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POWDER BOX HAVING A HERMETIC AND
INVIOLEABLE CLOSURE
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Fig.1

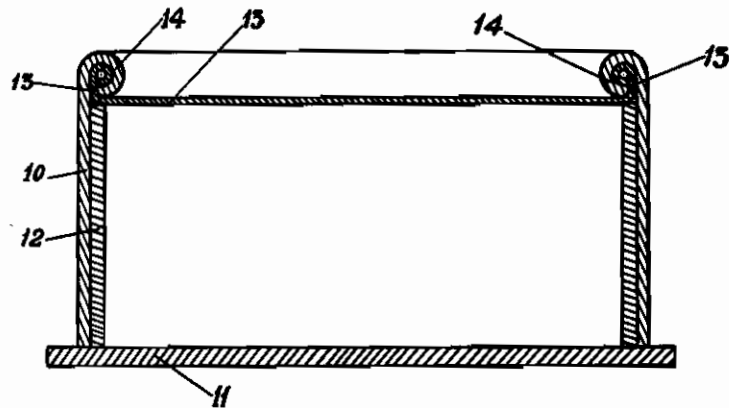
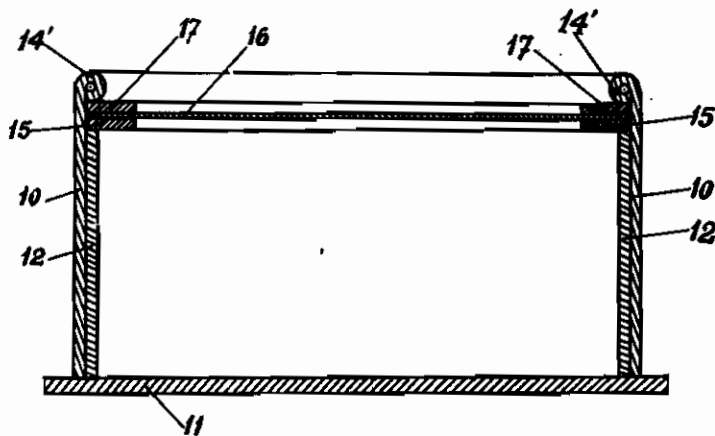


Fig.2



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POWDER BOX HAVING A HERMETIC AND INVIOLEABLE CLOSURE

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The invention relates to a powder box having a hermetic and inviolable closure, which is simple and economical to manufacture.

It is known that, for the sale of certain powders in boxes, for example of rice powders or of face paints, it is advantageous for the box to be inviolable after filling so as to provide the client with a guarantee of the origin of the product contained therein.

Furthermore, in order to enable the client to choose the powder, for example of the shade of the paint, said boxes are generally closed at their upper part by means of a disc or an end of transparent material, such as Cellophane.

At the present time, this manufacture is generally effected by starting from a box having a perforated lower end provided with a fairly large diameter opening through which filling is effected and which is then closed by means of a cardboard disc on which is cemented a paper disc in order to ensure hermeticity. This method is expensive, since it necessitates a considerable amount of labour, both for the various successive operations and for the finishing manipulations. Furthermore, the box thus obtained is costly to manufacture in order to give it a very finished appearance.

This invention has for its object a cylindrical box device, made for example of cardboard, in which filling is effected through the upper part and the closure of which is obtained quickly and with little labour, while being perfectly hermetic and inviolable.

Said box essentially comprises a cylindrical body which is provided with a non-perforated end and inside which is arranged a tubular part of smaller height than said body, on which part is then crimped, after filling (either directly or with the interposition of rings, a cup or disc made of transparent or other material, thereby giving the box thus constituted and closed, both a handsome appearance and a hermetic closure.

The accompanying drawings show, by way of examples, two embodiments of the box according to the invention.

Fig. 1 of said drawings is a vertical axial section of a box, showing the first embodiment; Fig. 2 is a general view of a second embodiment.

As can be seen in Fig. 1, the box comprises an outer cylindrical body 10, made of cardboard for example, provided with a non-perforated end 11 which may be made by machine with said body.

In to the cylindrical body 10 is introduced a tubular cardboard part 12, which is adapted to bear against the wall of the cylinder 10 and is of

slightly smaller height than the body 10, for example a few millimetres less than the latter.

For the closure, a small stamped cup 13 is used, made for example of Cellophane, thin metal, plastic material or other appropriate material, having a diameter equal to the inner diameter of the outer cylinder 10 and a height equal to the difference of height between the cylindrical body 10 and the inner tubular part 12. Said cup 13, which slides with running friction into the box, is adapted to rest on the shoulder formed by the upper edge of the inner tubular part 12. A roller inner beading 14, obtained by rolling and crimping the upper edges of the outer cylindrical body 10 and the cup 13, ensure an inviolable and hermetic closure of the box by firmly pressing the body 10 and the cup against each other.

In the embodiment of Fig. 2, the outer cylindrical body 10, provided with an end 11, is lined in the same manner as the inner tubular part 12 to a height slightly less than the body 10. A circular ring 15, made of slightly resilient material, for example cardboard, and of a equal diameter to the inner diameter of the cylindrical body 10, rests on the upper edge of the inner tubular part 12.

A closure disc 16, made of Cellophane or other transparent material, of the same diameter as the ring 15, is then placed on said ring. A second ring 17, identical with the previous one is then placed on the disc 16 to increase the hermeticity of the box. Finally, a beading 14', obtained by rolling and crimping the upper edge of the outer cylindrical body 10 and pressing on the arrangement formed by the disc and the rings, ensures the inviolable and hermetic closure of the box.

This second embodiment offers the advantage of permitting, by an appropriate colouring of the rings and if necessary by an original cutting out of the inner circle of said rings, an artistic appearance to be given the box.

Furthermore, the rings prevent the powder from blowing out of the box when same is opened, by suction between the cover and the box proper.

The filling of the boxes which are the object of the invention, is effected before the cup 13 (Fig. 1) or the disc 16 (Fig. 2) is placed in position, the box being filled with powder up to the level of the upper edge of the inner tubular part 12.

When the cup 13 or the disc 16 has been placed in position, the crimping of the upper edge of the cylindrical body 10 ensures, by pressure, a perfect hermeticity of the closure, at the same time as the inviolability of the box.

Instead of two rings, an inner one 15 and an outer one 17, such as those shown in Fig. 2, a single inner ring 15 may be employed, the closure beading obtained by crimping the upper edge of the body 10 being adapted to press directly on the closure disc 16.

It is obvious that the embodiments which have been described and illustrated have only been given by way of practical examples of the invention and that said invention is capable of being subjected to any modifications.

In particular, the shapes, materials and dimensions of the component parts, viz. body, inner

tubular part, closure disc or cup, may be modified without in any way changing the invention. Thus, instead of being made of cardboard, the box would be made of any material capable of being rolled and crimped. Similarly, the cup, the rings and the closure disc may be made of plastic material, thin metal or of any sufficiently malleable substance. Likewise, if the thickness of the inner tubular part is sufficient to form an efficient seating, the use of the lower ring 15 may be dispensed with.

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