June 9, 1936. N. KASDAN ET AL 2,043,250

LIP STICK HOLDER

Filed Aug. 18, 1934

Fig. 1.

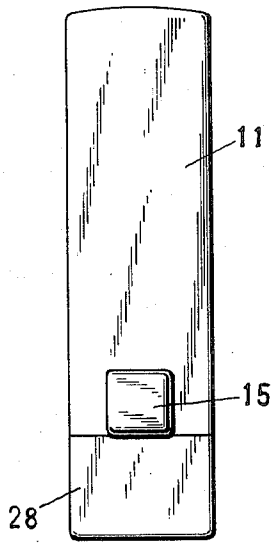


Fig. 2.

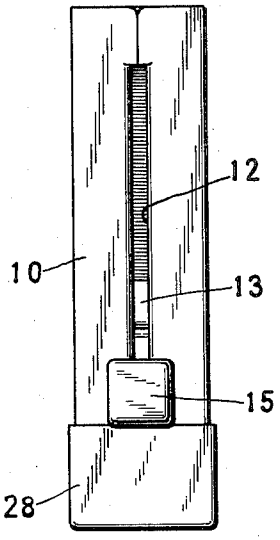


Fig. 3.

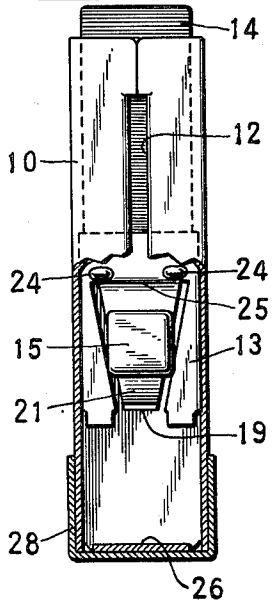


Fig. 4.

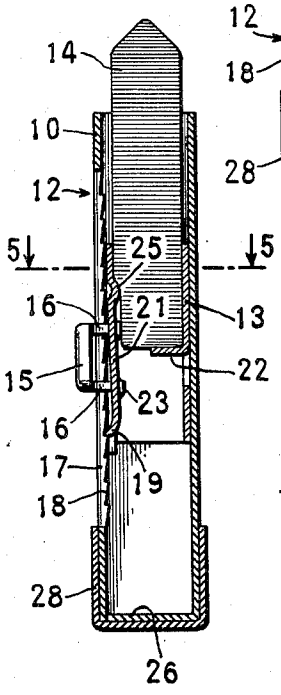


Fig. 8.

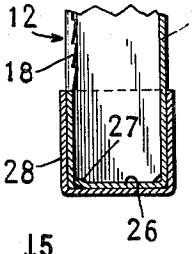


Fig. 5.

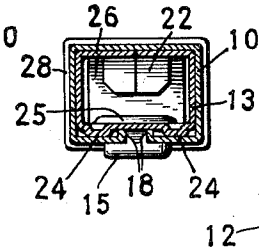


Fig. 6.

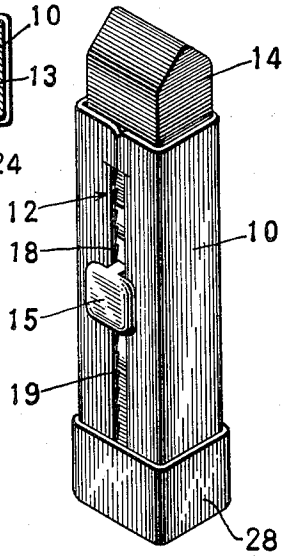
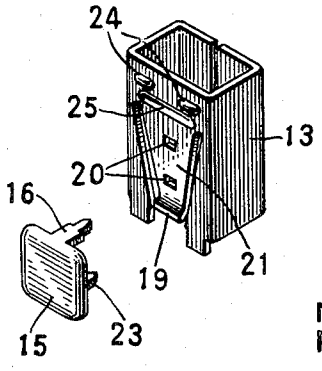


Fig. 7.



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LIP STICK HOLDER

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Application August 18, 1934, Serial No. 740,376

11 Claims. (Cl. 206—56)

This invention relates to holders for lipstick and other materials and has for its object to provide a simple and inexpensive means for locking the carrier in extended position, with an automatic release for the carrier lock which is responsive to movement of the carrier actuator.

One expedient in the prior art has been to lock the carrier in extended position by providing the longitudinal casing slot with one or more lateral offset portions, into which the carrier actuator may be laterally shifted. In this old type construction both the locking and the unlocking requires a separate transverse movement of the carrier pin in addition to the usual longitudinal movement. While comparatively simple for a mechanic, such lateral shifting is as difficult for some women to learn as is the movement of a gear shift lever in a car.

In order to overcome this objection, the present invention makes the locking and unlocking automatic, thereby simplifying the construction and better adapting it to the feminine need. Specifically a series of teeth are arranged longitudinally within the casing and a spring detent for cooperation with these teeth is fixed to the carrier and normally arranged to engage the teeth. On inward pressure of the actuator pin, as is done in the usual manipulation, the spring detent is released from engagement with the teeth.

Referring to the drawing:

Fig. 1 shows a lipstick holder embodying this invention and with the cover in place.

Fig. 2 is the view corresponding to Fig. 1 with the cover removed.

Fig. 3 is a view of the same lipstick with the carrier partially extended, and the casing broken away to show the carrier.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section through the holder of this invention with the carrier partially extended.

Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a perspective showing a lipstick holder in which this invention is embodied.

Fig. 7 is an exterior perspective of the carrier showing the spring detent.

Fig. 8 shows the capped lower end of the casing just before the transverse strip has been bent or deformed so as to lie straight, and expansively wedge the sides of the casing tightly into the cap.

The casing 10 is for purposes of illustration shown as being of rectangular cross-section. Some usual form of cover 11 has a friction sliding fit over the casing to close the open upper end of the casing and also the longitudinal slot 12, and hold the actuator 15 and carrier 13 for the lipstick material 14 in retracted position. The actuator 15 for sliding the carrier 13 is provided with two legs or studs 16 which engage the perforations 20 in the carrier 13. These studs are shouldered where they enter the perforations 20, so that when the inner ends 23 of these studs are upset or bent over, the actuator button 15 is secured to the carrier.

Each side of the slot 12 is provided with an inwardly extending flange 17, in which are cut the teeth 18, shown in Figs. 4 and 6. These teeth are cut and the flange 17 turned in, before the casing is bent into the rectangular cross-sectional form illustrated. For cooperation with these teeth 18, the carrier is provided with a detent 19 on the lower end of the spring finger 21. This spring 21 normally presses the detent 19 outwardly into engagement with one of the teeth 18 and is pressed inwardly by the operator pressing the actuator 15 as is usually done in moving the carrier. The teeth 18 on the flange 17 project into the casing only a short distance, yet enough to cause a possible looseness or chatter due to the clearance between the carrier and inside of the casing. Therefore, in order to provide a better fit for the carrier, a pair of projections 24 are stamped outwardly as shown in Fig. 7, these projections being of about the same extent as is the flange 17, with its teeth 18. It will thus be seen these projections 24 slidingly engage the front wall of the casing on each side of the teeth 18 to give a good fit.

At ordinary temperature, the cosmetic material 14 is so soft that no difficulty is experienced in deforming or compressing it when the spring portion 21 is moved inwardly to disengage the detent 19 from the teeth 18. In very cold weather, however, the material 14 may be so hard as to make it difficult for the detent to disengage the teeth unless some means is provided to insure such occurring. For this purpose, a carrier is provided with a transverse inwardly extending strengthening rib 25 at the supported end of the spring finger 21. This rib not only serves to stiffen the spring 21 and assist in keeping the detent projecting outwardly, but also serves as a means to compress the lower end portion of the lipstick 14 as it is inserted into the carrier 13 to thus provide a clearance or space in back of the spring 21 so that the spring may be moved inwardly, even in cold weather. The cosmetic material 14 is supported on an inwardly projecting platform 22 stamped out of the rear wall of the carrier.

As shown in Fig. 8, the lower end of the casing 10 is provided with a transversely extending strip 26 bent inwardly from the rear casing wall. The free or front end of the strip 26 is slightly bent up as illustrated. After the casing has been inserted in the cap 28, a tool is inserted into the casing from the top for the purpose of flattening out or straightening the little bent up end 27. This has the effect of tightly and expansively wedging the casing walls against the sides of the cap 28 and maintaining them permanently and tightly secured to the cap 28 without recourse to soldering or welding.

Among the advantages of this invention may be mentioned the automatic locking of the lipstick in substantially any degree of its extended position, together with the automatic release of the carrier in response to normal pressure upon the actuator 15 which moves the spring detent 19 inwardly and out of engagement with the teeth so that the carrier may be freely moved. The locking of the carrier in extended or partially extended position is desirable in order that the cosmetic may be used without the necessity of holding the thumb on the actuator 15. Due to the shape of the teeth illustrated in Fig. 4, it will be appreciated that the carrier may be moved upwardly by an end thrust on the actuator, and without the necessity for an inward pressure upon the actuator and spring. In this last case, the spring detent is continually engaged with the teeth. While the carrier may be moved up without disengaging the detent, it will be understood that the reverse is not true and the detent must be disengaged from the teeth before the carrier may descend. As shown in Fig. 5, the teeth 18 are arranged on each side of the casting slot 12. The projections 24 on the carrier assist in firmly positioning the carrier within the casing without undue lost motion. It will be noted that the maximum movement of the spring 21 occurs adjacent the detent 19, which is well below the cosmetic support 22. The manner of permanently attaching the cap 28 without the use of solder and the like deserves attention, as such is quickly and easily performed.

We claim:

1. In a device of the class described the combination with a casing, of a carrier longitudinally movable in the casing, a cap tightly fitting one end of the casing, a transverse strip adjacent the end of the casing within said cap, said strip being deformed after attachment of the cap to expansively wedge the casing walls to the cap side walls.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with a casing of a carrier longitudinally movable in the casing, the carrier provided with a transverse inwardly extending projection below the top of the carrier adapted to compress the cosmetic material below said projection as it is inserted in said carrier and provide a clearance space between the material and the carrier wall.

3. In a device of the class described the combination with a casing, of a carrier longitudinally movable in the casing, the carrier being provided with a spring of carrier material, and an inwardly extending transverse strengthening rib adjacent the supported end of said spring.

4. A device of the class described comprising a casing, a carrier, a carrier actuator, a cap permanently enclosing one end of the casing, a transverse strip of casing material within the casing adjacent the capped end of the casing, said strip having a bent portion adapted to be straightened after the cap is in place to expansively wedge the sides of the casing tightly within the cap.

5. The combination with a casing, having a longitudinal slot, of a carrier for material, an actuator for the carrier extending out of said slot, teeth along an edge of said slot, and a detent secured to the carrier above the bottom thereof and arranged to engage said teeth and also to be flexed inwardly into said carrier above the bottom thereof and into the longitudinal portion of the carrier occupied by the material.

6. The combination with a cap, of a member adapted to be snugly fitted within said cap, a bent strip adapted to lie substantially contiguous the cap with the opposite end edges of said strip contiguous opposite side end portions of the member, the strip having been at least partially straightened and elongated so that it clamps the member tightly within said cap.

7. The combination with a tubular member, of an end cap affixed thereto and tightly fitting the tubular member on at least two opposite sides, a transverse strip within the cap, said strip being deformed to place the same under compression to expansively wedge the tubular member to the cap.

8. The combination with a casing having a longitudinal slot, teeth inwardly projecting from the casing adjacent said slot, a carrier guided by and slidable within the casing, and actuator extending out of the casing slot for moving the carrier, a latch on the carrier for engaging said teeth, and guiding projections on the carrier extending toward the side of the casing containing the teeth and located laterally intermediate the sides of the carrier for slideable engagement with the casing on each side of said slot and teeth.

9. The combination with a casing having a longitudinal slot, teeth inwardly projecting from the casing adjacent said slot, a carrier guided by and slideable within the casing, an actuator extending out of the casing slot for moving the carrier, a latch on the carrier for engaging said teeth, and guiding projections on the carrier for slideable engagement with the casing on each side of said slot and teeth, said latch comprising a spring located longitudinally intermediate the ends of the carrier and adapted to flex into the carrier, said actuator being connected to said spring, said carrier being provided with a strengthening rib transversely of said spring and adapted to compress the material held in said carrier to provide clearance in said carrier for said spring flexure.

10. The combination with a casing, of a carrier for compressible material movable longitudinally in the casing and provided with a transverse inwardly extending projection adapted to compress the material as it is inserted in said carrier beyond said projection to provide a clearance space between said material and at least a substantial portion of one wall of the carrier.

11. The combination with a casing, of a carrier for compressible material movable longitudinally in the casing and provided with a transverse inwardly extending projection adapted to compress the material as it is inserted in said carrier beyond said projection to provide a clearance space between said material and at least a substantial portion of one wall of the carrier, a latch for holding and releasing said carrier and movable in said clearance space.

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