May 12, 1925. 1,537,591

C. E. DODSON

VANITY CASE

Filed April 24, 1924

Fig. 1.

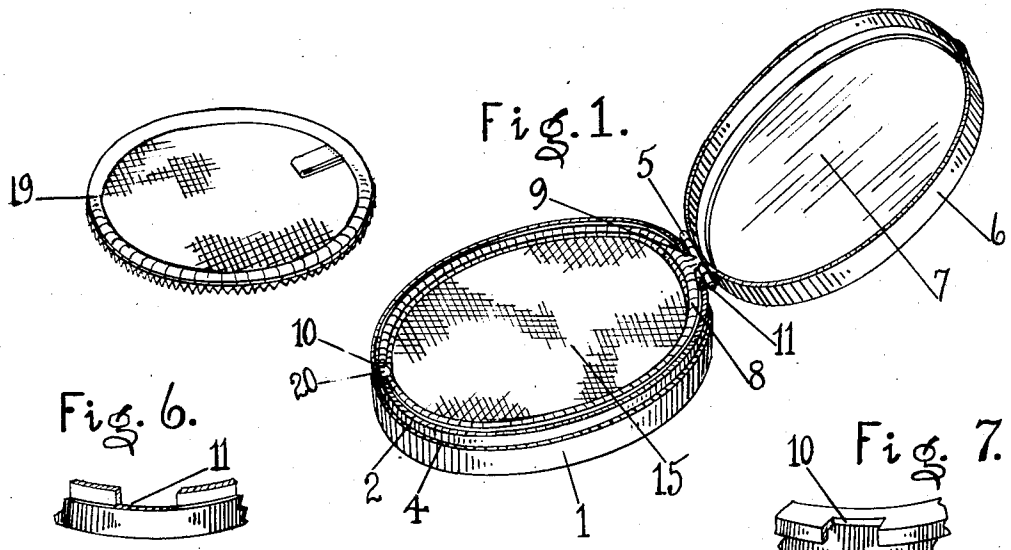


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

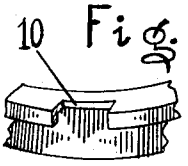


Fig. 2.

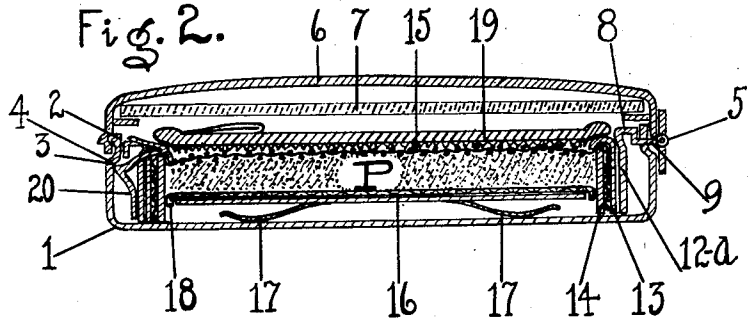


Fig. 5.

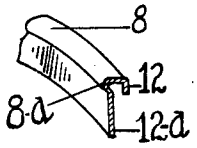


Fig. 4.

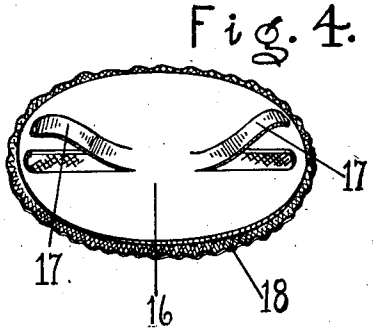


Fig. 3.

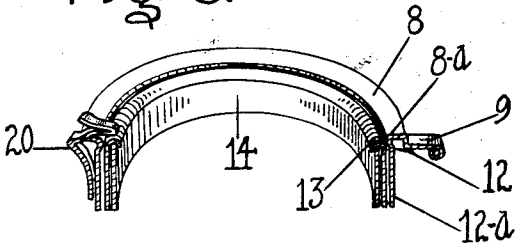
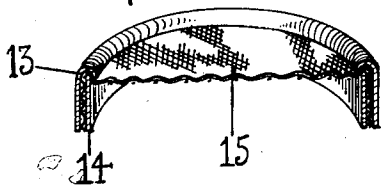


Fig. 3-a.



INVENTOR:

Carroll E. Dodson.

Patented May 12, 1925. 1,537,591

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARROLL E. DODSON, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

VANITY CASE.

Application filed April 24, 1924. Serial No. 708,728.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARROLL E. DODSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Vanity Cases, of which the following is a complete specification.

The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in vanity cases, and the same is an improvement in the subject matter of the vanity case shown and described in my United States Patent No. 1,482,786, granted February 5th, 1924.

My invention relates to vanity cases of the class wherein face powder is pressed against a permeable or reticulated surface by the coaction of its different elements for accessibility to a powder puff, and my prime object is to provide an attachment within a conventional case for loose powder and means for feeding the contents of the attachment to the surface element of the attachment. Another object is to produce an attachment and container for loose powder which can be loaded by the user as necessity arises, from any source of supply, and in which the full charge is available for use.

With these objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel and useful features of constructon and organization of parts as hereinafter described and claimed; and in order that it may be fully understood, reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a vanity case in open condition and equipped with the attachment container embodying the invention, the customary "puff" being in full detail.

Figure 2 is an enlarged central vertical section taken through the center of parts 9 and 20 with the case in closed position.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a vertical section of the attachment with surface and feeder elements removed to show the contour of the attachment container.

Figure 3ª is a cross sectional view of the circular bands or rings showing the means for clamping the screen over the upper end.

Figure 4 is a top perspective view of the feeder element in inverted position.

Figures 5, 6 and 7 are sectional views in detail of parts of Figure 2 with reference characters corresponding.

In the drawings wherein like reference characters identify corresponding parts, 1 indicates a suitable cylindrical case reduced at its upper edge at 2, to produce internal downwardly-facing and external upwardly facing shoulders 3 and 4 respectively.

Adapted to embrace the portion 2 and rest on the shoulder 4, and having a hinge connection 5 with the case 1, is a lid or top member 6, provided with a suitable mirror, on its inner face. The construction thus far described is of common and well known type and it is believed unnecessary to make any further detail reference thereto.

In the powder container 8 indicates an annular shell member having a vertical wall 12ª, the lower edge of which rests in close proximity with the bottom of case 1, having its upper edge turned slightly inward forming a shoulder 8ª, Fig. 5, and an outward projecting rim with downwardly projecting flange 12, said flange being adapted to fit the inside periphery of the reduced upper edge of the case as at 2. A portion of flange 12 is extended into a narrow tongue with a hinge curl at its end 9, slightly extended at right angles with said flange and adapted to connect with hinge 5 through a cut-out portion 11 Fig. 6 of said upper edge of case as indicated.

Adapted to fit tightly by frictional engagement to the inside wall of shell 12ª, are provided circular bands or rings 13 and 14, and clamped between said bands and tightly stretched across the upper end of the latter, is a suitable reticulated permeable fabric or metal screen 15. The upper edge of band 13 is curled inwardly forming a clamp as shown. It will be readily understood that this combination of parts forms a tray, Fig. 3ª, when inverted, which may be filled with powder outside the case and placed in position afterward, providing a convenient and efficient method of initial filling. Shoulder 8ª on annular shell 8 provides a stop, preventing tray from going beyond when inserted in shell as will be understood.

A follower bottom comprises a disc of spring metal or suitable material, having tongues cut opposite therein from near the outer edge of said disc and terminating near the center, which tongues are formed at oblique angles therewith producing expansion springs, which force the disc against the powder contents and feeds the same to the surface element 15. A suitable fabric

covering the face of the disc and extending beyond the edge as shown at 18, adapts the same to fit the inside walls of the band 14 snugly, forming the bottom of the powder container and prevents the same from falling out when the container is turned back to closed position.

When the container is filled with powder and the follower bottom is in place as shown in Fig. 2, the expansion springs 17 hold the powder contents in yielding relation to the surface element 15. To retain the powder container in position against the pressure of said springs, a spring catch 20 is provided opposite from the hinge 5 for engagement under the inside shoulder of case 1 at 3, Fig. 2. A cut-out portion 10, Fig. 7, is provided through the flange 12 and part of the rim to permit the forward and backward movement of the said catch 20 as will be apparent.

Fitted within the box and resting on the screen is a suitable powder puff, it being apparent that by slightly pressing the puff against the screen and sliding it thereon, a quantity of powder will be taken up by and deposited on the puff for use.

As the powder is consumed as above mentioned, the springs 17 will force the bottom 16 upwardly by reason of its compressed position between the powder contents and bottom of case 1 and maintain the powder in yielding relation to the screen until it has all been consumed. The powder container—with the puff in place on the screen—may then be released at the catch 20, folded back onto the lid 6, the bottom 16 lifted out, refilled with powder and the bottom 16 replaced, thence returned to its closed position as will be readily understood.

From the above description, it will be apparent that I have produced a device of the character described which possesses the features of advantage set forth as desirable; and while I have described and claimed the preferred embodiment of the same, the right is reserved to make all changes properly falling within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a vanity case, comprising a bottom member, a lid member hinged thereto, a mirror in said lid, an intermediate member with vertical walls, adapted to fit between said bottom and lid members hingedly connected thereto and frictionally engaged with the bottom member, releasable therefrom for movement in a vertical plane on the axis of the hinge, having a reticulated permeable screen closing its upper end and means to fasten said screen in position, a follower bottom adapted to slide inside the walls of said intermediate member actuated by a spring to yieldingly advance said follower bottom against the powder contents and hold said powder in yielding relation to said screen, and means to fasten and release said intermediate member.

2. In a vanity case, comprising a bottom member, a lid member hinged thereto, having a mirror, an intermediate member positioned between said bottom and lid members hingedly connected thereto and frictionally engaged with the bottom member, an auxiliary container adapted to fit inside said intermediate member comprising annular rings, one fitting inside the other, a reticulated permeable screen clamped between the walls of said annular rings, and closing one end, a follower bottom fitting the inside walls of said auxiliary container, a spring interposed between said follower bottom and said bottom member to yieldingly advance said follower bottom when said intermediate member is in closed position and means to fasten and release said intermediate member.

3. In a vanity case, comprising a bottom member, a lid member hinged thereto, a mirror in said lid, an intermediate member consisting of an annular wall with an inwardly projecting shoulder and an outwardly and downwardly projecting flange positioned between said bottom and lid members, hingedly connected thereto and frictionally engaged with the bottom member and adapted for movement in a vertical plane on the axis of the hinge, having annular rings, one fitting inside the other whose outer edge is inwardly curled forming a clamp over said inside ring, fitted to the inside walls of said intermediate member with a reticulated permeable screen clamped between said annular rings, forming a tray-like container when inverted and adapted to be filled with powder and placed in position in said intermediate member, and having a follower bottom adapted to brush the inside walls of said container and actuated by a spring to yieldingly advance said bottom and hold said powder contents in yielding relation to said screen, a spring catch for interlocking engagement with said box to hold said members in position.

4. In a vanity case, comprising a bottom member, a lid member hinged thereto, a mirror in said lid, an intermediate powder container fitted therein, having a reticulated permeable screen closing its upper end, and a follower bottom comprising a metal disc with tongues cut opposite therein from near the outer edge of said disc and terminating near the center and formed at oblique angles therewith producing springs out of said disc to yieldingly advance said disc against the powder contents, the upper face of said disc covered with cloth-like material extending over the outer edge of said disc and adapted to snugly fit and brush the inside walls of said container and means for hold-

ing said powder container in interlocking engagement with said case.

5. In a vanity case, comprising a bottom member, a lid hinged thereto, a mirror in said lid, an intermediate member with vertical walls, adapted to fit between said bottom and lid members hingedly connected thereto and frictionally engaged with the bottom member, releasable therefrom for movement in a vertical plane on the axis of the hinge, having a reticulated permeable screen closing its upper end and means to fasten said screen in position, a follower bottom adapted to slide inside the walls of said intermediate member actuated by a spring to yieldingly advance said follower bottom against the powder contents and hold said powder in yielding relation to said screen.

Kansas City, Mo., March 4, 1924.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my signature,

CARROLL E. DODSON.