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E. E. MORGAN ET AL

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LIP STICK

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Fig. 1.

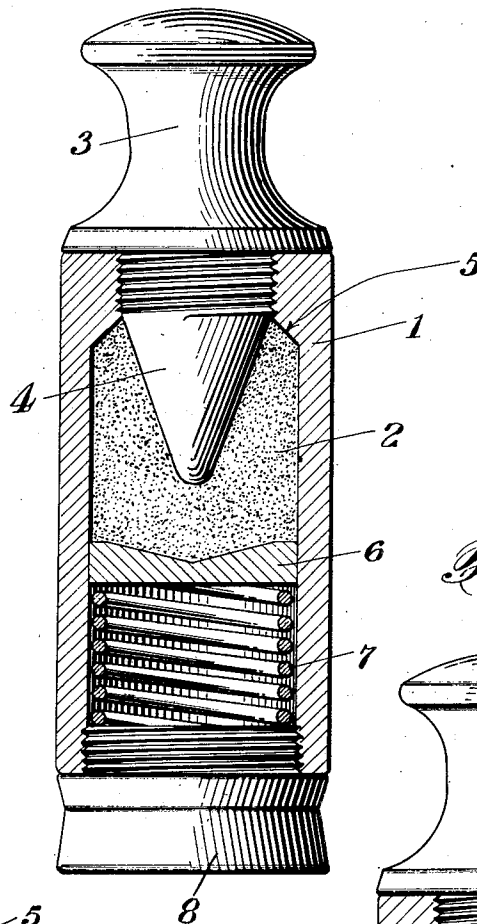


Fig. 2.

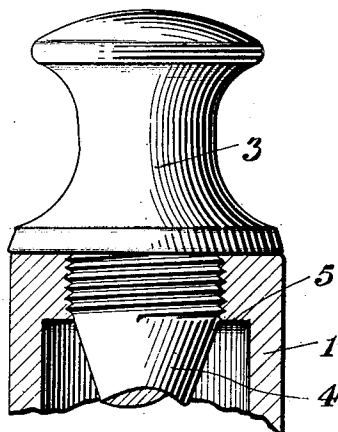
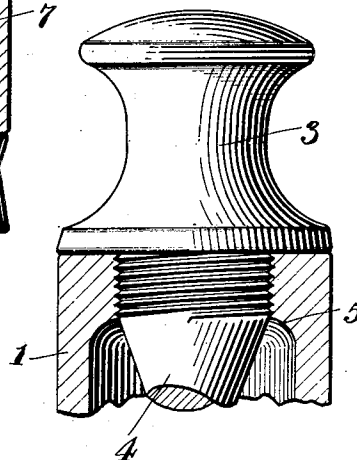


Fig. 3.



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LIP STICK.

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The invention in its more intense aspect relates to a lip stick by means of which a cosmetic may be applied to the lips but in its broader and more generic aspects the invention involves certain new and novel features of construction which render it not only capable of use as a lip stick but also capable of wide application in connection with the application of any substance such as a cosmetic, salve or ointment to the face or body.

In the well-known type of lip stick, the rouge or similar lip cosmetic is in the form of a pencil or crayon and in use the tip is rubbed on the lips to cause the spreading and application of the cosmetic thereto. Several disagreeable features and defects appertain to such a lip stick. First, it is most unsanitary, for the stick being in constant contact with the atmosphere picks up germs and other atmospheric impurities and is contaminated thereby, oftentimes with unpleasant results to the user. Again there is necessarily a considerable waste associated with such a lip stick. The cost of the better class of cosmetics is considerable and it is desirable and important that there be as little waste associated with their use as possible. The importance of a lip stick which may be employed with a little or no waste of the cosmetic and by means of which the cosmetic may be applied with the utmost economy will readily be appreciated. A further disadvantage in the crayon type of lip stick resides in the fact that the cosmetic cannot be applied uniformly but requires much skill and considerable time to spread it and apply it with the desired degree of density. Moreover, it is necessary in the manufacture of the crayon lip stick that there be blended with the rouge or whatever cosmetic is employed a suitable material to render the resulting article of appreciable hardness, for otherwise the stick would not retain its shape but would, on the contrary, due to the softness of the substance of which it is composed, bend and lose its shape completely and would furthermore spoil the hands of the user and be otherwise difficult and disagreeable to use.

The present invention contemplates the construction of a lip stick which is a radical departure from the ordinary type and wherein all the above defects are either en-

tirely, or at least to a large extent, eliminated. In the improved article the body of the substance is not applied to the lips at all, but is enclosed and housed in a container and is applied by means of an applicator or other implement suitable for the purpose. The applicator really serves a dual purpose for when not in use it is attached to the top of the container and in effect forms a cover for the same. Means is provided by which the substance to be applied is uniformly, evenly, and automatically distributed over the applicator so that it may be spread on the lips very quickly and effectively. This means forms an important feature of the invention and it preferably resides in a suitably designed spring or equivalent device which bears against the bottom of the substance and urges it into contact with the applicator when the latter is screwed into the top of the container. Further and important features of the invention relates to the manner of filling the container and the provision of means for preventing said substance from escaping or being ejected from the container due to the action of the spring.

In order that a clearer understanding of the invention may be had, reference will now be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification and wherein is disclosed an embodiment of the invention and several slight modifications in the same.

Figure 1 is a view partly in section and partly in elevation, showing the lip stick and its internal construction on an enlarged scale; and

Figures 2 and 3 are details of slight modifications in the construction of the same.

The improved article comprises a container 1 preferably of substantially cylindrical shape which is adapted to house and enclose the cosmetic or other substance 2. The container has an opening at the top into which is inserted the applicator and preferably screw-threaded therein. The applicator is provided with the handle portion 3 suitably and ornamentally designed, and a portion 4 preferably of conical shape, which, when the applicator is associated with the container, contacts with the body of the substance with the result that there is deposited on said frusto-conical portion a layer or coating of

the substance. The bore of the container is larger than the opening for the applicator so that there is formed an internal ridge 5, the purpose of which will be pointed out hereinafter. The shape of the ridge is immaterial and it may be oblique as in Figure 1, horizontal as in Figure 2 or curved as in Figure 3. Slidably movable within the container and contacting with the bottom of the substance, is the concave diaphragm 6 which is urged by the spring 7 upwards and causes the substance to be continually held in contact under pressure with the applicator when the latter is screwed into the container, it being understood that the spring is so designed that the pressure of the substance against the applicator is maintained substantially constant irrespective of the volume or amount of the substance in the container. The bottom of the container is hollow and is closed by a plug 8 which is adapted to be screwed into the bottom, and serves to close the same and also acts as an abutment for the spring.

When the applicator is screwed into the container, the substance in the container is urged into contact with the same by reason of the diaphragm and spring with the result that there is always deposited on the conical part of the applicator a fresh charge of the substance. The spring is so designed that the pressure of the substance against the applicator is more or less constant so that a uniform coating is deposited on the same. To apply the applicator it is only necessary to unscrew it from the container and the conical portion is then rubbed on the lips or applied to the desired part. The ridge 5 prevents the contents of the container from escaping or being ejected due to the action of the spring.

When the contents of the container are exhausted, a fresh charge of the substance may be inserted by unscrewing the bottom 8 and withdrawing the diaphragm and spring. The new substance is then placed in the container from the bottom, the diaphragm and spring being reinserted, and the bottom screwed on. The device is then ready to be used again.

The container may be constructed of metal, moldable substances or in fact any desired material and it may be provided with various ornamental designs to render it more pleasing to the eye. The article is capable of numerous uses and may be employed in the application of any plastic or semi-plastic substance, such as cosmetics, salves, or ointments, and in fact may be used with any substance that is of a mobile character and capable of being applied with an applicator. The features that render it very effective are that the substance is protected from contamination with the atmosphere by reason of being enclosed in the container, that a new,

and uniform coating is always on the applicator, and that there is practically no waste associated with its use.

Many modifications and embodiments of the invention may be made without departing from the spirit and principles thereof and we desire to be limited only by the prior art and the scope of the claims.

What we claim is:

1. A device of the class described comprising a container for the reception of a mobile substance, an applicator detachably associated with the container and serving as a cover therefor and means for producing an intimate contact between the substance and the applicator.

2. A device of the class described comprising a container for the reception of a mobile substance, an applicator detachably associated with the container and serving as a cover therefor and means for urging said substance into intimate contact with the applicator.

3. A device of the class described comprising a container for the reception of a mobile substance, an applicator detachably associated with the container and serving as a cover therefor and yielding means within the container and engaging the bottom of the substance for urging said substance into intimate contact with the applicator.

4. A device of the class described comprising a container for the reception of a mobile substance, an applicator detachably associated with the container and serving as a cover therefor and a diaphragm at the bottom of the substance movable within the container, a spring bearing against the lower side of the diaphragm for urging the substance into intimate contact with the applicator.

5. A device of the class described comprising a container for the reception of a mobile substance, an applicator detachably associated with the container and serving as a cover therefor, means for producing an intimate contact between the substance and the applicator and a detachable bottom for the container.

6. A device of the class described comprising a container for the reception of a mobile substance, an applicator detachably associated with the container and serving as a cover therefor, a diaphragm at the bottom of the substance movable within the container, a spring bearing against the lower side of the diaphragm for urging the substance into intimate contact with the applicator and a detachable bottom for the container.

7. A device of the class described comprising a container for the reception of a mobile substance and an applicator adapted to be inserted in a hole in the top of the container, said hole being of smaller diameter than the bore of the container and

defining a ridge which serves to prevent escape of the substance from the container.

8. A device of the class described comprising a container housing a mobile substance, 5 an applicator detachably associated with the container and adapted to be plunged directly in the mobile substance, and means for maintaining a pressure between the substance and the applicator whereby a uniform 10 layer of the substance is always maintained on the applicator.

9. A device of the class described compris-

prising a container housing a mobile substance, a conically-shaped applicator adapted to be inserted in a hole in the wall of the 15 container, and means for maintaining a direct contact between the substance and the applicator.

In testimony whereof, we have signed our names to this specification this 12th day of 20 April, 1926.

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WALLACE HERBERT DAY.