

June 28, 1938.

M. ZOLOTNITZKY

2,122,123

POWDER PUFF FORMING A RECEPTACLE

Filed Jan. 29, 1937

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1

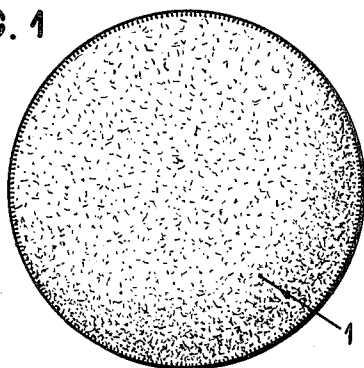


FIG. 2

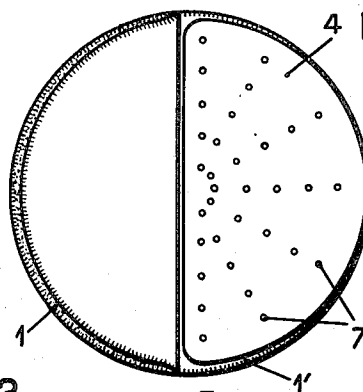


FIG. 3

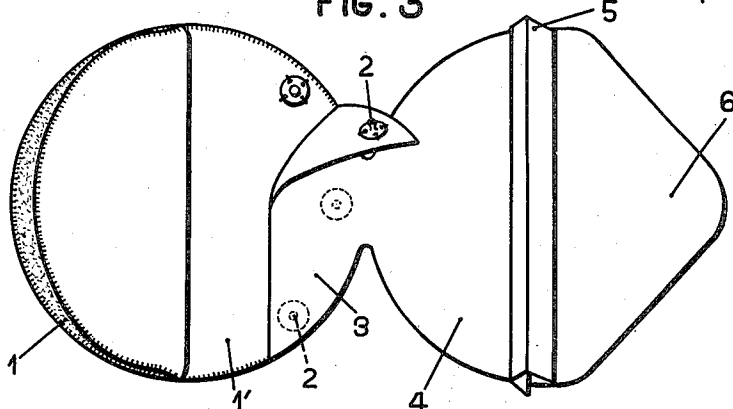


FIG. 4

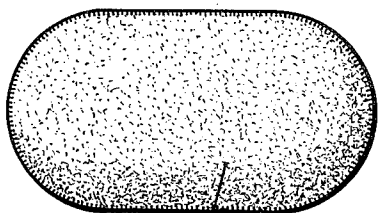


FIG. 5

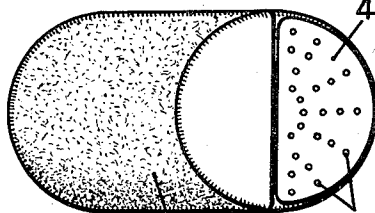
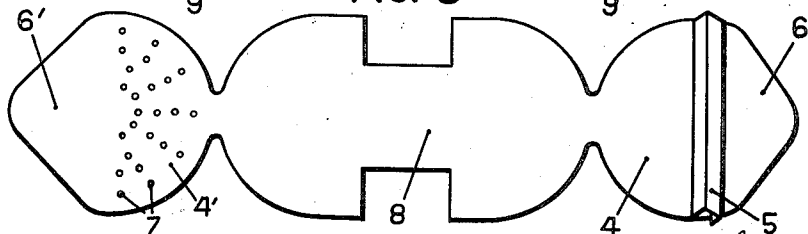


FIG. 6



Inventor:
M. Zolotnitzky
By E. F. Hendrich
Att'y

June 28, 1938.

M. ZOLOTNITZKY

2,122,123

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

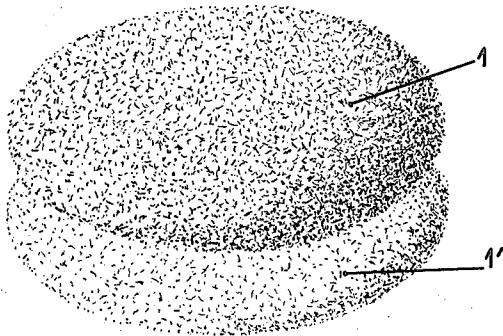


FIG. 7

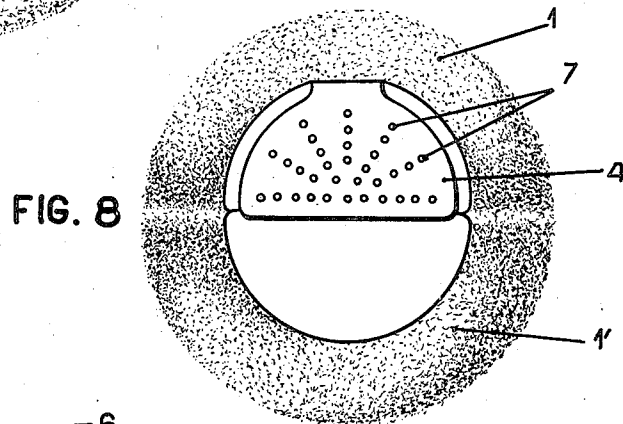


FIG. 8

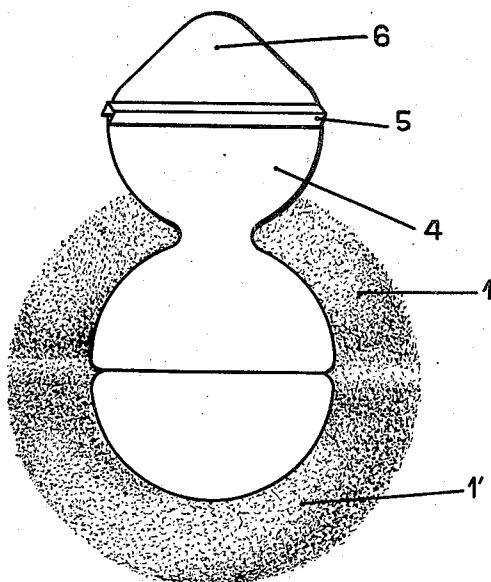


FIG. 9

Inventor:
M. Zolotnitzky
By E. F. Stenderoth
Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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POWDER PUFF FORMING A RECEPTACLE

Mischa Zolotnitzky, Paris, France

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4 Claims. (Cl. 132—78.5)

Powder-puffs are already known comprising an inner bag or pocket adapted to receive a suitable quantity of powder and to distribute the latter when the powder-puff is being used.

5 In these apparatus, the active face of the powder-puff adapted to spread the powder on the surface to be powdered, comprises, on one of its outer portions, a number of orifices giving passage to the powder contained in the inner receptacle and distributing said powder on the surface to be powdered. In the following, this perforated portion will be designated by the term "sieve".

15 Experience has shown that these powder-puffs had a number of inconveniences the main of which are the following:

1. The distribution of the powder through the sieve and its spreading by the active face of the powder-puff do not take place in two distinctly separated phases. On the contrary, upon spreading of the powder on the surface to be powdered, the sieve continues to discharge the powder under the effect of the pressure exerted on the inner receptacle. An irregular and incomplete powdering, a loss of powder, and a premature wear of the powder-puff result therefrom.

2. When the active face of the powder-puff is constituted by down, the fibres of the latter finally obturate the meshes of the sieve.

3. When the powder-puff is not in use, it is necessary to enclose it in a special sheath, in order to avoid untimely issue of the powder through the meshes of the sieve upon the slightest jerk.

4. In case of wear of the active face of the powder-puff, the entire apparatus must be replaced.

5. Powder-puffs forming a receptacle as heretofore known can be used only for the application of one kind of powder.

6. In powder-puffs forming a receptacle and heretofore known, a single outer surface is utilizable for spreading the powder, the other surface being occupied by the fastening device of the receptacle, its attachment device, etc.

The new powder-puff forming the subject-matter of the present invention allows of remedying all these inconveniences.

This powder-puff is essentially characterized by the fact that the inner receptacle or receptacles with powder-distributing sieves are arranged in the middle portion of the apparatus, between the two walls of the powder-puff the outer faces of which are solely utilized for spreading the powder. One at least of these walls is

capable of being bent down so as to uncover the sieve and to thus allow its adequate application on the surface to be powdered. After this application, the active face of the powder-puff is restored to its normal position and the powder is spread on the surface to be powdered in the form of a regular layer and without continuous distribution of powder.

Other features of the invention will appear in the course of the following description.

A number of forms of carrying the invention into practice is illustrated, by way of example and in an absolutely diagrammatic manner, in the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a first embodiment of the invention; in this figure is shown one of the two active faces of the powder-puff, which faces are uninterrupted.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the receptacle provided with a distributing sieve, a portion of the wall of the powder-puff being bent down.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the powder-puff developed, the receptacle being removed therefrom; in this figure is shown the mode of securing the receptacle (in the shape of a bag) to the lower wall of the powder-puff.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to that of Fig. 1 and shows another embodiment comprising two receptacles.

Fig. 5 is a view similar to that of Fig. 2 and shows the same embodiment, a portion of the upper wall of the powder-puff being bent down and allowing to see the sieve of one of the two receptacles arranged and completely concealed within the powder-puff.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the removable receptacle-carrying blade arranged within the powder-puff.

Figs. 7 to 9 illustrate a third embodiment in which the active faces of the powder-puff are covered with swan's down.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view thereof; Fig. 8 is a plan view thereof, a wall of the powder-puff being partly bent down and uncovering the sieve of the receptacle; Fig. 9 is a plan view of the powder-puff and of the receptacle developed.

As illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3, the new powder-puff forming the subject-matter of the present invention comprises two members or washers 1 and 1', made of velvet or of any other suitable material; the outer face of each of these members is capable of being used in totality for spreading the powder already applied on the surface to be powdered. These members are assembled by any suitable means, and for instance by stitching.

The members 1 and 1' can be internally lined for instance with fabric or with any other material for reinforcing the same. The parts non-assembled and which are to be bent down can be provided with any fastener in order to avoid distortions.

To the inner face of the lower member 1' is secured, by means of devices such as press-buttons 2, a tongue 3 rigid with the receptacle 4. This receptacle 4, in the shape of a bag, has a filling up neck portion 5 capable of being folded so as to close it, and this closure can be combined with a foldable tongue 6 forming an integral part of the receptacle.

The receptacle 4 is provided, on the face opposed to that comprising the filling up device, with a number of orifices 7 (Figs. 2, 5 and 8) through which the powder contained in the receptacle is distributed on the surface to be powdered.

The operation of the device which has just been described is self-explanatory. In position of rest, the member 1 covers, by its upper part, the perforations 7 of the receptacle 4, whilst, in use, this upper part of the member 1 is bent downwardly so as to uncover the sieve of the receptacle which can then be easily applied on the surface to be powdered. When the quantity of powder distributed on the surface to be powdered is considered sufficient, the sieve of the receptacle is covered with the member 1 and the active face of the latter is applied on the surface to be powdered so as to spread thereon, in the form of a regular layer, the powder distributed by the sieve.

In all the embodiments, use can indifferently be made of either of the active faces of the powder-puff.

It is known that in some cases, it is necessary to apply on one and the same surface to be powdered, two kinds of powder. In this case, the entire active face of the upper member 1 can be used for spreading one of the powders, and the entire active face of the lower member 1' can be employed for spreading the second powder.

It is to be understood that in the latter case contemplated, it is necessary that two receptacles should be available. The embodiment illustrated in Figs. 4 and 6 allows this result to be obtained. In fact, it will be seen that the powder-puff illustrated in these figures comprises two receptacles 4 and 4' (in the shape of a bag) respectively rigid with the upper part and with the lower part of a strip or blade 8 suitably cut out and arranged within the powder-puff 9, both ends of which can be folded down. For the remainder, the arrangement of this embodiment is substantially similar to that of the form of construction illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3.

The advantage of the embodiment which has

just been described consists in that, after wear of the outer faces of the powder-puff 9, the latter can be replaced by another whilst preserving the inner strip with its receptacles.

Finally, the modification illustrated in Figs. 7 to 9 is constituted by a powder-puff the two faces 1 and 1' of which are provided with an outer covering made of swan's down which serves as active surface. One of these surfaces can be of a colour suited to one kind of powder, whilst the other surface serves for spreading a powder of a different colour.

The embodiments which have just been described and illustrated are given by way of example only and it is of course possible to make modifications of detail thereto without departing thereby from the scope of the invention the essential feature of which consists in the fact that the powder receptacle or receptacles constitutes so to speak the main part of the powder-puff, the body of the latter being formed by the active surfaces used solely for spreading the powder or powders distributed by the sieves.

What I claim is:

1. A powder puff comprising an inner receptacle, said receptacle being provided with a powder-distributing sieve, an outer receptacle entirely enclosing said inner receptacle and comprising exterior imperforate powder-spreading faces, a portion of said outer receptacle being foldable over to uncover said powder-distributing sieve, whereby the said exterior faces are used solely and exclusively for spreading the powder previously supplied through the sieve, so that the respective functions of the distributing sieve and of the spreading faces are absolutely distinct and the corresponding operations succeed each other without overlapping.

2. A powder puff comprising a plurality of powder receptacles, each receptacle being provided with a powder-distributing sieve, an outer receptacle entirely encompassing said receptacles and comprising exterior imperforate powder-spreading faces, portions of said outer receptacle being displaceable to uncover said powder-distributing sieves, whereby the said exterior faces are used solely and exclusively for spreading the powder previously supplied through the sieves, so that the respective functions of the distributing sieves and of the spreading faces are absolutely distinct and the corresponding operations succeed each other without overlapping.

3. A powder puff according to claim 1, said inner receptacle being removable from the outer receptacle, and securing means for attaching said receptacles to each other.

4. A powder puff according to claim 2, each said powder receptacle comprising a double closure.

MISCHA ZOLOTNITZKY. 60