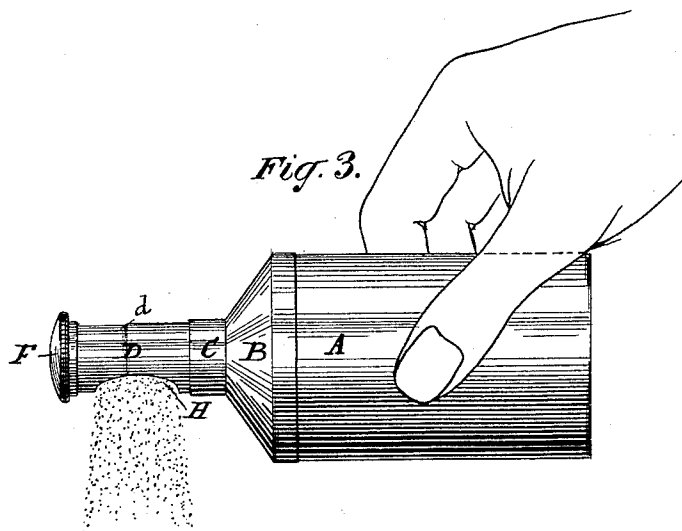
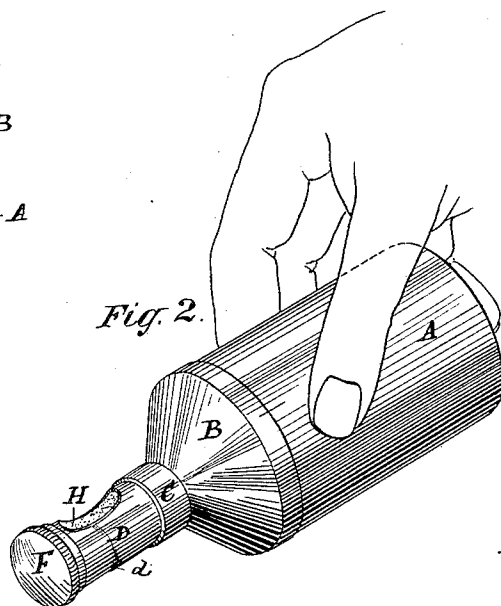
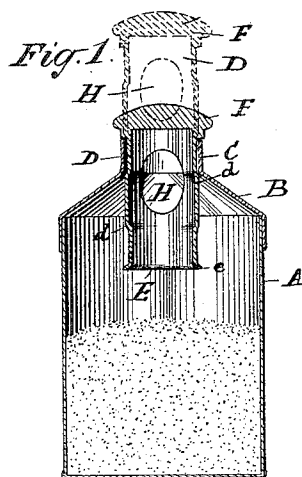


(No Model.)

I. W. LYON.
BOX FOR TOOTH POWDER.

No. 445,067.

Patented Jan. 20, 1891.



Witnesses
John Decker
Charles E. Johnson.

Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISRAEL W. LYON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

BOX FOR TOOTH-POWDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 445,067, dated January 20, 1891.

Application filed December 19, 1889. Serial No. 334,314. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISRAEL W. LYON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State

of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boxes for Tooth-Powder, of which the following is a specification. My invention refers to an improved means

for discharging the powder from the box, by which the exact quantity of powder desired is obtained at each discharge; and it consists of the construction hereinafter described and claimed.

In the boxes heretofore used for tooth-powder much difficulty has been experienced in discharging the powder from the box so as to obtain the exact quantity it is desired to use at one time, and to so place the powder on the brush that it will not spill off from the latter, and thus waste the powder and scatter it around.

In the drawings illustrating my improvements, in which like letters indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a box with my improved discharge-tube, showing in dotted lines the position of the tube when raised to open the box. Fig. 2 is a view of the box when opened with the tube drawn out, and showing the position of the box when the tube is being filled with the powder. Fig. 3 is a view of the box when discharging the powder from the tube.

The nature of my improvements will be fully understood from the drawings. As there shown, the box A has a tight cover B, which fits over and is secured to one end of the box. In the center of this cover is a short open tube or neck C, projecting outward and preferably made in one piece with the cover. Within this tube or neck C is a long telescopic tube D, which is arranged to slide up and down or in and out of the cover and box, as will be seen from the full and dotted lines in Fig. 1. The lower or inner end of this sliding tube D is open, as shown at E, and the outer end is closed or provided with a cap F. In the side of the tube near the end or cap F is an oblong opening or hole H, through which the powder is discharged from the box. The bottom or inner end of the tube D has a flange e, which prevents the tube being withdrawn

entirely from the box, and the side of the tube is provided with a swelling (shown at d, Fig. 1) by means of which the tube is held in either an open or closed position, so that when the tube is raised or drawn out it will not accidentally fall back into the box while the powder is being discharged, and when pushed down into the box or closed it will not slide out in handling the box and allow the powder to escape or spill. This tube D is of a size to hold the exact quantity of powder it is desired to use on the brush at one time, and the arrangement of the tube in the cover and of the opening in the side of the tube is such that the tube is filled with the powder from the box before the powder is discharged from the opening, as will be seen from Fig. 2, and is described below. The cap or stopper F at the outer end of the sliding tube D fits down tightly against the short tube or neck C when the tube D is pushed into the box and effectually closes the box. As this cap forms part of the sliding tube itself, it is always attached to the box and ready to close the latter, and the box is opened by merely drawing out the tube D, and thus raising the cap from the neck or tube C, and is closed by pushing or sliding the tube D into the box and bringing the cap down on the neck C.

The method of using the box with my telescopic tube is as follows: When it is desired to discharge the powder, the sliding tube D is raised or drawn out from the cover B while the box is held in a perpendicular position, as shown in Fig. 1. The box is then inclined or held in the position shown in Fig. 2, with the top down and the opening H in the tube up. The box is now gently agitated until the tube D is filled with the powder, when the box is turned over so as to bring the opening H down in the position shown in Fig. 3, when the powder will be emptied or discharged on the brush or hand in just the quantity desired, and as the opening H is elongated in such position on the brush as not to spill or fall off the latter. After the powder has been discharged the sliding tube is pushed down into the box, and thus the cap F closed over the tube or neck C, when the box is completely and effectually closed and may be handled and carried without danger of its contents escaping.

By my improvement, therefore, the box is readily opened and closed and just the desired quantity of powder is discharged at each time of using, and a cap or closing device is
5 constantly attached to the box and cannot by any accident be mislaid or lost.

What I claim as new is—

In a box for tooth-powder, the combination,
10 with the box, of the elongated tube D, closed at its outer end and open at its inner end, and provided with an elongated opening H in its side to regulate the discharge, and with the peripheral swelling *d*, which closely fits the

mouth of the box and by frictional contact therewith prevents the tube from dropping 15 down when drawn out and from slipping outward when pushed down, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 8th day of 20 October, A. D. 1889.

ISRAEL W. LYON.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH C. LEVI,

CHARLES E. JOHNSON.