June 21, 1938. R. W. WILSON 2,121,111

VANITY

Filed Feb. 20, 1936

Fig. 1

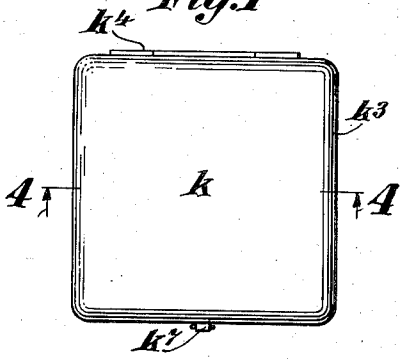


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

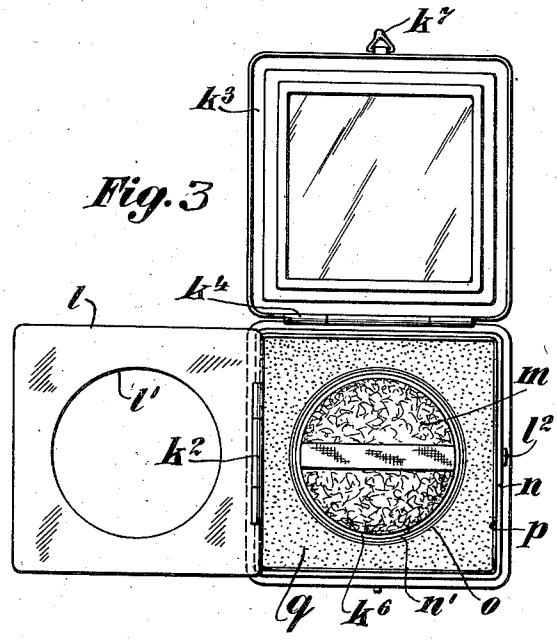


Fig. 4

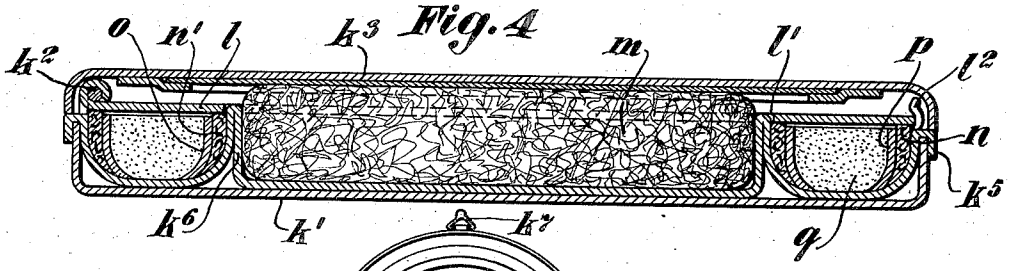
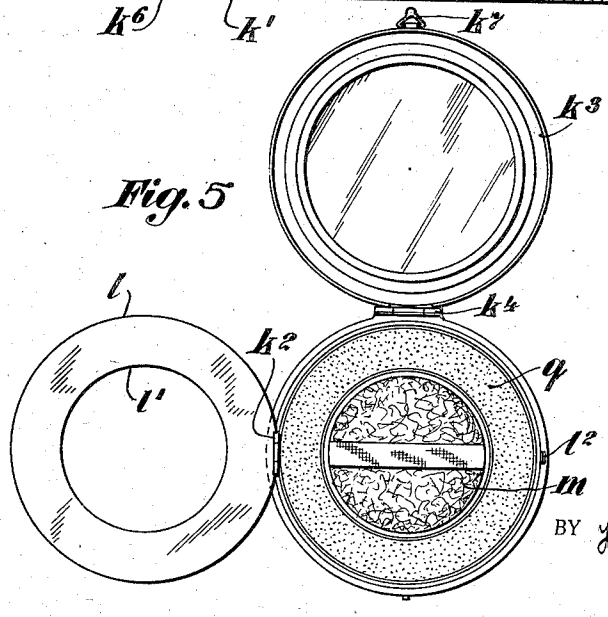


Fig. 5



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Patented June 21, 1938 2,121,111

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,121,111

VANITY

Ralph W. Wilson, New York, N. Y.

Application February 20, 1936, Serial No. 64,857

2 Claims. (Cl. 132—82)

Containers for cosmetics are desirably small for convenient handling and carrying. The result necessarily is that the interior capacity is limited and effective use must be made of it to provide adequate materials. In the case of containers which include powder, ordinarily referred to as compacts, there has been a constant compromise between the permissible size and the provision of a suitable applicating cloth. This compromise has resulted in the inclusion of cloths of unsatisfactory size and character and the virtual exclusion of puffs which are generally preferred. Accordingly, it is a common practice for puffs of suitable material and size to be carried separately on the person with resulting inconvenience.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a container and materials therein to comprise a vanity for powder having greatly improved characteristics and notably the inclusion of a puff of substantial thickness and of the most preferred material such as lamb's wool. The improved vanity is so constructed as to enable this desirable result to be achieved without enlargement of the overall dimensions or change of shape in the case.

A further object of the invention is to provide within a vanity a container for powder in loose form which itself shall constitute, in addition, the compartment within which is placed the puff.

In accordance with the invention the desirable conditions indicated are accomplished by disposing the powder within a container which is of such form as to provide a space within which the puff is nested without increasing appreciably the overall thickness of the vanity. For instance, in one form the container for the powder may be annular in shape and the puff is circular so as to be received within the annulus, however, it will be apparent as the description proceeds that other shapes and forms can be employed so long as the objects of the invention are realized by utilizing an equivalent relationship of parts within the case.

Referring now to the accompanying drawing which shows by way of example improved vanities contrasted with a known type:

Figure 1 is a view in plan of a vanity case of my invention.

Figure 2 is a view in end elevation.

Figure 3 is a view showing the improved case with the cover open.

Figure 4 is a diametrical section through the case shown in Figure 1 and taken on the plane indicated by the line 4—4 of Figure 1 and looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 3 but showing a circular case rather than a square case.

Referring now to Figures 1 to 4 of the drawing, the case k of the compact is shown as square, to the bottom section k' of which is pivotally attached as at k^2 a closure plate l which may be square in outline and provided with a central opening l' circular in form when the puff m is circular, as it usually will be. The cover k^3 is hinged to the bottom section of the case at k^4. Within the bottom section k' is mounted a container for the powder and for the puff m. The outline of this container conforms to that of the lower member k' and along its periphery a flange k^5 may be turned over the edge of the bottom section k' to afford a finish. Interiorly, the container is formed with a circular cup k^6 to receive the puff m. Between the cup k^6 and the periphery of the container the metal is formed to provide a trough. Within the trough along the inner and outer walls are placed felt liners n, n'. The inner circular liner n' is held in place by a circular retainer o. The outer felt liner n is held in place by a retainer p which follows the contour of the bottom section k'. The loose powder q is contained between the retainer bands o and p filling the available space. The felt liners extend above the retainer bands o and p and are engaged by the plate l when in closed position. This plate may be held yieldingly in closed position by means of a spring detent l^2 secured to the flange k^5 of the false container. The cup k^6 for the puff is economically formed by bending the metal for the trough back upon itself and the wall thus formed extends above the adjacent felt liner n' and into the opening in the plate l when the latter is closed. Accordingly, this wall of the cup k^6 is interposed between the closure plate l and the puff. When the plate l is released by springing the catch l^2 and thrown open as shown in Figure 3 its movement is made freely without engaging the puff. The same is true when the case is to be closed. The false container may include the bottom plate k^6 so that the entire inner member may be stamped from a single piece of metal as a unit.

The relationship of parts is such as to provide a space for the bulky puff without making it necessary to increase the dimensions of the outer case. The powder is sealed in place by engagement of the plate l with the felt liners n, n'. The puff may be subject to slight compression which is permissible when the cover k^3 is latched to the bottom section k' as by a suitable latch k^7.

The embodiment shown in Figure 5 illustrates that the case may be round if desired. The only changes are those required in the outline of the parts heretofore described, that is to say, the closure plate is round, the trough in the false container is round, and the retainer member *p* is round as is the felt liner *n*.

Changes in outline of the parts may be made without departing from the invention so long as such relationship is preserved as will insure the accomplishment of the stated purposes.

What I claim is:

1. In a case for powder a false container therein having a trough for loose powder, a central opening to receive a puff in nested relation to said trough, liners for the walls of the trough, a closure plate for the powder engageable with the edges of said liners, said closure plate having a central opening therein through which the puff may extend when the parts are in nested relation.

2. In a case for powder a false container therein having a trough for loose powder, a central cup to receive a puff in nested relation to said trough, liners for the walls of the trough, a closure plate for the powder engageable with the edges of said liners, said closure plate having a central opening therein through which the puff may extend when the parts are in nested relation, the wall of the cup for the puff extending into said opening of the closure plate so that its edge will not engage the puff.

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