide a dual function, one of detachably fixing the applicator cartridge to the lipstick case, and also of activating the feeding mechanism within the applicator cartridge as a consequence of relative rotation between the applicator cartridge and the lipstick case. The design and construction of such a linkage means acceptable for commercial usage presents many requirements in connection with economy, strength, durability and dependability which must be met.

It is therefore a purpose of this invention to describe means for detachably fixing a lipstick applicator cartridge to a lipstick casing, said means permitting rotative drive between the lipstick casing and elements of feeding mechanism housed within the lipstick cartridge.

It is a further purpose of this invention to disclose a form of detachable linkage between the rouge applicator element and rouge applicator supporting element of a lipstick which affords snap-action engagement of the two elements and is further disposed to provide the rotative drive between sections of the two lipstick elements without placing working stress upon snap-acting elements on the linkage.

It is further an object of this invention to disclose means which not only accomplishes the aims of the previous objects, but lends itself to embodiment in both retractable and non-retractable types of lipsticks of any suitable design.

It is lastly an object of this invention to describe means for detachably linking two mechanical elements together in such a way to afford rotational drive between the elements, but providing snap-acting restraint to the disassociation of the two elements, the above means being so disposed to divorce mechanical stress from those elements embodied in the means which provide snap-acting restraint to the disassociation of the two mechanical elements when rotational drive between the two elements through the linkage means is being realized.

In the disclosure of the aforementioned means I refer to the following drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is an illustration of a retractable type lipstick having a casing comprising two separate elements, namely a cap and cup shown with the lipstick cartridge in retracted position and the protective cap in place.

Fig. 2 shows the lower element of the lipstick illustrated in Fig. 1, now, however, having the protective cap removed and the lipstick applicator cartridge in its extended position, as in application of lipstick matter.

Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 show elevational views of elements of a lipstick casing which may be assembled to form a complete lipstick as illustrated in Fig. 2.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view of Fig. 3, showing details of the applicator cartridge when affixed to the carrier cup.

Fig. 8 is a longitudinal sectional view of one end of the applicator carrier combination shown in Fig. 7, taken on the line A—A, looking in the direction of the arrows thereon.

Fig. 9 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view of one end of the lipstick applicator assembly, showing means for fixing it to the carrier cup as shown in Fig. 7.

Fig. 10 is a longitudinal sectional view of the applicator and fastening means shown in Fig. 9, taken on the line A—A, and looking in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 11 illustrates the spring clip used in this embodiment of my invention.

Fig. 12 shows an elevational view of the combination closure and driving element used in the embodiment of my invention.

Fig. 13 is an elevational view of the combination spring clip shown in Fig. 11, and the driving element shown in Fig. 12.

Fig. 14 is an elevational view of another embodiment of my invention in the form of a non-retractable type of lipstick having a casing comprising two main elements, namely a protective cap and cup, shown with the protective cap in place.

Fig. 15 shows the lower main element of the lipstick casing illustrated in Fig. 14, now, however, having the protective cap removed as in the application of lipstick matter.

Fig. 16 is a longitudinal sectional view of Fig. 14, showing details of the applicator cartridge and the embodiment of the detachable linkage which fastens it to the remainder of the lipstick casing, and

Fig. 17 is a longitudinal sectional view of the lipstick as shown in Fig. 16, taken on the line A—A looking in the direction of the arrows thereon.

The lipstick shown in Figs. 1 and 2, Fig. 1 showing the lipstick with its protective cap in place, and Fig. 2 with the cap off and the lipstick applicator cartridge 2 extended, is commonly known as a spiral type retractable lipstick. This spiral type retractable lipstick usually comprises a housing element 1, applicator cartridge 2, and an extension control 3, as shown in Fig. 2. The applicator cartridge 2 is mechanically linked to the housing 1 and extension control 3 so that relative rotation of the extension control 3 with respect to the housing 1 causes longitudinal axial movement of the applicator cartridge 2 within the housing element 1. The mechanical linkage between the applicator cartridge 2 and the housing element 1, and the arrangement between these and the extension control 3, may best be described by breaking the lipstick into its components, as shown in Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, and then assembling it. To assemble the lipstick, the lipstick applicator cartridge 2, which is contained in a carrier cup 4, having a guiding projection 5, is placed within the rotational restraining sheath 6, having rigidly fastened to same the extension control knob 3, so that the extension 5 slidingly cooperates with the slot 7 in the sheath 6 so as to prevent relative rotation between the carrier cup 4 and the sheath 6, but allow axial movement of the cup 4 and its lipstick applicator cartridge 2 longitudinally within the sheath 6. The driving sheath 8 of Fig. 5, of larger diameter than the restraining sheath 6, of Fig. 4, is then rotatingly slid over the restraining sheath 6 in combination with the carrier cup 4 within the slotted sheath 6, in such a way that the helical slot 9 of the restraining sheath 8 engages the guiding pin 5 of the carrier cup 4. It is then seen that rotation of the driving sheath 8, with respect to the restraining sheath 6, will cause the carrier cup 4, having its guiding projection 5 cooperating with the slot 7 of the restraining sheath 6, and also with helical slot 9 of the driving sheath 8, to move axially within the restraining sheath 6. For ornamental purposes the housing sheath 1, being of such diameter to tightly and slidingly fit over the driving sheath 8, is then placed on the same. The friction between the housing sheath 1 and the driving sheath 8 is sufficient to rotate the driving sheath 8 with respect to the restraining sheath 6 by relative rotation of the extension control 3 with respect to the housing sheath 1, and thus cause longitudinal axial motion of the lipstick cartridge 2 within the assembled lower element of lipstick casing, as shown in Fig. 2.

As shown in Figs. 3 through 6, the assembly indicated results in a lipstick that requires clockwise rotation of extension element 3, Fig. 2, with respect to the housing element 1 for extending the lipstick applicator cartridge 2, whereas counter-clockwise rotation of the extension control 3 with respect to the housing element 1 causes the applicator cartridge 2 to retract into the housing element 1.

As previously indicated, it is desirable to provide a means for detachably fastening the lipstick applicator cartridge 2 to the carrier cup 4, so that after the lipstick matter has been consumed in the applicator cartridge 2, the old applicator cartridge may be removed and replaced by an applicator cartridge having a fresh supply of lipstick material. Reference to Fig. 7 permits a better conception of the requirements of such a detachable linkage between the cartridge 2 and the carrier cup 4. It is seen, in Fig. 7, that the lipstick applicator cartridge 2, having my improved applicator contour 10, is disposed to having the lipstick matter 11 within said cartridge fed axially within the cartridge toward the working end 10 of the cartridge, by means of piston 12 threadedly engaged on driving rod 13, within the applicator cartridge. The driving rod 13 is fixedly attached to the rotable closure 14 of the lipstick cartridge 2, by piening, soldering or cementing common points of contact so that any rotation of the rotable closure 14 with respect to the cartridge 2 will cause rotation of the driving rod 13, with respect to the cartridge. It is seen that the piston 12, threadedly engaged on the driving rod 13, is restrained from rotational movement within the cartridge 2 by means of the spline 15, longitudinally and fixedly attached to the inside wall of the cartridge 2, which cooperates with the slot 16 in the periphery of the piston 12 so as to permit axial movement of the piston 12 within the cartridge 2, but prevent rotation thereof within the carridge when the driving rod 13 is rotated with respect to the cartridge 2.

With reference to Figs. 3 and 4 above, it will

be recalled that the carrier cup 4, which supports the lipstick applicator cartridge 2, is so disposed within the restraining sheath 6, Fig. 4, to prevent rotation of the carrier cup 4 with respect to the sheath 6 and hence the extension control 3 fixedly attached to the same. It therefore becomes only necessary to provide a detachable linkage between the lipstick cartridge 2, Fig. 7, and the carrier cup 4 which permits rotation of the lipstick cartridge 2 within the carrier cup 4 for the purpose of feeding lipstick material, but restrains axial motion of the lipstick cartridge 2 within the carrier cup 4. Such a linkage would provide means for feeding the lipstick material 11 within the cartridge 2, when the lipstick was assembled as in Fig. 2, by merely rotating the lipstick cartridge 2 with respect to the extension control 3.

In that most types of retractable lipsticks are constructed so as to have a carrier cup within them of a type similar to that shown in Fig. 3, the diameter and depth of which cup may vary with differences in design of the case, it is important that the means used to detachably fix the lipstick applicator cartridge to the carrier cup be flexible. It is desired in the showing of this embodiment, to indicate how my invention may be applied to most any size of lipstick casing employing the equivalent of a carrier cup in its operation, and accordingly means will be shown to adapt a cup for proper cooperation with my detachable linkage. Closer reference to Figs. 7 to 10 will reveal an adapting ring 17, disposed to slidingly fit within the carrier cup 4, and to be soldered or otherwise permanently fastened therein, the adapting ring being necessary only in providing hole supports for the driving pin 18. With particular reference to Figs. 9 and 10 it will be seen that the rotable closure 14 for the applicator cartridge 2 is a type of flanged cylinder, having been bored as shown at 19. This counterbored end is slotted across its diameter, as shown at 20, the slot being of such width to slidingly accommodate the diameter of the driving pin 18. Further details of this slot arrangement may be seen in Fig. 13. This construction makes the end of the rotatable closure, indicated at 20, a type of driven element which will hereinafter be referred to as "the driven element," this loosely fitting the driving pin 18. It has been described that it is desirable to have this driven element engage the driving pin 18 so as to restrain axial movement of the rotatable closure 14, of which the driven element is a part, and consequently cartridge 2, but provide rotational restraint of the cartridge closure 14 when the driven element thereof is engaged with the pin 18. A more detailed view of the closure 14 and its associated slot 20 is shown in Fig. 13. The actual restraint of the rotatable closure 14, when the driven element is engaged on the driving pin 18, is effected by a spring clip 21, details of the clip formation being shown in Fig. 11. This spring clip 21 having mounting extensions 22 and 23, is of such width 24, Fig. 11, as to snugly fit into the width 25 of the slot 20, shown in Fig. 12. The length of the spring clip 21 with the mounting extensions 22 and 23, is made the same as the smaller diameter of the closure 14. Therefore the spring clip may be rigidly fixed to the closure 14 and in the slot 20, by peening together, or soldering, common points of contact between the spring clip 21, mounting extension 23, and the side of the slot 20, at the points indicated by 26 and 27 in Fig. 13, and corresponding common points of contact on the opposite spring clip mounting extension 22 at the other end of the slot. The method of actually securing the spring clip 21 to the closure 14 in the slot 20, as shown in Fig. 13, is, of course, optional; however, the methods suggested offer satisfactory strength and rigidity consistent with economy. This spring clip 21 is formed, as shown in Fig. 11, to have a restricted opening formed by two axial V-shaped inward projections 28 and 29 in the spring walls 30 and 31 respectively. As more clearly shown in Fig. 13, the actual separation of the walls 30 and 31 may be of a distance greater than the width of the slot 20 so that the driving pin 18 does not drive from the walls 30 and 31 of the spring clip 21 when engaged, but imparts its driving torque to the closure 14 by direct contact on the walls of the slot 20. This latter action is of extreme importance in preserving the tension of the spring clip 21 by merit of not presenting a metal fatiguing, twisting action on the spring walls when the driving rod 18 is acting upon the slot 20 in the closure 14. In Fig. 13 it will be apparent that the restriction created by the two V-shaped formations 28 and 29 being separated by a distance considerably smaller than the diameter of the driving rod 18, will afford a degree of restraint between the closure 14 and the driving pin 18 when subjected to axial motions in a direction tending to separate the closure 14 from the pin 18. This restriction between the V-shaped formations 28 and 29 of the spring clip also allows a snap-acting engagement of the rod 18 with the closure 14, when the cartridge 2 is properly positioned so that the slot 20 is aligned with the driving rod 18. Remembering, now, that this adapting ring 17 is placed within the carrier cup 4, as in Fig. 7, and fixedly fastened to the same by solder or other means, it is seen that this snap-action engagement between the cartridge closure 14 and the rod 18 affords a convenient method of detachably fixing the lipstick cartridge 2 to the assembled lower element of lipstick casing 1, as shown in Fig. 2.

It should be noted, in reference to Figs. 7 and 9, that the supporting holes 32 and 33 in the adapting ring 17 which support the driving pin 18, are of considerably larger diameter than the rod diameter 18. This is important in reducing the dimensional tolerances to which the closure 14 and the adapting ring 17 must be made. In positioning detachable cartridge 2 for engagement with driving rod 18, it is seen that should there be any discrepancy in the alignment of the rod 18 with the slot 20 cut in the lower portion of the closure 14, this looseness of driving rod in its support will allow a much freer action between the two elements. In this particular embodiment the inner walls of the carrier cup 4 provide means for restraining the driving rod 18 from longitudinal movement in the supporting holes 32 and 33, when the adapting ring 17 is in its fixed operating position with the carrier cup 4.

The means disclosed afford the desirable characteristics of detachable linkage between the applicator cartridge 2 and the carrier cup 4 of the lower element of lipstick casing 1, in Fig. 2, as it is the purpose of this invention to achieve. Removal of the lipstick applicator cartridge 2 from the lower element of lipstick casing 1 in accordance with the foregoing, may be accomplished by gently pulling the lipstick cartridge 2 upwardly and axially with respect to the hous-

ing element 1 in Fig. 2. This action is accompanied by the audible snap afforded by the action of spring 21 on the driving rod 18. Reversely, should it be desired to replace the cartridge 2 in the housing 1, it is only necessary to gently lower the cartridge 2 into the housing 1, and rotate with no undue downward pressure, until the slot 20 aligns with the driving rod 18, at which time the cartridge 2 is more firmly pushed into the housing element 1 until the audible snap is heard, denoting the engagement of the spring 21 with the driving rod 18. Any feeding of the lipstick matter 11, Fig. 7, toward the working end 10 of the lipstick cartridge 2, may then be effected by merely rotating the cartridge 2 with respect to the element 1 of the lipstick casing or the extension control knob 3, as shown in Fig. 2.

A noteworthy feature of the protection that the driving slot 20 affords the spring 21 is in connection with the frailty that the spring 21, of necessity, must have in order to reduce the downward pressure necessary on the carrier cup 4, Fig. 3, when snappingly engaging cartridge 2. Too much downward pressure on the carrier cup 4 in order to achieve this snap-acting engagement may result in shearing or disengagement of guiding projection 5 by or from the helical slot 9 of the driving sheath 8. Thus it is necessary, as my above invention provides, to employ a spring of relatively light material which will reduce the necessary downward pressure in fastening the cartridge 2 to the carrier 4, at the same time providing secondary means offered by the slot 20 for positively driving the feeding mechanism in the cartridge relative to the carrier case, and in so doing not impart any rotational mechanical strain to the spring 21.

The lipstick shown in Fig. 14 is the non-retractable type and comprises two main elements of the lipstick casing, the protective cap 34 and the supporting element 35. Fig. 15 shows this non-retractable form of lipstick with the protective cap 34 removed and exposing the lipstick applicator cartridge 36, which is detachably held in the supporting element 35. In contrast to the retractable type of lipstick shown in the previous embodiment, the supporting element 35 of the lipstick casing shown in Fig. 15, does not incorporate means for extending or retracting the lipstick cartridge 36 from within the receiver housing 37 of the supporting element 35. As better seen in the longitudinal cross-sectional views in Figs. 16 and 17, the lipstick applicator cartridge 36, with means 38 activated by the rotatable closure 39 for extruding lipstick matter 40 toward the working end 41 of the lipstick cartridge 36, is identical in operational principle to the lipstick cartridge 2, Fig. 7, employed in the retractable type of lipstick housing. Instead, however, of the lipstick cartridge 36 being detachably fixed to a carrier cup, such as 4 in Fig. 7, which carrier cup moves longitudinally within the supporting element 1, as shown in Fig. 2, now the lipstick cartridge 36 slidingly and rotatingly fits directly into the receiver housing 37, which is rigidly fastened to the supporting element 35. Whereas before it was necessary to provide detachable linkage between the lipstick applicator cartridge 2 and the carrier 4, Fig. 7, it is now necessary in this non-retractable type of lipstick to provide my detachable linkage between the lipstick cartridge 36 and the receiver housing 37, said linkage being located at the supported end of the receiver housing 37. This detachable linkage, in essence, is of the same form as shown in connection with the previous embodiment as existing between the cartridge 2 and the carrier 4 therein. In this case the cartridge 36, with its rotatable closure 39 in the form of a flange type of cylinder, having been bored as shown at 42, and slotted across its diameter, as shown at 43, the slot again being of such width to slidingly accommodate the diameter of the driving pin 44. Except for the mounting of the driving pin, the rotatable closure 39, with its slotted driven element 43 and spring clip 45 is of the same form as that shown in Fig. 13. In this case the driving rod 44, which imparts driving torque to the closure 39 by action of the slotted walls or driven element 43, is supported by holes 46 and 47, which are placed at the bottom end of the receiver housing 37. For reasons described heretofore the supporting holes 46 and 47 for the driving pin 44, are necessarily of larger diameter than the driving pin 44, to provide a desirable increase in dimensional tolerances in the fabrication of the lipstick. It is also noted that the driving pin 44 is of a length less than the over-all outside diameter of the receiver housing 37, so that the driving rod 44 does not protrude outside of the holes 46 and 47 when in place, as shown in Fig. 16. This permits the supporting element cup-like structure 35 to be slid on the supported end of the receiver housing 37, and cover holes 46 and 47 from view, at the same time loosely securing the driving pin 44 within supporting holes 46 and 47. It is very desirable that the driving pin 44 always be of a length less than the outside diameter of the receiver housing 37, so that freedom of motion of the driving pin 44 is assured within the supporting holes 46 and 47 at all times. After the supporting element 35 has been placed on the lower end of the receiver housing 37, as shown in Fig. 16, it is rigidly secured to the outside wall of the receiver housing 37 by use of solder, cement, or other adhesive materials, care being exercised not to allow any of the adhesive material to enter the supporting holes 46 and 47 for the driving pin 44.

As best shown in Fig. 17, the action of the spring clip 45 of the driving pin 44 is exactly the same as that described with reference to the driving pin 18 of the spring clip 21 in Fig. 10. This permits the applicator cartridge 36 to be detachably fixed to the supporting or lower element of the lipstick casing, comprised of the supporting element 35 and the receiver housing 37, by merely lowering the lipstick cartridge 36 into the receiver housing 37 and rotating very slightly, with little downward pressure, until the slot 49, in Fig. 15, aligns with the driving pin 44, at which time an additional downward pressure will allow spring clip 45 to engage with the driving pin 44 to effect detachable fixation of the cartridge 36 within the lower element of lipstick casing. To extract the cartridge 36 from the lipstick casing, as in replacing an exhausted cartridge, longitudinal pulling of the lipstick cartridge 36 so as to separate it from the rest of the lipstick casing will cause the clip 45 to disengage the driving rod 44, and the lipstick cartridge may then be removed from the casing. While the lipstick cartridge is in place, of course, as in the previous embodiment, rotation of the lipstick cartridge 36, with respect to the receiver housing 37, or the supporting element 35, will cause the feeding mechanism 38, shown in Fig. 16, to feed lipstick from the working end 41 of the lipstick cartridge 36. In this feeding process it is again pointed

out that due to the action of the slotted walls **43** upon the driving rod **44**, no mechanical stress is placed upon the spring clip **45**, thus preserving the spring formation and tension.

It will be noted in the non-retractable type of lipstick shown in Figs. 14 through 17 that the lipstick applicator cartridge **36** has a working end which is of slightly different contour from that shown in connection with the applicator cartridge **2** in Fig. 2, which was used in a retractable type lipstick. This difference in contour maintains the advantageous characteristics of the ridge maintaining working end, shown in my above-mentioned applications, but furthermore permits the end **36***a* of the right hand wall of applicator cartridge **36** to extend considerably farther away from the extent of the receiver housing **37** in a longitudinal direction than end **36***b* of the left hand wall of the applicator cartridge, as seen in Fig. 16. This permits the placing of the protecting cap **34**, shown in Fig. 14, on the lipstick in a manner such that the longer right hand wall **36***a* of the lipstick cartridge enters the protective cap **34** before the protective cap is lowered far enough to encounter the top end of the left hand wall **36***b*. This action affords increased protection to the working surface of the lipstick material defined by the working end **41** when the protective cap is placed on the lipstick as described.

I have shown in Figs. 15 and 16 the extreme length of the right hand wall, shown as **36***a*, as being about the same distance from the other end of the cartridge as is the junction of the planes which define the working end of the cartridge. In this form of the invention, while it is not completely necessary, I prefer that the right hand side wall be substantially as far from the other end of the cartridge as the edge formed by the intersecting planes defining the working end of the cartridge in order that the working ridge does not project farther at the working end of the cartridge than does the longer end wall. In fact some advantages are gained by having the right hand wall higher than the ridge juncture between the two end planes of the cartridge. Thus, by having one of the end planes defining the working end of the cartridge almost at right angles to the axis of the cartridge, I am able to maintain a ridge forming end for the working end of the cartridge and still have one of the side walls of the cartridge substantially higher than its opposite, and almost, or as high as, the ridge, and in some cases, preferably higher. This allows me to maintain the ridge forming constructions mentioned in my co-pending applications, and still provide a construction permitting application of the cap over the cartridge when applied to the case with very material reduction of accidental damaging of the shape of the free lipstick at or adjacent to the ridge when the cap is applied.

In this form of construction, shown in Figs. 14 to 17, it will appear that when the cap **34** is in place on support **35**, the same being supported entirely by support **35** and housing **37**, and being free to turn with respect to the cartridge **36**, that since this is true I have provided so that the lipstick material in the cartridge cannot be accidentally or unintentionally fed when the cap is in place on its case. The construction provides so that the cap is supported entirely free from contact with the cartridge and since feeding of the lipstick material in the cartridge is only caused by relative rotation between the cartridge and its supporting casing, this cannot take place intentionally or unintentionally unless the cap is removed from its position on the casing when it completely covers the cartridge. Provision of such means as shown or some other means to prevent accidental feeding of the lipstick material when the cap is in place is highly desirable in a practical non-retractable lipstick of the cartridge type.

Although the description and application of my invention has been associated with two particular forms of lipsticks, a spiral type retractable lipstick and a non-retractable lipstick respectively, and specific point has been made of the adaptability of my invention to other types of spiral lipstick by the novel use of the adapting ring hereinbefore described, it is to be recognized that the above means is just as applicable and useful in other types of retractable and non-retractable lipsticks in which detachability of the rouge applicator from the lipstick casing is desired. Push-up or other types of retractable or non-retractable casings for lipsticks or other cosmetic materials, illustrations of which are shown in my co-pending applications above mentioned, or are otherwise known in the art, are just as amenable to the application of my invention herein disclosed.

Other advantageous applications of my invention described herein will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art, to which this invention relates, without, however, departing from the spirit and scope of the following claims.

What I claim is:

1. In a lipstick, a detachable cartridge having a working end and adapted to contain lipstick material therein, a screw within the cartridge supported and held by a closure at the other end of the cartridge which holds the screw against longitudinal movement with respect to the cartridge, but permits rotation thereof, an annular flange on the lower projecting end of the closure having a diametrically disposed driving slot therein, a gripping spring mounted in the bottom of the closure in alignment with the driving slot, a casing adapted to receive the closed end of the cartridge, and a driving rod across the hollow of one end of the casing adapted to engage the gripping spring on the closure and drivingly engage the driving slot in the annular projection on the closure, whereby the cartridge may be detachably held in operating relationship with the casing and the latter serving as a driving means for the feeding mechanism when rotated with respect to the cartridge.

2. In a lipstick, a tubular cartridge adapted to contain lipstick material having a working or applying end for the lipstick material, a closure for the other end of the cartridge, feeding mechanism in the cartridge supported by the closure against longitudinal movement, but adapted for rotation with respect to the cartridge, a hollow case adapted to receive the closure end of the cartridge and having provision for receiving a cap for closing said casing with its cartridge when assembled, a driving rod carried internally across one end of the casing, means on the closure of the cartridge whereby the driving rod may serve to rotate the closure with respect to the cartridge when in place, means whereby the closure and driving rod are detachably held in operating and driving relationship whereby relative rotation between the cartridge and casing in one direction tends to feed lipstick material toward the working end of the cartridge, the closure for the lip-

stick casing being adapted to attach to the casing and be carried by same independent of the cartridge so that relative rotation of the cartridge with respect to the casing cannot be caused when the cap is in place on the casing.

3. In a lipstick container, a cup or carrier for holding the lipstick, an annular ring having diametrical holes therein, and a driving rod mounted across the ring in the holes and adapted to fit in the cup or carrier with the rod in place, whereby the wall of the carrier when the ring is in place serves to retain the driving rod in the holes in the ring, a lipstick containing cartridge adapted to rotatively fit in the cup or carrier, and feeding means in the cartridge adapted to detachably and drivingly engage the rod, whereby when the cartridge is in place in the cup or carrier, the driving rod and the ring will operate to cause rotation of the feeding means with respect to the cartridge when the cup or carrier is rotated with respect to the cartridge.

4. In a lipstick, a cartridge adapted to contain lipstick material and having a working end for applying the same, feeding mechanism inside the cartridge, a closure for the other end of the cartridge adapted to support said feeding mechanism whereby rotation of the feeding mechanism with respect to the cartridge would tend to force lipstick material toward the applying end of the same, a tubular casing adapted to support and surround the closed end of the cartridge, and having diametrically opposed holes, a driving rod loosely mounted in the holes in one end of the tubing, a closure for the adjacent end of the casing having an upwardly projecting flange adapted to cover the end of the casing and the ends of the rod, and fixedly mounted on the casing, and driving means fixed with respect to the feeding mechanism adapted to drivingly engage the rod, whereby rotation of the lower end of the casing with respect to the cartridge would cause the lipstick material to feed toward the other end.

5. In a lipstick, a cartridge adapted to contain lipstick material and having a working end for applying the same, feeding mechanism inside the cartridge, a closure for the other end of the cartridge adapted to support the feeding mechanism whereby rotation of the feeding mechanism with respect to the cartridge would tend to force lipstick material toward the applying end of the same, a tubular casing adapted to support and surround the closed end of the cartridge, and having diametrically opposed holes, a driving rod loosely mounted in the holes in one end of the tubing, a closure for the adjacent end of the casing having an upwardly projecting flange adapted to cover the end of the casing and the ends of the rod and fixedly mounted on the casing, means carried by the cartridge for detachably holding the cartridge and its assembly on the rod, and means rigid with the feeding mechanism whereby the latter may be driven by the rod when in engagement therewith and the casing rotated with respect to the cartridge.

6. In a lipstick, a cartridge adapted to contain lipstick material and having a working end for applying the same, feeding mechanism within the cartridge, a closure at the other end of the cartridge having an annular flange, diametrically opposed slots in the annular flange adapted to engage a rod, a tubular casing adapted to support and surround the closed end of the cartridge and having diametrically opposed holes, a driving rod loosely mounted in the holes in one end of the tubing, a closure for the adjacent end of the casing having an upwardly projecting flange adapted to cover the end of the casing and the ends of the rod, and fixedly mounted on the casing, means carried by the cartridge for detachably holding the cartridge and its assembly on the rod, and means rigid with the feeding mechanism whereby the latter may be driven by the rod when in engagement therewith and the casing rotated with respect to the cartridge.

7. In a lipstick, a cartridge adapted to contain lipstick material and having a working end for applying the same, means within the cartridge for feeding lipstick material to said working end, a rotatable closure for the other end of the cartridge, spring gripping means carried by the closure for the other end of the cartridge, a tubular casing adapted to support and surround the closed end of the cartridge and having diametrically opposed holes, a driving rod loosely mounted in the holes in one end of the tubing, said spring gripping means being formed to engage over said rod in order to detachably hold the cartridge in driving relation to said rod, a closure for the adjacent end of the casing having an upwardly projecting flange adapted to cover the end of the casing and the ends of the rod, and means rigid with the feeding mechanism whereby the latter may be driven by the rod when in engagement therewith as the casing rotated with respect to the cartridge.

8. In a lipstick, a cartridge adapted to contain lipstick material and having a working end for applying the same, a closure at the other end of the cartridge, feeding mechanism in the cartridge supported by the closure against longitudinal movement but adapted for rotation with respect to the cartridge, said closure carrying driving means for the feeding mechanism external to the cartridge case, said driving means comprising an annular flange slotted diametrically so as to permit engagement of the slot with a driving rod, a U-shaped gripping spring having axial mounting extensions which are received by the slot in the annular flange, and means for rigidly fastening the gripping spring by its mounting extensions within the slotted wall of the flange.

9. A cosmetic applicator comprising an inner cartridge including a paste sleeve having a working end, a body of cosmetic material carried in said sleeve and having a working surface at the working end thereof, an outer casing member, resilient snap-fastening means rotatably securing said cartridge in said outer casing member and holding it against longitudinal movement relative thereto, means for advancing said cosmetic material in said cartridge on relative rotation of said cartridge sleeve and said outer casing member, said snap-fastening means comprising elements carried by said outer casing member and by said cartridge which interengage as aforesaid on longitudinal pushing together said sleeve and casing member, and said advancing means and outer casing member comprising interengaging driving means other than said said snap-fastening means for drivingly associating the same.

10. A cosmetic applicator comprising a cartridge including a paste sleeve having a working end, a body of cosmetic material carried in said sleeve and having a working surface at the working end thereof, a base member adapted to

support the cartridge, resilient snap-fastening means rotatably securing said cartridge to said base and holding it against longitudinal movement relative thereto, means for advancing said cosmetic material in said cartridge on relative rotation of said cartridge sleeve and said base member, said snap-fastening means comprising provisions carried by said base member and by said cartridge which interengage as aforesaid on longitudinal pushing together of said sleeve and base member, and said advancing means and base member comprising interengaging driving means other than said snap-fastening means for drivingly associating the same.

11. A device of the class described comprising a cosmetic cartridge, a casing comprising a cup or carrier for said cartridge, a ring secured within said carrier, said ring having diametrically opposed holes therein, a connecting rod mounted crosswise of the ring in said holes and held against displacement therefrom by the walls of said carrier overlying said holes, and means carried by said cartridge engageable with said rod for connecting said cartridge thereto.

12. A device of the class described comprising a cosmetic cartridge, a casing comprising a cup or carrier for said cartridge, a ring secured within said carrier, said ring having diametrically opposed holes therein, a connecting rod of considerably smaller diameter than said holes loosely mounted crosswise of the ring in said holes and held against displacement therefrom by the walls of said carrier overlying said holes, and means carried by said cartridge engageable with said rod for connecting said cartridge thereto.

13. A device of the class described comprising a cosmetic cartridge, a casing comprising a cup or carrier for said cartridge, a ring secured within said carrier, said ring having diametrically opposed holes therein, a connecting rod of considerably smaller diameter than said holes loosely mounted crosswise of the ring in said holes and held against displacement therefrom by the walls of said carrier overlying said holes, and snap fastening means carried by said cartridge engageable with said rod for connecting said cartridge thereto.

14. A device of the class described comprising a cosmetic cartridge, a casing comprising a cup or carrier for said cartridge, a ring secured within said carrier, said ring having diametrically opposed holes therein, a connecting rod mounted crosswise of the ring in said holes and held against displacement therefrom by the walls of said carrier overlying said holes, said cartridge having paste feeding means therein and having projecting from its bottom end a rotatable bifurcated driving element for said paste feeding means, said bifurcated driving element formed for straddling engagement with said rod to establish a driving connection between said carrier and said bifurcated element.

15. In a device of the class described, a cosmetic cartridge comprising a tubular sleeve adapted to contain a body of cosmetic material, said cartridge having a working end and a supporting end and having a rotatable closure at its supporting end and means operable by relative rotation of said closure and sleeve for feeding the contained cosmetic material toward the working end of the cartridge; a casing for supporting said cartridge comprising a cartridge carrier and a driving rod transversely mounted on said carrier; a slotted projecting annular ring carried by said closure for drivingly engaging said rod; and means for yieldingly retaining said slotted ring in engagement with said rod.

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