Certain products in the form of paste or liquid, and more particularly certain perfumery products, are contained in tubes of malleable metal from which they are ejected, as they are required for use, by pressing upon the ends on the walls of the tube. These tubes are placed usually into a hand-bag and consequently they are liable to be crushed accidentally which causes the product which they contain to be wasted and soil the objects which are adjacent to the tube. Moreover after use there frequently remains near the outlet orifice of the tube a quantity of the products which cause the inconveniences above referred to.

The present invention has for its subject a case for the tubes in question which is adapted to remedy the disadvantages above referred to and which enables the product to be ejected from the tube as required for use by pressing upon the end of the tube opposite to the outlet nozzle by means of a movable pressure member actuated by a slider, a screw or in any other suitable manner.

The accompanying drawing illustrates by way of example one form of construction of such a case.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the complete device closed.

Figure 2 is an elevation, partly in vertical section, showing the interior of the casing. Figure 3 shows the casing in section with the cover removed.

Figure 4 is an end view of Figure 1. The casing in question consists of a tubular member A open at its lower end and provided at its base with a bottom B having a central hole C. This tubular member A, which may be of any suitable section (circular, oval, elliptical and so forth) is adapted to receive the tube D containing the product in the form of paste or liquid, of which the nozzle or tubular outlet is indicated at D° and is closed by a cap D°. On the lower end of the tubular member is fitted with slight friction a second tubular member E, of corresponding section, provided in the interior thereof with a pressure member F, of which the end G, in the form of an inclined surface is adapted to bear against the bottom of the tube D. The tubular member E and its pressure member F are such that when sliding relatively to the tubular member A the tube D can be completely collapsed against the end B. The upper end of the tubular member A extending beyond the tubular member E is protected by a cap H fitted thereon with slight friction.

The method of using this device will be readily understood.

When not in use the separate parts of the casing are in the position shown in Figure 2. For ejecting the product of the tube D, the cap H is removed so as to expose the nozzle D°. Figure 3, the cap D° being removed from the nozzle and by gripping the tubular member A between the fingers and pressing upon the tubular member E in the direction of the arrow the pressure member F is caused to slide in the tubular member A and the tube D is thus collapsed in such a manner that the contents thereof are ejected through the nozzle D°. The quantity ejected varies according to the amount to which the pressure member is forced in. After use the cap D° and the cover H are replaced.

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

A casing for collapsible tubes comprising cooperating tubular members, one having an interior pressure member spaced from the lateral wall of said tubular member, forming a channel within which the other tubular member is adapted to telescope, said pressure member having an inclined end wall adapted to cooperate with the bottom of the tube.

JOSEPH LESQUENDIEU.