Oct. 7, 1941. D. C. SCOTT 2,257,981

COSMETIC SAMPLING DEVICE

Filed June 3, 1940 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1

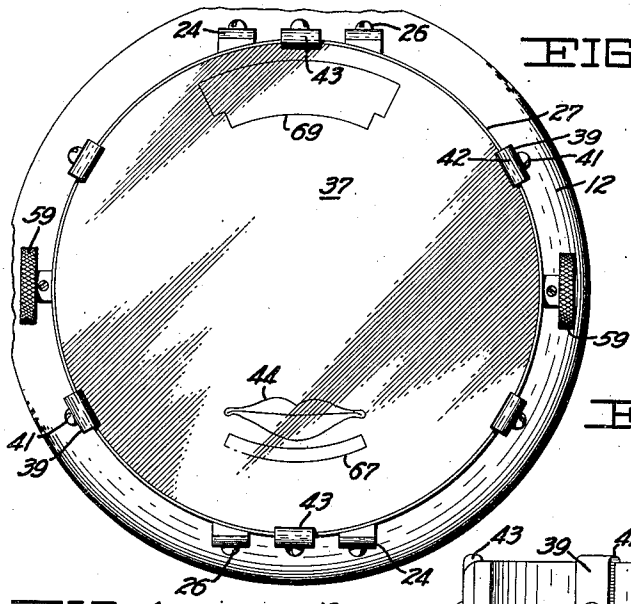


FIG. 3

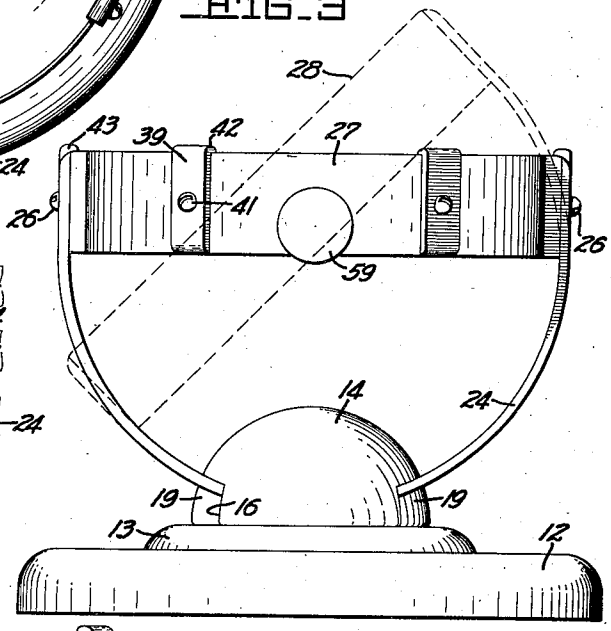


FIG. 4

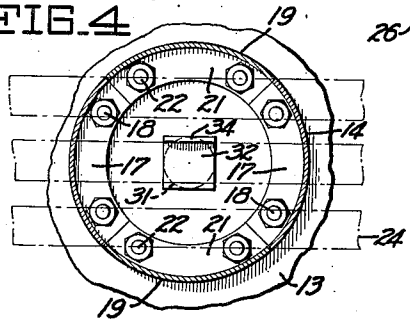
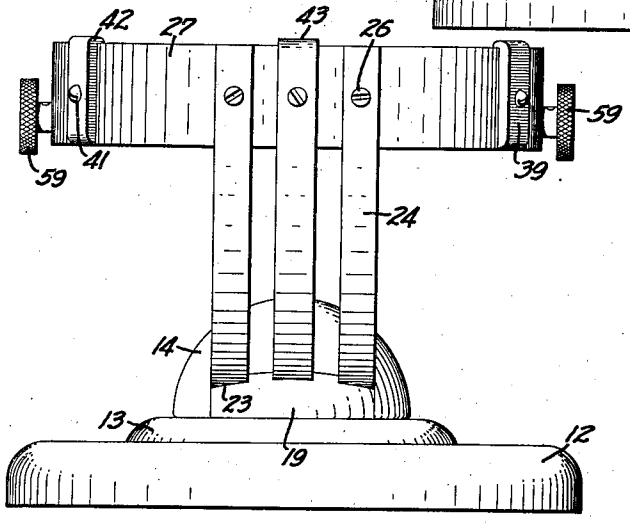


FIG. 2



INVENTOR
Douglas C. Scott
BY
Harry R. Schroeder
ATTORNEYS

Oct. 7, 1941. D. C. SCOTT 2,257,981

COSMETIC SAMPLING DEVICE

Filed June 3, 1940 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 5

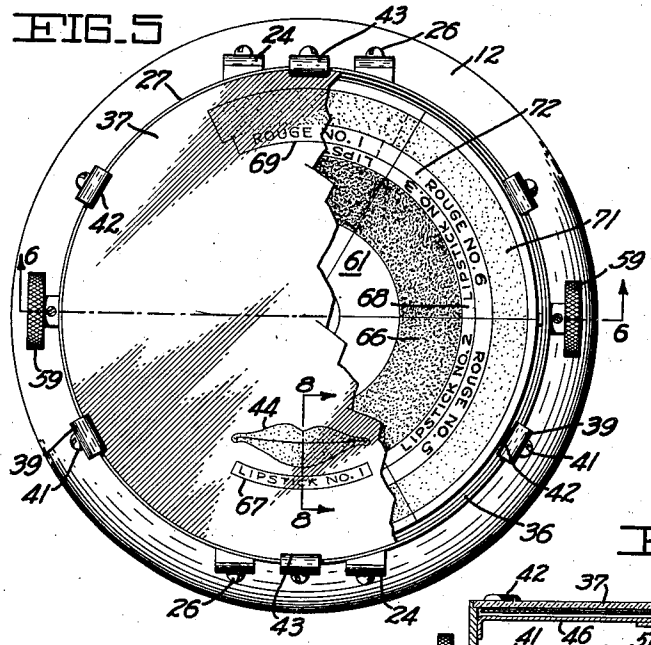


FIG. 10



FIG. 11

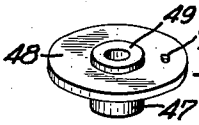


FIG. 6

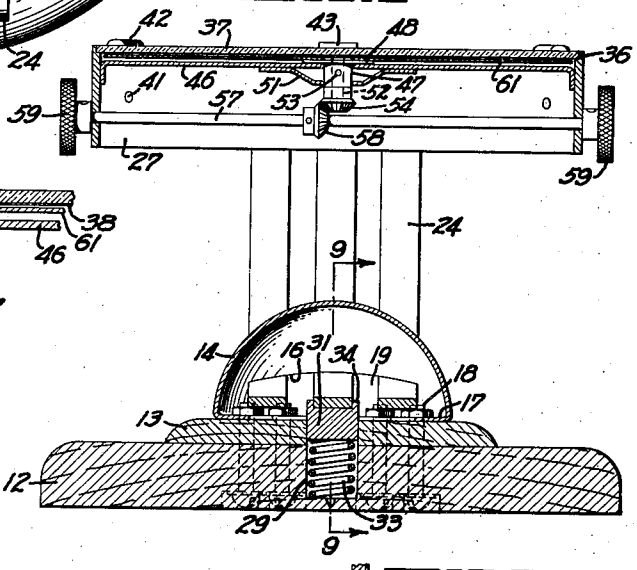


FIG. 7

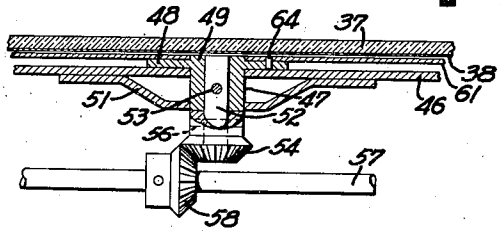


FIG. 9

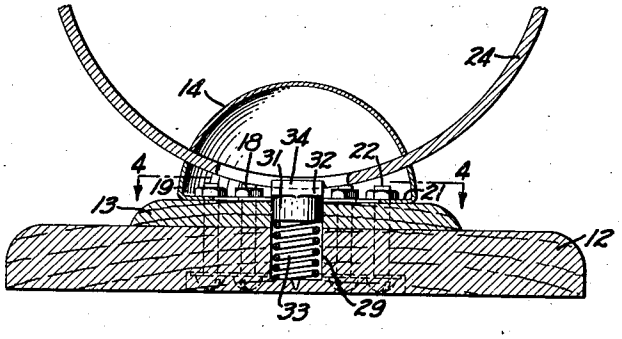


FIG. 8



INVENTOR
Douglas C. Scott
BY
Harry C. Edwards
ATTORNEYS

Patented Oct. 7, 1941 2,257,981

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,257,981

COSMETIC SAMPLING DEVICE

Douglas C. Scott, Alameda, Calif.

Application June 3, 1940, Serial No. 338,512

1 Claim. (Cl. 35—59)

This invention relates to devices for displaying cosmetics used in beautification of the complexion.

It is an object of the invention to provide a device of the character described which is capable of creating a visual image of the face of the user and superposing on defined areas of said image selected samples of cosmetics so that the user may ascertain, without actually applying the cosmetics to the face, how said cosmetics will actually appear when applied on the face.

Another object of the invention is to provide in a device of the character described, in which there is a plurality of normally obscured cosmetic samples, means for selectively and quickly bringing a selected one of said samples into viewing position.

A further object of the invention is to provide, in a device equipped with a viewing mirror, a novel mounting for supporting the mirror which permits selective adjustment of the latter to various degrees of angularity relative to a horizontal plane.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a cosmetic sampler, useful as a counter display, which is so simple in structure that its mode of operation is immediately apparent to a user without requiring any operational instruction from an attendant.

The invention possesses other objects and features of advantage, some of which, together with the foregoing, will be specifically set out in the detailed description of the invention hereunto annexed. It is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the specific form thereof herein shown and described as various other embodiments thereof may be employed within the scope of the appended claim.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the cosmetic sampler of my invention.

Figure 2 is a front elevational view thereof.

Figure 3 is a side elevational view thereof.

Figure 4 is a fragmental transverse sectional view of the support base. The plane in which the view is taken is indicated by the line 4—4 of Figure 9.

Figure 5 is a top plan view, similar to Figure 1, showing portions of the structure broken away so as to more clearly disclose the underlying structure.

Figure 6 is a vertical sectional view taken in the plane indicated by the line 6—6 of Figure 5.

Figure 7 is an enlarged fragmental vertical sectional view of a portion of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is an enlarged vertical sectional view of a portion of the viewing mirror. The plane in which the view is taken is indicated by the line 8—8 of Figure 5.

Figure 9 is a vertical sectional view of the lower portion of the device. The plane in which the view is taken is indicated by the line 9—9 of Figure 6; and portions of the view, otherwise in section, are shown in side elevation so as to clarify the showing.

Figure 10 is a fragmental enlarged perspective view of a portion of the dial.

Figure 11 is an enlarged perspective view of the dial hub.

In detail, my device comprises a decorative base preferably made up of a pair of superposed wooden disks 12 and 13 which may be glued or otherwise secured together. Disposed centrally of the upper base disk 13 is a hollow hemispherical hub 14 having a pair of diametrically opposed notches 16 therein and provided with inturned flanges 17 which are apertured to receive bolts 18 passing downwardly through both of the base disks and securing the hub 14 to the disks. In the notches 16 are fitted filler plates 19 which are shaped to the spherical curvature of the hub and are also provided with inturned flanges 21 apertured to receive hold-down bolts 22 which are similar to the bolts 18. The upper edge of each filler plate is provided with one or more notches 23 which provide, in conjunction with the bottom edge of each of the notches 16, two or more diametrically opposed apertures in which is slidably mounted one or a plurality of arcuate support bars 24. The filler plates 19, it will be obvious, are provided to facilitate assembly of the support bars in the hub. The upper ends of each of the support bars 24 are secured by screws 26 to an axially vertical tubular frame 27 and the center of curvature of the support bars is located in a plane coincident with the bottom edge of the frame 27 and intersecting the axis of the frame so that the latter may be tilted to assume various degrees of angularity with respect to the vertical as indicated by the dotted lines 28 of Figure 3. Frictional means is preferably provided for maintaining the frame in any position to which it may be moved, which comprises a circular axially vertical recess 29 formed in the base disks 12 and 13, in a position underlying one of the support bars 24, in which is slidably mounted the circular shank 31 of a rectangular

brake shoe 32 which bears against the lower surface of the support bar. A coil spring 33 in the recess 29 and interposed between the bottom of the latter and the lower end of the shank 31, serves to forcibly urge the brake shoe 32 into engagement with the support bar. Flanges 34, formed integrally with the brake shoe and rising along opposite dies of the support bar, serve to prevent rotational movement of the brake shoe relative to the support bar. It will thus be seen that the pressure of the brake shoe against the support bar will yieldably resist movement of the frame 27 between different angular positions thereof and will serve to securely hold the frame in a desired selected position until the frame is again deliberately and manually moved.

The upper end of the frame 27 is provided with a concentric counterbore 36 in which is seated a preferably glass mirror 37 provided on its back with the usual silver or other light-reflecting coating 38. Clips 39, which are secured to the outside of the frame 27 by suitable screws 41, have lugs 42 overlying the mirror 37 for securing the latter in place. Lugs 43, similar to the lugs 42, are also preferably provided at the upper ends of one of the arcuate support bars 24. The mirror 37 is made sufficiently large so that a person standing reasonably close thereto may view a substantially complete image of his or her head. If desired, the mirror may also be convexed so that a magnified image will be produced. An area 44 of the mirror, which is shaped to approximately the outline of a pair of lips, is, as shown in Figure 8, denuded of the underlying silver coating 38 so as to render this area less capable of reflecting the viewer's image than other portions of the mirror.

Mounted within the frame 27 is a bearing bar 46 having centrally thereof an aperature in which is journaled a hub 47 having an integral flange 48 thereon, which rests on the upper surface of the bearing bar, and an upwardly extended stem 49. A bar 51, which is secured to and positioned below the bearing bar 46, is apertured and provides a journal for the lower end of the hub 47. A shaft 52, secured by a pin 53 in a central bore of the hub 47, extends downwardly beyond the hub and carries a miter gear 54; the latter being secured to the shaft by a pin 56. A drive shaft 57, extending diametrically of the frame 27, is journaled in suitable bearing apertures formed in the frame, is provided with a miter gear 58 meshing with the gear 54, and is extended at its outer ends and fitted with knurled hand wheels or knobs 59 by means of which the drive shaft may be manually rotated to impart corresponding rotation to the hub 47. A disk or dial 61, composed of thin cardboard or other like material, is provided with a central opening 62, as shown in Figure 10, which fits over the stem 49, so as to centralize the dial with the hub 47, and with a radially offset aperture 63 which fits over a short pin 64 secured in and rising from the upper surface of the flange 48. The pin 64 keys the dial to the hub so that the two may rotate together. The dial is, of course, positioned directly below the transparent area or window 44. Segmental areas 66 of the dial, which are radially offset from the center of the latter corresponding to the distance of the window 44 from the center of the mirror 37, are each coated with a different color of lipstick material. It will be seen that by removing the clips 39 and springing the lugs 43 outwardly, so as to clear the edge of the mirror, the mirror may be removed so as to permit changing of the dial 61 for another. No attachment means other than the stem 49 and pin 64 is required to secure the dial to the flange 48 since the pin effects a driving connection between the dial and flange and the vertical space between the dial and mirror is only slightly greater than the thickness of the dial which will prevent vertical displacement of the latter.

As was stated above, the person positioned before the mirror 37 will observe a reflected image of her face therein. If the person carefully moves her head so that the image of her lips coincides with the lip-shaped window 44 and then rotates the dial 61, by manipulating one of the knobs 59, she may bring any of the segmental areas 66 into registry with the window and thus observe how the various sample colors would appear if they were actually applied to her lips. It makes no difference if she, at the moment, happens to be wearing a widely different shade of lipstick from those contained on the color dial since she cannot see the reflected image of her lips but only the view of the window 44 and the underlying area of the dial which takes the place of the reflected lip image. Preferably a narrow segmental area 67 of the mirror, adjacent the window 44, is denuded of its silver coating so as to render the area less reflective in order that titles 68 which are printed on the dial 61, identify the lipstick colors, and are positioned to be successively brought into registry with the area 67 as the successive color areas 66 are brought into registry with the window 44, may be read by the customer. If desired, an additional window 69 may be provided in the mirror in which color areas 71 representing rouge colors which harmonize, or are recommended for use, with the various shades of lipstick, appear as the dial is rotated. These color areas 71 also have identifying titles 72 which are brought into registry with, and may be read through, the window 69.

The sampler of my invention lessens the difficult task facing a woman who desires to choose from a group of lipsticks of various shades, one which will most enhance her appearance or be best fitted to her complexion. The usual procedure is to hold, while looking into a mirror, a chosen lipstick near or over her lips and then imagine, from the small quantity of colored material projecting from the lipstick holder, how her lips would appear if they were completely coated with the chosen shade. Often she is wearing a shade which differs so widely from that chosen as to render it very difficult or impossible for her to create a mental picture. The only satisfactory way in which she could positively ascertain how she would appear would be to successively completely apply the various shades. This, of course, would not be permitted by the shopkeeper since, even though only a small amount of each lipstick would be required to completely coat the lips, the lipsticks would be rendered unsalable. This condition forces the purchase of several shades of lipstick before the one most becoming to the customer is finally acquired. It will be seen that with the sampler of my invention the necessity of guess work on the part of the customer is eliminated and she is enabled to not only quickly choose from a range of shades one which, demonstratably, is best suited to her complexion, but she may also very quickly switch from one shade to another so that accurate comparisons between shades may

be had. All this may be done regardless of the shade of lipstick she may be presently wearing and without the necessity of removing any of the lipstick from her lips.

Having thus described my invention in detail, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A color sampling device comprising a base, guides on said base, arcuate support members slidably mounted in said guides, a frame carried by said support members and supported thereby above said base, said frame being movable with said support members into various degrees of angularity with respect to said base, means in said base for yieldably resisting movement of said frame between angular positions thereof relative to the base, a mirror carried by said frame having a coating of light-reflecting material thereon in which an operator may view a facial image, said coating having therein an opening permeable to light and corresponding in outline with a visual image of the viewer's lips, a bearing bar in said frame, a hub journaled in said bearing bar, a dial carried by said hub for rotation therewith and positioned to move below said coating opening, said dial having thereon a plurality of segmental areas of color movable, as said dial is moved, into registry with said coating opening, a gear mounted on said hub, a drive shaft journaled in and extending exteriorly of said frame, a gear mounted on said drive shaft and in mesh with said hub gear, and a knob carried by said drive shaft.

DOUGLAS C. SCOTT.