March 8, 1927. 1,620,002

E. R. BARANY

VANITY CASE

Filed Jan. 31, 1925 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

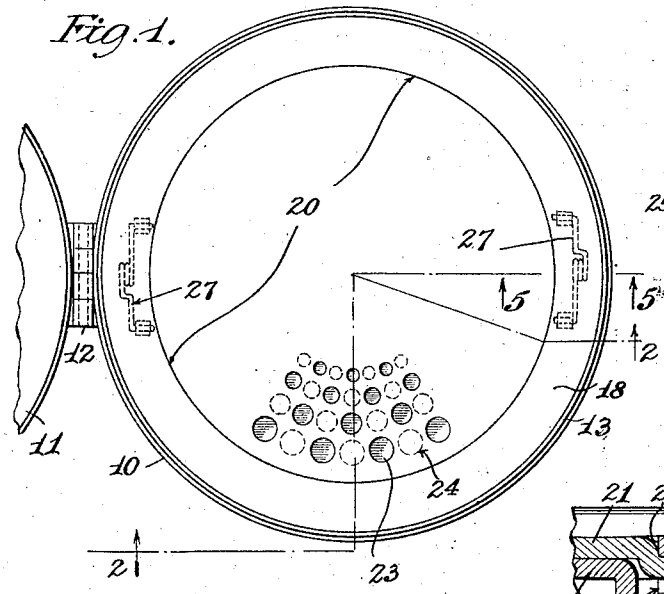
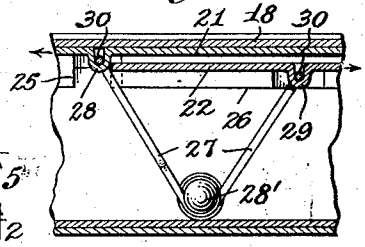


Fig. 4.



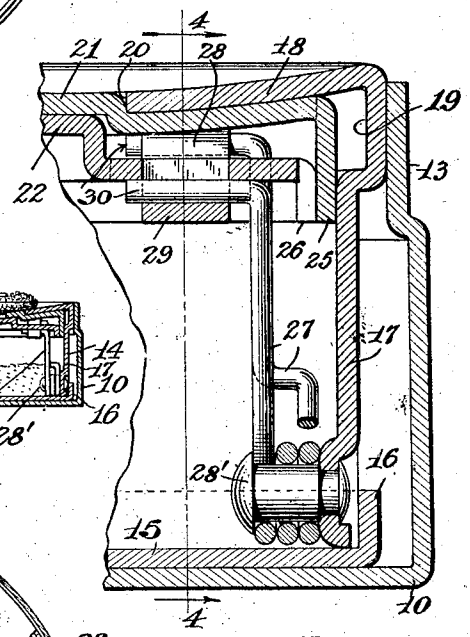


Fig. 2

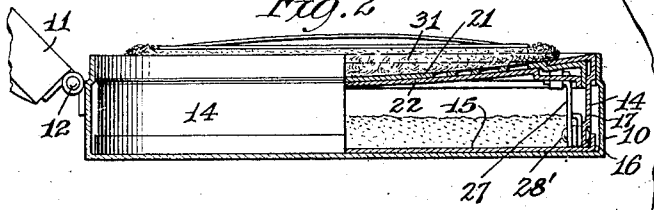
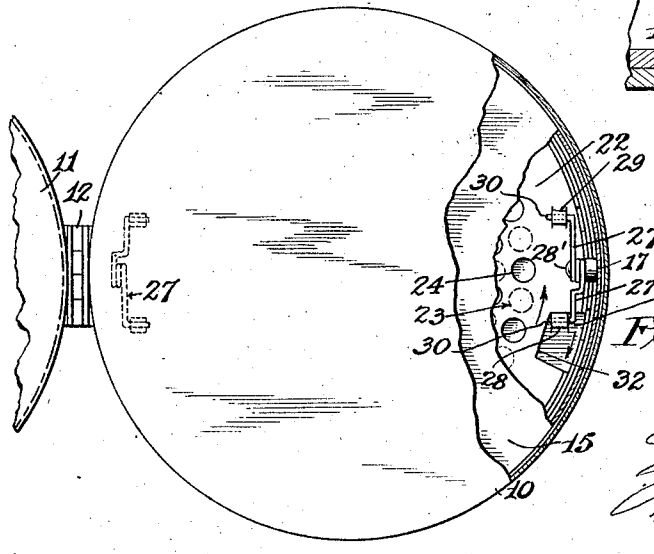


Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.



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March 8, 1927. 1,620,002

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VANITY CASE

Filed Jan. 31, 1925 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

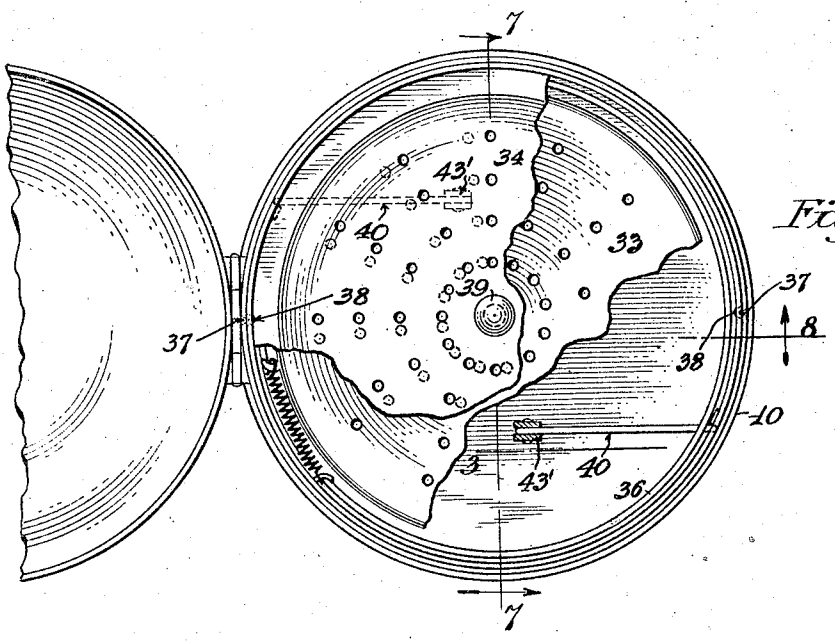
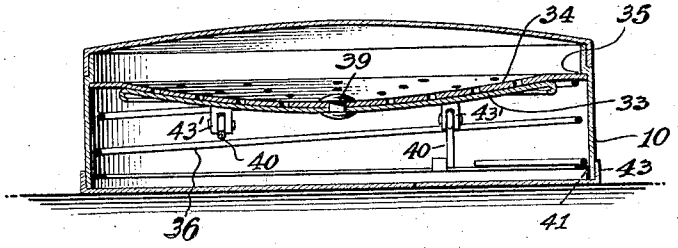


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.



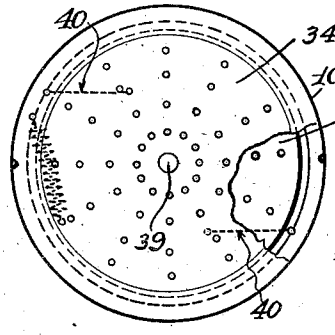


Fig. 9.

Fig. 8.

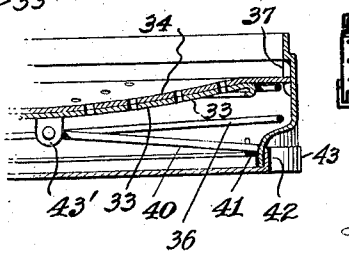
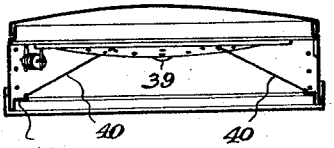


Fig. 10.



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VANITY CASE

Filed Jan. 31, 1925 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

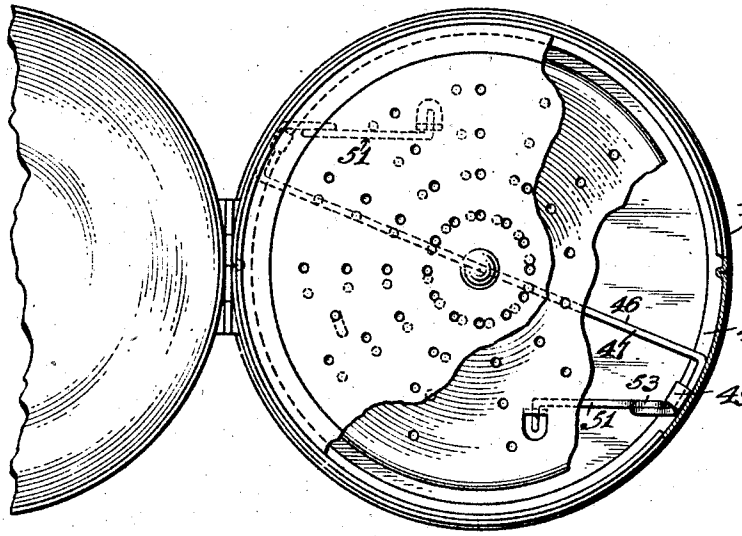


Fig. 11.

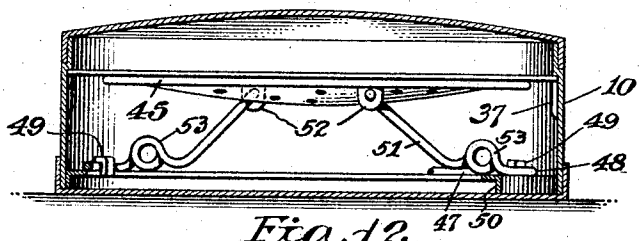


Fig. 12.

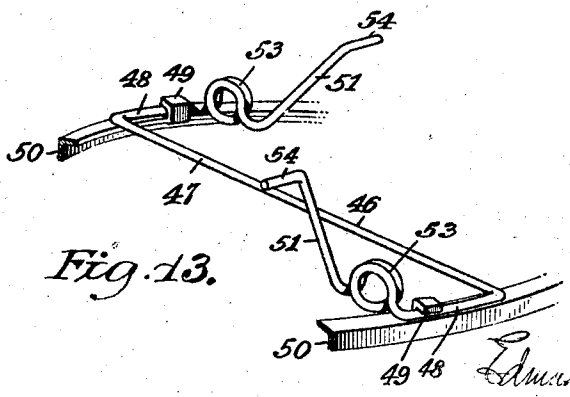


Fig. 13.

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Patented Mar. 8, 1927. 1,620,002

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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VANITY CASE.

Application filed January 31, 1925. Serial No. 5,941.

This invention relates to the construction of powder-and-puff cases of the portable type adapted to be carried about in a pocket or handbag.

A general object of the invention is to provide a device of the general character referred to in which a loose powder compartment included in the construction will be automatically closed against the discharge or loss of powder except when it is desired to charge a powder puff therewith.

The invention includes a case or receptacle having a compartment for powder and a perforated closure member for the compartment against which a powder puff may be pressed to receive a charge of powder. The perforated closure member is adapted to resiliently yield under pressure against the outer surface thereof to thereby produce a bellows effect and force powder outwardly through the perforations into the puff.

An important feature of the invention resides in the provision of means for automatically closing the perforations following the release of pressure on the perforated plate and thereby preventing the escape of powder from the compartment except when it is desired to charge the puff or applicator. The perforation covering and uncovering means includes two superposed and perforated plates arranged to be relatively rotated under the application of pressure thereto to bring the perforations therein into register, spring means acting to reverse the direction of relative rotation to close the perforations when the pressure is released.

In what may be termed the preferred form of the invention both of the perforated plates are rotatable in opposite directions to thereby obtain a multiplied or increased effect from a relative slight depressing movement under the pressure of the applicator. In other forms of the invention but one of the plates is rotatable, the other being maintained stationary.

Other features of the invention will be hereinafter referred to.

In the drawings,

Figure 1 is a plan view of a powder container embodying the invention and showing the cover thereof in open position.

Figure 2 is a view in vertical section taken along the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a bottom plan view partly in section of the device shown in Figure 2.

Figure 4 is an enlarged sectional detail of a portion of the device shown in Figure 1.

Figure 5 is an enlarged sectional detail taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a combined plan and sectional view of a modified form of powder container embodying the invention.

Figure 7 is a view in vertical section taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a sectional view of a detail of Figure 7 taken on the line 8.

Figure 9 is a diagrammatic view of a construction similar to that shown in Figure 6.

Figure 10 is a sectional and diagrammatic view of the device shown in Figure 9.

Figure 11 is a view similar to Figure 6 showing still another modification of the invention.

Figure 12 is a view in vertical section of the device shown in Figure 11.

Figure 13 is a view in perspective of a spring operating device shown in Figures 11 and 12.

Referring to the drawings for a more detailed description of the invention, in Figures 1 and 2 there is shown a powder receptacle 10 having a cover member 11 attached thereto by means of a hinge 12. The upper part of the container 10 is inset or reduced as at 13 to provide a seat for the cover member.

Within the container or casing 10 is placed an inner container or compartment 14 for powder. The compartment 14 is made up of a bottom member 15 having an upturned flange 16 formed along the periphery thereof. Within the upturned flange 16 is seated an annular side wall member 17 having an inturned flange 18 at the upper edge thereof. At 19 the side wall member 17 is formed with an offset portion to fit within the inset portion 13 of the container casing 10.

The inturned flange member 18 on the upper extremity of the inner compartment 14 provides a circular opening 20 in the upper portion of the casing 10. The opening 20 is closed by means of two superposed plates 21 and 22 having perforations 23 and 24 therein which are normally out of register so that powder contained within the compartment 14 cannot escape therefrom by way of the perforations in the plates 21 and 22.

In order to bring the perforations 23 and 24 into register so as to provide openings through which powder can be removed from

the compartment 14, the plates 21 and 22 are arranged to be partially rotated with relation to each other to bring about the desired registration of the respective perforations formed therein.

In order to effect the desired relative rotation of the plates 21 and 22 the plates are mounted within the inner compartment 14 in such manner as to have a limited axial movement therein. The plates are guided in this axial movement by means of flanges 25 and 26 formed thereon and fitted to each other. The outer flange 25 forming part of the upper plate 21 has sliding engagement with the inner surface of the side wall member 17 of the inner compartment 14 as is clearly shown in Figure 5 of the drawing.

In order to return the plates 21 and 22 to their outermost position upon the release of pressure applied to the outer surface thereof, spring members 27 are provided which are anchored on a stud 28′ attached to the side wall member 17 near the lower margin thereof and in diametrically opposite position. The spring 27 is coiled at a midportion thereof about the stud 28′ and the forked ends thereof extend upwardly and diagonally to seats 28 and 29 formed for the laterally turned ends 30 of the spring 27. The seat 30 is formed in the upper plate member 21 as is clearly shown in Figure 4 of the drawing and the direction of inclination of the left-hand spring member 27 is such that upon downward movement of the plate 21 under pressure the plate is given a slight rotative movement to the left or in the direction of the arrow as shown in this figure. On the other hand, the spring seat 29 is formed in the lower plate member 22 and the inclination of the spring portion extending to this seat is such that pressure upon the plates causes the lower plate to move to the right or in the direction of the arrow as shown in Figure 4.

The result is that downward pressure of a powder puff 31 upon the outer surface of the upper plate 21 produces downward movement of the two plates 21 and 22 with a resultant rotation of the plates in opposite directions to thereby bring the perforations 23 and 24 therein into register. Not only are the perforations opened for the discharge of powder therethrough but the downward movement of the plates as a whole compresses the air within the inner compartment 14 and produces a bellows effect which serves to force powder from the compartment 14 through the perforations 23 and 24 into the puff or applicator 31. Upon release of the pressure of the puff 31, the plates 21 and 22 are forced back to their normal position under the action of the spring 27. The return of the plates to their normal position is accompanied by the rotation of the plates in a reverse direction to again move the perforations out of register and prevent the loss or discharge of powder from the compartment 14 except when it is desired to charge a powder puff therewith.

In order that the seat 28 in the upper plate 21 may operate without interference by the lower plate 22, an opening or recess 32 is provided in the lower plate through which the seat 28 extends, as is clearly shown in Figure 3 of the drawings.

Referring to Figures 6 to 10 of the drawings, a modified form of the invention is shown in which but one rotatable perforated plate member 33 is employed. The other and upper plate 34 remains stationary so far as rotative movement is concerned. In this form of the invention, the inner compartment is not employed and the upper plate 34 normally rests against a shoulder 35 formed by the inset portion 13 of the casing 10. A helical spring 36 bears against the lower surface of the upper plate 34 and normally holds the plate in elevated position. Inwardly extending guide studs 37 formed at diametrically opposite points on the casing 10 engage in notches 38 in the upper plate 34 and prevent rotation thereof in the axial movement of the plate.

In order to rotate the lower plate 33 which is pivoted at a central point 39 to the upper plate 34, a pair of arms or levers 40 are pivoted at their lower extremities to a stationary ring element 41 which is held against rotation by means of an inset lug 42 formed in the flange 43 of the casing 10 and engaging a notch in the ring 41 for the purpose. The levers 40 are disposed at opposite sides of the device and at their upper ends have pivoted engagement with lugs 43′ formed on the lower surface of the plate 33 so that downward movement of the plate produces rotation thereof in a clockwise direction as viewed in Figures 6 and 9. It will be clear that upon the release of pressure upon the upper plate 34, the spring 36 will restore the parts to their normal position and bring about the closing of the perforations in the plates 33 and 34.

In Figures 11 to 13 of the drawing is shown still another modified form of the invention in which a simplified form of operating means for the rotatable plate 45 is provided. The operating means takes the form of a spring element 46 formed of a single section of wire having a diametrically extending portion 47 terminating in angular portions 48 which are adapted to be seated underneath hook-shaped lugs 49 formed on the anchoring ring 50 similar to the anchoring ring 41 shown in Figure 10. From the extremities of the angular portions 48 inclined angular extensions 51 extend to lugs 52 formed on the under side of the plate 45. The angular spring extensions 51 include helical spring coils 53 and angular terminal

portions 54 which are received in the seats 52. The operation of the device is similar to that already described in connection with the form of the invention shown in Figures 6 to 10.

I claim:—

1. In a powder container, a perforated closure plate, a resilient mounting for the plate, and means responsive to movement of the plate for opening or closing the perforations therein.

2. In a powder container, a perforated closure plate, a resilient mounting for the plate whereby the plate may be pressed inwardly, means normally covering the perforations, and means responsive to inward movement of the plate to uncover the perforations to permit powder to be discharged therethrough.

3. In a powder container, a pair of superposed perforated closure plates the perforations being normally out of register, a resilient mounting for the plates whereby the plates may be pressed inwardly, and means responsive to inward movement of the plates to produce relative rotation thereof to bring the perforations into register to permit the discharge of powder therethrough.

4. In a powder container, a pair of superposed closure plates the perforations therein being normally out of register, a resilient mounting for the plates whereby the plates may be pressed inwardly, and means responsive to inward movement of the plates to rotate the plates in opposite directions to thereby bring the perforations into register.

5. As an article of manufacture, an attachment for powder receptacles comprising a self-contained powder compartment having a pair of superposed resiliently mounted closure plates having perforations therein normally out of register, and means for rotating the plates relatively to each other when the plates are pressed inwardly whereby to uncover the perforations and permit the discharge of powder therethrough.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

EDMUND R. BARANY.