Nov. 24, 1925. 1,562,455

A. G. JONES

TOILET CASE

Filed Dec. 1, 1924

Fig 1

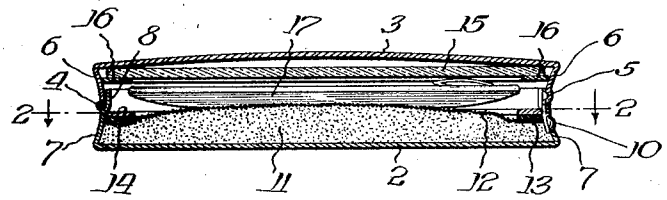


Fig 2

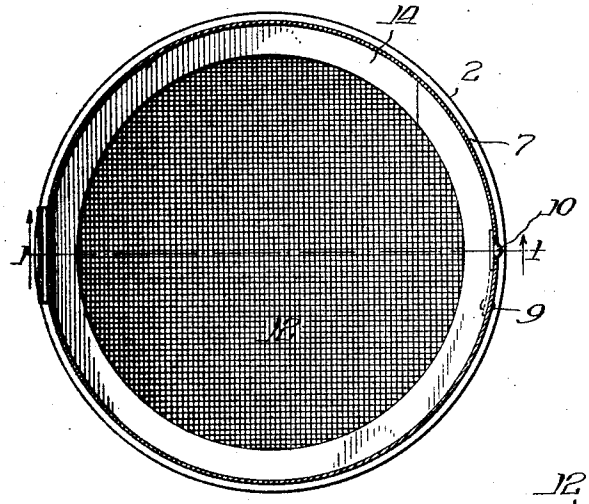
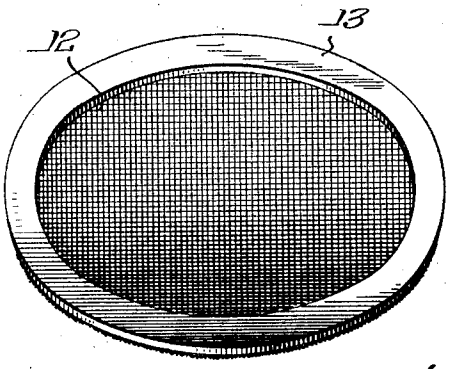


Fig 3



Witness

Geo. C. Brown

Inventor

Albert G. Jones

By Chas. J. Wilson Atty.

Patented Nov. 24, 1925. 1,562,455

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT G. JONES, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO MELBA MANUFACTURING CO., OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

TOILET CASE.

Application filed December 1, 1924. Serial No. 753,044.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT G. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toilet Cases, of which the following is a specification.

The invention hereinafter disclosed pertains to portable or pocket toilet cases such as those used by women.

One of the objects resides in the provision of a unique powder compartment wherein loose powder, as distinguished from caked or compacted powder, may be placed and retained therein.

Another object is to provide a unique toilet article of this class wherein the mirror and powder retainer are retained by cooperative engagement of split rings with a unique shape or form of the receptacle.

A further object is to provide a novel powder retainer and dispenser so constructed and arranged that it will prevent powder from falling or flowing out around the sides or edges of the receptacle compartment.

A still further object is to provide a powder retainer which will permit the powder to be dispensed as desired but one which will not become clogged by the powder. In this connection I prefer to use a relatively granular form of powder made by a process hereinafter described.

With the above and other objects in view, my invention consists of certain novel features of construction, per se and in combination, and in the arrangement of parts, hereinafter more particularly appearing from the description and claims and from the drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a diametral section of a box constructed in accordance with my invention and taken on the line 1—1 of Fig. 2,

Fig. 2 is a plan view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and,

Fig. 3 is a perspective bottom view of the screen and gasket.

The toilet case or toilet receptacle consists of a base or bottom member 2 and a top or cover 3 hinged together at 4 and provided with a spring catch or the like 5 for holding the receptacle closed. The two members 2 and 3 are dished, preferably as shown in Figure 1, with the side walls thereof 6, 6 and 7, 7 converged uniformly inwardly about their circumference, for a purpose to be hereinafter described, while an upstanding wall or lip portion formed circumferentially integral with the bottom member serves as a guide and retaining member for the cover 3 when it is being closed or is closed. The latch 5 is formed of suitable spring metal and riveted to the lower portion of the case, as shown at 9, and is provided with a manually operable button 10 whereby the detent may be disengaged from the cover to release the same. Both the top and bottom members may be made of relatively inexpensive metal stampings and may be enameled or plated or otherwise decorated to suit the whims of the feminine mind.

The base member is adapted to receive powder in a loose form, as shown at 11, which is retained therein and dispensed as desired through the medium of a foraminous or reticular member or screen 12 preferably extending across the whole of the interior of the bottom member and attached with glue or in any other suitable manner to a gasket 13 which is preferably made of felt but which may be made from rubber, paper, cloth, fiber composition, or other similar materials, so constructed that it will be tightly and yieldingly or resiliently engaged with the inwardly tapered walls 7, 7 so that the loose powder will not seep, flow, or fall out around its edges. A split spring or bezel ring 14 adapted to be sprung within the confines of the inwardly tapered walls 7, 7 into contact with the margins of the screen to retain it in place. A mirror 15 is adapted to be disposed within the upper portion or cover of the case and is likewise retained therein by means of a ring 16 similar to the ring 14. The case is made sufficiently deep to provide space for a powder puff or powder pad 17.

I have found that the very fine powders such as those produced under the "air float" method usually pack tightly, not only in the case compartment, but also in the mesh of the foraminous cover so that it is almost impossible to dispense them. In my attempts to overcome this I have used a larger grained powder obtained during the "shape-grinding" of the ordinary compacts and find it fulfills my purpose admirably. The large

grains do not pack and readily work up through the mesh of the screen without clogging it.

It will be readily appreciated from the foregoing description and from the drawing that the resilient gasket 13 will not only cooperate with the downwardly or outwardly inclined or diverging walls of the bottom member to retain the powder at one position or at one powder depth, but also at all points from the top to the bottom of the bottom member as the powder is used, so that no matter what the depth of powder in the compartment, the gasket will always tightly but resiliently engage the interior walls. As the powder is gradually used from the receptacle, that is, as it is gradually worked up through the foraminous member, the gasket will work downwardly under its own volition and under the constant tapping of the powder puff or pad upon its top by the user, toward the bottom of the powder compartment, the while maintaining close and resilient contact with the walls or the inwardly inclined portions of the side walls so that powder will not leak therebetween. The powder is thus held neatly and effectively within its compartment beneath the foraminous member, in its turn retained by the snugly fitting gasket.

The invention has been illustrated in a preferred form, but as many modifications may be made in the construction without departing from the principles involved, I desire to be limited only by its spirit and the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A toilet case comprising, a two part hinged receptacle, one of said parts adapted to receive a powdered material and having its sides inwardly converged, a gasket adapted to fit tightly within said sides and upon the material therein, a reticular member secured to said gasket and a bezel ring holding said gasket in place.

2. A toilet case comprising, a pair of dished members having inwardly converging sides, and hinged together at one point to form a hollow container, one of said members being adapted to serve as a base and to receive a quantity of powdered material, a foraminous cover for said material, a gasket attached to said cover and adapted to resiliently and firmly engage the sides of said base member, and means to retain said foraminous cover and gasket in position.

3. A toilet case comprising, top and bottom dished members hinged together and having their sides uniformly converging to the line of contact between them, the bottom member being adapted to receive a powdered material consisting of relatively large loose grains, means to retain said material while dispensing it therethrough and resilient means in tight engagement with said converging sides of the bottom member to retain said material retaining means.

4. A toilet case comprising, top and bottom dished members hinged together and having their sides uniformly and correspondingly converging to the line of contact between them, the bottom member being adapted to receive a powdered material, and having a foraminous retainer for said material, the top member being adapted to receive a mirror, and expanding ring members confined by the converging sides of the top and bottom members to hold said retainer and said mirror, respectively, in place.

5. A toilet case comprising a pair of dished members having sides converging inwardly to a line of contact between them to form a hollow container, one of said members being adapted to receive a powder, a foraminous cover for the powder, a compressible gasket to retain said cover and extending into resilient contact with the interior walls of said sides, and means to frictionally retain said gasket.

6. An article of manufacture for vanity powder boxes, a compressible gasket having a sheet of foraminous material extending there-across and secured thereto.

7. In a vanity case, the combination with a compartment adapted to receive and dispense loose powdered material, of a gasket providing an opening and having a sheet of foraminous material extending there-across and secured thereto, said gasket being composed of compressible resilient material constructed and arranged to tightly but resiliently engage the interior walls of said compartment.

8. A toilet case comprising, a receptacle adapted to contain loose powder, a yieldable gasket adapted to engage the surrounding walls of the receptacle whereby powder leakage between the gasket and walls is prevented, a screen attached at its marginal edges to said gasket whereby leakage between said gasket and screen is prevented, and removable retaining means for said gasket.

9. In a vanity case in combination, a compartment adapted to receive and dispense loose powdered material and having downwardly and outwardly diverging side portions, and a gasket having an opening and adapted to tightly engage with said side portions and to work downwardly toward the bottom of said compartment in tight engagement with said side portions as said powdered material is used through said opening.

10. In a vanity case in combination, a compartment adapted to receive and dispense loose powdered material and having outwardly and diverging side wall portions, and a resilient gasket having an opening, adapted to tightly engage the side walls of said compartment and to work downwardly

along said diverging wall portions as the powdered material is used through said opening, while maintaining powder retaining engagement with said walls.

11. A vanity case comprising a compartment adapted to contain powdered material and having its side walls converging toward the open end of the compartment, and a foraminous cover for the powder in the compartment, equipped around its perimeter with means adapted to expand radially into snug engagement with said converging walls, whereby leakage of powder around the cover is prevented and said cover is maintained in close contact with the powder as the quantity thereof diminishes.

ALBERT G. JONES.