

222. DISPENSING.
366

DETAILED

257

No. 754,230.

PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

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J. McC. McINTYRE.
POWDER CONTAINER.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 20, 1899.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

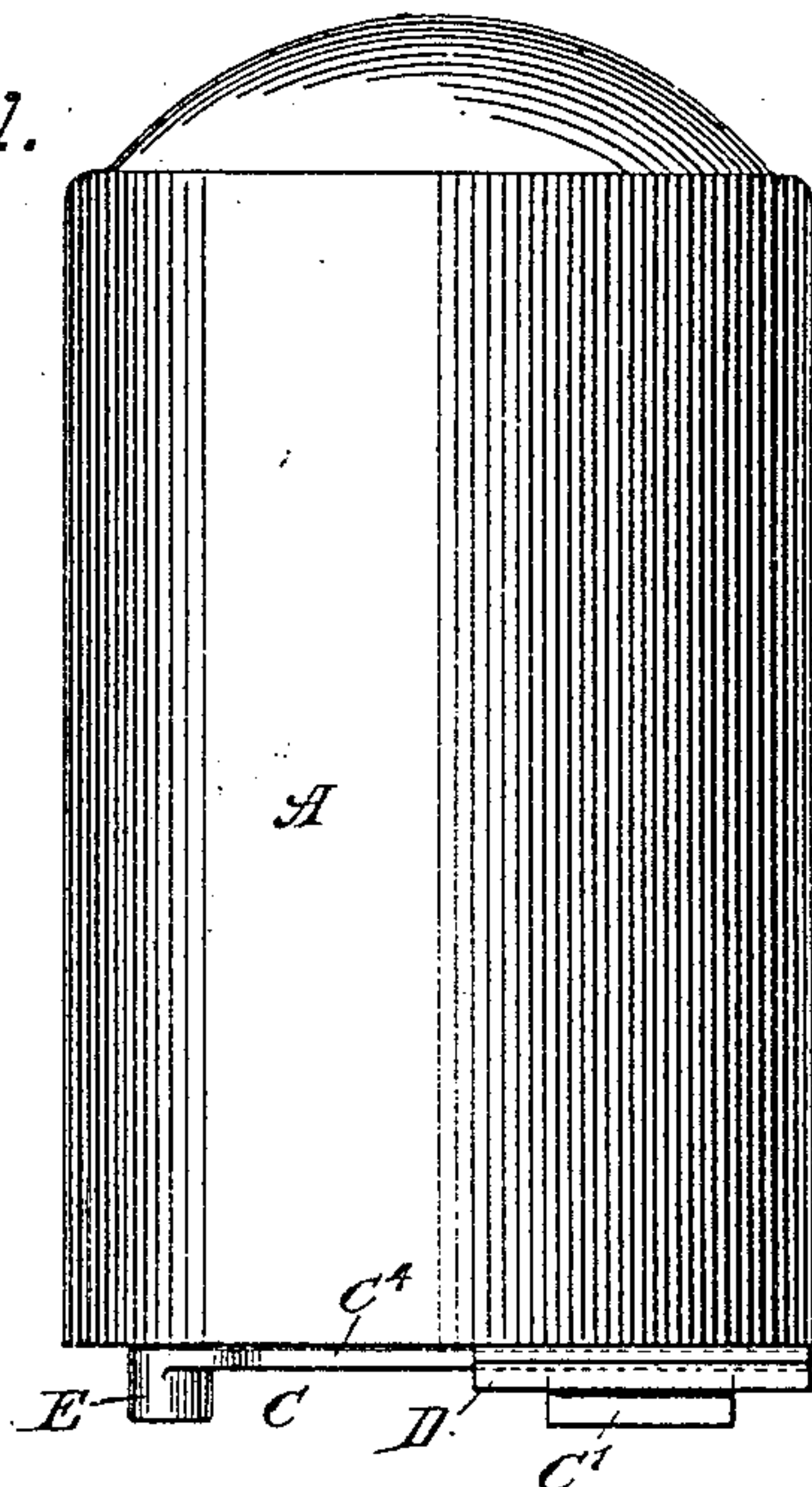


Fig. 2.

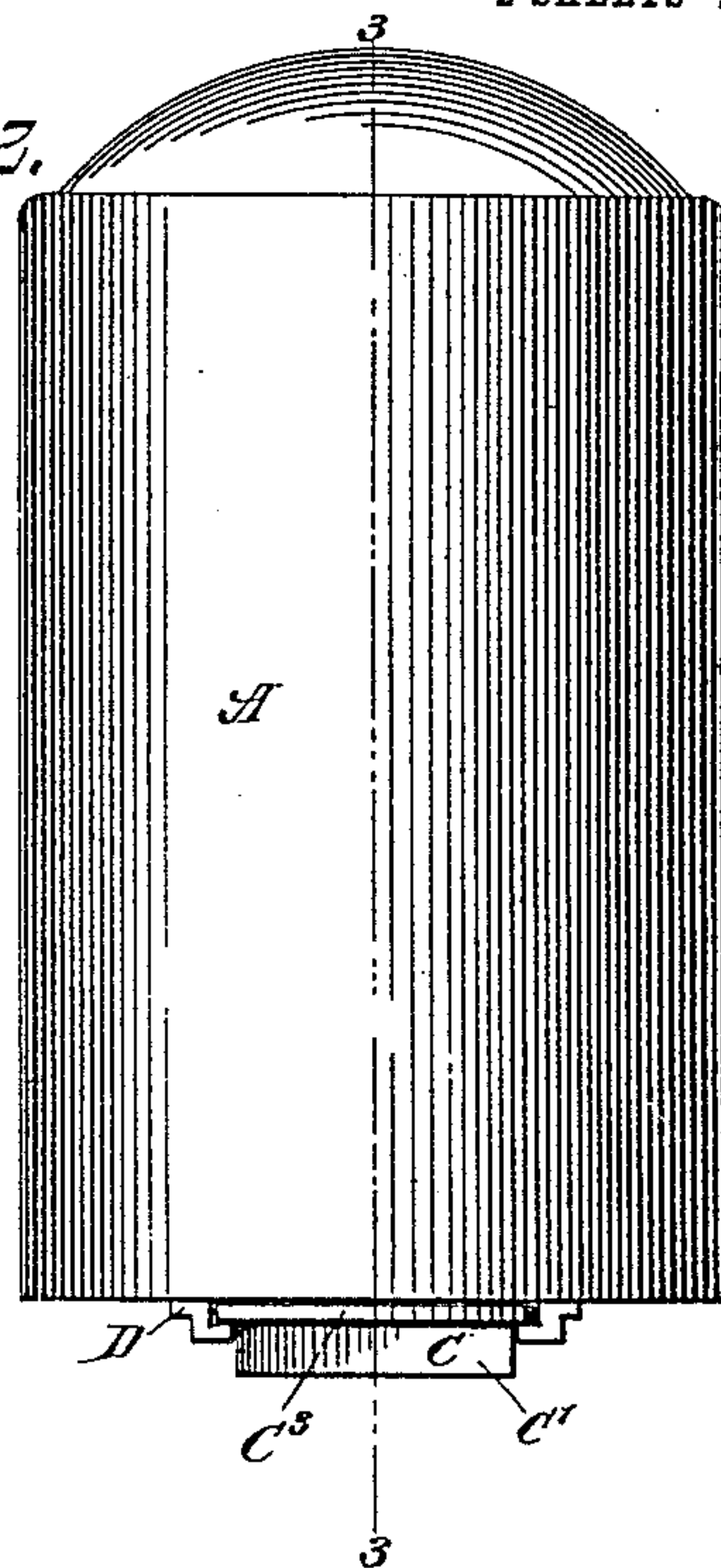


Fig. 3.

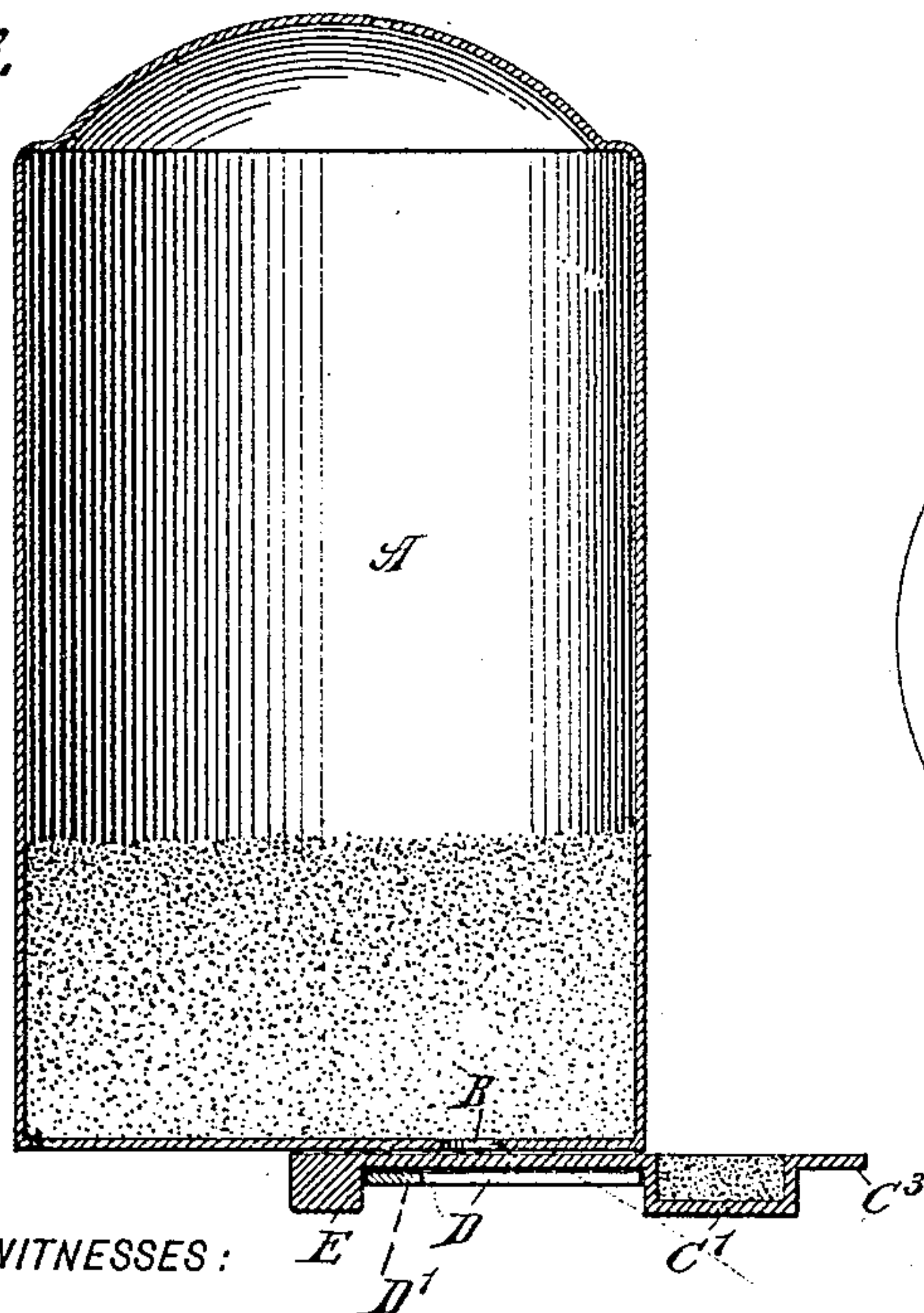
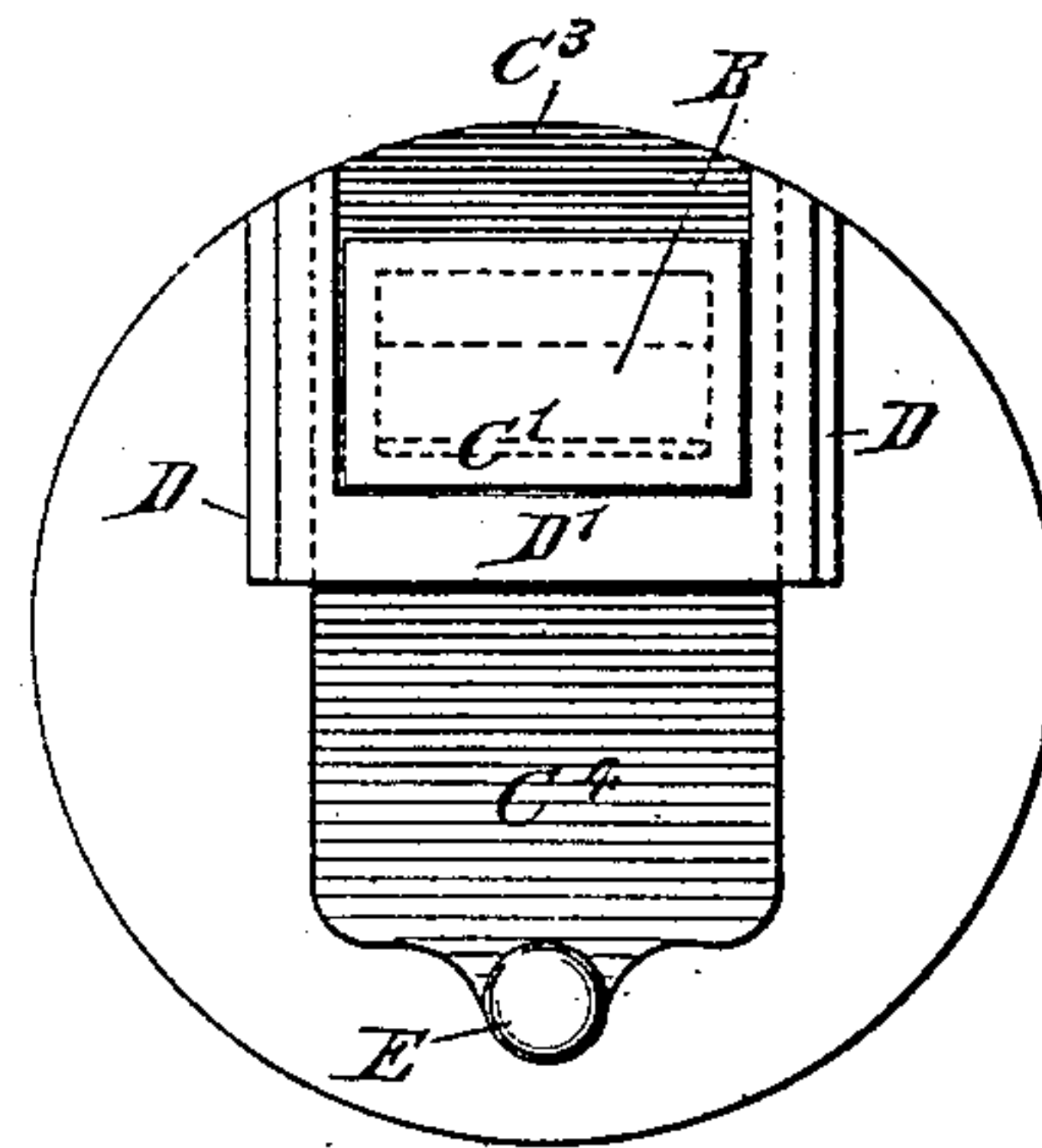


Fig. 4.



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NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

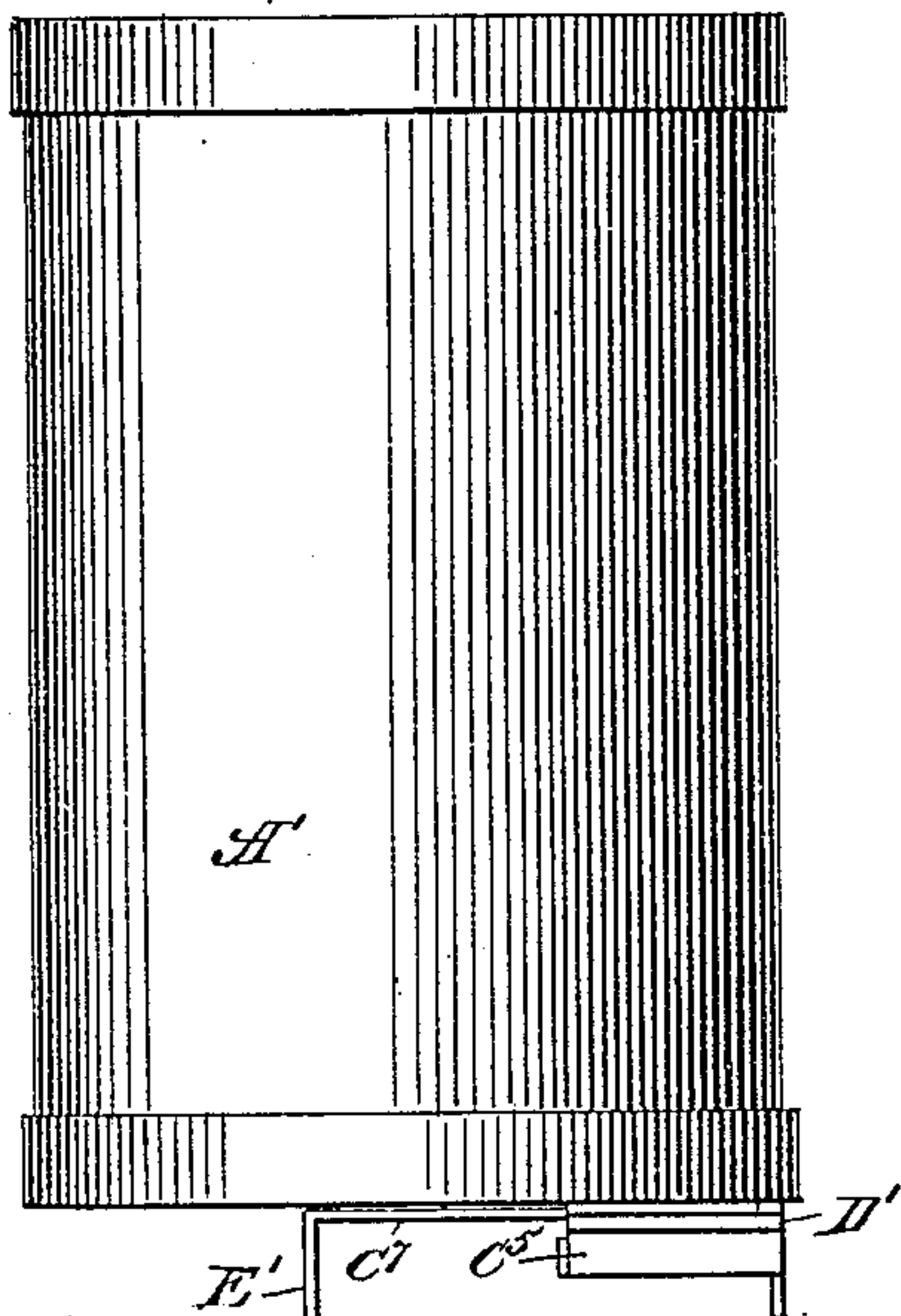


Fig. 6.

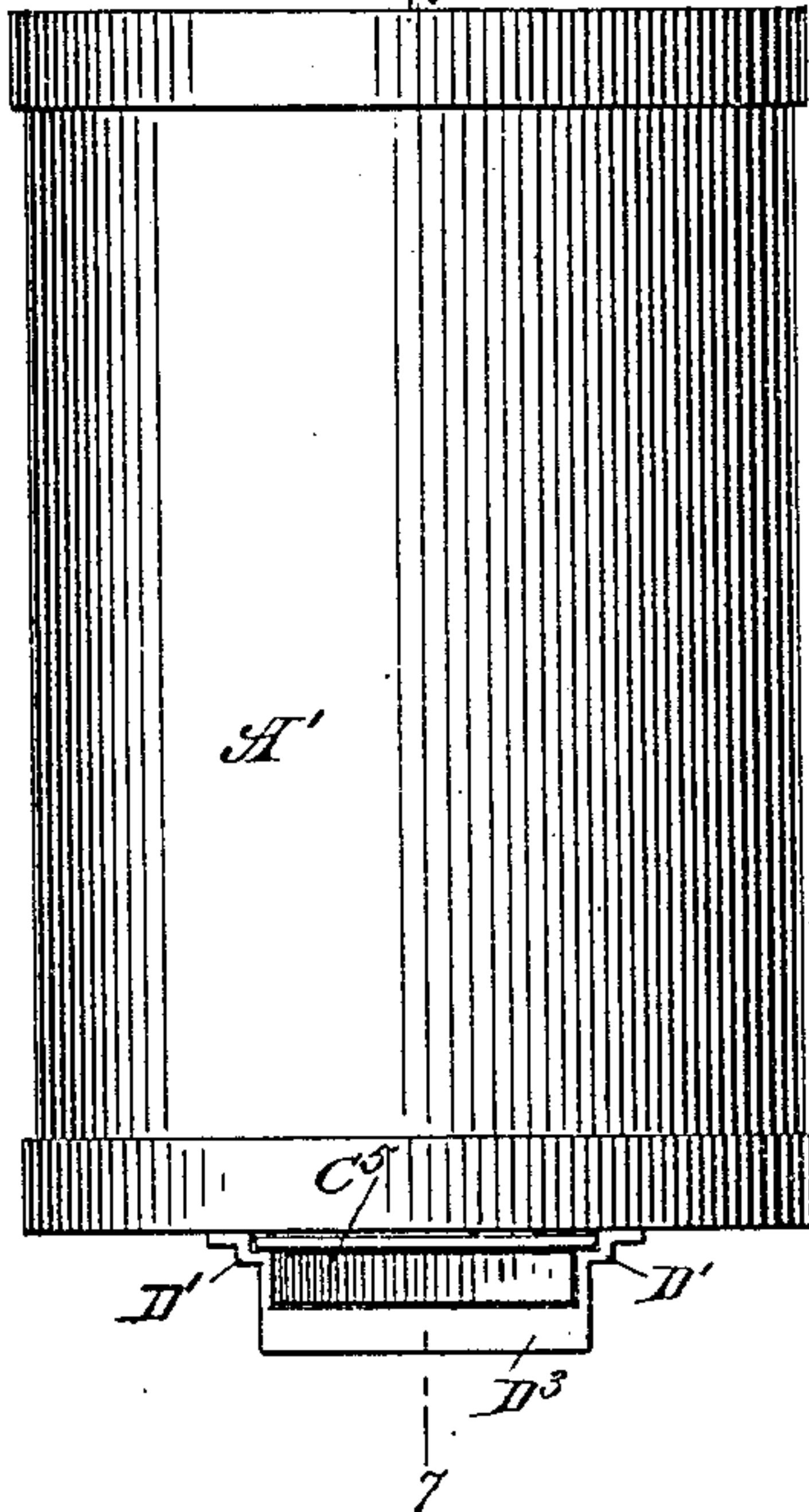


Fig. 7.

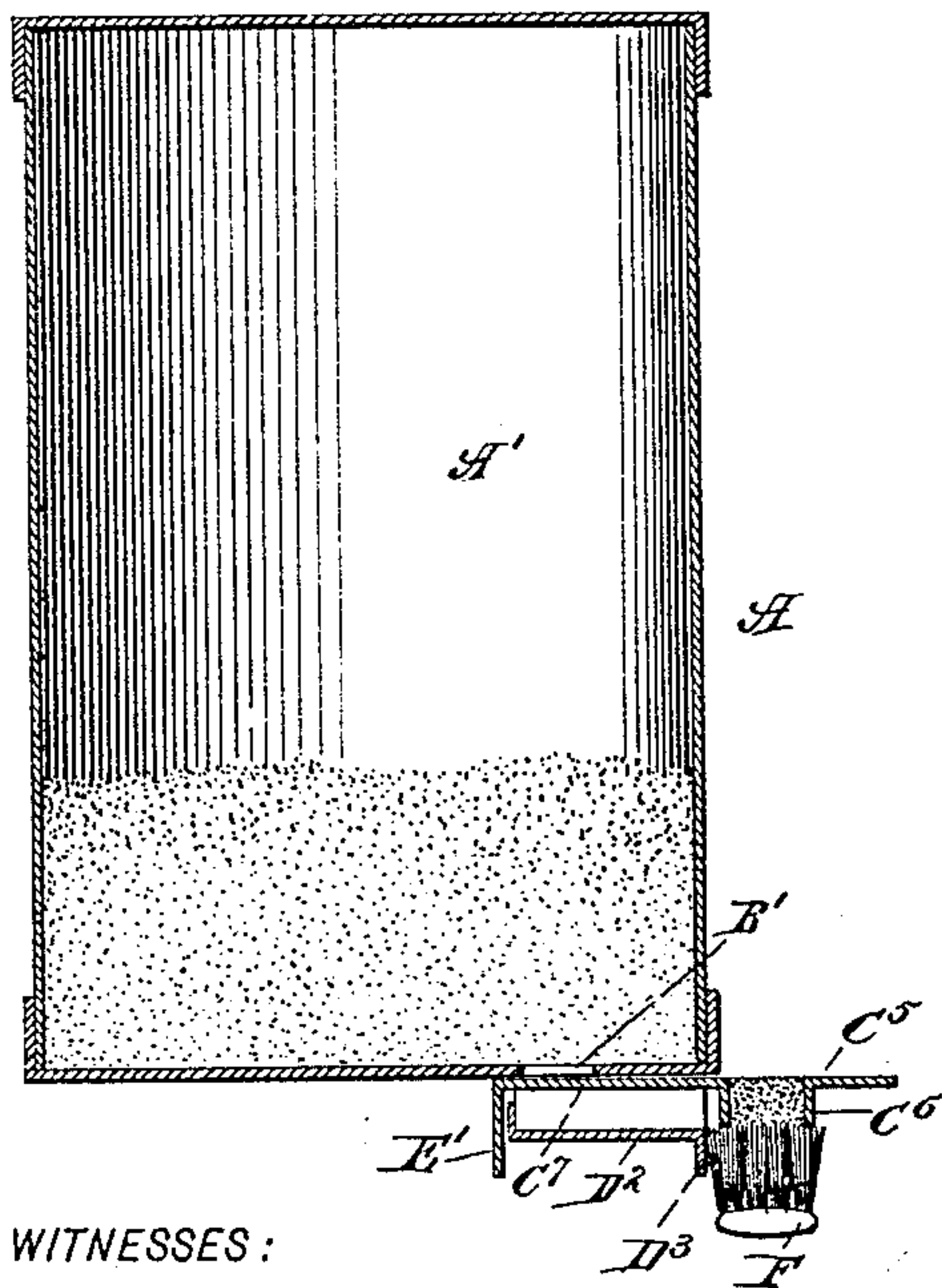
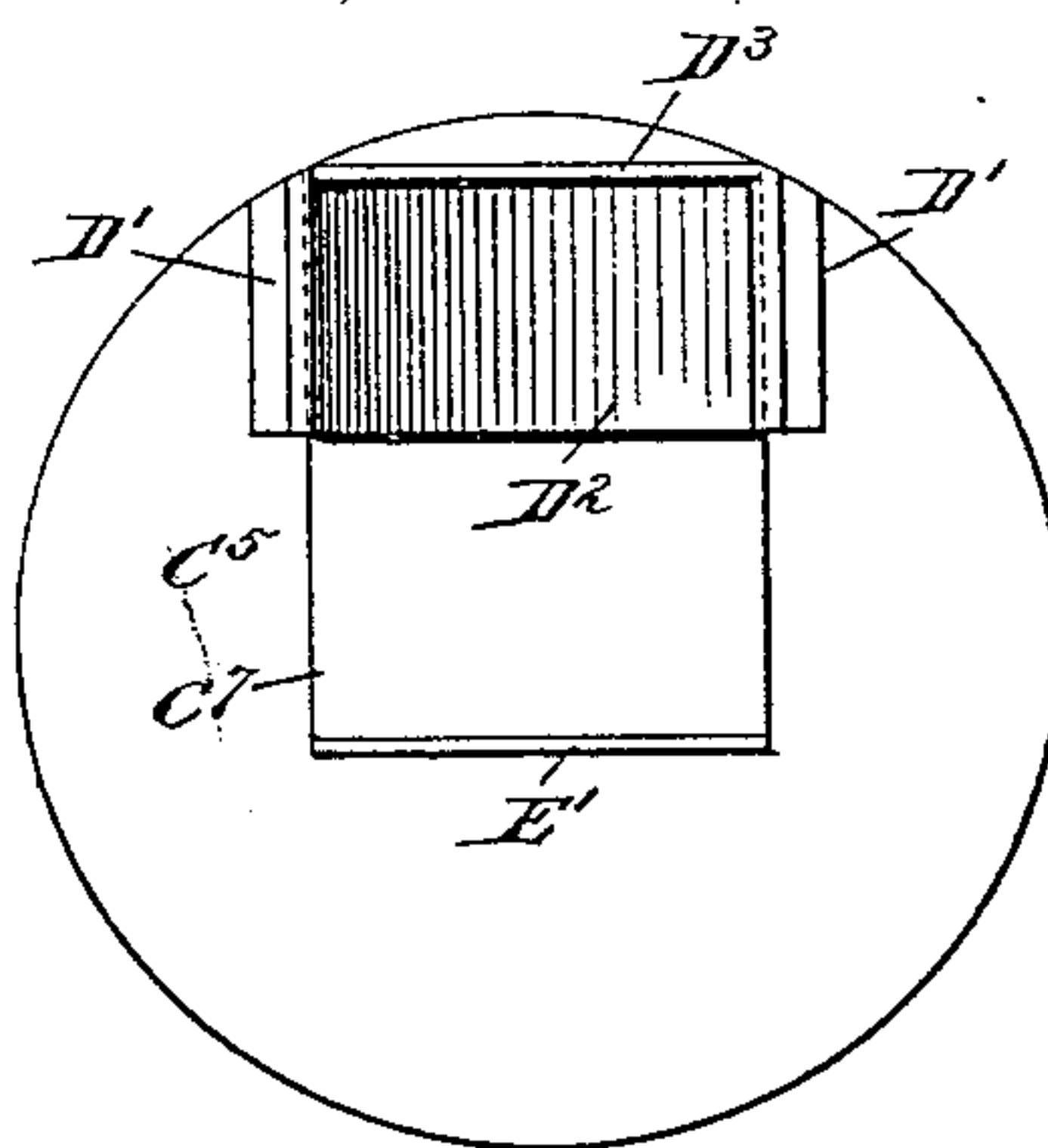


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEANIE McCARTNEY McINTYRE; OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

POWDER-CONTAINER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,230, dated March 8, 1904.

Application filed July 20, 1899. Serial No. 724,464. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEANIE McCARTNEY McINTYRE, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented
5 a new and Improved Powder-Container, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to powder-containers, principally containers for tooth-powder.

10 The object of the invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and efficient device whereby the required quantity of powder is automatically, mechanically, and accurately measured from the container through an orifice in said
15 container into a drawer movable on the exterior of said container and in such a manner as to prevent contact of said drawer or any exterior portion of the device with the powder inside of the container, and a further ob-
20 ject is to so construct the container that the powder shall always close the orifice through which it passes by its own gravity into the said exterior movable drawer, thus sealing the interior of the container from all exterior in-
25 fluences and preserving the flavor, fragrance, and freshness of the powder.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed
30 out in the claim.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corre-
35 sponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of the same on the line 3 3 in Fig. 2 and with the drawer
40 in an outermost position. Fig. 4 is an inverted plan view of the same with the drawer in an innermost position. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a modified form of the improvement with the drawer in an innermost position. Fig. 6 is a
45 front view of the same. Fig. 7 is a sectional side elevation of the same on the line 7 7 in Fig. 6 and with the drawer in an outermost position, and Fig. 8 is an inverted plan view of the improvement with the drawer in an in-
50 nnermost position.

The container may be of any approved construction and, as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, is provided at its bottom with an orifice B and an exterior drawer C, mounted to slide in a
guide D, held on the under side of the bottom 55 and arranged to hold the top face of the drawer in contact with the exterior or under side of the container-bottom to form between the latter and the drawer a practically tight joint.

The drawer C has its box portion C' ar- 60 ranged to register with the orifice when the drawer is in an innermost position, as shown in Figs. 1 to 4, to allow the powder in the container to pass by its own gravity into said box portion C' and fill the same. When the
65 drawer is pushed into an outermost position, as shown in Fig. 3, then the box portion C' of the drawer is out of register with the orifice B and stands at one side of the container to give access to the powder contained in the
70 box by the tooth-brush or to permit of emptying the powder into a suitable receptacle, support, or other device. The drawer C is further provided on its sides with fixed slides C², engaging the guide D and extending beyond
75 the side walls of the orifice B, and the drawer has a front flat extension-plate C³ and a rear cut-off plate C⁴, adapted to close the orifice B when the drawer is moved into an outermost
80 position, as shown in Fig. 3.

On the rear end of the cut-off plate C⁴ is arranged a knob or projection E, adapted to be taken hold of by the operator to move the drawer into either of its two main positions, as above mentioned and shown in Figs. 3 and
85 4. The knob or projection E is preferably adapted to abut against one side of a cross-piece D' of the guide D to form a stop for limiting the outward movement of the drawer. The inward movement of the drawer is limited,
90 preferably, by the box portion C', abutting against the side of the cross-piece D', as indicated in Figs. 1 and 4.

The knob or projection E on the drawer C may be integral with the drawer or it may be 95 detachable. If integral with the drawer and there be no other inlet to the container than the orifice B, then in this case the container cannot be refilled, and sometimes this may be
100 very desirable to prevent fraudulent refilling

after it has been once emptied of its contents. The knob or projection E is preferably of the same depth as the box portion C', so that the container stands erect when set on a suitable support.

The top or cover of the container A is preferably sealed; but it may be detachable in the ordinary manner for filling or refilling.

It would be easier for the perfume of the powder to escape by an orifice in the upper portion of the container than by an orifice in the lower portion, as most perfumes more easily ascend than descend, and consequently I prefer to have the orifice B in the lower portion; but with my device even were the orifice in the upper portion of the container the powder in the container could not be exposed to exterior influences, because the movable drawer having only one side pressing on the container makes practically a tight joint that wear does not affect, and the lap of the drawer is sufficient to assure that when the front of the box portion of the drawer begins to open to the atmosphere the cut-off plate has already passed and closed the orifice in the container.

The side walls of the orifice B are always covered by the sides of the cut-off plate C', as above explained, and thus by my device it is impossible for the powder to accidentally escape from the container, as there is no position that the sliding drawer can occupy that will open a direct way between the atmosphere and the interior of the container, thus making it perfectly safe to ship and handle the container.

I consider the guide for holding and pressing the drawer against the container and limiting its travel an important feature of my invention.

When the container holds tooth-powder and the drawer is opened, the powder in the drawer can then be emptied into the hand or upon a tooth-brush, or the tooth-brush may be pressed upon the powder in the drawer, as desired.

In the modified form shown in Figs. 5 to 8 the drawer C⁵ is mounted to slide on the guide D' on the under side of the bottom of the container A'; but this drawer has a bottomless box portion C⁵, adapted to register with the orifice B' in the bottom of the container when the drawer is in an innermost position to allow

the powder in the container to pass into and fill the box portion, the lower end of which being at this time closed by a fixed bottom D², which is preferably supported from the guide D' or may be integral with the guide D', and therefore a part of the same. When the drawer is moved into an outermost position, as shown in Fig. 7, then the box portion leaves the bottom D², and the powder now drops directly onto a tooth-brush F, held below the box portion, as shown in Fig. 7, or onto any other suitable support. The fixed bottom D² is of such length that the cut-off plate C' of the drawer cuts off the orifice B' before the box portion opens to the atmosphere, and on the forward end of said bottom or guide D² is arranged a rest D³ for the side of the tooth-brush F to allow of conveniently holding the latter in proper relation to the box portion when the drawer is moved into an outermost position, as shown in Fig. 7. By this arrangement the powder in a measured quantity is properly discharged onto the bristles of the tooth-brush without any waste of the powder.

The rear end of the cut-off plate C' is provided with a knob or projection for moving the drawer and for limiting the outward movement thereof, as above described in reference to the drawer C and its knob or projection.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A tooth-powder container having an orifice in its bottom, a guide on the under side of the bottom and provided with a cross-piece, a drawer held to slide in the said guide and having an integral box portion adapted to register with the said orifice and an integral cut-off portion for closing the orifice at the time the drawer is drawn out, and a knob on the cut-off portion of the drawer to move the latter and to limit the outward movement of the drawer on butting against the said cross-piece at one side, the inward movement of the drawer being limited by the box portion on butting against the guide at the other side thereof, as set forth.

JEANIE MCCARTNEY MCINTYRE.

Witnesses:

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