

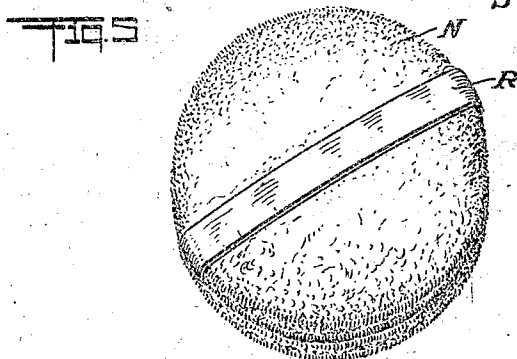
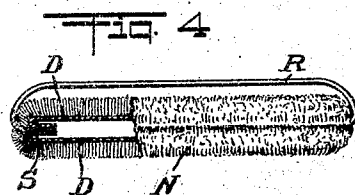
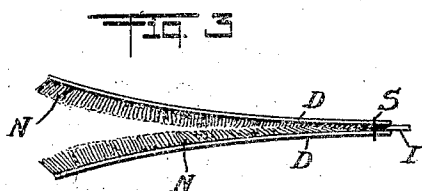
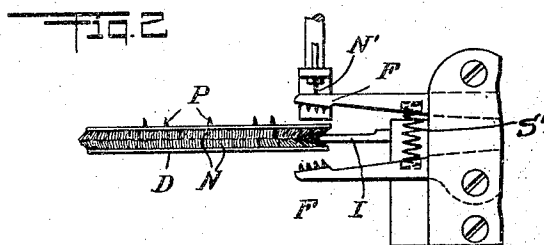
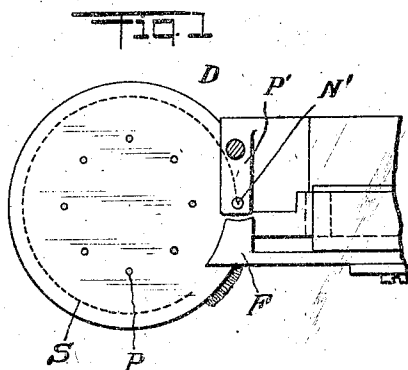
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A. CURIONI

POWDER PUFF

Filed July 3, 1923



INVENTOR
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BY *Mock & Rhum*
HIS ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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POWDER PUFF.

Application filed July 3, 1923. Serial No. 649,215.

To all whom it may concern:

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

My invention relates to a new and improved powder puff.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a powder puff so constructed that it maintains its shape, even when it is bent or twisted.

Another object of my invention is to provide a powder puff composed of two discs of fabric stitched together at their edges, the said discs of fabric being provided with a nap or soft portion which covers the stitch used for connecting the said two discs.

Other objects of my invention will be set forth in the following description and drawings which illustrate a preferred embodiment thereof.

Fig. 1 illustrates one step in the manufacture of my new and improved powder puff and conventionally illustrates a top view of a mechanism that may be used for the manufacture thereof.

Fig. 2 is an elevation of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 also illustrates the step in the manufacture of my new and improved powder puff which is shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view through the completed powder puff and shows the ribbon in position.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of my new and improved powder puff.

Powder puffs have hitherto been manufactured by sewing together two discs of fabric provided with a soft nap or pile and preferably made of lamb's-wool. These two discs have formerly been placed together with what may be called their base portions adjacent each other so that the nap or pile portions were outwardly located. The two discs were then stitched together at their edges by the use of a stitch in which the threads were substantially perpendicular to the said discs of fabric and went diagonally from one to the other so as to form a species of zig-zag stitch.

Powder puffs of this type yielded readily at their peripheral portions since the thread stretched or gave way readily and in addition

the thread was often exposed beyond the nap or pile portion which was objectionable as it is desirable that no part of the powder puff should come into contact with the skin of the user, save the soft nap or pile portion.

According to my invention, the two discs D which have what may be called fabric bases made of woven material and soft naps N provided by means of lamb's-wool and the like, are first placed with their naps N adjacent each other, as shown in Fig. 2. The portion of the peripheries of the said discs D at which the stitch S is to be formed is compressed upon opposite sides of the needle N'. This may be done by means of the presser foot P' of the sewing machine and by means of compression fingers F, which are normally held apart by the compression spring S', and which may be pressed together by any suitable means so as to compress the discs D. While the stitch is being formed, the naps N of the discs D are pushed inwardly by means of the movable plate I. I have not illustrated the mechanism for actuating the plate I and the fingers F because this might be done by hand and this invention is not restricted or directed to any particular type of mechanism for accomplishing the movement of the fingers F and the finger or plate I.

The discs D are in the position shown at the right hand side of Fig. 3 when the stitch S is formed and it is to be noted that the naps N of the discs D are forced towards the centers of said discs and are pressed together at the time that the stitch S is formed.

Experience has shown that if the discs D are made of a fabric having resistant and resilient pile fibres, such as wool, that the thread of the stitch tends to engage the pile fibres, so that the loop or loops composing the stitch encircle the adjacent fibres. The resultant stitch is thick and coarse, so that when the discs are turned to the position shown in Fig. 5, the edges of the discs are sufficiently separated to reveal the stitch, which is not concealed by the adjacent pile fibres.

However, if the pile fibres are inclined away from the line along which the stitch is formed, during the interval that said stitch is formed, the loops of thread composing the stitch substantially about the base portions of the discs D, thus forming a thin,

tight stitch. Hence, when the discs are turned to their outer position, as shown in Fig. 4, the bases of the discs are held together so closely that the adjacent pile fibres conceal the stitch. In addition, the stitch is stronger and firmer, which is important, because one of the main objections to the type of puff heretofore used, is that the stitch connecting the discs would frequently yield or open.

10 I prefer that the stitch S should be of the chain type or any equivalent type in which it is confined within the peripheries of the discs D in contra-distinction to what may be called the over-lock type of stitch. The 15 stitch S is thus formed for substantially the entire circumferences of the discs D, as shown in Fig. 1. While the stitch is being formed, the discs D may be held in proper position by means of a series of pins P 20 which pierce them and these pins P may be connected to any suitable holder or the like, which is not illustrated in the drawings, as this invention is not directed or limited to this particular mechanical feature.

25 When the stitch S has been formed, as before mentioned, the discs D are then turned inside out and the ribbon R can be secured in position between the discs D, as shown in Fig. 4, at any stage of the manufacture of the powder puff.

30 As clearly shown in Fig. 4 for example, the completed powder puff has the thread of the stitch S completely covered by the nap N so that there are no raw edges and no 35 thread is exposed.

In addition, the interior of the powder puff has a circumferential strengthening rib formed by the sewed together portions of the bases of the said discs D which are made 40 of a relatively closely woven fabric. The powder puffs thus formed are of uniform construction and keep their shape because of the strengthening interior rib before mentioned.

45 The powder puff made according to my construction has therefore much greater "body" than the powder puff heretofore known, which is most desirable.

50 Those portions of the discs D which have not been sewed together can be connected by any suitable stitch after the discs have been

turned, but this portion can be made so small that it does not detract from the desirable features before mentioned.

Practical experience has shown that if 55 the naps N are not pushed away from the peripheries of the discs D as the stitch is formed, that the thread by means of which the stitch is formed, is exposed when the puff is completed, which is highly undesirable. 60

I have shown a preferred embodiment of my invention but it is clear that numerous changes and omissions could be made without departing from its spirit. 65

I claim:—

1. A powder puff comprising two discs of fabric having nap surfaces and base portions, a portion of the said discs being inwardly turned at the edge of the puff to form an inner rib, having two layers, the said layers being forced together by transverse stitches, the nap portions of said inturnd layers being inclined outwardly and toward the periphery of the puff. 75

2. A powder puff comprising two discs of fabric having nap surfaces and base portions, portions of the said discs being inwardly turned at the edge of the puff to form an inner rib having two layers, the said discs being connected by transverse stitches passing through said inturnd layers, the nap fibres being bent along the line of stitch and also laterally to said line of stitch to such an extent and the said stitches being so tight that their thread is substantially concealed by the nap fibres at the peripheries of the discs. 85

3. A powder puff comprising two discs of fabric having nap surfaces and base portions, a portion of the said discs being inwardly turned at the edge of the puff to form an inner rib having two layers, said layers being compressed against each other and held in said compressed condition by transverse stitches, the compressed nap of the said layers being inclined outwardly and toward the periphery of the puff. 90

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

ALDO CURIONI.