June 7, 1927. 1,631,588

L. J. GREENWALD

VANITY CASE

Filed Dec. 13, 1926

Fig. 1.

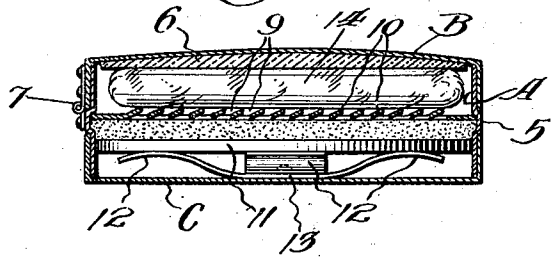
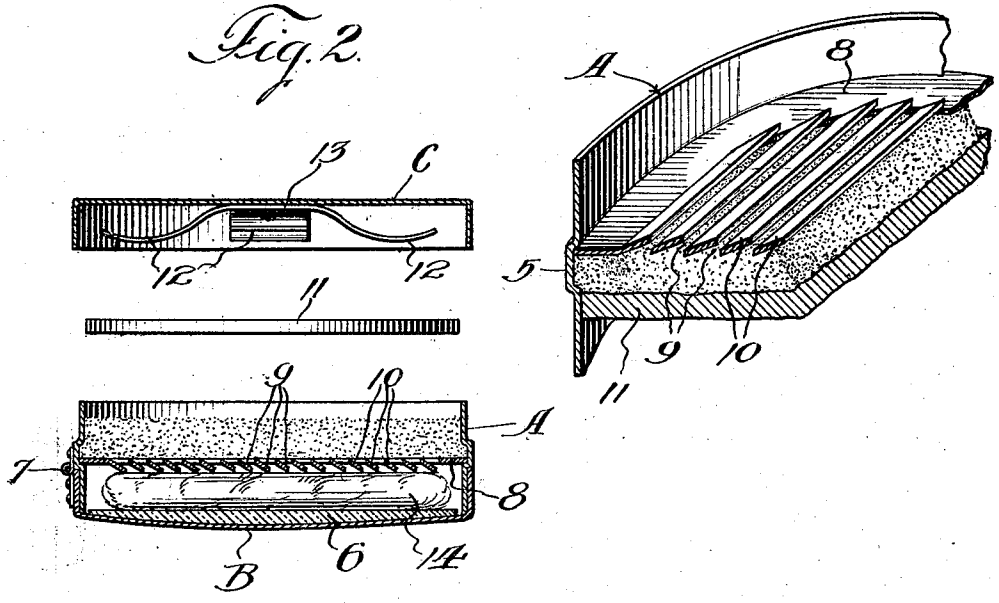


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



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VANITY CASE.

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This invention relates to a vanity case having provision for accommodating a quantity of loose powder and a puff for its application to the face. The features of novelty herein are directed toward a spring-pressed disk which forms a bottom for the powder compartment, toward a removable base which is associated with the body of the case, toward a sifter plate which is of novel structure, and toward the general arrangement and assembly of the various case components.

A suggestive embodiment of this invention is set forth in the accompanying drawing in the manner following:

Figure 1 is a central vertical section through the case in its entirety;

Fig. 2 is a similar view with the case inverted, the base and disk thereof being shown as separated; and

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional detail in perspective.

The present case may comprise a cylindrical body A open at both ends to one of which is fitted a cover B and to the other a base C. The cover and base may each be provided with marginal walls which fit around the body walls which, as shown, are outwardly crimped or beaded to provide an annular channel 5 in its middle region. The edges of the cover and base walls are preferably disposed close to the bead in flush relation. Upon its inner side the cover may carry a mirror 6 in accordance with usual practice. In addition it may be joined to the body as by means of a hinge 7. The base is attached to the body C by a friction fit, or in any other well known manner which permits of its ready removal.

Extending across the body is a sifter plate 8 which may be slidably seated within the channel 5 thereof. This plate is provided with a plurality of parallel slits 9 having the intervening bars 10 angled into parallelism, as clearly shown in the drawing. By this means I provide narrow openings for the discharge of loose material, such as powder, which may be accommodated beneath the sifter plate. One advantage of this angled bar arrangement is that the material to be discharged is normally concealed from view, and another is that the resulting structure is stronger than if portions of the plate were cut out to provide the discharge openings. Also, if the plate be tapped upon its upper side, the powder will tend to come through because of the capacity which the plate has for movement within its seat.

Co-operating with the sifter plate is a disk 11 which is fitted movably within the body. It provides between itself and the sifter plate a space for the accommodation of loose powder. This plate may be supported upon spring arms 12, here shown as four in number, which extend from a common plate 13 affixed to the base C. One advantage of this construction is that the powder compartment is variable in size, depending upon the position of the disk which tends always to approach the sifter plate in response to pressure from the spring arms. In this manner the powder is always held close to the sifter plate ready for discharge therethrough. A puff 14 may conveniently be placed between the mirror 6 and the sifter plate in accordance with the usual practice.

In use of the present vanity case, the cover is opened permitting removal of the puff so that powder may be applied to the face. Added quantities of the powder may also be shaken through the sifter plate onto the puff, if desired. In case a fresh supply of powder is to be placed in the compartment therefor within the case, the device is preferably inverted following which the base and disk are removed as shown in Fig. 2. With the parts so related, the replenishment of powder is easily affected. Thereafter the disk and base are refitted in place so that the case is again ready for use.

The structure herein described is simple and inexpensive to manufacture. It comprises only parts which are durable and sturdy in construction, and its operation is so simple as to be understood and performed by any one.

I claim:

1. A vanity case in which is provided a loose material compartment having one side formed by a sifter plate wherein are parallel slits with intervening bars extending angularly in parallelism in a single direction whereby to present upper and lower edges sharply to the associated contents, and means whereby to press a body of loose material against one set of edges of such angular bars, substantially as described.

2. In a vanity case, the combination of a

body open at both ends having an annular groove forming a guideway, a sifter plate slidably fitted within the guideway, a base removably fitted to one end of the body and a cover to the other end thereof, a disk movably arranged within the body in spaced relation to the sifter plate, and pressure means carried by the base and acting upon the disk to push the same toward the sifter plate whereby to facilitate the discharge therethrough of loose material which is disposed between the disk and sifter plate, substantially as described.

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