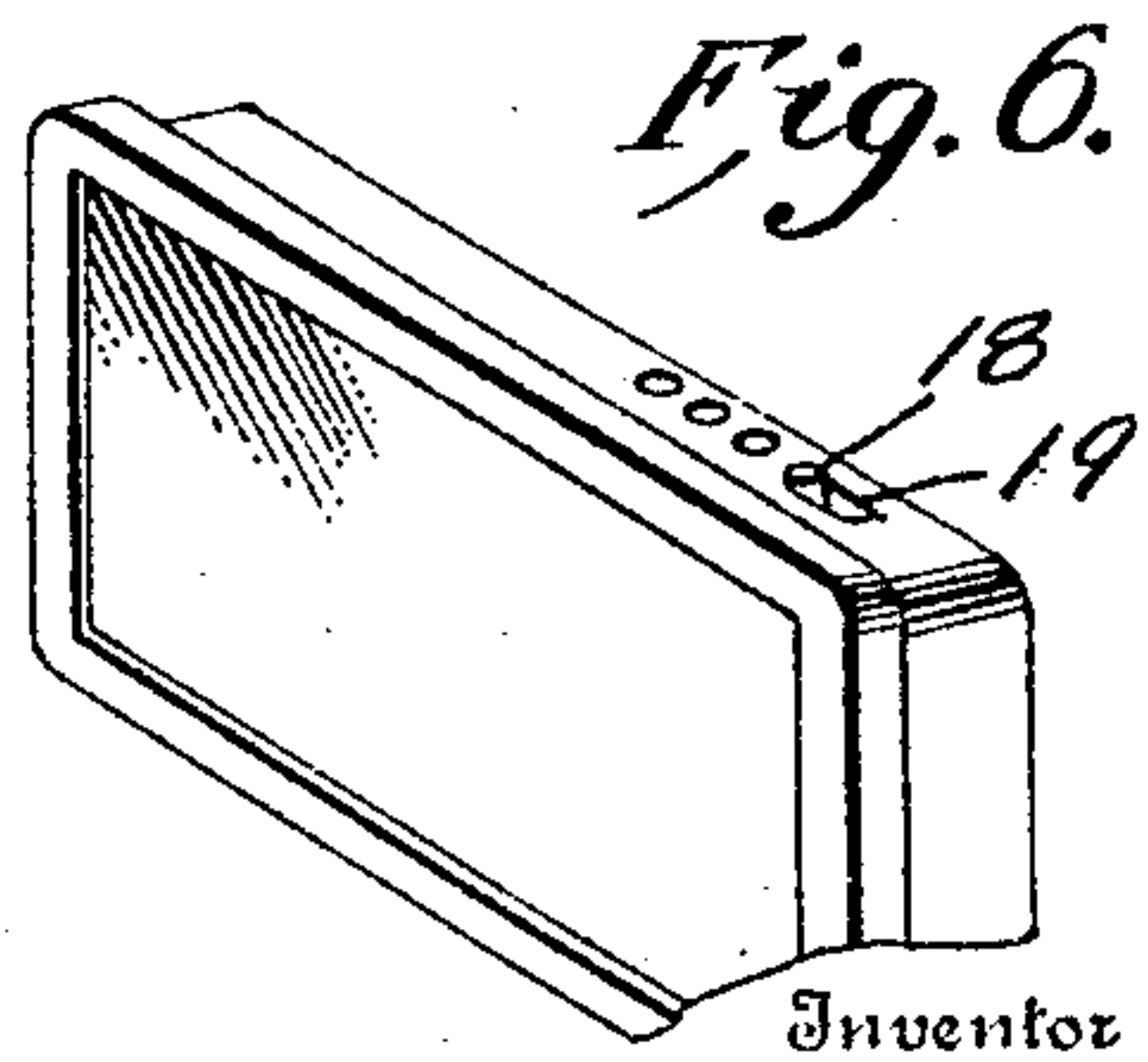
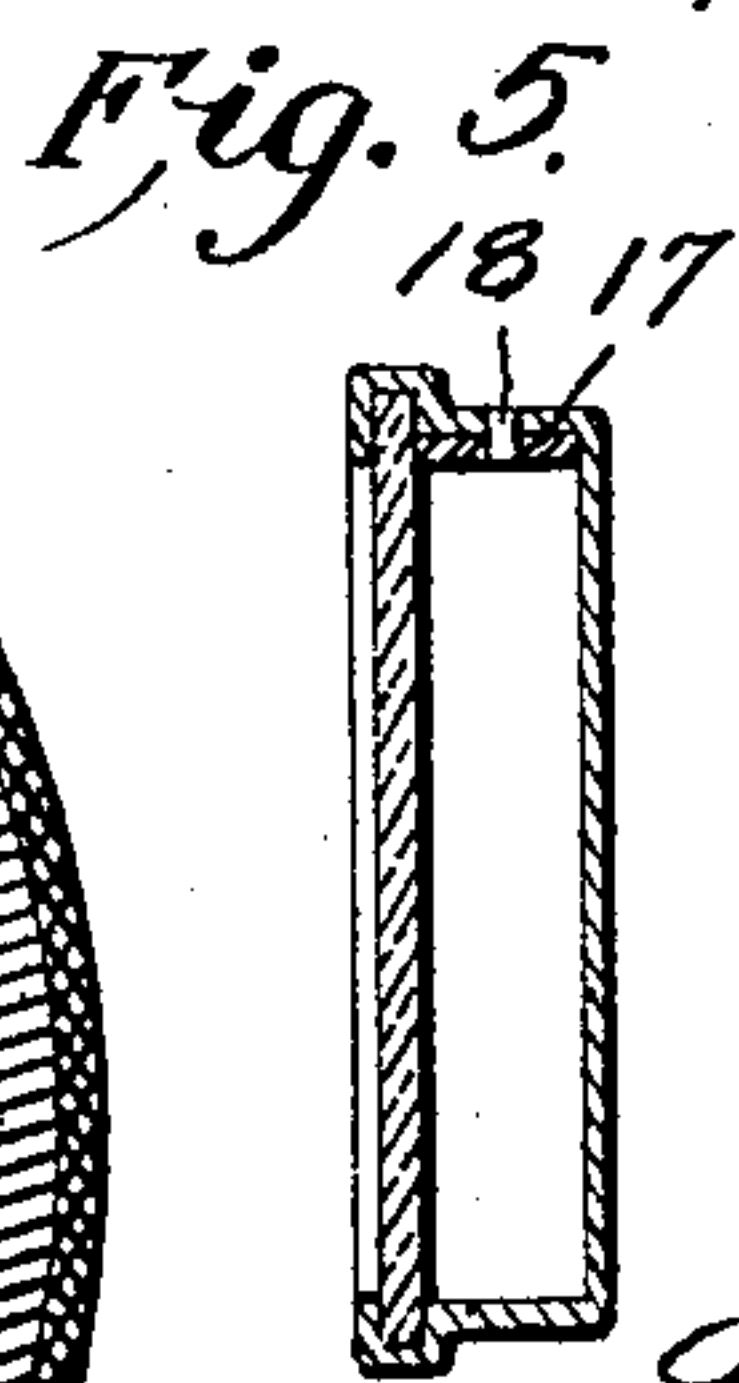
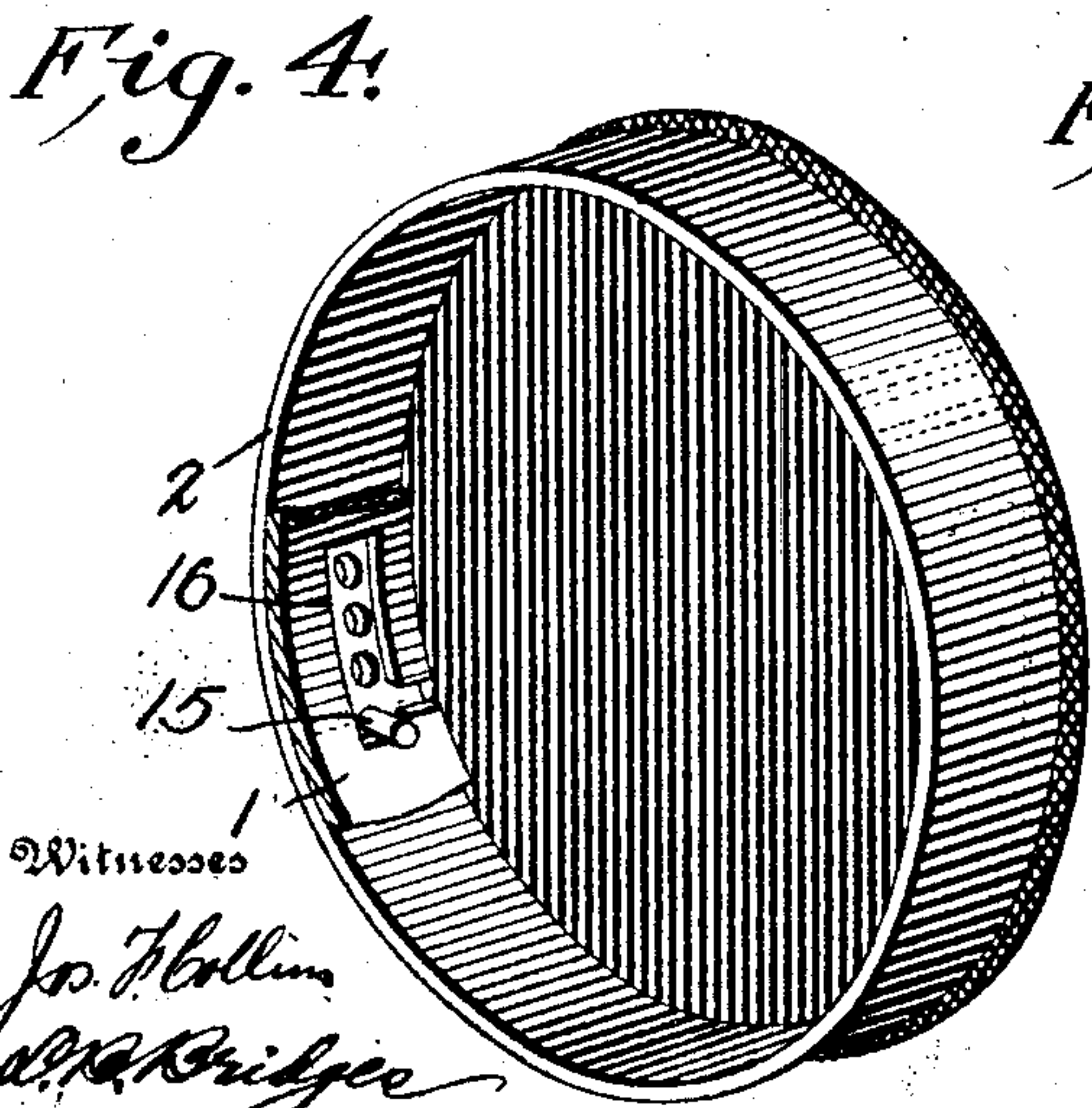
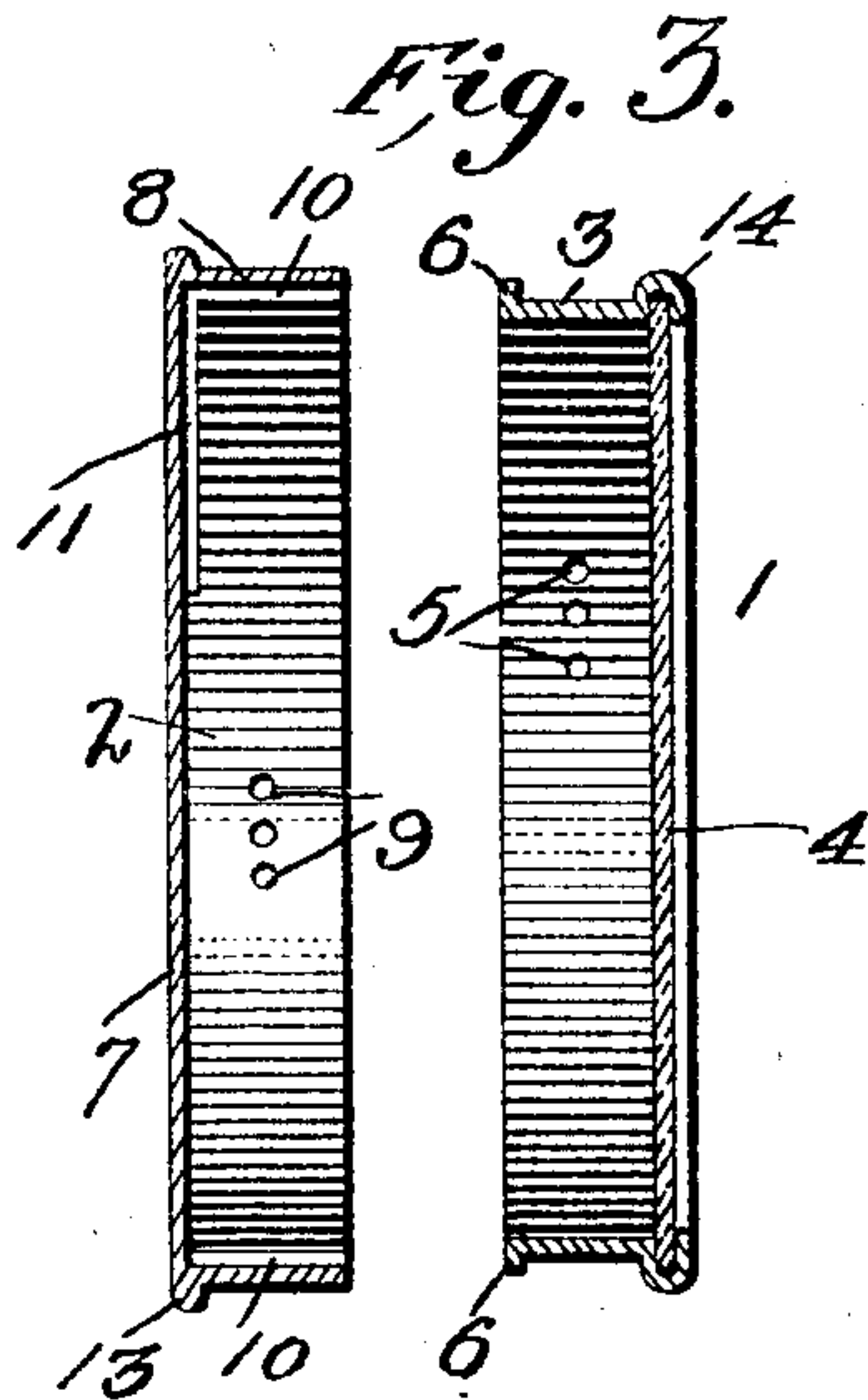
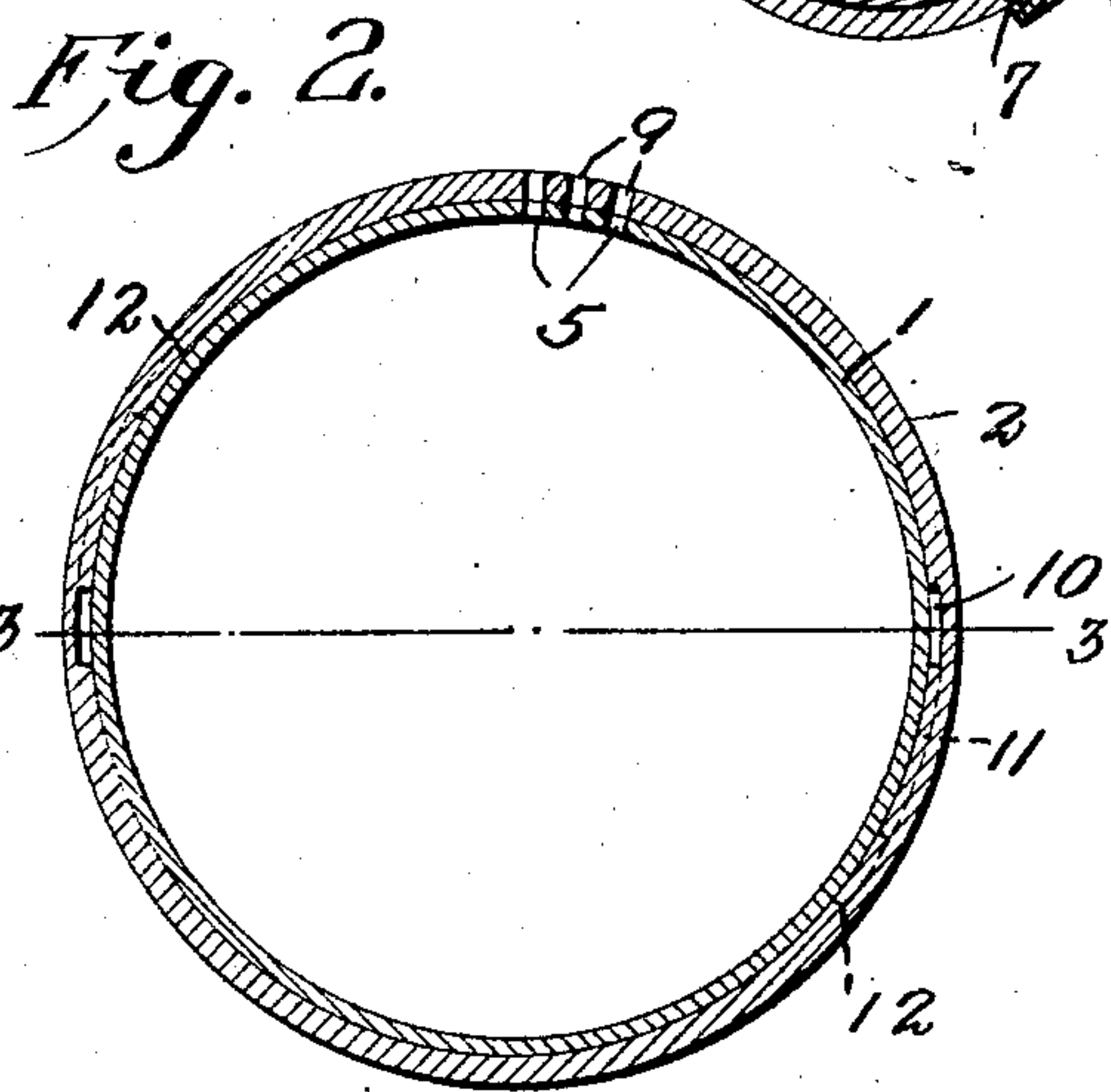
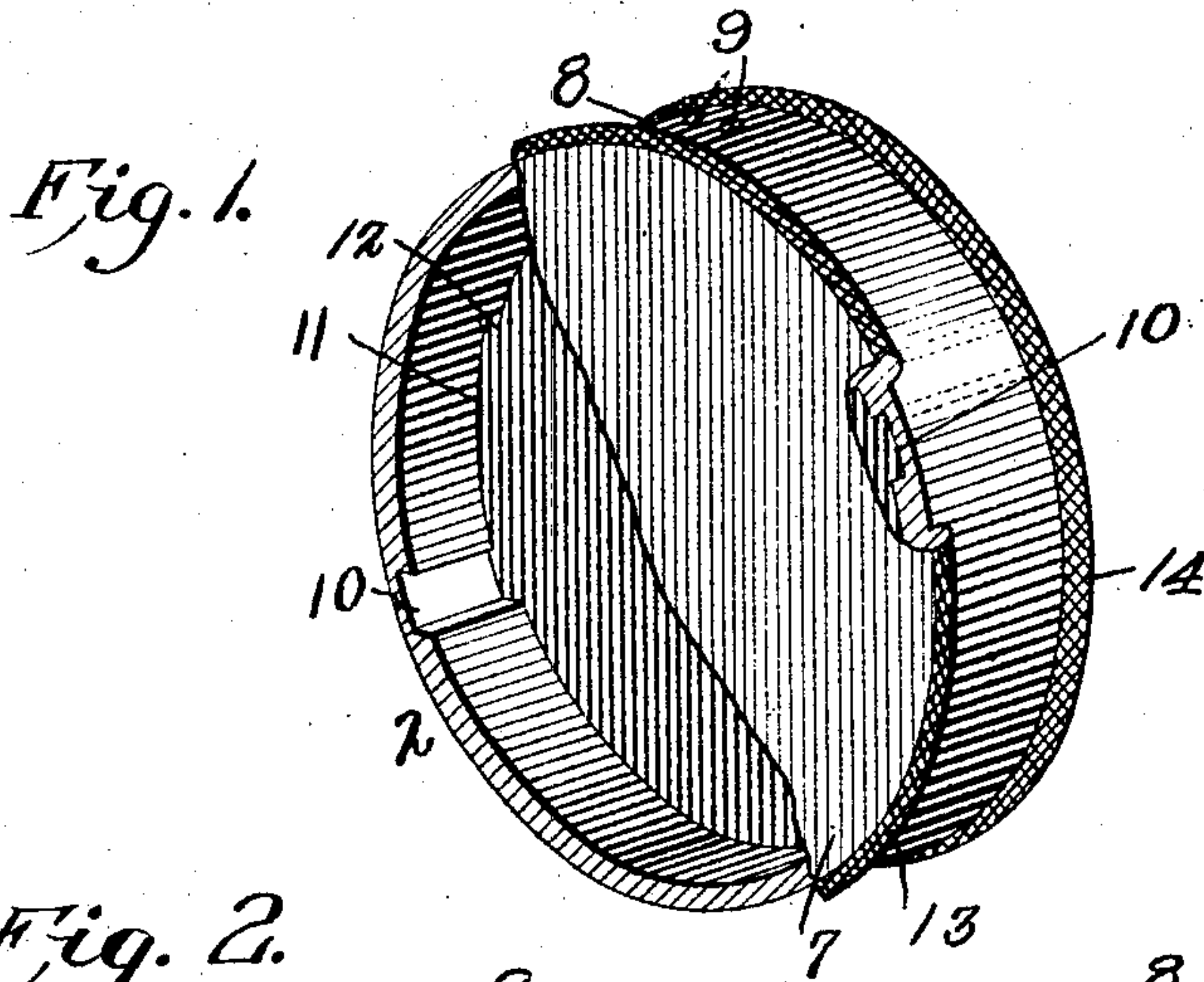


L. C. KERRICK.
POCKET RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 10, 1909.

936,327.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.



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POCKET-RECEPTACLE.

936,327.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEO C. KERRICK, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Receptacles, of which the following is such a full, clear, and exact description as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to pocket receptacles and has for its object the provision of a device which can be cheaply constructed and which will enable its possessor to carry a small quantity of face powder or other commodity without making known the presence of the same.

The invention consists in certain novel features of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings which will be hereinafter first fully described and then particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a device embodying the invention, looking at the back and showing the back partly broken away. Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken at right angles to the plane of the axis of the device. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view in perspective showing a modified construction. Figs. 5 and 6 are, respectively, a sectional and a perspective view showing a further modification.

As shown, the body of the device consists of two shallow cups, 1, 2, telescoping together. The front cup, 1, consists of an annular rim, 3, and a mirror, 4, secured therein by crimping one edge of the rim or otherwise. The rim is constructed with a plurality of perforations, 5, and at diametrically opposite points it is provided with outstanding pins or small projections, 6. The rear cup, 2, has its back, 7, formed integral with or joined intimately to its rim, 8, and in the rim are provided minute perforations, 9, which are adapted to register with the perforations 5 in the rim of the front member or cup. On the inner face of the said rim 8 are diametrically opposite grooves, 10, disposed parallel with the axis of the rim and leading into annularly disposed grooves, 11, adjacent the back which should be of such dimensions as to just accommodate the pins or projections 6 on the front member of the device. These grooves 11 do not ex-

tend entirely around the rim but should be of such length that the two cups or members will have sufficient relative movement to bring the two sets of perforations 5 and 9 into complete registry. The shoulders, 12, presented by the said grooves constitute stops to limit the relative movement of the cups and, consequently, avoid the occurrence of a condition in which prolonged manipulation of the members will be necessary to cause the perforations to register.

In assembling the device thus constructed, the front or mirror member is filled with face powder, rouge, or other commodity, after which the back member is placed over the same with its longitudinal grooves registering with the radial projections of the front member. The back member is then pushed down and turned on the front member so as to bring the projections into engagement with the annular grooves thus holding the two members together. The back member may be formed with an annular ridge, 13, and this ridge, as well as the ridge, 14, formed by crimping the front member over the mirror, may be milled so as to impart an ornamental finish to the device and also to facilitate the grasping and manipulating of the members. It will be observed that when the members are fitted together the joint between them will be completely hidden and the outer rim should extend up to the milled rib on the inner rim so that the device will have an unbroken surface and will present a neat attractive appearance. By this arrangement, the rim acts as a cut-off slide and the milled rib and the back of the cup serve as guides therefor. The perforations should be so small that they will not attract attention, but at the same time, they must be large enough to permit the escape of the powder or other commodity when the person carrying the article desires to use the same. The construction is such that the powder or other commodity contained in the device may be discharged and used without causing observation of the act and the cost of manufacture is so low that the article may be given away as an advertising novelty.

Instead of having the projections on the front or mirror member and the grooves in the rear member, the rear member may be provided with diametrically opposite pins or studs arranged to engage diametrically

opposite slots in the front member. I have illustrated such arrangement in Fig. 4 in which 15 designates pins or studs on the inner side of the rim of the rear member 5 and 16 designates slots in the rim of the front member engaged thereby to hold the members together. In this form, moreover, I have shown the inner rim without perforations and have disposed the perforations in 10 the outer rim at such a point that they may register with one of the slots in the inner rim. Both rims may, however, be provided with perforations and such arrangement will generally be preferred as less movement 15 of the members will then be required in the manipulation of the device.

In Fig. 5 I have shown the invention applied to an oblong receptacle. In this form of the device, the cut-off to cover or close 20 the perforations is in the form of a slide, 17, provided with a minute headed stud or pin, 18, playing in a slot, 19, in the perforated rim and having perforations adapted to register with the perforations in the rim. The 25 slide is wide enough to fit snugly between the front and back walls of the device so that the said walls will serve as guides for the slide. In this form of the device, I have shown only one rim to which both the back 30 and the mirror are secured, the construction being particularly adapted for cheap devices to be filled only once and given away. It will be understood, of course, that a circular body may be constructed in the same 35 manner and that in such event the slide would be in the form of a ring or annulus fitting against the inner face of the rim.

It will be observed, especially by an inspection of Fig. 3, that when the cups are 40 relatively rotated to lock them together, that action brings the discharge holes 5 and 9 into register, whereby the user will have a guide to determine when the holes are in register without being put to the incon- 45 venience of attempting to bring the holes

into register by sight. This is a feature of considerable importance in view of the fact that this article is intended to be so constructed as to disguise its real nature as a powder box and is to be used in public 50 unobserved by the public. Another feature of importance is that the cups are made of approximately the same depth so that the edge of the outer cup will work closely against the annular flange 14 and thus conceal the joint, thus leaving nothing visible 55 from the outside except the discharge perforations to indicate that the article is a box. This feature also contributes materially to the utility of a device of this character. 60

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is:—

A pocket receptacle for the purpose set forth consisting of two flat telescoping cup 65 shaped members of approximately the same depth, the inner member being provided with an annular flange at one end against the inner face of which the annular outer edge of the outer member abuts, thus con- 70 cealing the joints and forming a guide for the rotative adjustments of the members, the rims of the two members being provided with a series of perforations adapted to register, and means for detachably locking the 75 two members together consisting of a radial projection on one of the members and a cooperating L-shaped slot in the other member, said locking means being interiorly located so as to be unseen from the exterior 80 and one end of the circumferential portion of said slot serving as a guide to indicate registry of the said perforations.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscrib- 85 ing witnesses.

LEO C. KERRICK.

Witnesses:

SAML. WITTY,
B. C. STATHAM.