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(54) **CARTRIDGE FOR COSMETIC DISPENSING DEVICE**

(57) A cartridge is provided that contains a cosmetic material and configured to be inserted into a dispensing device configured to dispense a specified amount of the cosmetic material from the cartridge into a receiving area. The cartridge includes a nozzle configured to dispense the cosmetic material into the dispensing device; a channel coupled to the nozzle; a reservoir coupled to the channel toward an end of the cartridge that is opposite to the nozzle, the reservoir storing the cosmetic material; at

least two flanges surrounding the nozzle and configured to be inserted into a cutout of a rotatable gear of the dispensing device; a piston configured to move away from the nozzle in response to a rotation of the two flanges which is in response to a rotation of the rotatable gear of the dispensing device, wherein movement of the piston pushes the cosmetic material from the reservoir to the channel and then to the nozzle.

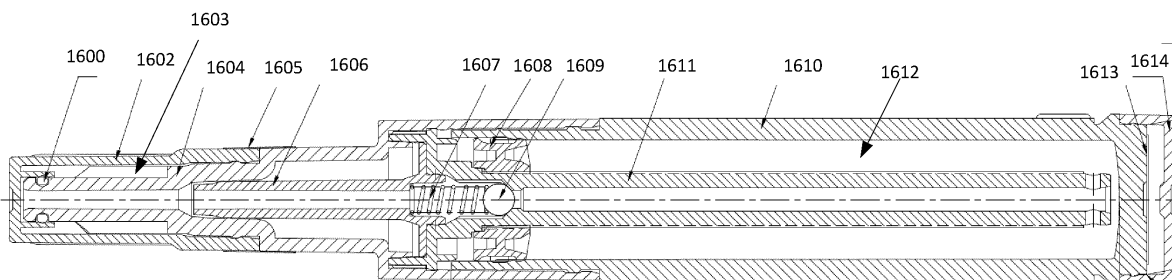


FIG. 12

Description

BACKGROUND

Field

[0001] The disclosure herein generally relates to a cartridge used in a system, apparatus, and method for determining a combination of cosmetic materials which can be blended and dispensed for a particular user.

SUMMARY

[0002] In an embodiment, a cartridge is provided that contains a cosmetic material and configured to be inserted into a dispensing device configured to dispense a specified amount of the cosmetic material from the cartridge into a receiving area. The cartridge includes a nozzle configured to dispense the cosmetic material into the dispensing device; a channel coupled to the nozzle; a reservoir coupled to the channel toward an end of the cartridge that is opposite to the nozzle, the reservoir storing the cosmetic material; at least two flanges surrounding the nozzle and configured to be inserted into a cutout of a rotatable gear of the dispensing device; a piston configured to move away from the nozzle in response to a rotation of the two flanges which is in response to a rotation of the rotatable gear of the dispensing device, wherein movement of the piston pushes the cosmetic material from the reservoir to the channel and then to the nozzle.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0003] The patent or application file contains at least one drawing executed in color. A more complete appreciation of the disclosure and many of the attendant advantages thereof will be readily obtained as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is an overall perspective view of a cosmetic dispensing device, or a cosmetic dispenser, according to one example;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a dispenser body, according to one example;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the cosmetic dispenser with the dispenser body removed, according to one example;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of internal components of the cosmetic dispenser, according to one example;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a cartridge gear, according to one example;

FIG. 6A is a perspective view of a bottom plate, according to one example;

FIG. 6B is a perspective view of the bottom plate,

viewed from the bottom, according to one example; FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a base, according to one example;

FIG. 8A is an exploded perspective view of a compact, disposed above a manifold, according to one example;

FIG. 8B is a perspective view of the compact in an open position, according to one example;

FIG. 9 is a diagram representing an example sequence of primary processes of a cosmetic formulation method 900, according to one example;

FIG. 10 is a diagram representing an example of a connected cosmetic dispensing system, according to one example; and

FIG. 11 is a diagram representing example circuitry of the controller and the cosmetic dispenser, according to one example.

FIG. 12 shows the components of a cartridge according to one example.

FIGS. 13A, 13B, and 13C show different types of openings in the gear to accommodate different amounts of flanges on the cartridge.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0004] In the drawings, like reference numerals designate identical or corresponding parts throughout the several views. Further, as used herein, the words "a", "an" and the like generally carry a meaning of "one or more", unless stated otherwise.

[0005] Referring now to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate identical or corresponding parts throughout the several views.

[0006] Selecting cosmetic formulations, and component cosmetic materials to formulate cosmetic formulations, is a common activity often relying on subjective decision making and manual input. There are a wide variety of available cosmetic materials, and countless combinations and permutations of possible cosmetic formulations.

[0007] For each occasion where cosmetic formulations are used, subjective decisions are often made by an end user of cosmetics to produce satisfactory cosmetic formulations. Outcomes are generally the result of experimentation, perhaps requiring multiple iterations to produce a satisfactory outcome. Partly due to limited awareness of specific traits of the base cosmetic materials and necessary proportions, resulting cosmetic formulations may lack precision. The repeatability of producing a specific cosmetic formulation is thus difficult to accomplish. The below embodiments address these problems in the conventional art.

[0008] Specifically, the below description relates to an device and an accompanying cartridge for enabling a formula personalization system for use at home which is based on a specialized dispensing device that allows ingredients for a cosmetic product to be instantly blended into a user's preferred end result and then conveniently

transported for portability.

[DISPENSING DEVICE]

[0009] FIG. 1 is an overall perspective view of a cosmetic dispensing device 100, or a cosmetic dispenser, according to one example. The visible portion of the cosmetic dispenser 100 includes a base 102 connected to a power cord 104. The base 102 provides a support for the dispenser body 106. A compact 108 is disposed above the dispenser body 106, a power button 110 may be disposed partly within the dispenser body 106 such that the dispenser body 106 secures placement of the power button 110, and an indicator light and button 122 may be disposed partly within the dispenser body 106 such that the dispenser body 106 secures placement of the indicator light and button 122. The indicator light and button 122 may be a mechanical or capacitive touch-type button.

[0010] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the dispenser body 106, according to one example. The dispenser body 106 is a hollow, thin-walled container that serves as a cover for much of the components of the cosmetic dispenser 100. In this example the dispenser body 106 has a first end at the top with an approximately square cross section with rounded corners, while a second end at the bottom has a circular cross section. The dispenser body 106 may provide a base for the compact 108, or other components that serve as a base for the compact 108. The dispenser body 106 may also include a mounting point for the power button 110 and a mounting point for the indicator light and button 122.

[0011] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the cosmetic dispenser 100 with the dispenser body 106 removed, according to one example. The power button 110, the indicator light and button 122, a controller 150, a bottom plate 166, an inductive plate 176, and a gearhousing 170 are visible in this view, as are a lower body section 154, a middle body section 155, and an upper body section 156. The power button 110 is electrically connected to the controller 150.

[0012] The controller 150 includes circuitry for distributing power received through the power cord 104, controlling one or more motors 112 to dispense cosmetic material, detecting readings of an optical encoder 192, charging one or more batteries 126, operating any indicators such as the indicator light and button 122, chimes, or other audiovisual signals, sensors such as for detecting availability status, type, and quantity of cosmetic material, and communicating wirelessly with external devices, including circuitry to send and receive signals and data, for example through smart phones and other wireless devices, using a variety of communication protocols, such as Radio Frequency (RF), Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, or cellular.

[0013] The inductive plate 176 supports the bottom plate 166, aside from the base 102 and the power cord 104, the remainder of the cosmetic dispenser 100 is dis-

posed atop the bottom plate 166. The gearhousing 170 is disposed above, is connected to, and provides support to internal components of the cosmetic dispenser 100 that are further described by FIG. 4 through FIG. 9B.

Further, the gearhousing 170 includes a plurality of gearhousing cartridge holes 178, one for each cartridge 114 in the cosmetic dispenser 100. A nozzle 160 of each cartridge 114 is disposed inside one of the gearhousing cartridge holes 178. Various additional substructures and covers may be disposed between the internal components of the cosmetic dispenser 100 and the dispenser body 106.

[0014] For example, the upper body section 156 is disposed above the middle body section 155, and the lower body section 154 disposed below the middle body section 155. When connected, the dispenser body 106 attaches to outside of at least one of the lower body section 154, the middle body section 155, and the upper body section 156. The bottom plate 166 is disposed below and connected to the lower body section 154.

[0015] FIG. 4 is a perspective views of certain internal components of the cosmetic dispenser 100, according to one example. The internal assembly includes a plurality of dispensing assemblies 120, disposed above the bottom plate 166 and the inductive plate 176. Each dispensing assembly 120 comprises a cartridge 114, a cartridge gear 116, a motor 112, a motor gear 124, an ejector 140, an ejector index ring 190, an ejector spring 142, an ejector spring pin 144, a detent plunger 146, and a detent spring 152. The controller 150 controls the operation of each of the dispensing assemblies 120. The cosmetic dispenser 100 includes at least one dispensing assembly 120. The examples described herein contain three dispensing assemblies 120, though a person having ordinary skill in the art will recognize that a cosmetic dispenser 100 may have any number of dispensing assemblies 120.

[0016] Further, a plurality of batteries 126 inside the cosmetic dispenser 100 are electrically connected to the plurality of dispensing assemblies 120 to provide electrical power for the operation of the controller 150, the dispensing assembly 120, the motor 112, and various indicators, such as the indicator light and button 122 (further described in FIG. 3), chimes, and other audiovisual signals.

[0017] The controller 150 and a connected device 300 (shown in Fig. 10) allow a user to operate the cosmetic dispenser 100 wirelessly. Cosmetic material formulation and recipe commands to the controller 150 may be received from the connected device 300, such as a smart phone, tablet, or personal computer, configured to communicate with the cosmetic dispenser 100. Further, dispensing of cosmetic material may also be triggered by the user by touching the indicator light and button 122 on the cosmetic dispenser 100.

[0018] The cartridge 114 also has a flanges (acting as a "key") disposed on or near the nozzle 160 as will be described in more detail below, is connected near a first

end to the cartridge gear 116, is connected near a second end to the bottom plate 166, with a motor gear 124 connected to the motor 112, and the motor gear 124 drivingly connected to the cartridge gear 116. The cartridge 114 and the cartridge gear 116 are held in position by the gear housing 170 (shown in FIG. 3). The cartridge 114 may be disposed inside the cosmetic dispenser 100, and secured in place by the ejector 140 connected to an ejector spring 142, the ejector spring pin 144 connected at a first end to the ejector spring 142 and rigidly connected at a second end to an inside surface of at least one of the dispenser body 106, the lower body section 154, the middle body section 155, the upper body section 156, and other internal structure.

[0019] Additionally, a detent plunger 146 may be disposed substantially perpendicularly to a longitudinal axis of the cartridge 114 and connected near the second end of the cartridge 114, providing a lateral pressure to a circumferential groove circumferential groove 134 of the cartridge 114, keeping the cartridge 114 in place along the vertical Y-axis, counteracting an opposite force applied by tension to the cartridge 114 by the ejector 140, the ejector spring 142, and an ejector spring pin 144. The ejector 140 is disposed within the cosmetic dispenser 100 and may move substantially parallel to the cartridge 114, and is connected to the ejector spring 142 that is further connected to the ejector spring pin 144. As the cartridge 114 is inserted into the cosmetic dispenser 100, an edge of the ejector 140 contacts an edge near the first end of the cartridge 114. The ejector 140 applies a pressure to the cartridge 114 as the ejector spring 142 stretches with the increasing distance between the stationary ejector spring pin 144 and the ejector 140, as the ejector 140 moves with the cartridge 114 further into the cosmetic dispenser 100. Once the cartridge 114 is inserted to the point that a first end of the detent plunger 146 makes contact with the circumferential groove 134 of the cartridge 114, the motion of the cartridge 114 along the Y-axis is restricted, holding the cartridge 114 in place.

[0020] The detent plunger 146 is a mechanism for holding the cartridge 114 in place. The detent plunger 146 moves along an axis substantially perpendicular to that of the major axis of the cartridge 114. A first end of the detent plunger 146 is disposed to make contact with the cartridge 114. A second end is connected to a first end of a detent spring 152, the second end of the detent spring 152 in contact with an inside surface of at least one of the dispenser body 106, the lower body section 154, the middle body section 155, the upper body section 156, or other internal structure. Insertion of the cartridge 114 into the cosmetic dispenser 100 displaces the detent plunger 146 against the detent spring 152, compressing the detent spring 152. Because the contour of the cartridge 114 varies over the length of the cartridge 114, the detent plunger 146, and the detent spring 152 are displaced by varying amounts depending on the position of the cartridge 114 relative to the cosmetic dispenser 100. At a point where the detent plunger 146 contacts the circum-

ferential groove 134 of the cartridge 114, the first end of the detent plunger 146 is able to lock the cartridge 114 in place due to pressure of the detent spring 152 and the geometric relationship between the detent plunger 146 and the circumferential groove 134.

[0021] Further, the cartridge 114 is inserted into the cosmetic dispenser 100 through a cartridge through hole of the bottom plate 166.

[0022] The motor gear 124 may be a spur gear that includes a cutout 163 (FIG. 5) that fits the cartridge key 162 of the cartridge 114.

[0023] The cartridge 114 contains and dispenses an amount of cosmetic material into the compact 108 as needed. The cartridge 114 dispenses cosmetic material by rotation of the cartridge gear 116 while the cartridge 114 remains in place substantially vertically along the Y-axis. The cartridge gear 116 is driven by the motor gear 124 that is turned by the rotation of the motor 112. The magnitude of rotation of the motor 112 is controlled by the controller 150.

[0024] An amount of cosmetic material is released from the cartridge 114 through the nozzle 160 by a first rotational motion of the first end with respect to the second end of the cartridge 114. Rotational motion of the first end of the cartridge 114 in a second direction, opposite of the first rotational motion, may close the nozzle 160 of the cartridge 114.

[0025] The cartridge gear 116 actuates the nozzle 160 of the cartridge 114 that is attached to a hollow cartridge lead screw 202 within the cartridge 114. Rotation of the cartridge lead screw 202 proportionately displaces a cartridge piston 200 that forces an amount of cosmetic material through the cartridge lead screw 202 and out the nozzle 160 of the cartridge 114. The amount of cosmetic material released during an opening and closing operation of the nozzle 160 is a function of the displacement of the cartridge lead screw 202, which is dependent upon the rotational displacement of the cartridge gear 116. Rotation of the motor 112 rotates the respective motor gear 124 and the cartridge gear 116. The controller 150 detects the relative motion of the cartridge gear 116 using the optical encoder 192 to count a number of cartridge gear slots 148 that pass the optical encoder 192 as the cartridge gear 116 rotates, and the direction of rotation of the cartridge gear 116. A specific unit of measure of cosmetic material is a dose unit dose unit 118.

[0026] FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the cartridge gear 116, according to one example. The cartridge gear 116 may be a spur gear that includes a cutout 163 that corresponds to the shape and arrangement of the flanges of the cartridge 114 which will be discussed below.

[0027] FIG. 6A is a perspective view of the bottom plate 166, according to one example. The bottom plate 166 is connected to the dispenser body 106 and/or the lower body section 154, restrains the plurality of cartridges 114 disposed inside the cosmetic dispenser 100, and connects the cosmetic dispenser 100 to the inductive plate 176 disposed below the bottom plate 166.

[0028] The bottom plate 166 has a plurality of cartridge through holes 172 to allow for the insertion, removal, and securement of the plurality of cartridges 114. Each cartridge through hole 172 includes a base key cutout 165, and the shape of the base key cutout 165 corresponds to the shape of the base key 164 of each cartridge 114 to prevent rotational motion of the second end of the cartridge 114, the portion in contact with the bottom plate 166, when the cartridge 114 is installed in the cosmetic dispenser 100.

[0029] Further, the bottom plate 166 has contact pins 174 (shown in FIG. 7B) that contact the inductive plate, providing electricity to the bottom plate 166, allowing the cosmetic dispenser 100 to charge the plurality of batteries 126 through contact or induction.

[0030] FIG. 6B is a perspective view of the bottom plate 166, viewed from the bottom, according to one example. The bottom plate 166 includes three cartridge through holes 172 disposed within the plate, and contact pins 174. When the bottom plate 166 is disposed within the cosmetic dispenser and upon the base 102, the contact pins 174 can conduct electricity from the base 102 to the bottom plate 166. The bottom plate 166 can then inductively charge the plurality of batteries 126 disposed above the bottom plate 166.

[0031] FIG. 7 is a perspective view of the base 102, according to one example. A power cord 104 is connected at a first end to the base 102. The power cord 104 is connected at a second end to a power source (not shown), providing power for the operation of the cosmetic dispenser 100 and for charging the plurality of batteries 126. The base 102 includes a base indentation 128 for placement of the inductive plate 176 and other portions of the cosmetic dispenser 100. The base indentation 128 may have the ability to inductively charge the plurality of batteries 126 using power supplied by the power cord 104. Further, it may also charge the cosmetic dispenser 100 through contact pins 174 disposed inside the bottom plate 166 when the bottom plate 166 is disposed within the base indentation 128.

[0032] FIG. 8A is an exploded perspective view of the compact 108, disposed above a manifold 130, according to one example. The compact 108 includes a top lid 180, a compact base 182, and a bottom lid 184. The top lid 180 is disposed above the compact base 182, which is disposed above or within the bottom lid 184. The top lid 180 is secured to the compact base 182 by magnets, as described further by FIG. 8B. The compact base 182 includes a plurality of compact base through holes 138. In this example, there is one compact base through hole 138 for each cartridge 114 in the cosmetic dispenser 100. The bottom lid 184, having a plurality of bottom lid through holes 136, is disposed underneath the compact base 182. In this example there is one bottom lid through hole 136 for each cartridge 114 in the cosmetic dispenser 100, and the bottom lid 184 is disposed such that each bottom lid through hole 136 corresponds to and is connected to a compact base through hole 138 of the compact base

182.

[0033] The compact 108 is connected to the manifold 130, the manifold 130 connected to and disposed above the gearhousing 170, further disposed within the dispenser body 106 of the cosmetic dispenser 100, and the compact 108 is disposed above both the manifold 130 and the dispenser body 106. The manifold 130 includes one manifold through hole 132 for each cartridge 114 in the cosmetic dispenser 100, and the manifold 130 is disposed such that each manifold through hole 132 corresponds to and is connected to a compact base through hole 136 of the bottom lid 184. Further, each manifold through hole 132 of the manifold 130 corresponds to and is disposed above a gearhousing cartridge hole 178 of the gearhousing 170, providing a passage by which cosmetic material can be dispensed from the nozzle 160 of each cartridge 114 through the manifold 130, the bottom lid 184, and into the compact base 182.

[0034] The compact 108 may have a form such that there is only one orientation by which the compact 108 can connect to the cosmetic dispenser 100. In another example, it may be that the form of the compact 108 can connect to the compact 108 in more than one orientation.

[0035] Further, cosmetic material dispensed into the compact 108 may be prevented from flowing back out by use of a one way duckbill valve 194 (not shown) disposed within each of the compact base through holes 136 in the bottom lid 184 of the compact 108.

[0036] FIG. 8B is a perspective view of the compact 108 in an open position, according to one example. The compact 108 includes a top lid 180, a compact base 182, a bottom lid 184, a plurality of hinge magnets 186a, 186b, 186c, and 186d, a plurality of lid magnets 188a, 188b, 188c, and 188d, and a plurality of mounting magnets 196a, 196b, and 196c.

[0037] In one example, the compact base 182, the plurality of mounting magnets 196a-196c, a first half of the plurality of lid magnets 188b and 188d, and a first half the plurality of hinge magnets 186b and 186d, are disposed within the bottom lid 184, with the compact base 182 disposed above. The plurality of mounting magnets 196a-196c are disposed to magnetically connect the compact 108 to the cosmetic dispensing device 100, for example by connecting to the manifold 130 (FIG. 8A). The manifold 130, or portions of the surface of the manifold 130, may be formed of a ferrous material or contain corresponding magnets to magnetically attach to the plurality of mounting magnets 196a-196c.

[0038] A second half of the plurality of lid magnets 188a and 188c are disposed within a side of the top lid 180, and a second half of the plurality of hinge magnets 186a and 186c are disposed within a side of the top lid 180. The hinge magnets 186b and 186d are disposed within a side of the bottom lid 184 such that they may be in contact with corresponding hinge magnets 186a and 186c in at least two planes, depending on a relative position between the top lid 180 and the bottom lid 184. The hinge magnets 186a and 186b have opposite magnetic

polarity, as do the respective pairs of hinge magnets 186c and 186d, the lid magnets 188a and 188b, and the lid magnets 188c and 188d.

[0039] The plurality of 196 and the plurality of lid magnets 188a-188d may be disposed such that the plurality of bottom lid through holes 138 disposed in the compact base 182 are unobstructed to allow cosmetic material to flow from each of the cartridges 114 into the compact 108 as cosmetic material is dispensed.

[0040] In a case where the compact 108 is in an open position, the top lid 180 and the bottom lid 184 are positioned approximately in perpendicular planes, the hinge magnets 186a and 186c magnetically connected to the hinge magnets 186b and 186d, respectively. The magnetic force between each pair of the hinge magnets 186a and 186b and the hinge magnets 186c and 186d is sufficient to hold the top lid 180 in position relative to the bottom lid 184.

[0041] In a case where the compact 108 is in a closed position, the top lid 180 and the bottom lid 184 are positioned approximately in parallel planes, the hinge magnets 186a and 186c magnetically connected to the hinge magnets 186b and 186d, respectively, and the lid magnets 188a and 188c are disposed in corresponding positions, and magnetically connected with the lid magnets 188b and 188d, respectively, the magnetic connection between the pairs of hinge magnets 186a and 186b and the hinge magnets 186c and 186d, and between the pair of lid magnets 188a and 188b, and the pair of lid magnets 188c and 188d, sufficient to keep the top lid 180 connected to the bottom lid 184 in a closed position.

[0042] Since the top lid 180 is connected to the bottom lid 184 magnetically, the top lid 180 may be entirely removable from the bottom lid 184. Further, it may also be able to connect with the bottom lid 184 in a closed position in more than one orientation about the x-z plane, depending on the disposition of the plurality of the hinge magnets 186a-186d and the lid magnets 188a-188d within the top lid 180 and the bottom lid 184. Further, the top lid 180 may be able to pivot about the bottom lid 184, or vice versa, opening or closing about more than one axis, such as about the x-axis or the z-axis.

[0043] Alternatively, the plurality of mounting magnets 196a-196c may be substituted by one mounting magnet 196 of sufficient strength to secure the compact 108 to the cosmetic dispensing device 100.

[0044] Alternatively, the plurality of hinge magnets 186a-186d may be substituted by one hinge magnet 186a of sufficient strength in the top lid 180 and by one hinge magnet 186b of sufficient strength in the bottom lid 184 to secure one side of the top lid 180 to the bottom lid 184 with the compact 108 in an open or a closed position.

[0045] Alternatively, the plurality of lid magnets 188a-188d may be substituted by one lid magnet 188a of sufficient strength in the top lid 180 and by one lid magnet 188b of sufficient strength in the bottom lid 184 to secure one side of the top lid 180 to the bottom lid 184 with the

compact 108 in a closed position.

[0046] FIG. 9 is a diagram representing an example sequence of primary processes of a cosmetic formulation method 900, according to one example. The examples provided herein each have three cartridges, though the same process may be used by cosmetic dispenser 100 equipped with any number of cartridges 114. The cosmetic formulation method 900 includes a detecting process S920, a selecting process S940, and a dispensing process S960. An additional mixing process S980 may be performed by a user. The detecting processes S920, the selecting process S940, and the dispensing process S960 are performed by the cosmetic device 100 based on commands received from the controller 150, the controller 150 sending data to and receiving input from the user through the smart device 300 or by indicators on the cosmetic device 100 itself, as described in FIG. 3 and FIG. 4.

[0047] FIG. 10 is a diagram representing an example of a connected cosmetic dispensing system, according to one example. A system 400, which implements the cosmetic dispenser 100 described above, includes at least the cosmetic dispenser 100 and a connected device 300. Optionally, the system may further include one or more external servers 410 which are implemented as part of a cloud-computing environment. Furthermore, the system may optionally include a cosmetic material inventory 204 which is an inventory of possible cosmetic material that may be inserted into the cosmetic device 100.

[0048] The connected device 300 may be a personal computer (PC), a laptop computer, a PDA (Personal Digital Assistants), a smart phone, a tablet device, a UMPC (Ultra Mobile Personal Computer), a net-book, or a notebook type personal computer. In the below examples, the connected device 300 is assumed to be a tablet device, such as an Apple iPad.

[0049] The connected device 300 is capable of performing wireless communication with the cosmetic dispenser 100 by way of a wireless communication interface circuitry 774 on the cosmetic dispenser 100. However, connected device 300 is also capable of having a wired connection to the cosmetic dispenser 100 by way of a USB interface 776 on the apparatus 100. Additionally, each device, including the cosmetic dispenser 100, may communicate with each other and the external one or more devices through an internet connection via an 802.11 wireless connection to a wireless internet access point, or a physical connection to the internet access point, such as through an Ethernet interface. Each connected device 300 is capable of performing wireless communication with other devices, such as through a Bluetooth connection or other wireless means as well.

[0050] The connected device 300 is configured to receive information from a user for use in generating a cosmetic formulation that will be used by the cosmetic dispenser 100 to dispense cosmetic material into the compact 108.

[0051] FIG. 11 is a block diagram representing circuitry

of the controller 150 and the cosmetic dispenser 100, according to one example. A central processing unit (CPU) 710 provides primary control over the separate circuitry components included in the apparatus, such as a dispenser control circuitry 740 (which may include control circuitry for the motors 112, circuitry for the optical encoder 192, and inductive sensor circuitry). The CPU 710 may also control an optional input/output device 772 (such as a keyboard or mouse), a memory 780, the wireless communication interface circuitry 774, the universal serial bus (USB) controller 776, an LED driver 778, and a display module 780. The LED driver 778 controls the pulsing of one or more indicator lights 122.

[0052] In an embodiment, circuitry includes, among other things, one or more computing devices such as a processor (e.g., a microprocessor, a quantum processor, qubit processor, etc.), a central processing unit (CPU), a digital signal processor (DSP), an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a field programmable gate array (FPGA), or the like, or any combinations thereof, and can include discrete digital or analog circuit elements or electronics, or combinations thereof.

[0053] In an embodiment, a module includes one or more ASICs having a plurality of predefined logic components.

[0054] In an embodiment, a module includes one or more FPGAs, each having a plurality of programmable logic components.

[0055] In an embodiment, circuitry includes one or more components operably coupled (e.g., communicatively, electromagnetically, magnetically, ultrasonically, optically, inductively, electrically, capacitively coupled, wirelessly coupled, or the like) to each other.

[0056] In an embodiment, circuitry includes one or more remotely located components.

[0057] In an embodiment, remotely located components are operably coupled, for example, via wireless communication, such as with a connected device 300.

[0058] In an embodiment, remotely located components are operably coupled, for example, via one or more communication modules, receivers, transmitters, transceivers, or the like.

[0059] In an embodiment, any of the CPU 710 or other components shown in FIG. 15 may be substituted with alternative circuitry elements. Examples of circuitry include memory that, for example, stores instructions or information. Non-limiting examples of memory include volatile memory (e.g., Random Access Memory (RAM), Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM), or the like), non-volatile memory (e.g., Read-Only Memory (ROM), Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM), Compact Disc Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM), or the like), persistent memory, or the like. Further non-limiting examples of memory include Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EPROM), flash memory, or the like.

[0060] In an embodiment, memory is coupled to, for

example, one or more computing devices by one or more instructions, information, or power buses.

[0061] In an embodiment, circuitry includes one or more computer-readable media drives, interface sockets, Universal Serial Bus (USB) ports, memory card slots, or the like, and one or more input/output components such as, for example, a graphical user interface, a display, a keyboard, a keypad, a trackball, a joystick, a touch-screen, a mouse, a switch, a dial, or the like, and any other peripheral device.

[0062] In an embodiment, a module includes one or more user input/output components that are operably coupled to at least one computing device configured to control (electrical, electromechanical, software-implemented, firmware implemented, or other control, or combinations thereof) at least one parameter associated with, for example, determining one or more tissue thermal properties responsive to detected shifts in turn-ON voltage.

[0063] In an embodiment, circuitry includes a computer-readable media drive or memory slot that is configured to accept signal-bearing medium (e.g., computer-readable memory media, computer-readable recording media, or the like).

[0064] In an embodiment, a program for causing a system to execute any of the disclosed methods can be stored on, for example, a computer-readable recording medium, a signal-bearing medium, or the like. Non-limiting examples of signal-bearing media include a recordable type medium such as a magnetic tape, floppy disk, a hard disk drive, a Compact Disc (CD), a Digital Video Disk (DVD), Blu-Ray Disc, a digital tape, a computer memory, or the like, as well as transmission type medium such as a digital or an analog communication medium (e.g., a fiber optic cable, a waveguide, a wired communications link, a wireless communication link (e.g., receiver, transmitter, transceiver, transmission logic, reception logic, etc.). Further non-limiting examples of signal-bearing media include, but are not limited to, DVD-ROM, DVD-RAM, DVD+RW, DVD-RW, DVD-R, DVD+R, CD-ROM, Super Audio CD, CD-R, CD+R, CD+RW, CD-RW, Video Compact Discs, Super Video Discs, flash memory, magnetic tape, magneto-optic disk, MINIDISC, non-volatile memory card, EEPROM, optical disk, optical storage, RAM, ROM, system memory, web server, or the like.

[0065] In an embodiment, circuitry includes acoustic transducers, electroacoustic transducers, electrochemical transducers, electromagnetic transducers, electromechanical transducers, electrostatic transducers, photoelectric transducers, radio-acoustic transducers, thermoelectric transducers, or ultrasonic transducers.

[0066] In an embodiment, circuitry includes electrical circuitry operably coupled with a transducer (e.g., an actuator, a motor, a piezoelectric crystal, a Micro Electro Mechanical System (MEMS), etc.).

[0067] In an embodiment, circuitry includes electrical circuitry having at least one discrete electrical circuit,

electrical circuitry having at least one integrated circuit, or electrical circuitry having at least one application specific integrated circuit.

[0068] In an embodiment, circuitry includes electrical circuitry forming a general purpose computing device configured by a computer program (e.g., a general purpose computer configured by a computer program which at least partially carries out processes and/or devices described herein, or a microprocessor configured by a computer program which at least partially carries out processes and/or devices described herein), electrical circuitry forming a memory device (e.g., forms of memory (e.g., random access, flash, read only, etc.)), electrical circuitry forming a communications device (e.g., a modem, communications switch, optical-electrical equipment, etc.), and/or any non-electrical analog thereto, such as optical or other analogs.

[0069] FIG. 12 is a perspective view of specific embodiment of the cartridge 114, according to one example. The cartridge 114 has a round, cylindrical body with a housing 1610 and a nozzle 1600 at a first end. When not inserted into the dispensing device, the cartridge 114 may be covered by a cap 1602. The nozzle 1600 is further disposed near at least two flanges 1603 attached to a flange base 1604. The flange 1603 fits inside the opening of the cartridge gear 116, corresponds to the shape of the cutout 163 of the cartridge gear 116, and locks the rotational motion of the portion near a first end of the cartridge 114 with that of the cartridge gear 116. As the cartridge gear 116 is driven by the motor gear 124 and the motor 112.

[0070] The cartridge 114 further includes a blocking portion 1605 which marks a region that abuts against the cartridge gear 116 when the flanges are inserted into the opening of the cartridge gear.

[0071] The cartridge 114 further includes a hollow channel 1606 which leads to the nozzle 1600, a spring 1607, a piston 1608, and a check valve 1609. There is also a screw 1611 surrounding the channel 1606 along which the piston 1608 moves. A reservoir 1612 surrounds the channel 1606 and screw 1611, and which holds the cosmetic solution to be dispensed.

[0072] The channel 1606 may allow flow of the cosmetic solution from an end of the cartridge close to the base to the other end of the channel near the nozzle. The channel may be attached such that a rotation of the flanges 1603 may rotate the channel. The piston 1608 may be a ring shape with a screw thread in an interior of the piston 1608 matching the screw thread of the screw 1611. The reservoir 1612 may be a predetermined volume of empty space in an interior of the cartridge configured to hold a solution.

[0073] The piston 1608 may form a seal with the reservoir 1612 and push any overfilled solution in the reservoir 1612 into the hollow channel volume of the channel 1606 and cause dispensing at the nozzle 1600 when the gear 116 rotates the flanges 1603.

[0074] In the system, cartridges are equipped with a

smart chip or an electronic device configured to perform data storage, transmission/reception, and authentication, (such as NFC, RFID, or a contact chip). In the following description an NFC (Near Field Communication or Radiofrequency identification - RDI) tag 1613 is included toward the base of the cartridge. Each cartridge has a different cosmetic attributes and a unique formula identifier that can identify attributes such as Shade/finish, Texture, and Skin/hair benefits. Attributes are stored on the integrated circuit at production and signed with an asymmetrical cryptographic algorithm.

[0075] The NFC tag applied to the cartridges ensures the management of color universe for the user, multi device use cases, and traceability. The NFC tag 13 is protected by a cap 1614.

[0076] Fig. 13A shows a cross section of the openings (cutout) in the gear to accommodate a nozzle that has two flanges as shown in Fig. 12. However, additional flanges and openings in the gear are not limited to two and may be provided in any preferable amount as shown in Figs. 13B (4 flanges) and 13C (8 flanges).

[0077] Thus, the foregoing discussion discloses and describes merely exemplary embodiments of the present invention. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof. Accordingly, the disclosure of the present invention is intended to be illustrative, but not limiting of the scope of the invention, as well as other claims. The disclosure, including any readily discernable variants of the teachings herein, define, in part, the scope of the foregoing claim terminology such that no inventive subject matter is dedicated to the public.

Claims

1. A cartridge that contains a cosmetic material and configured to be inserted into a dispensing device configured to dispense a specified amount of the cosmetic material from the cartridge into a receiving area, the cartridge comprising:

a nozzle configured to dispense the cosmetic material into the dispensing device;
a channel coupled to the nozzle;
a reservoir coupled to the channel toward an end of the cartridge that is opposite to the nozzle, the reservoir storing the cosmetic material;
at least two flanges surrounding the nozzle and configured to be inserted into a cutout of a rotatable gear of the dispensing device;
a piston configured to move away from the nozzle in response to a rotation of the two flanges which is in response to a rotation of the rotatable gear of the dispensing device,
wherein movement of the piston pushes the cosmetic material from the reservoir to the channel

and then to the nozzle.

2. The cartridge according to claim 1, further comprising:

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an electronic communication and storage device, disposed at an end of the cartridge that is opposite to the nozzle configured to store data regarding the cosmetic material stored in the cartridge; and

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a cap configured to cover the electronic communication and storage device.

3. The system according to claim 1, wherein the electronic communication and storage device is one of a near field communication (NFC) tag, a radio frequency identification (RFID) tag, and a contact chip.

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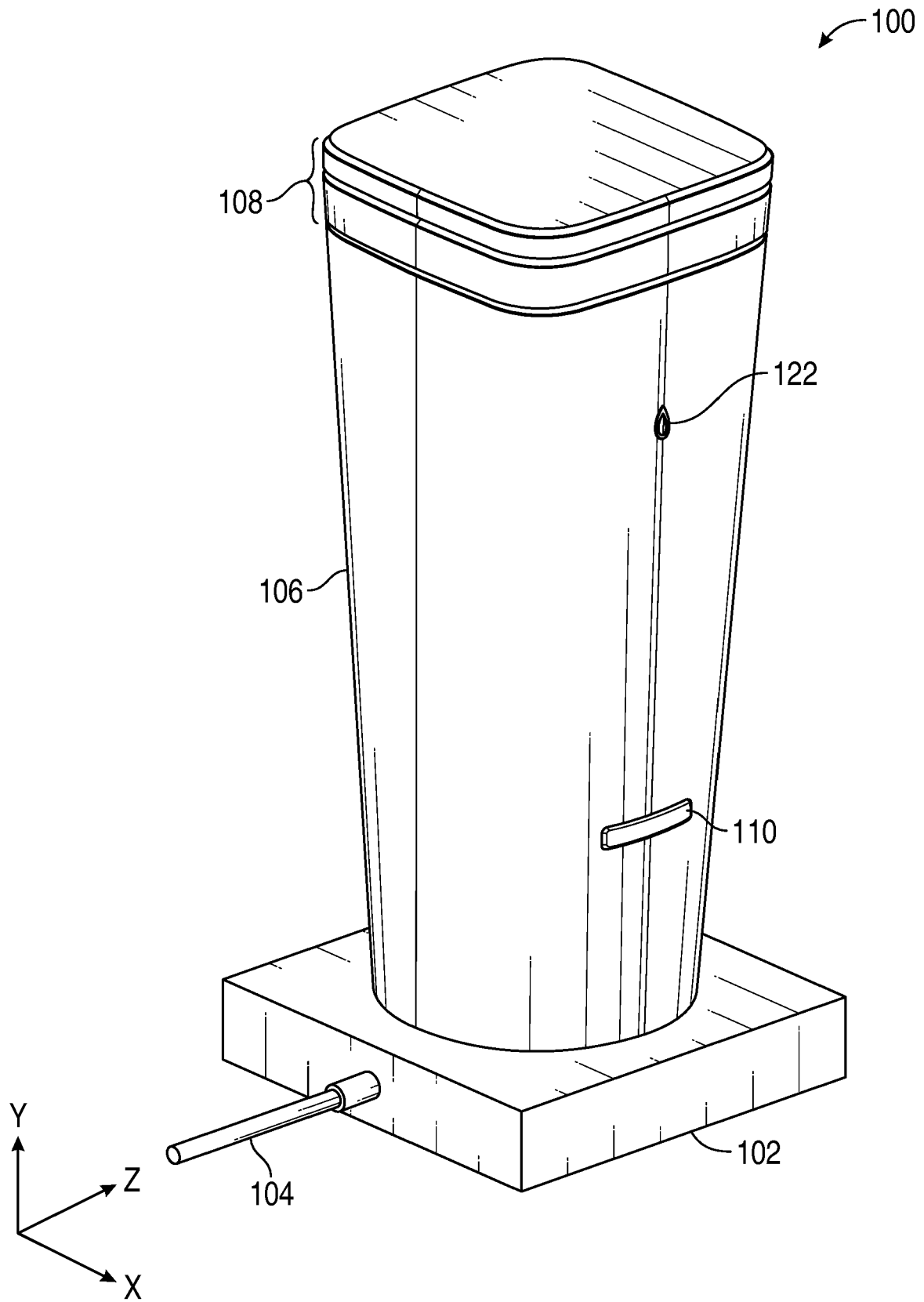


FIG. 1

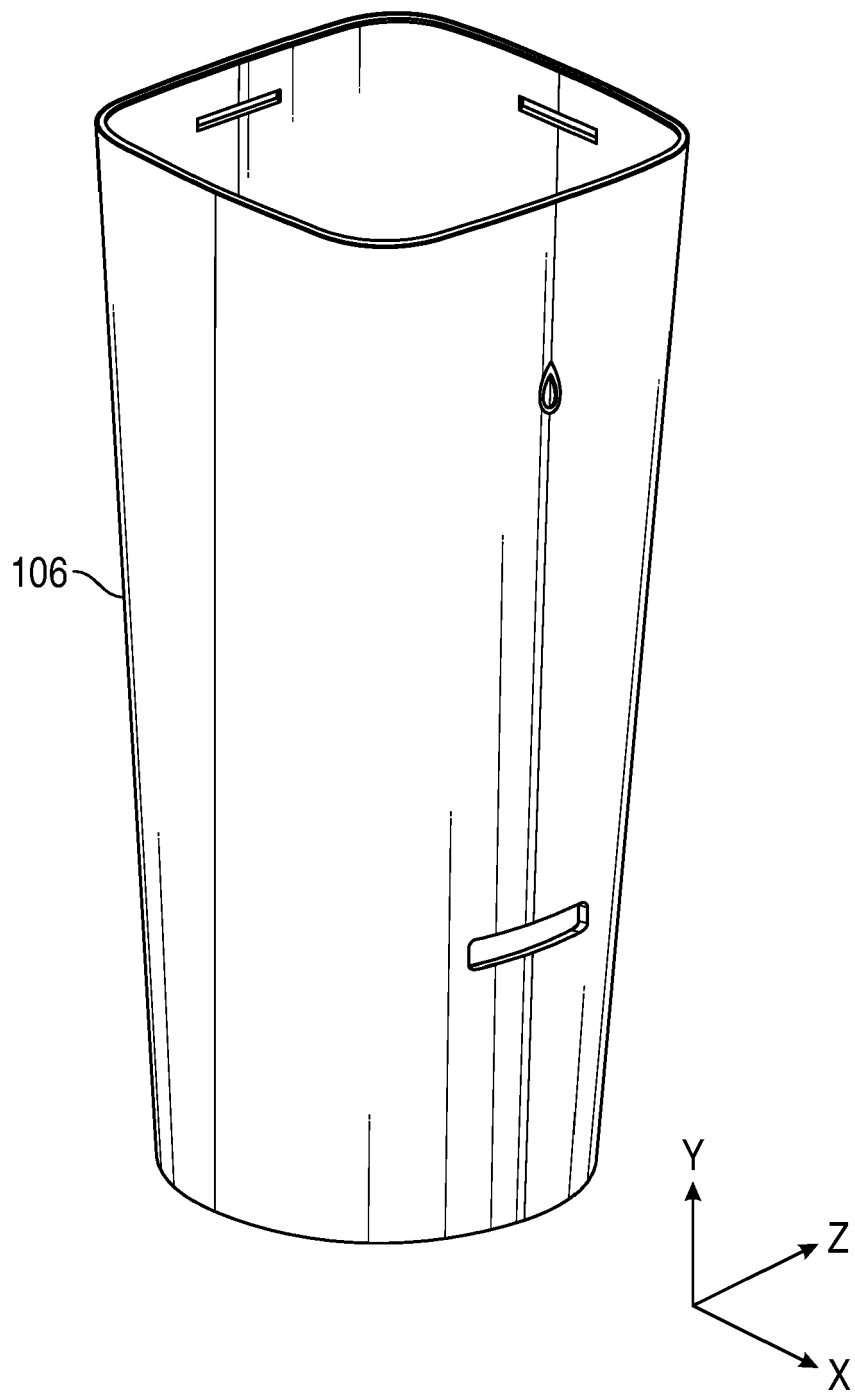


FIG. 2

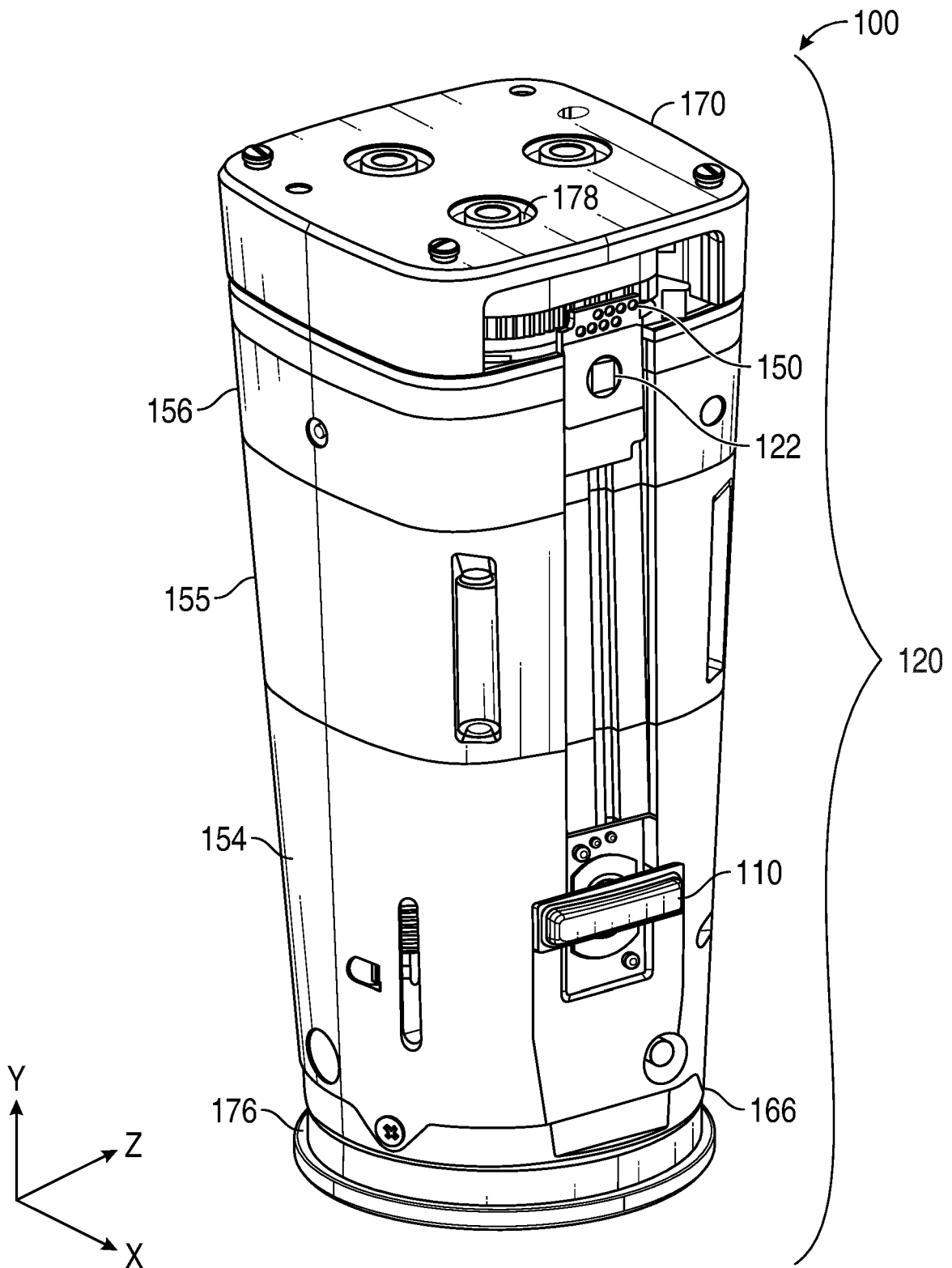


FIG. 3

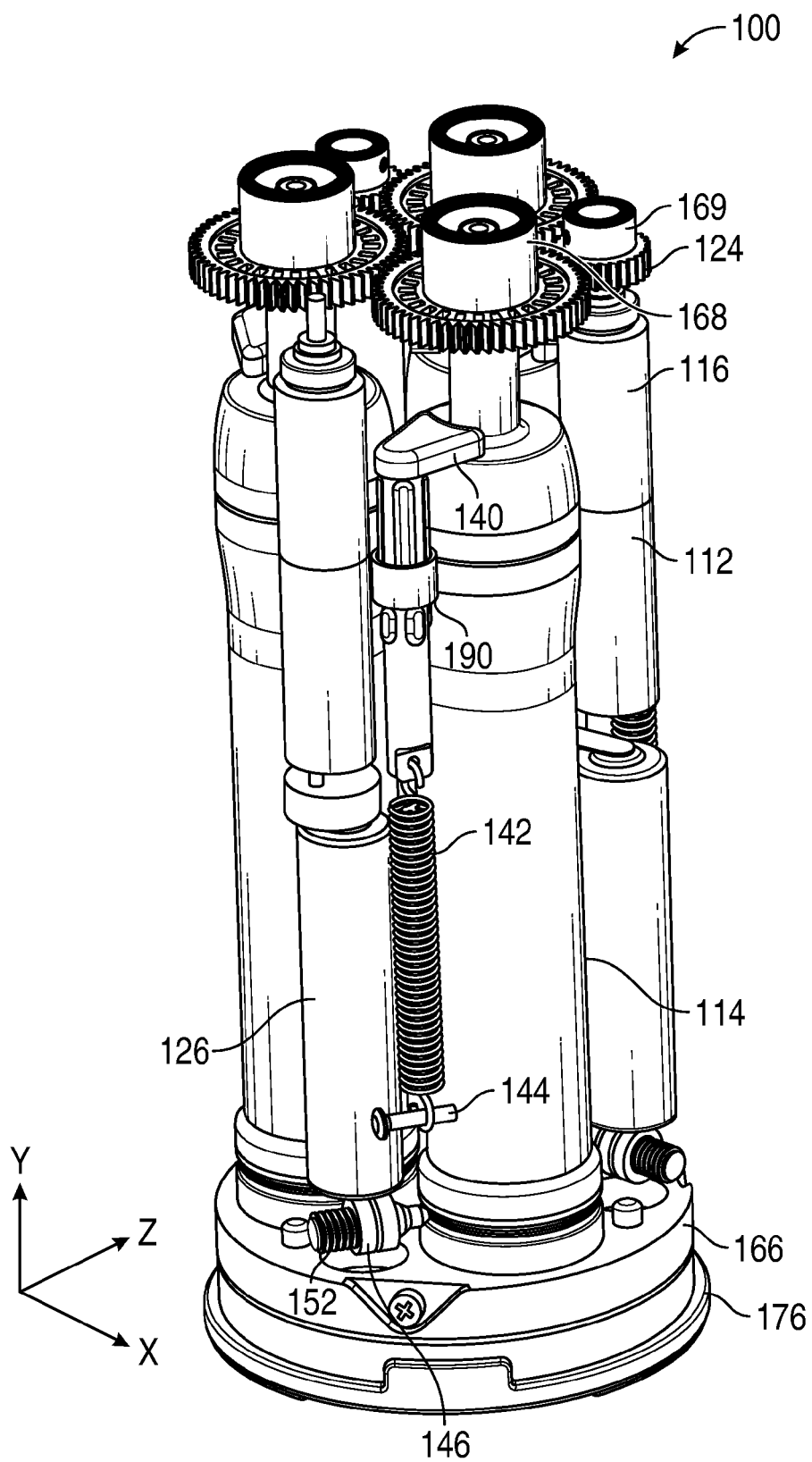


FIG. 4

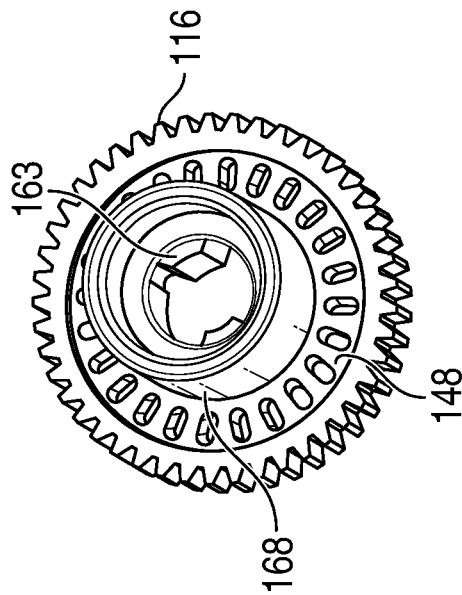


FIG. 5

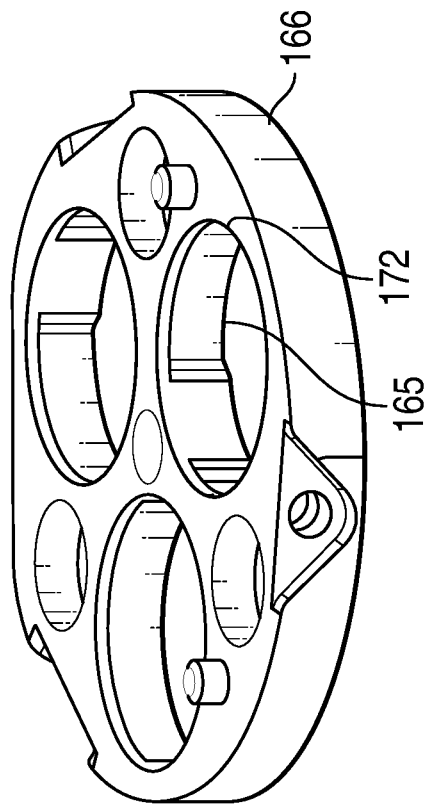


FIG. 6A

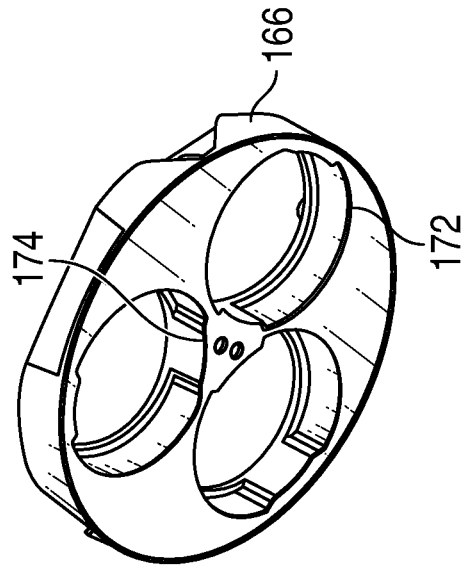


FIG. 6B

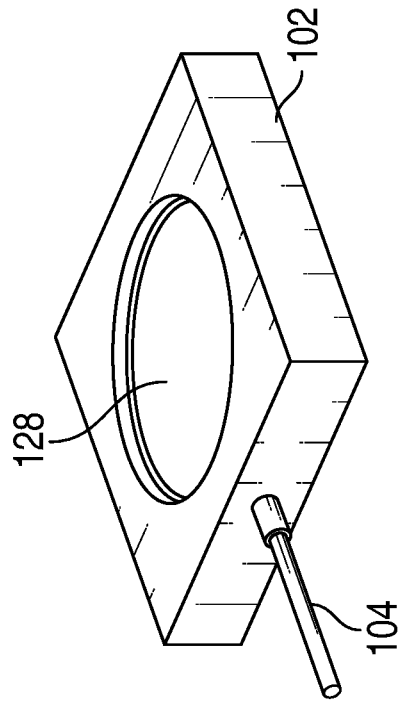


FIG. 7

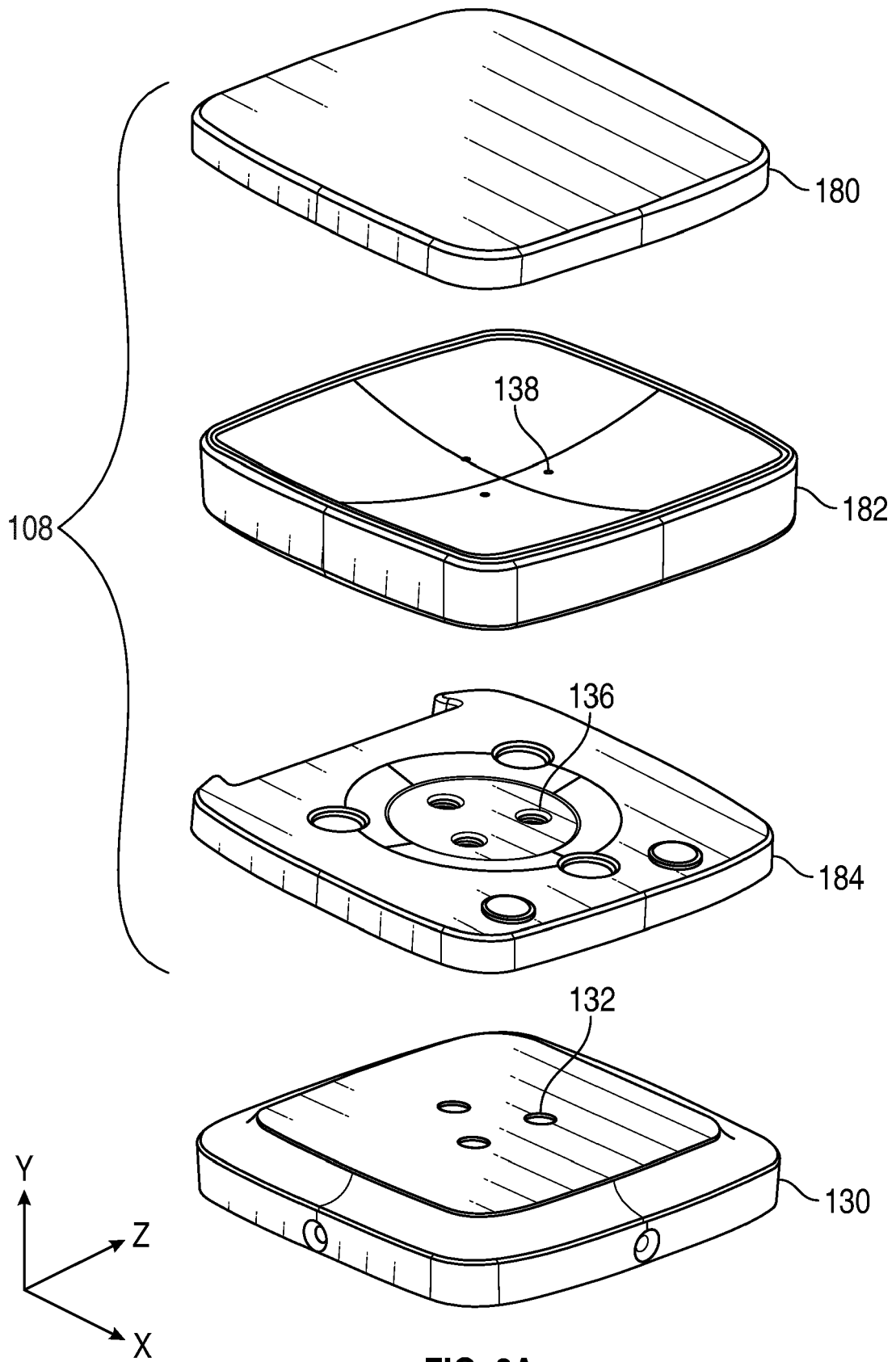


FIG. 8A

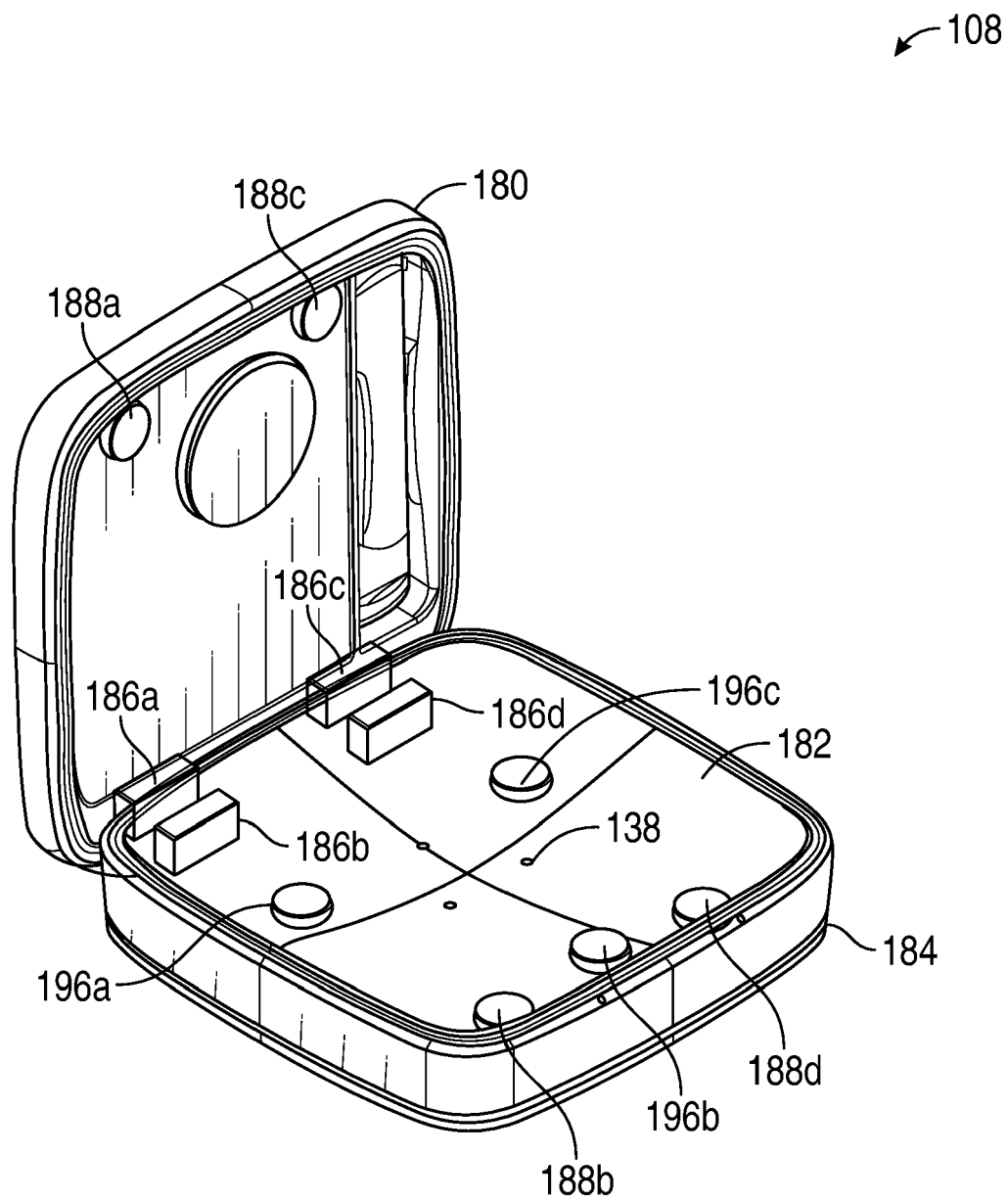
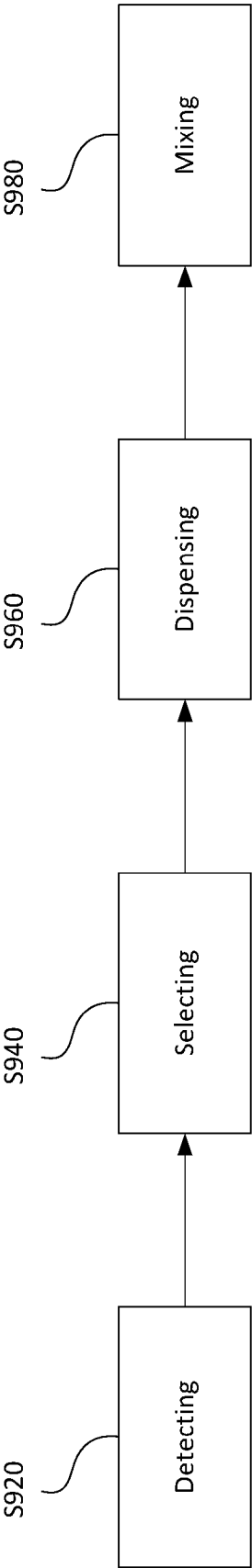


FIG. 8B

FIG. 9

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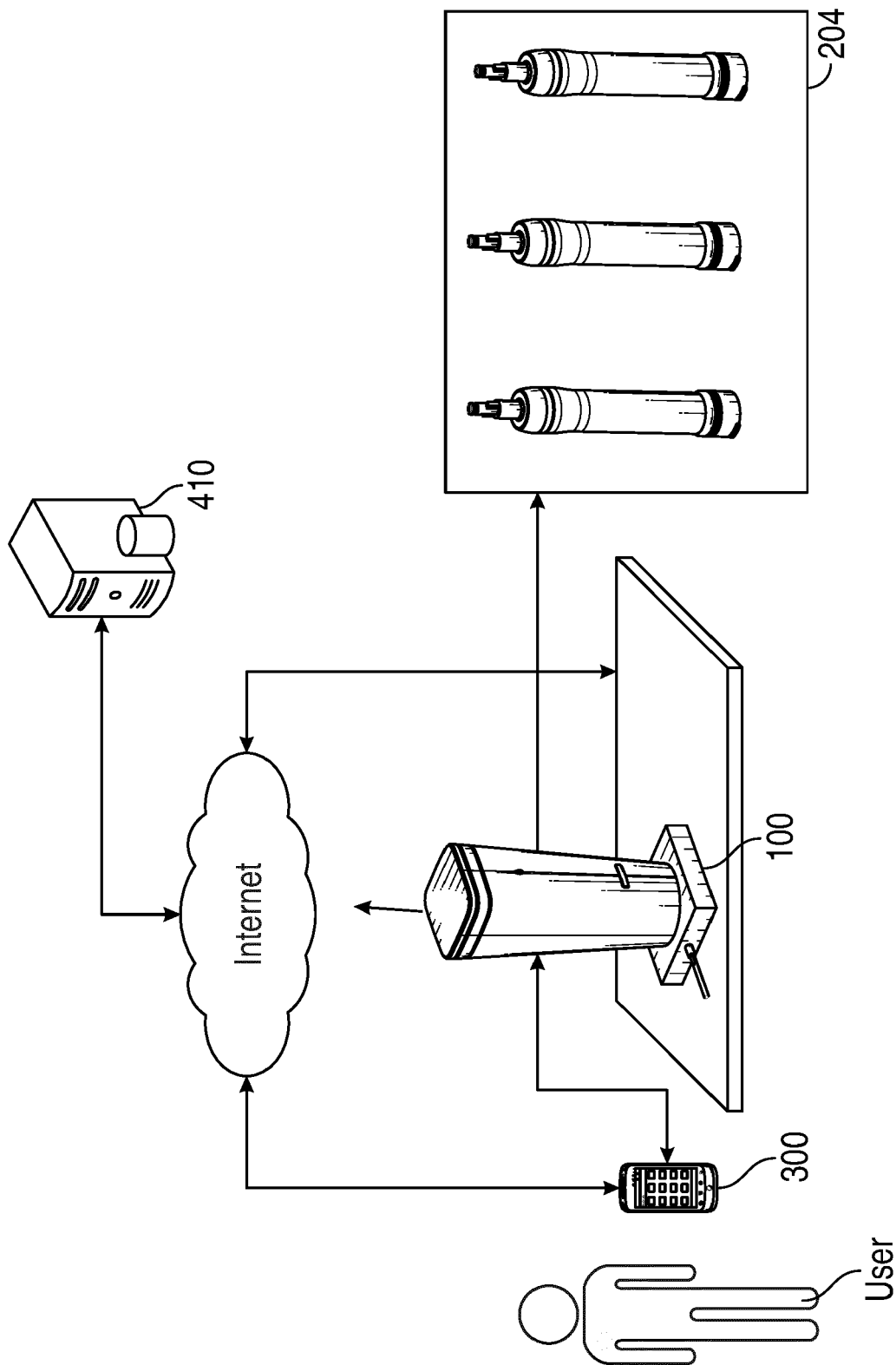
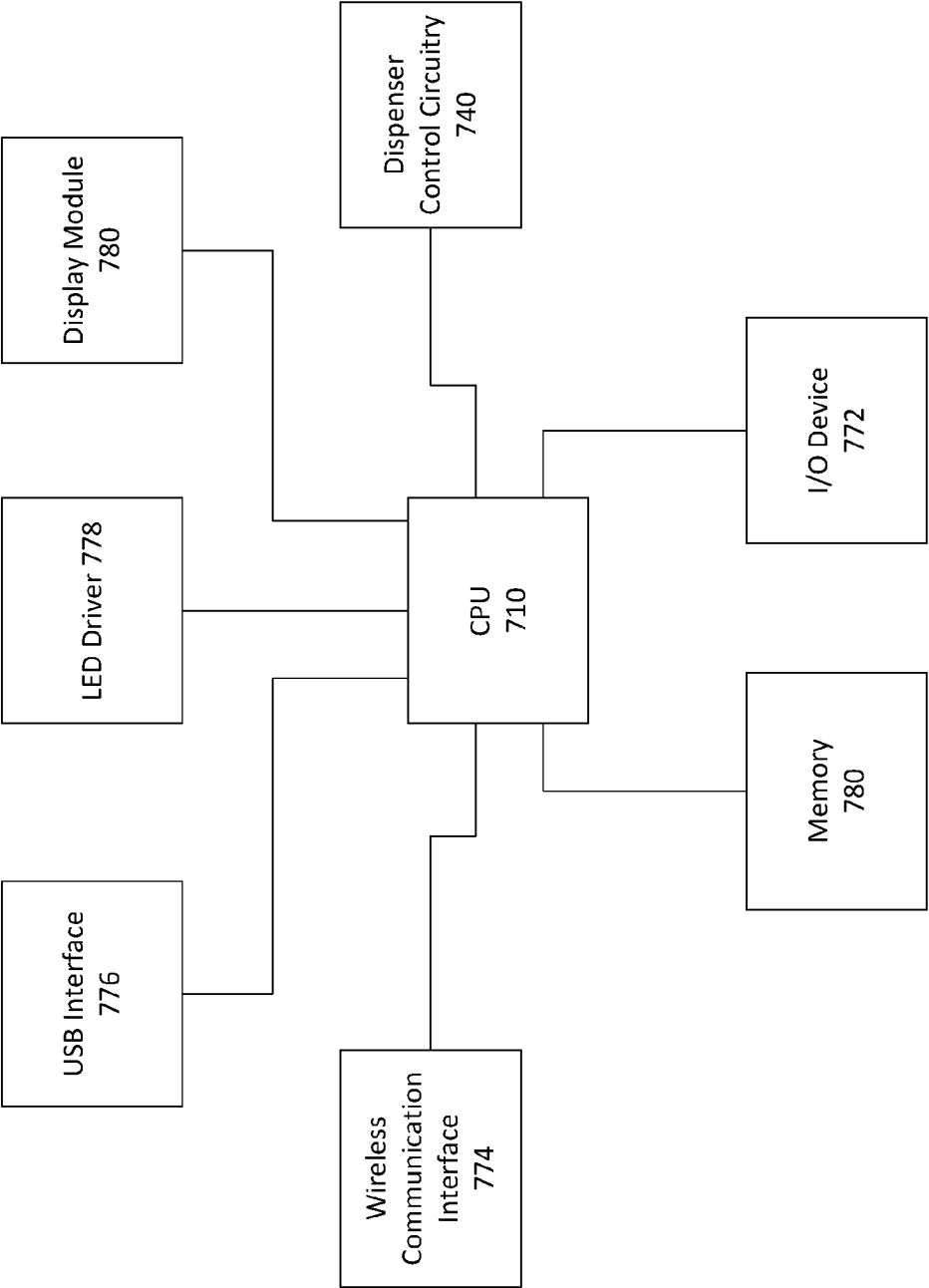


FIG. 10

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FIG. 11



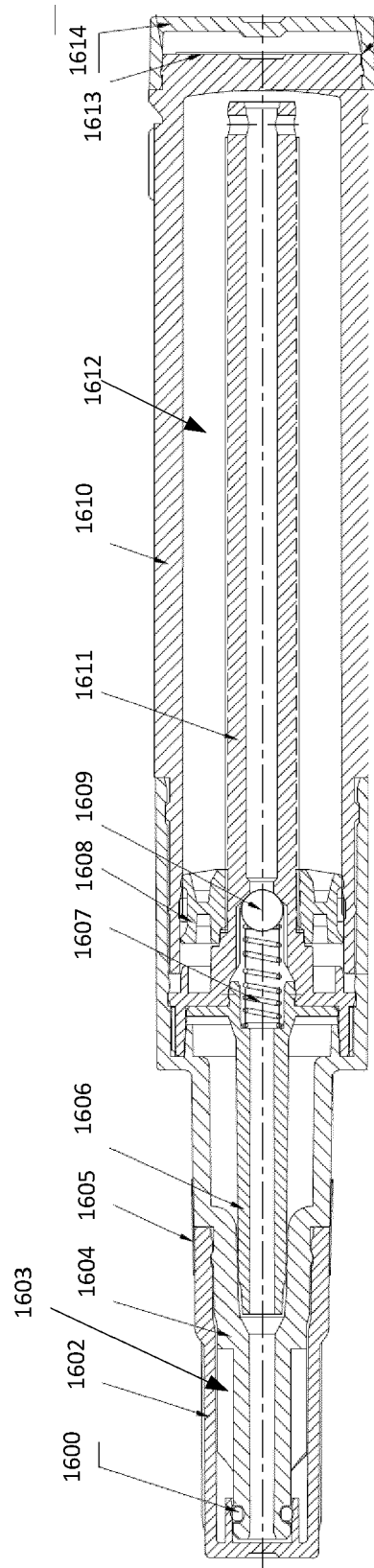


FIG. 12

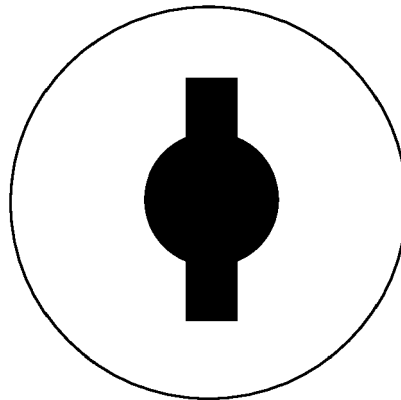


FIG. 13A

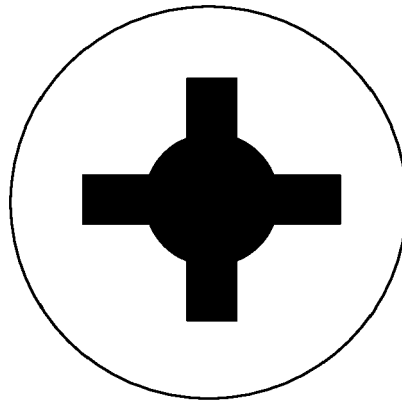


FIG. 13B

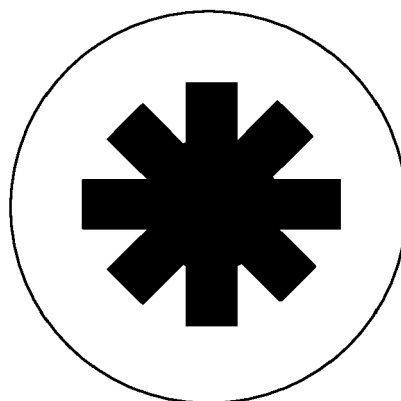


FIG. 13C



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 21 17 2583

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
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X	US 2017/208920 A1 (THIEBAUT GÉRALDINE [FR] ET AL) 27 July 2017 (2017-07-27) * abstract; figures 1,3,4A,5 * * paragraphs [0001], [0056] - [0060], [0085] *	1-3	INV. B65D83/00 A45D44/00
X	WO 2012/008667 A1 (SHIN KI-BONG [KR]) 19 January 2012 (2012-01-19) * abstract; figures 3,9 *	1	
X	DE 850 652 C (LEMMER HEINRICH; LEMMER PETER) 25 September 1952 (1952-09-25) * figure 1 * * paragraph [0001] *	1	
E	WO 2021/155237 A2 (OREAL [FR]; BALOOCH GUIVE [US]) 5 August 2021 (2021-08-05) * abstract; figures 1,3,4a,23 * * page 1, lines 16-18 *	1-3	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			B65D A45D A45F
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 13 October 2021	Examiner Tempels, Marco
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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13-10-2021

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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82