

No. 811,924.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1906.

O. H. HUEBEL.

DEVICE FOR APPLYING POWDER TO THE PERSON.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

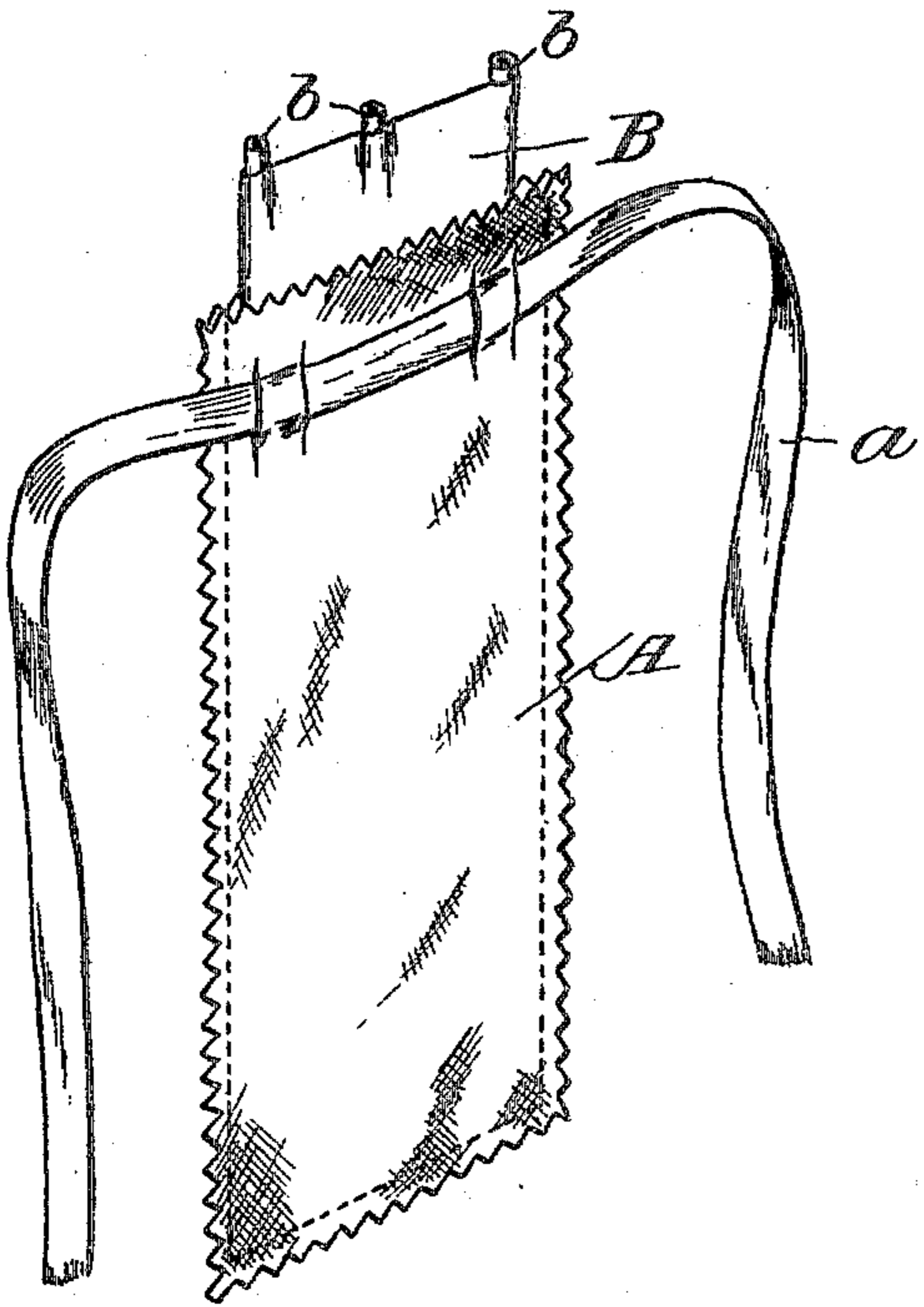


Fig. 2.

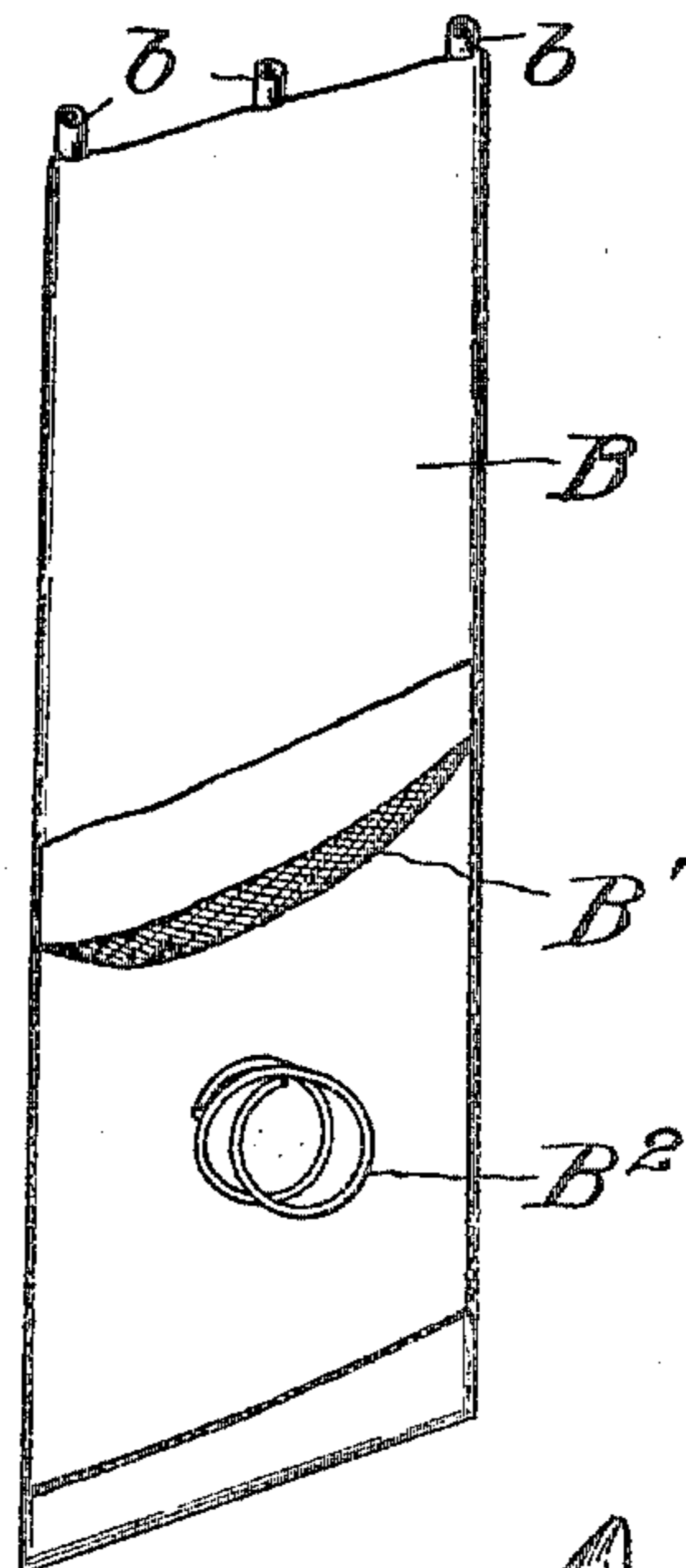


Fig. 3.

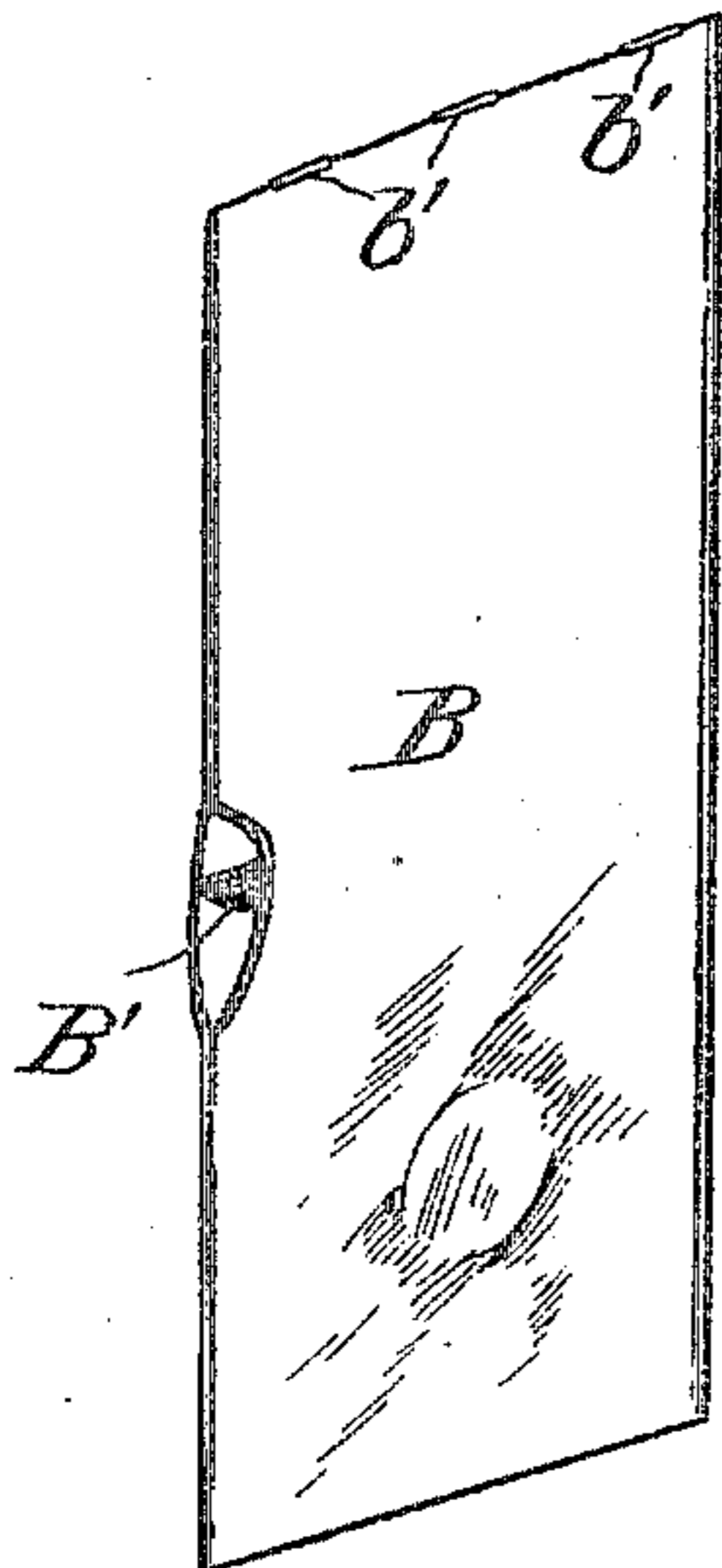
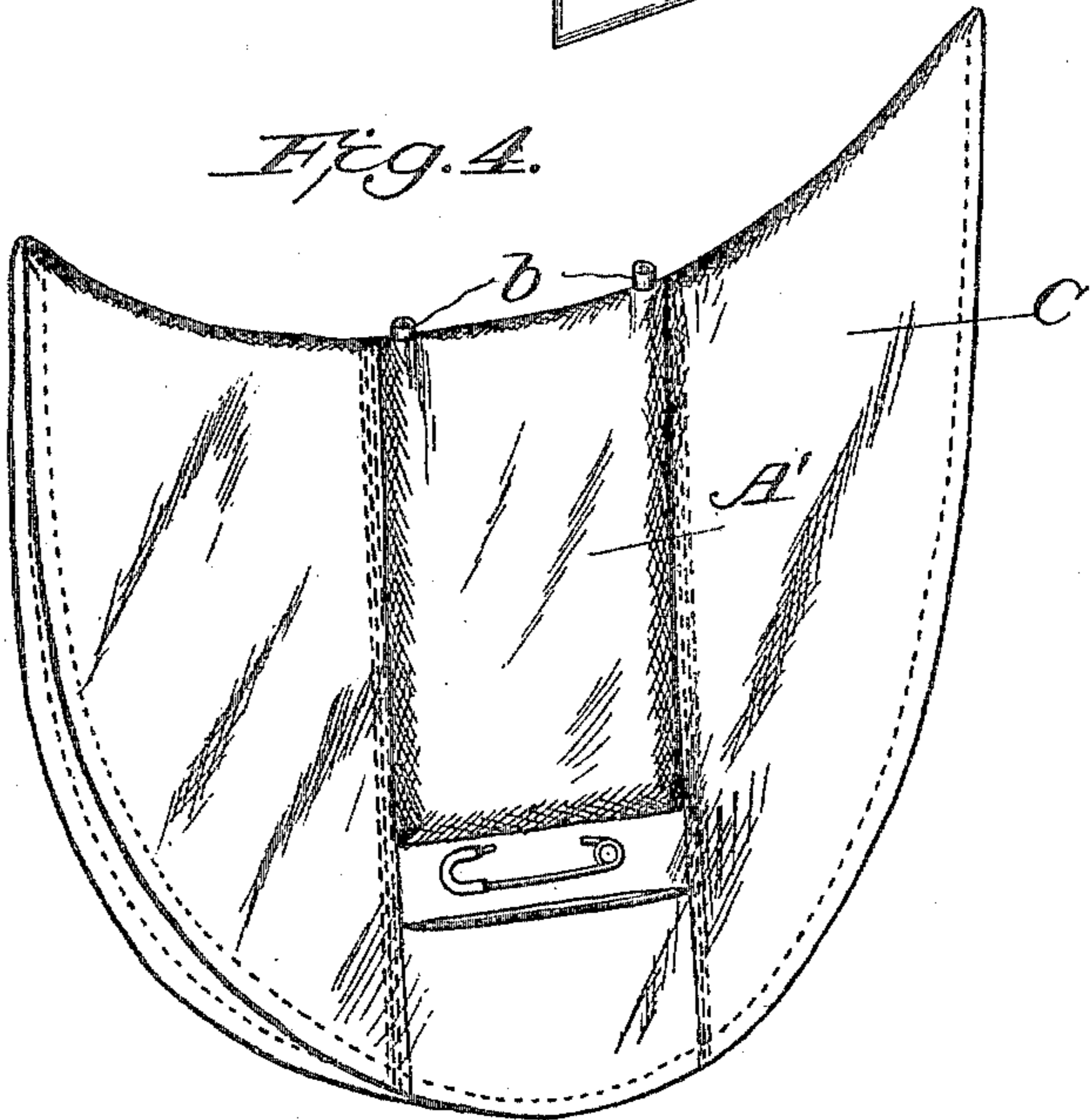


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

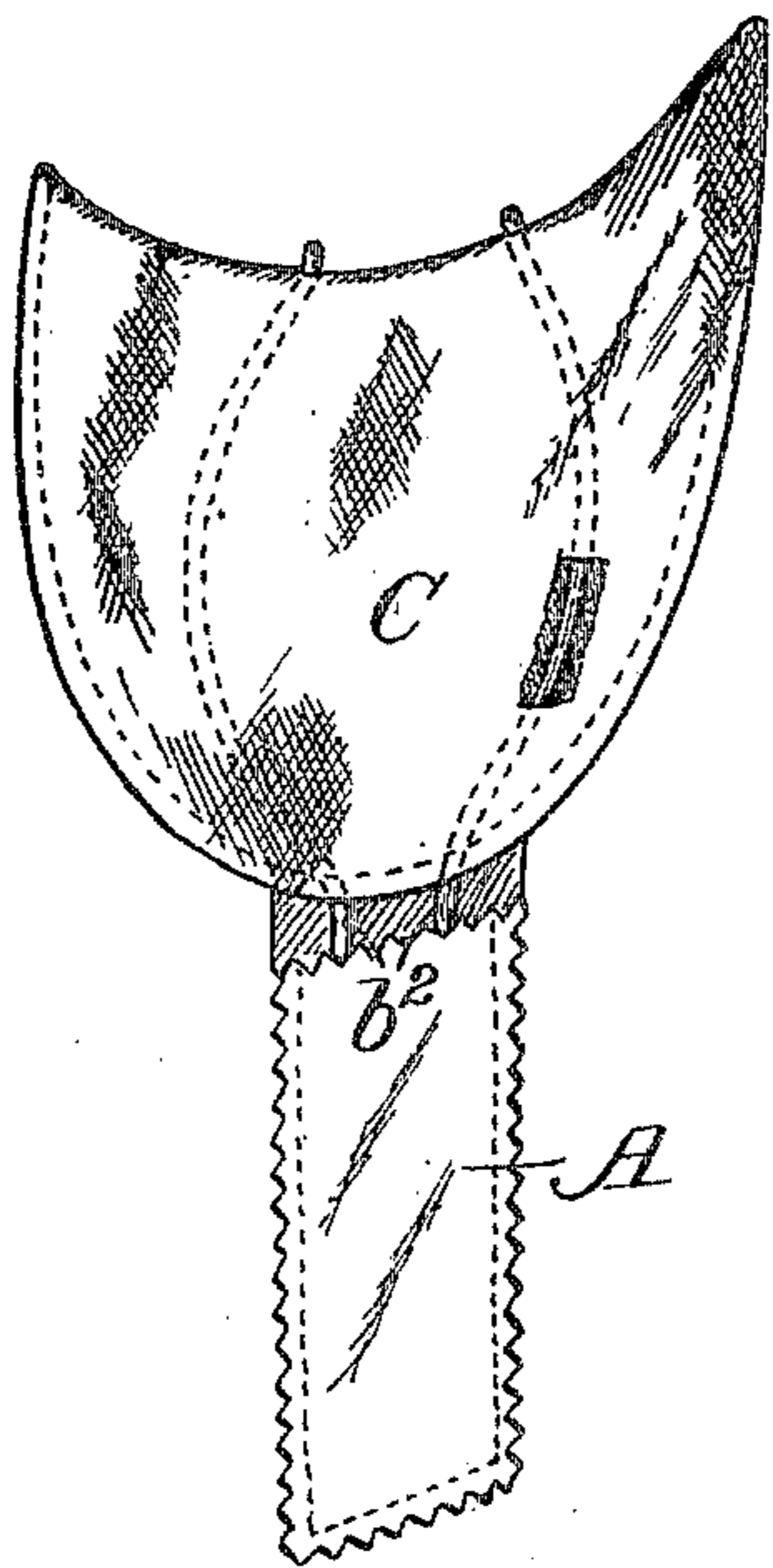
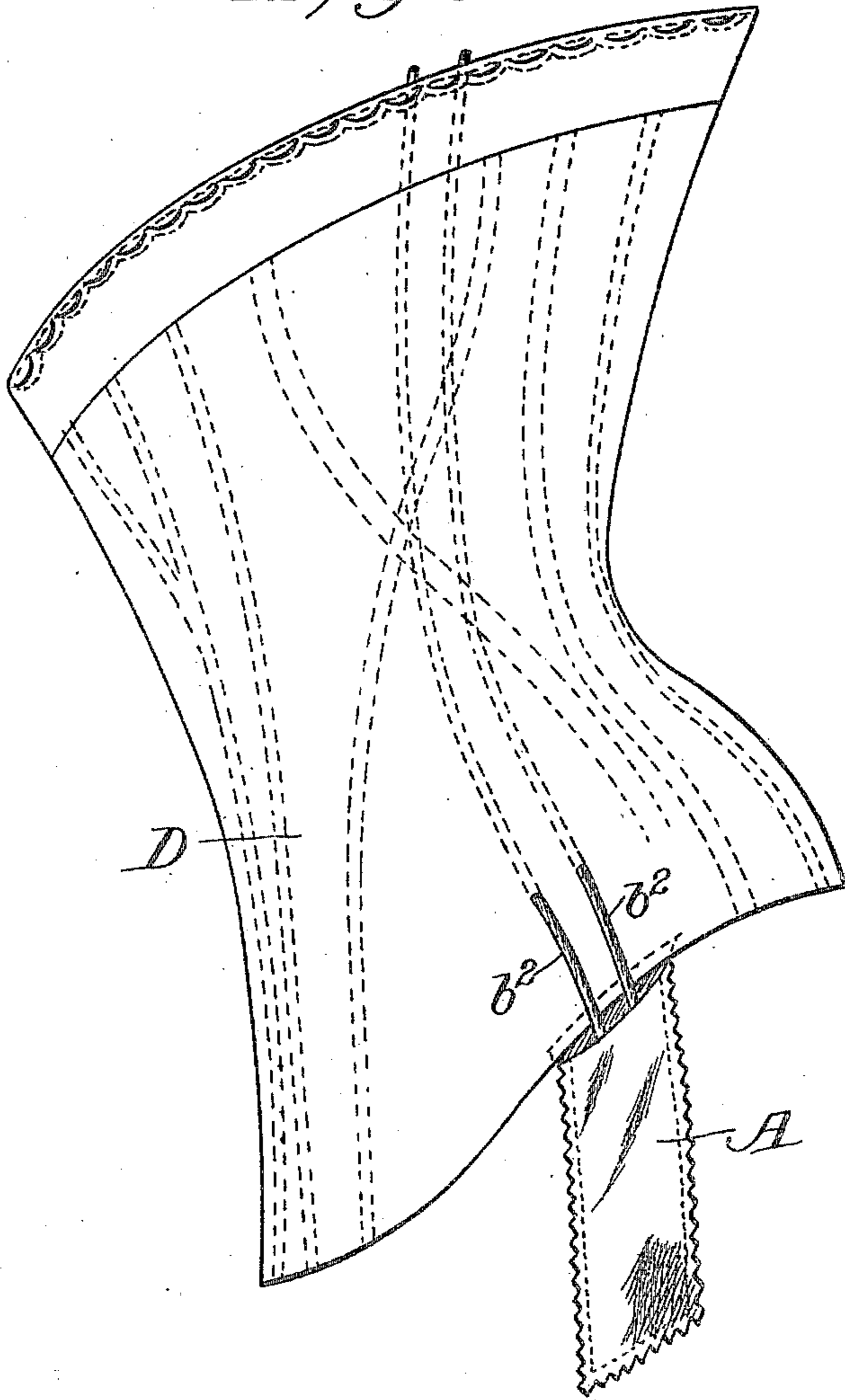


Fig. 6.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO H. HUEBEL, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

## DEVICE FOR APPLYING POWDER TO THE PERSON.

No. 811,924.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 6, 1906.

Application filed August 10, 1905. Serial No. 273,633.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OTTO H. HUEBEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Applying Powder to the Person, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to devices for applying powder to the person.

The object of the invention is to provide a powder-bag capable of being worn on the person in position to eject powder under the arm-pits at the will of the wearer. I am aware that dress-shields have been formed with odorant-receptacles; but, so far as I know, I am the first to use a powder-bag capable of ejecting powder of any desired kind upwardly under the arm-pits. This object I accomplish by the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of one of my improved powder-applying devices with the powder-bag partially removed from the pocket or holder. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the bag removed, the bag being broken away to show the internal construction. Fig. 3 shows a different style of bag, also broken away. Fig. 4 shows a dress-shield in which the pocket or holder is formed and in which is placed one of my improved powder-bags. Fig. 5 shows a different manner of applying the device to a dress-shield. Fig. 6 shows a portion of a corset having one of my improved powder devices applied.

A designates a pocket or receptacle open at its top, and preferably formed of some moisture-proof material, such as rubber-coated cloth. The pocket A where formed separate from the dress-shield or other article of wearing-apparel may be provided with an attaching-tape *a* or tabs or other means of enabling it to be secured in place.

B is the powder-bag, formed of paper or suitable material, with discharge-openings at its upper end. These openings may be short lengths of tubing *b*, as in Figs. 1, 2, and 4, or mere slits may be cut, as at *b'*, Fig. 3, at the time the bag is to be used, or where the bag is attached near the waist-line long tubes *b*<sup>2</sup> may be employed to lead up to the arm-pits. Any form of bag capable of discharging powder upwardly under the arm-pits by pressure on the bag may be employed; but I prefer the bag shown, as it may be cheaply manufactured and sold at a small price. The bag

B is, as before stated, preferably made of a suitable paper and is provided between its ends with a partition *B'*, formed of muslin or other suitable fabric adapted to hold the powder within the upper section of the bag and allow the air to pass therethrough from the lower portion of the bag. This lower portion of the bag contains an expansion-spring *B*<sup>2</sup> of any desired shape, and this spring holds the lower portion of the bag expanded, so that when compressed by the wearer the air will be forced up and carry a certain amount of powder with it and discharge it at the upper end of the bag. The expansion of the spring after each compression will draw in a fresh supply of air for the next discharge.

In Fig. 4 the dress-shield C has the pocket or receptacle *A'* formed in it, and the powder-bag B is placed therein with its discharge end uppermost.

In Fig. 5 the pocket A is attached to the lower edge of the shield, and rubber tubes *b*<sup>2</sup> lead upwardly from the bag B contained in the pocket.

Other ways of applying the ejecting means to dress-shields will readily suggest themselves to one skilled in the art, and it may be done in the course of their manufacture; but I prefer the separate little paper packets or bags B, constructed as described, as they may be furnished so cheaply as to be thrown away when emptied and several of them may be sold with a single one of the rubber-cloth pockets A.

In Fig. 6 the pocket A is attached to the lower edge of the side of a corset, a portion of which is shown at D, and rubber tubes *b*<sup>2</sup> may be run up to the upper edge under the arm-pit portion. This may be done within or exteriorly of the corset.

The device being in place, powder may be applied under the arm-pits and elsewhere, if desired, by simply compressing the powder-bag by hand or by a compressive movement of the arm, and the powder will be ejected upwardly to the desired spot.

In Fig. 5 the pocket A is attached to the lower portion of a dress-shield, and tubes *b*<sup>2</sup> lead to the upper edge thereof, so as to discharge in the arm-pits.

What I claim is—

1. An article of personal wear comprising a pocket or receptacle and an upwardly-discharging powder-bag therein provided with an expansion-spring.

2. A powder-bag adapted to discharge up-

wardly and having a partition between its ends and an expansion-spring below the said partition.

3. A powder-bag adapted to discharge upwardly and having a pervious partition between its ends and an expansion-spring within the bag below said partition.

4. An article of wearing-apparel provided with a pocket or receptacle and a powder-ejecting bag within the pocket, and having its discharge at the arm-pit portion, and an expansion-spring.

5. An article of personal wear formed with a pocket at its arm-pit portion and a powder-ejecting bag within the pocket and adapted when compressed to discharge the powder upwardly. 15

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

OTTO H. HUEBEL.

Witnesses:

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