

March 4, 1958

A. BONGIOVANNI

2,825,080

COMBINATION BRUSH AND POWDER DISPENSER

Filed April 29, 1957

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

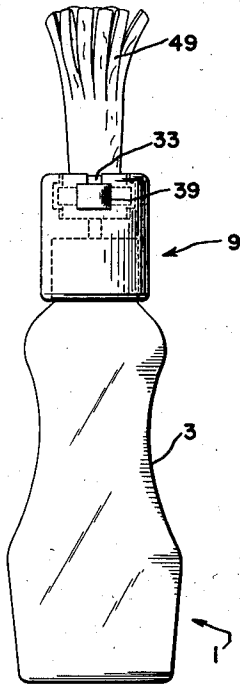


FIG. 2.

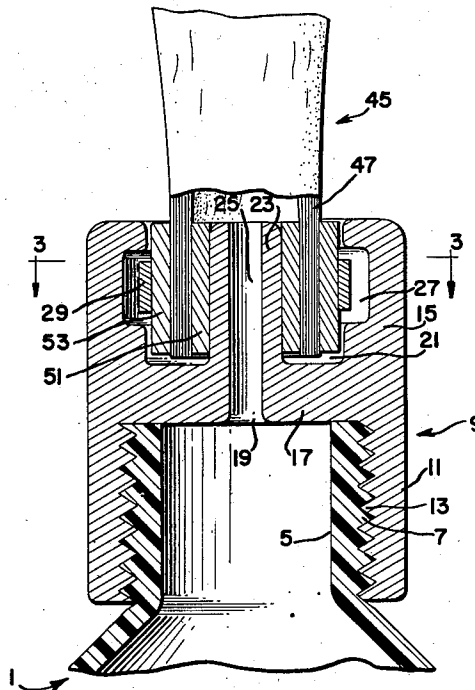


FIG. 3.

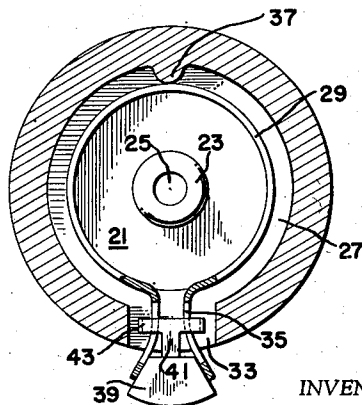
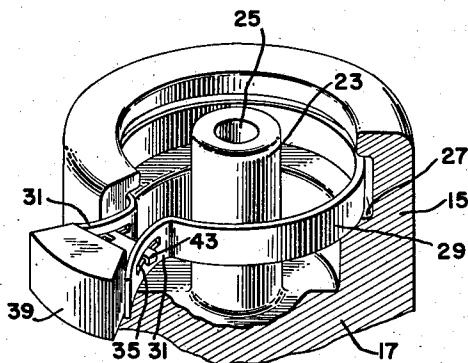


FIG. 4.



INVENTOR

Antonio Bongiovanni

BY

Pech & Pech
ATTORNEYS

March 4, 1958

A. BONGIOVANNI

2,825,080

COMBINATION BRUSH AND POWDER DISPENSER

Filed April 29, 1957

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 6.

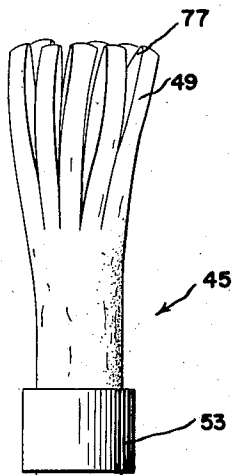


FIG. 7.

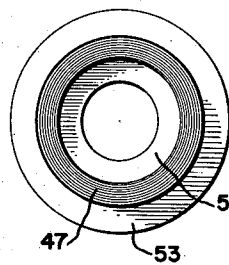


FIG. 8.

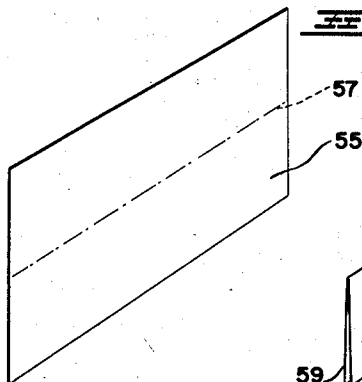


FIG. 9.

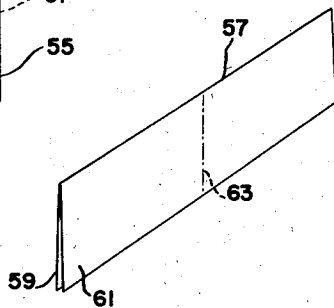


FIG. 10.

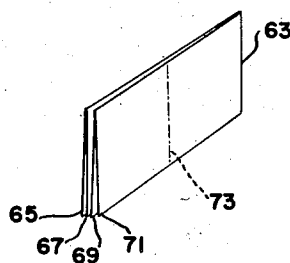
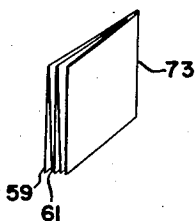
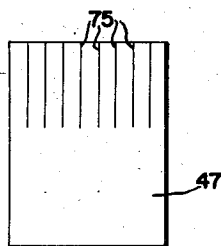


FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.



BY

INVENTOR

Antonio Bongiovanni

Peck & Peck
ATTORNEY

1

2

2,825,080

COMBINATION BRUSH AND POWDER DISPENSER

Antonio Bongiovanni, Philadelphia, Pa.

Application April 29, 1957, Serial No. 655,596

4 Claims. (Cl. 15—131.1)

This invention relates broadly to the barber's imple- 15
ment art and in its more specific aspects it relates to a
combination neck brush and powder dispenser for use
by a barber; and the nature and objects of the invention
will be readily recognized and understood by those skilled
in the arts to which it relates in the light of the follow- 20
ing explanation and detailed description of the accom-
panying drawings illustrating what I at present believe
to be preferred embodiments or mechanical expressions
of my invention from among various other forms, ar-
rangements, combinations and constructions, of which 25
the invention is capable within the spirit and scope there-
of.

It is conventional practice for barbers during the course
of giving a hair cut to brush cut hair from the customer's
neck and face and to apply powder thereto. In many 30
jurisdictions the ordinances governing barber shops will
not permit a neck brush to be used on different persons;
hence after being used on a customer it must be dis-
posed of and not re-used. Such health and sanitation
requirements have caused various types of throw away 35
brushes to be developed, among which are those which
are formed from paper which is cut to provide a plu-
rality of brushing strips. It has been my experience that
such brushes or dusters do not function with the desired
efficiency for the single thickness paper which is cut to 40
provide the dusting strips or arms break off and in cer-
tain instances do not have the necessary degree of stiff-
ness to properly perform their function.

It has been one of my objects to provide a throw away 45
neck and face brush which has overcome the aforemen-
tioned and other defects which are inherent in conven-
tional throw away brushes or dusters. In designing my
brush or duster I have devised a unique laminated article
which is endowed with many advantageous and novel
characteristics.

It is now conventional practice for barbers to dust or
brush the neck and apply powder thereto as two separate
operations requiring the barber to use the duster and
then apply the powder from a powder container. Ob- 55
viously this is an inefficient and time consuming opera-
tion. I have evolved a combination brush and powder
container whereby the brushing and powdering are done
in one operation and simultaneously thereby eliminating
the former inefficient separate operational procedure. In 60
accomplishing this purpose I have devised a powder dis-
pensing cap for a squeeze type powder container which
removably receives my brush or duster whereby the
powder is ejected into and through the brush or duster.
Since the brush or duster is designed for a single use I
have devised means for permitting application of the 65
duster to the powder cap and for firmly holding the duster
in operative position thereon and I have also devised
means for operation to quickly and simply release the
duster after use on a customer so that it may be disposed
of. Thus my invention speeds up and simplifies the 70
barbering procedure by providing a powder container and
dispenser designed to operably releasably receive a brush

or duster thereon. In designing this combination brush
and powder dispenser I have provided means on the con-
tainer so that it will not be difficult for the barber to re-
move a used brush from the container and operatively
position a new one thereon speedily and with merely a
manipulative finger operation.

The invention involved in this application is one which
is not difficult to produce, is inexpensive and is so made
that under normal use conditions it will be long lasting.

10 With the foregoing general objects, features and re-
sults in view, as well as certain others which will be
apparent from the following explanation, the invention
consists in certain novel features in design, construction,
mounting and combination of elements, as will be more
fully and particularly referred to and specified herein-
after.

Referring to the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is an elevational view of the combination brush
and powder dispenser.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical section through the dis-
pensing cap and the brush with parts of the latter broken
away.

Fig. 3 is a view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the dispensing cap and
the brush clamping means with parts of the cap broken
away.

Fig. 5 is an elevational view of the brush or duster.

Fig. 6 is a bottom plan view of the brush or duster
illustrated in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the blank from which
the brush or duster is made.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the blank folded in the
first step of the brush making operation.

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the blank following the
second folding operation.

Fig. 10 is a perspective view following the final fold-
ing operation.

Fig. 11 is a view illustrating the folded blank following
cutting thereof to provide the brushing or dusting arms
and prior to the rolling of the folded blank.

In the accompanying drawings, I have used the num-
eral 1 to designate in its entirety the powder container,
this container preferably though not necessarily being of
the squeeze bottle type, that is having resilient walls so
that upon squeezing the walls thereof the contents will
be expelled from the outlet of the container. The con-
tainer may also be formed with a circumferential con-
cavity 3 for ease of handling and operation. At its upper
end the container 1 is formed with a neck 5 having ex-
ternal screw threading 7 provided thereon.

I provide a dispensing cap designated generally by the
numeral 9; the dispensing cap as will become apparent as
this description proceeds is adapted to be removably fas-
tened to the neck 5 of the container 1. The dispensing
cap is formed with a lower sleeve portion 11 which is
internally screw threaded as at 13 for threaded engage-
ment with the threads 7 of the neck 5 of the container.
The dispensing cap also includes a body portion 15 hav-
ing a solid portion 17 through which a duct 19 centrally
extends and the body portion 15 is provided with an annu-
lar recess 21 which extends through the top of the body
portion, the bottom of the recess being formed by the
solid portion 17 of the cap. The circumferential inner
wall 23 of the recess 21 is hollowed to form a duct 25
which is in alignment and communication with the duct
19. Thus, consideration of the drawings clearly indi-
cates that there is a duct which extends completely
through the dispensing cap 9. A peripheral annular
pocket 27 is formed in the outer wall forming a recess
for a purpose to be hereinafter described. The dispens-
ing cap 9 may be made out of any suitable material, pref-
erably of the type which is light in weight but is endowed

3

with a degree of rigidity and strength to withstand the requirements of continuous use.

Operatively positioned within the annular circumferential pocket 27 is an annular metallic clamping band 29 which is made of any suitable metal having the necessary spring to function as a clamping member as will be described. The clamping band is not a completely circular or closed band member and at each end is formed with operating arms 31 which extend through an opening 33 which is formed in the outer wall of the dispensing cap. The arms 31 are spaced apart and preferably are of outwardly flaring formation and are slotted as at 35. Opposite the opening 33 the annular pocket 27 is formed with a projection 37 serving as a fulcrum point for the clamping band as it operates in a manner to be hereinafter described. An operating or camming member 39 is operatively supported on the arms 31 of the clamping member, the camming member 39 being provided with a supporting element fixed to and projecting inwardly therefrom, the supporting element comprising a leg 41 fixed to the camming member from which extend in opposite directions arms 43 which slidably extend into the slots 35 in the arms 31. It will now be recognized that the camming member is operatively mounted between the arms 31 and that upon inward movement of the camming member the arms will be spread apart and the clamping band will also be spread apart, fulcruming on the projection 37 and it will be further understood that the normal non-distorted position of the clamping band is with the arms relatively close together and the clamping band is distorted into releasing position by moving the camming member inwardly between the arms of the clamping member.

I provide a dusting brush designated generally by the numeral 45. This brush is designed for one use and may then be thrown away and is preferably formed of paper in a manner about to be described. The dusting brush is also adapted to be removably mounted on the dispensing cap 9 of the powder container. The dusting brush consists of a plurality of paper sections wound together to form a base 47 and is cut at its other end to provide a plurality of dusting arms 49. The laminated base 47 is strengthened by means of an inner tubular member 51 upon which the laminations forming the base are wound and I also provide an outer tubular member 53 which is caused to adhere about the laminated base 47.

The dispensing cap 9 has been especially designed to operably receive and release the dusting brushes 45. When the barber or beautician is ready to dust the neck or face of the customer he merely grasps the powder container 1 and pushes inwardly on the camming member 39 to distort or spread apart the clamping band 29 whereupon he inserts the base end of a dusting brush 45 into the annular recess 21 and then releases the camming member, the clamping member will spring back into clamping position about the base of the dusting brush as clearly illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The operator or barber then squeezes the container 1 whereupon powder is ejected through the ducts 19 and 25 and into the center of the brush and is applied to the neck of the customer as the cut hair is dusted therefrom by a brushing action imparted to the container and the brush. It will be seen that when this operation is completed the brush may be easily removed from the dispensing cap by merely pushing the camming member inwardly between the arms to thereby release the base of the brush from the clamping action of the clamping band so that the brush may be removed from its operative position combined with the container and then thrown away.

In Figs. 7 through 11 I have illustrated a method which may be followed in producing the brush 45. The paper blank 55 from which a brush is made is preferably of rectangular shape and may be formed of any appropriate

4

tissue-like paper so that the brushing or dusting arms 49 will be soft and flexible and function efficiently to remove cut hairs from the neck and to spread the dispensed powder thereover. The blank 55 is folded along the fold line 57 into the position shown in Fig. 8 of the drawings to provide two oblong sections 59 and 61. The folded blank of Fig. 8 is then folded along the transverse line 63 to form sections 65, 67, 69, and 71 as illustrated in Fig. 9 of the drawings whereupon the sections of Fig. 9 are folded along the transverse fold line 73 to form the final folded blank or laminated structure disclosed in Fig. 10 of the drawings. It will now be understood that there is one edge of the laminated structure of Fig. 10 which is wholly composed of folded lengths of the paper. It is this edge that is now slitted inwardly a distance providing a series of spaced cuts 75 to provide the plurality of brushing arms 49. Due to this unique construction each such brushing arm is of laminated construction and there are no free or outer ends, that is each arm consists of a plurality of lengths of paper joined at their upper ends as at 77.

It will now be appreciated that I have devised a paper throw away brush having laminated characteristics to provide an efficient brushing or dusting action and that I have provided such a brush which is adapted for mounting on the dispensing cap of a powder container, the powder being ejected into the center of the brush for application therefrom to the neck of the customer. Not only have I invented a highly advantageous brush but I have also evolved a dispensing cap for a powder container which is adapted to releasably receive the brush of this invention thereon.

I claim:

1. A neck dusting brush and powder dispenser including, in combination, a container for powder having a closed bottom end and an open dispensing end, a dispensing cap removably attached to said open dispensing end and having a powder dispensing duct extending therethrough and in communication with said open dispensing end of the container, said dispensing cap having an annular recess therein the outer circumferential wall of which is provided with a circumferential pocket, and a throw away dusting brush having a tubular base removably inserted in said recess, the bore of said tubular base being in communication with said duct, and a clamping collar operatively positioned in said pocket and being normally clamped about said tubular base and means connected with said clamping collar and manually operable to spread said collar to release said tubular base.

2. A neck dusting brush and powder dispenser including, in combination, a container for powder having a closed bottom end and an open dispensing end, a dispensing cap removably attached to said open dispensing end and having a powder dispensing duct extending therethrough and in communication with said open dispensing end of the container, said dispensing cap having an annular recess therein the outer circumferential wall of which is provided with a circumferential pocket, and a throw away dusting brush having a tubular base removably inserted in said recess, the bore of said tubular base being in communication with said duct, and a split clamping collar operatively positioned in said pocket, said clamping collar being normally clamped about said tubular base, arms connected to said collar and extending exteriorly of said dispensing cap for manually spreading apart to expand said collar to release said tubular base.

3. A neck dusting brush and powder dispenser in accordance with claim 2 wherein each of said arms extends from an end of said collar, and a camming member is mounted on and operable between said arms to spread them apart to thereby expand said collar to release said tubular base.

4. A neck dusting brush and powder dispenser including, in combination, a container for powder having a closed bottom end and an open dispensing end, a dis-

5

pensing cap removably attached to said open dispensing
 end and having a powder dispensing duct extending
 therethrough and in communication with said open dis-
 pensing end of the container, said dispensing cap having
 an annular recess therein the outer circumferential wall
 of which is provided with a circumferential pocket,
 a throw away dusting brush having a tubular base remov-
 ably inserted in said recess, the bore of said tubular base
 being in communication with said duct, a fulcrum pro-
 jection extending into said pocket, and a split clamping
 collar operatively positioned in said pocket in engagement
 with said fulcrum projection and having an arm extend-
 ing exteriorly of said dispensing cap from each end of
 said collar and substantially opposite said fulcrum pro-
 jection and means for spreading said arms apart to expand
 said collar to release said tubular base.

6

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,442,662	Guinn	Jan. 16, 1923
1,757,650	Arico	May 6, 1930
2,268,740	Cory	Jan. 6, 1942
2,637,061	Ozдобinski	May 5, 1953

FOREIGN PATENTS

180,343	Germany	Jan. 14, 1907
792,851	France	Oct. 28, 1935
894,974	France	Mar. 27, 1944