

COSMETIC VESSEL

TECHNICAL FIELD

[01] The present disclosure relates to a cosmetic vessel, and more particularly, to a
5 cosmetic vessel that allows cosmetics to be injected on a puff by descending of a
compression part, and a user to hold a lid to which the puff is joined to use the cosmetics,
thereby enhancing user convenience.

BACKGROUND ART

10 [02] Solid cosmetics such as foundation or liquid cosmetics such as sun-blocks, etc. are
used to provide the effects of protecting skin, making the skin look beautiful, and
improving wrinkles and so on at the same time. Here, the user may use the method of
pasting the cosmetics on a puff and then applying the cosmetics on the skin.

[03] A cosmetic vessel may be sold with a puff already accommodated therein, and the
15 puff may usually be accommodated inside a lid of the cosmetic vessel. Thus, in order to
use the cosmetics, the user has to open the lid to take out the puff, and then put, on
his/her finger, an elastic string or the like provided on the puff, and then contact the puff
to the cosmetics so that a certain amount of cosmetics may be smeared on the puff.

[04] However, there is a problem with such a conventional cosmetic vessel that since the
20 puff is provided separately, it is inconvenient to use the puff. That is, the user has to take
out the puff from the cosmetic vessel, and in this process, the user may drop the puff and
waste the cosmetics, contaminate the puff, or lose track of the puff.

[05] Further, when using the conventional cosmetic vessel, since the user has to dip the

puff in the cosmetics for himself/herself, the cosmetics may not be used uniformly in the process of dipping and applying on the skin, thereby causing inconvenience.

[06] Therefore, recently, a product has been developed where cosmetics can be stored inside a main container body having the form of a spray, and there is a cover joined to an upper portion of the main container body and to which a puff is fixated to an upper end thereof, so that when the cover presses a nozzle part of the main container body by the user the cosmetics may be injected in a lower surface of the puff through the nozzle, thereby allowing the cosmetics to ooze out to a surface of the puff so that the user can apply the cosmetics on the puff to the skin in a state where the user is gripping the main container body.

[07] In this case, however, since the user has to hold the main container body and apply the cosmetics to the skin in order to use the cosmetics on the puff, there is a problem that the user cannot but feel the inconvenience coming from the size of the main container body. Further, since the weight of the main container body differs as the cosmetics is used, the user cannot become used to gripping the main container body. Accordingly, the pressure of tapping the puff on the skin will be generated irregularly, and thus there is a concern that the cosmetics may not be used as much as the wanted amount.

[08] Further, in the case of supplying the cosmetics in the lower surface of the puff through the cover, in order for the user to use the cosmetics, the cosmetics has to penetrate the puff and ooze out to the upper surface of the puff, and thus any cosmetics that failed to be exposed to the surface of the puff will be wasted, and so there will always be some cosmetics remaining inside the puff, making it difficult to keep the puff clean.

[09] Further, when the user discharges the cosmetics using the cover with the upper

surface of the puff externally exposed, depending on the injection pressure of the main container body, some of the cosmetics supplied in the lower surface of the puff may penetrate the puff strongly and thus slip out of the upper surface of the puff, thereby wasting the cosmetics and splashing the cosmetics to surrounding areas, causing inconvenience and discomfort to the user.

[10] [Prior Art Document]

[11] (Prior Art Document 1) Registered Patent Publication no. 10-1322750 (registered on October 22, 2013)

DISCLOSURE

TECHNICAL PROBLEM

[12] An embodiment of the present invention is directed to a cosmetic vessel having a compression part on an upper portion of a spray type main container body, where a lid is joined to an upper end of the compression part, a puff fixated to a lower portion of the lid is disposed in an inner space of the compression part, and therefore, when the compression part descends and presses a nozzle of the main container body, the cosmetics may be smoothly supplied to the puff, thereby improving user convenience.

[13] Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to a cosmetic vessel where the cosmetics is directly injected to the surface of the puff that would contact the skin so that an entirety of the puff surface can be smeared with a sufficient amount of cosmetics, enabling the user to apply the cosmetics uniformly on the skin, thereby increasing user satisfaction.

[14] Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to a cosmetic vessel where even when the cosmetics is injected by the compression part, the cosmetics is transferred

to the puff as it spreads only inside the compression part, but not leaking outside, thereby preventing the cosmetics being wasted.

[15] Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to a cosmetic vessel where the cosmetics may be injected directly to the surface of the puff so that when compared to conventional products where cosmetics penetrate the puff and ooze out to the surface, the amount of usage of the cosmetics may be reduced and the puff may be kept hygienically.

[16] Another embodiment of the present invention is directed to a cosmetic vessel where the cosmetics may be prevented from leaking through a portion where the lid and the compression part are joined when the pressure of the inner space of the compression part may be increased by a gas component that is injected together with the cosmetics being injected as the lid is pressed.

TECHNICAL SOLUTION

[17] According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a cosmetic vessel including a lid having a puff joined to a lower portion thereof; and

[18] a compression part joined to an upper portion of a main container body, and configured to control discharging of the cosmetics accommodated in the main container body by ascending or descending, and to seat the puff inside the compression part as the lid is joined to an upper portion of the compression part.

[19] Specifically, the main container body may include a spray container for accommodating the cosmetics; and a nozzle provided on an upper end of the spray container to discharge the cosmetics outside by compression.

[20] Specifically, the lid may include a handle part having a handle formed on an upper surface of the handle part.

[21] Specifically, an upper portion of the compression part may be isolated from outside when the lid is joined to the upper portion of the compression part.

[22] Specifically, the cosmetic vessel may further include an ascending/descending control part joined to the upper portion of the main container body, and configured to control ascending/descending of the compression part, wherein the compression part is joined to an upper portion of the ascending/descending control part and has a certain height, but is empty inside.

[23] Specifically, the compression part may include a cosmetics discharge hole configured to allow the cosmetics to penetrate through.

[24] Specifically, the compression part may further include a nozzle joining part that extends to an upper portion or a lower portion of the cosmetics discharge hole, and is joined to the nozzle while surrounding the periphery of the nozzle.

[25] Specifically, the compression part may have an outer diameter or inner diameter that expands as it gets closer to an upper end thereof.

[26] Specifically, the compression part may have a guide bump inside thereof, and the ascending/descending control part may have a guide groove formed outside thereof, configured to seat the guide bump.

[27] Specifically, the guide groove may include a horizontal groove and a vertical groove, and the guide bump may block the ascending/descending of the compression part when disposed in the horizontal groove, and allow the ascending/descending of the compression part when disposed in the vertical groove.

[28] Specifically, the compression part may have an ascending/descending bump formed inside thereof, the ascending/descending control part may have the ascending/descending groove formed outside thereof, configured to seat the ascending/descending bump, and

the ascending/descending groove may be provided in a position into which the ascending/descending bump is introduced when the guide bump is disposed in the vertical groove.

[29] Specifically, the lid may further include a gas discharge channel to enable a gas component included in the cosmetics being injected from the main container body to penetrate the puff and be discharged outside.

[30] Specifically, the lid may further include a puff fixating part configured to fixate the puff, and having an inner discharge hole that enables the gas component that penetrated the puff to be introduced inside thereof; and a handle part joined to an upper end of the puff fixating part, and having an outer discharge hole formed on an outer surface thereof, the outer discharge hole configured to discharge the gas component introduced through the inner discharge hole, to outside.

[31] Specifically, the lid may have a gear part at one side thereof, and the compression part may have a gear joining bump in a position corresponding to the gear part when the lid is joined.

[32] Specifically, the cosmetic vessel may further include a rim part formed on an outer circumference of the compression part, and having a lower end joined to the main container body and an upper end formed to be the same as or higher than the upper end of the compression part.

[33] Specifically, the puff may be supplied with the cosmetics in a state that it is spaced apart from the nozzle.

ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECTS

[34] According to the present invention, it is possible to provide a cosmetic vessel where,

when the nozzle of the main container body is compressed by the compression part, the cosmetics may be directly supplied to the surface of the puff disposed inside the compression part so that an entirety of the puff surface can be smeared with the cosmetics uniformly, thereby increasing user satisfaction.

5 **[35]** According to the present invention, it is possible to provide a cosmetic vessel where the cosmetics may be transferred to the puff while spreading only inside the compression part so as to prevent the cosmetics from splashing outside the container even when the injection pressure is high, thereby preventing the cosmetics from being wasted and being contaminated.

10 **[36]** According to the present invention, it is possible to provide a cosmetic vessel where the cosmetics may be injected to the surface of the puff that would directly contact the user's skin so that when compared to conventional products that supply cosmetics to the surface of the puff that does not contact the skin, the amount of usage of the cosmetics may be reduced, and thus increase user satisfaction.

15 **[37]** According to the present invention, it is possible to provide a cosmetic vessel where the cosmetics may be directly injected to the surface of the puff and thus the puff can be smeared with a sufficient amount of cosmetics, so that a wanted amount of cosmetics can be applied to the skin even by simply tapping the puff without having to twist the puff or press the puff to the skin with too much pressure.

20 **[38]** According to the present invention, it is possible to provide a cosmetic vessel where the user may tap the skin in a state where he/she is gripping the lid to which the puff is joined to a lower portion thereof without having to grip the entirety of the main container body that is heavier and bigger than the lid, so that the user can conveniently use the cosmetics.

[39] According to the present invention, it is possible to provide a cosmetic vessel that allows the gas component being discharged together with the cosmetics being injected to be discharged outside along the gas discharge channel, thereby preventing the pressure inside the compression part from increasing by the gas component so that the cosmetics
5 does not leak.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[40] Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a cosmetic vessel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

10 [41] Fig. 2 is an exploded perspective view of the cosmetic vessel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[42] Figs. 3 and 4 are cross-sectional views of the cosmetic vessel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

15 [43] Figs. 5 and 6 are transparent views of a side surface of the cosmetic vessel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[44] Fig. 7 is an exploded perspective view of a lid of the cosmetic vessel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

[45] Fig. 8 is a view illustrating a path through which a gas component may be discharged in the cosmetic vessel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

20 [46] Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional view of a cosmetic vessel according to another embodiment of the present disclosure;

[47] Fig. 10 is an exploded perspective view of a lid of the cosmetic vessel according to the another embodiment of the present disclosure;

[48] Fig. 11 is an exploded perspective view of the cosmetic vessel according to the

another embodiment of the present disclosure; and

[49] Figs. 12 to 13 are cross-sectional view of a cosmetic vessel of yet another embodiment of the present disclosure.

5 **MODE FOR THE INVENTION**

[50] Exemplary embodiments of the present invention will be described below in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. The present invention may, however, be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this
10 disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the present invention to those skilled in the art. Throughout the disclosure, like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout the various figures and embodiments of the present invention.

[51] Hereinafter, preferred embodiments of the present disclosure will be explained in
15 detail with reference to the drawings attached.

[52] Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a cosmetic vessel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, Fig. 2 is an exploded perspective view of the cosmetic vessel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure, and Figs. 3 and 4 are cross-sectional views of the cosmetic vessel according to an embodiment of the present
20 disclosure.

[53] As illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, the cosmetic vessel 10 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure includes a main container body 100, a lid 110, a puff 120, a compression part 130, and an ascending/descending control part 140.

[54] The main container body 100 forms an exterior appearance of the cosmetic vessel 10.

The main container body 100 may have a cylindrical shape with a height that is greater than its diameter. The main container body 100 may be made of metal or plastic or the like, but there is no limitation thereto. However, since the main container body 100 of the present disclosure may include a spray container 101, the material of the main container
5 body 100 may be limited to metal for the sake of stability of the spray container 101.

[55] The main container body 100 may include the spray container 101 and a nozzle 102. The spray container 101 may accommodate cosmetics in a liquid state or in a mixed state of liquid and gas, and maintain its inner space in a compressed state in order to discharge the cosmetics stored inside the spray container 101 towards outside through the nozzle
10 102.

[56] The spray container 101 may have a step sill 1011 formed on an upper portion thereof. Here, the step sill 1011 is formed to seat the ascending/descending control part 140. A lower end of the ascending/descending control part 140 may closely contact the step sill 1011 or may be spaced apart from the step sill 1011. As will be explained later
15 on, the ascending/descending control part 140 realizes the ascending/descending of the compression part 130 in order to discharge the cosmetics. Here, the ascending/descending of the compression part 130 may be controlled by moving a guide bump 133 that will be explained later on to a position allowing ascending/descending or to a position preventing the ascending/descending along a guide groove 141 of the
20 ascending/descending control part 140.

[57] The nozzle 102 is provided on a center of an upper end of the spray container 101 and is configured to discharge the cosmetics towards outside. The nozzle 102 may have a shape similar to nozzles generally provided in spray containers, and as the principle and structure of discharging cosmetics that had been accommodated inside the spray

container 101 when the nozzle 102 is compressed, the general principles and structures of a spray or aerosol may apply, and thus detailed explanation will be omitted.

[58] The nozzle 102 has a form where it protrudes in an upper end direction by as much as a certain height, and at least a portion of the nozzle 102 may be surrounded by the compression part 130. However, if an entirety of the nozzle 102 is surrounded by the compression part 130, it will be impossible for the compression part 130 to descend, and thus the compression part 130 is configured to be joined to the nozzle 102 while surrounding only a portion of the nozzle 102. Here, the height of the nozzle 102 not surrounded by the compression part 130 becomes the ascending/descending height of the compression part 130.

[59] The nozzle 102 is provided on an upper surface of the spray container 101, and a lower end of the nozzle 102 may be disposed inside the spray container 101. Here, as the nozzle 102 is configured to rotate around a central axis that penetrates the nozzle 102 in a vertical direction, the compression part 130 may rotate in a state where it is firmly fixated to the nozzle 102.

[60] Otherwise, to the contrary, the nozzle 102 may be configured not to rotate around the central axis but only the compression part 130 fixated to the nozzle 102 to rotate around the nozzle 102. The reason why the compression part 130 is configured to rotate is for the purpose to enable the guide bump 133 of the compression part 130 to move within the guide groove 141 of the ascending/descending control part 140. This will be explained in further detail later on.

[61] A lateral cross-section of the nozzle 102 may have a shape of an arrow to enable the compression part 130 to be joined but to prevent it from being separated. In this case, the compression part 130 and the nozzle 102 may be fixated such that their rotation against

each other is allowed. Therefore, the compression part 130 may rotate with it joined to the nozzle 102 such that it cannot be separated from the nozzle 102.

[62] In the present embodiment, the nozzle 102 may be provided with a fixed amount discharge valve (not illustrated) so that a fixed amount of cosmetics may be discharged every time the user compresses the nozzle 102 using the compression part 130. Accordingly, the user may adjust the amount of cosmetics to use by simply changing the number of times of compressing the nozzle 102 using the compression part 130.

[63] The lid 110 has the puff 120 joined to its lower portion, and the lid 110 is joined to the upper portion of the compression part 130 that will be explained in detail hereinafter. The lid 110 may be configured such that, when the cosmetics is discharged from the main container body 100, a lower surface of the puff 120 provided at its lower portion is exposed to the cosmetics, and therefore the surface of the puff 120 that directly contacts the skin is sufficiently smeared with the cosmetics. Specific structure of the lid 110 will be explained in further detail with reference to Fig. 7 later on.

[64] Fig. 7 is an exploded perspective view of the lid 110 of the cosmetic vessel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[65] Referring to Fig. 7, the lid 110 may include a handle part 111 and a puff fixating part 113.

[66] The handle part 111 has a handle 1111 formed on its upper surface. The handle part 111 may be formed such that its upper surface is dented or that the handle 1111 protrudes upwards from a dented surface. That is, as the handle part 111 is provided with the handle 1111 on its upper surface having a curved surface dented in a dish shape, the handle 1111 formed in various shapes having a lateral cross-section such as a rugby shape or other shapes that can help the user to grip the handle 1111, the user may easily grip the lid 110.

This is to enable the user to use the puff 120 conveniently in a state where the user is gripping the lid 110 since the puff 120 is fixated to the lower portion of the lid 110. Here, a surface of the handle 1111 of the handle part 111 may be provided with a friction surface or a bump surface or the like.

5 **[67]** The puff fixating part 113 fixates the puff 120. The puff fixating part 113 is joined to the lower end of the handle part 111, and may enable the puff 120 to be firmly joined to the lid 110. Here, the puff fixating part 113 may have a structure that may be divided into a first puff fixating part 1131 and a second puff fixating part 1132, and the first puff fixating part 1131 is covered by the puff 120, and the second puff fixating part 1132 may
10 connect the first puff fixating part 1131 covered with the puff 120 to the handle part 111.

[68] At least a portion of the first puff fixating part 1131 may be made of a silicon material. The first puff fixating part 1131 may be formed such that its upper portion is narrow but its lower portion is wide. Further, the lower portion of the first puff fixating part 1131 may be inserted inside the puff 120 and may be made of a material such as
15 sponge or the like, thereby enabling the puff 120 that is difficult to maintain its shape to have a certain shape.

[69] An upper portion of the first puff fixating part 1131 may have a greater cross-sectional area than a hole (reference numeral not illustrated) formed in a lower surface of the second puff fixating part 1132 but may be made of a material or in a structure such
20 that its size is reducible by external force, so that as the upper portion of the first puff fixating part 1131 is compressed to penetrate the hole on the lower surface of the second puff fixating part 1132 and then recovers its original shape, the first puff fixating part 1131 and the second puff fixating part 1132 are firmly fixated. The first puff fixating part 1131 may of course be joined to the second puff fixating part 1132 by adhesive or the like.

However, the first puff fixating part 1131 and the second puff fixating part 1132 may be joined to each other in other various joining methods as well.

[70] A conventional cosmetic vessel usually has the puff inside the lid, and the lid is hinge-joined to the main container body such that the user may take out the puff from the lid to use the puff. However, in the present embodiment, the lid 110 is integrally-joined to the puff 120 by the puff fixating part 113, so that the user may use the puff 120 in a state where he/she is gripping the lid 110.

[71] Further, in order to use a conventional cosmetic vessel, the user had to fixate the puff on his/her finger using an elastic string or the like provided in the puff to dip the cosmetics to be applied to the skin, but since in the present embodiment, the puff fixating part 113 to which the puff 120 is fixated is joined to the lower portion of the handle part 111, the user may easily use the puff 120 without go through the inconvenience of having to put on the elastic string on his/her finger. Further, in the present embodiment, the user may use the puff 120 while holding the lid 110, and thus the user's finger need not contact the puff 120, thereby preventing some of the cosmetics from being smeared on the finger and thus being wasted.

[72] Further, in a conventional cosmetic vessel, the puff may be joined to the main container body, in which case the user has to hold the main container body to use the puff, and thus has to go through the inconvenience caused by the weight and size of the main container body. However, in the present embodiment, the puff 120 is fixated to the lid 110 having a certain weight, and thus the user may apply the cosmetics on the skin more conveniently.

[73] The lid 110 may be ascended/descended together with the compression part 130 with it joined to the compression part 130, and here, the cosmetics being injected through the

nozzle 102 may pass the inner space of the compression part 130 and reach the puff 120. Here, in a case where the main container body 100 accommodates the cosmetics in the spray container 101, the cosmetics being discharged may be a gas component or a component containing gas. In such a case, the gas component is introduced into the inner space of the compression part 130, and since the upper surface of the compression part 130 is sealed by the lid 110, the gas component and the cosmetics or the like may leak through the exterior surface of the lid 110 as the pressure of the inner space of the compression part increases. Therefore, the present embodiment is provided with a gas discharge channel 114 to resolve this problem. The gas discharge channel 114 will be explained in more detail with reference to Fig. 8 hereinafter.

[74] Fig. 8 is a view illustrating a path through which the gas component is discharged from the cosmetic vessel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[75] Referring to Fig. 8, the lid 110 may further include the gas discharge channel 114 for allowing the gas component included in the cosmetics being injected from the main container body 110 to penetrate the puff 120 and be discharged towards outside. Here, the gas discharge channel 114 means a spaced communicated between an outer discharge hole 1112 formed in the handle part 111 and an inner discharge hole 1133 formed in the puff fixating part 113.

[76] The outer discharge hole 1112 is formed in the external surface of the handle part 111 to discharge the gas component towards outside. Here, the gas component being discharged outside through the outer discharge hole 1112 may be the gas component introduced through the inner discharge hole 1133.

[77] In a case where the user intends to discharge the cosmetics, the user descends the compression part 130 using the lid 110 in a state where he/she is gripping the handle part

111, and thus the outer discharge hole 1112 may be blocked by the user's finger or the like. Therefore, the outer discharge hole 1112 may be formed on the handle 1111 formed on the handle part 111 in a position that it is biased to one end of the handle 1111, and may be provided at both sides of the handle 1111, so as to prevent the outer discharge
5 hole 1112 formed on at least one side from being blocked, thereby facilitating the discharging of the gas component.

[78] Otherwise, the outer discharge hole 1112 may be formed on a side surface of the handle part 111, and in such a case where the outer discharge hole 1112 is formed at the side surface of the handle part 111, it is possible to prevent the outer discharge hole 1112
10 from being blocked by the user's finger even if the user is gripping the handle 1111.

[79] As such, at least one outer discharge hole 1112 may be formed in both side surfaces of the handle 1111, the upper surface or the side surface of the handle part 111 so as not to be blocked by the user when the user grips the lid 110, and the outer discharge hole 1112 of the present embodiment is not limited to the aforementioned positions. However,
15 the outer discharge hole 1112 may be formed on the outer surface of the handle part 111 and not the lower surface of the handle part 111, and this is because, if the outer discharge hole 1112 is formed in the lower surface of the handle part 111, the outer discharge hole 1112 will not be able to discharge the gas component towards outside but introduce it into the inner space of the compression part 130 again.

[80] The inner discharge hole 1133 is formed in the lower surface of the puff fixating part 113 and introduces the gas component that penetrated the puff 120 towards inside. The gas component introduced through the inner discharge hole 1133 is introduced inside the lid 110, more particularly, inside the first puff fixating part 1131, and the inner space of the first puff fixating part 1131 may be communicated with the inner space of the handle
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part 111 and the outer discharge hole 1112 so that the gas component may be discharged.

[81] Since the puff 120 is made in a sponge form or the like, the gas component being injected towards the puff 120 may penetrate the puff 120 due to the injection pressure, and the gas component that upwardly penetrated the lower surface of the puff may be discharged towards outside through the inner discharge hole 1133, along the gas discharge channel 114 formed inside of the first puff fixating part 1131, and then through the outer discharge hole 1112 of the handle part 111.

[82] Hereinafter, the flow of the gas component will be explained in detail. First of all, when the compression part 130 descends in the cosmetic vessel 10, the cosmetics is primarily injected towards the inner space of the compression part 130 through the nozzle 102. Here, a gas component may be included in the cosmetics.

[83] In this case, if the inner space of the compression part 130 maintains a completely sealed state, the pressure of the inner space of the compression part 130 will be increased by the gas component, and the gas component may ooze out through the part where the lid 110 and the compression part 130 are joined to each other. Here, the cosmetics included in the gas component may ooze out as well, contaminating the exterior appearance of the cosmetic vessel 10.

[84] However, the present embodiment has an additional path for the gas component to be discharged outside. Specifically, the gas component primarily discharged penetrates the puff 120, goes through the inner discharge hole 1133 of the first puff fixating part 1131, and is then introduced inside the first puff fixating part 1131. Then, the gas component may be introduced inside the handle part 111 through the upper portion of the first puff fixating part 1131, and naturally discharged towards outside through the outer discharge hole 1112 formed in the handle part 111.

[85] Therefore, in the present embodiment, when the cosmetics is being injected from the main container body 100, the gas component included in the cosmetics is discharged towards outside through the gas discharge channel 114 connected to the inner discharge hole 1133 and the outer discharge hole 1112, thereby resolving the problem of the gas component leaking through the part where the compression part 130 and the lid 110 are joined to each other when the gas component cannot ooze out from the inner space of the compression part 130 .

[86] Further, when the cosmetics is injected by a high pressure from the spray container 101, the cosmetics may be instantly crystallized and sprayed in the form of powder, but in the present embodiment, since the cosmetics is discharged towards outside via the puff 120 and through the gas discharge channel 114, no powder is discharged towards outside, thereby protecting the respiratory organs of the user.

[87] The puff 120 is joined to the lower portion of the lid 110 and is used to apply the cosmetics on the skin. The puff 120 may be made of a fiber assembly, synthetic resin foam (commercial in a sponge form) or the like, but the puff 120 may be made of any other material as long as it is a material that facilitates adsorbing, dipping and applying cosmetics on skin. Here, the puff 120 may be fabricated in various shapes such as a cylindrical shape of which its rim is processed to have a curved surface, rugby shape, and sphere shape or the like.

[88] Specifically, the puff 120 may be fixated as it is made to cover the first puff fixating part 1131 of the lid 110, and the puff 120 may of course be joined to the lid 110 by an adhesive or the like. Besides the aforementioned, the puff 120 and the lid 110 may use various other joining methods.

[89] Here, as the cosmetics is continuously used, the puff 120 may be contaminated. In

the present embodiment, the puff 120 is configured to be separable from the first puff fixating part 1131, so that when necessary, the puff 120 contaminated by the cosmetics may be replaced with a clean puff 120 in order to use the puff 120 hygienically. That is, depending on the state of the puff 120, the user may separate the puff 120 from the first puff fixating part 1131 by stripping it away from the first puff fixating part 1131, thereby using the cosmetics hygienically.

[90] The puff 120 may be supplied with the cosmetics while it is disposed in the inner space provided in the compression part 130 that will be explained hereinafter, and more particularly, the puff 120 may be supplied with the cosmetics while it is spaced apart from the nozzle 102 by a certain distance. By such a configuration, in the present embodiment, a sufficient amount of the cosmetics being injected through the nozzle 102 may be transferred to the puff 120. Here, the surface area of the cosmetics being injected from the nozzle 102 and spreaded on the puff 120 may differ depending on the distance between the nozzle 102 and the puff 120. Specifically, if the distance increases, the cosmetics will be distributed evenly across the entirety of surface area of the puff 120, but if the distance is too long, the cosmetics will be injected as far as the outside of the puff 120 (inside of the compression part 130), and if the distance is reduced, the surface area of the cosmetics smeared on the puff 120 will be reduced. In the present embodiment, the distance may be, for example, 5 to 20mm, which may of course differ depending on the size of the puff, or the injection pressure and viscosity of the cosmetics, etc.

[91] Further, the surface of the puff 120 where the cosmetics is smeared on becomes the surface that directly contacts the user's skin, and thus even if the cosmetics is not adsorbed to the inside of the puff 120 unlike in a conventional cosmetic vessel, the

cosmetics may be used smoothly, whereby the amount of the cosmetics used may be reduced, and the hygiene of the puff 120 may be managed effectively.

[92] The compression part 130 is joined to the upper portion of the main container body 100, and by ascending/descending, the compression part 130 controls discharging of the cosmetics accommodated in the main container body 100. The compression part 130 is joined to the upper portion of the spray container 101 of the main container body 100, and specifically, the compression part 130 may be indirectly joined to the main container body 100 by the ascending/descending control part 140 joined to the step sill 1011 of the spray container 101. Here, the ascending/descending control part 140 maintains its state of being fixated to the main container body 100, and the compression part 130 may descend from the ascending/descending control part 140 to compress the nozzle 102, so that the cosmetics may be discharged through the nozzle 102, or the compression part 130 may rise to release the compression of the nozzle 102, preventing the discharging of the cosmetics.

[93] Further, the compression part 130 may have the lid 110 joined to its upper portion, and may seat the puff 120 that is joined to the lower portion of the lid 110 to the inside of the compression part 130. The reason why the puff 120 is seated inside the compression part 130 is to make sure the cosmetics being injected from inside the compression part 130 is smeared on the puff 120 evenly, and the reason why the lid 110 is joined to the upper portion of the compression part 130 is to prevent the cosmetics from being discharged towards outside. That is, as the lid 110 is joined to the upper portion of the compression part 130, the upper portion may be isolated from outside. However, the gas component of the cosmetics being injected to the inner space of the compression part 130 may be discharged towards outside through the puff 120 provided in the lid 110 and the

gas discharge channel 114 or the like.

[94] The compression part 130 may be fastened to the lid 110 by a screw method or groove/bump method or the like, and may rotate integrally with the lid 110. The lid 110 is provided with the puff 120 on its lower portion, and considering the fact that the user must use the puff 120 frequently, it may be desirable that the lid 110 and the compression part 130 are fastened in the groove/bump method that realizes the lid 110 and the compression part 130 to rotate integrally to each other but at the same time allows the lid 110 to be separated easily from the compression part 130.

[95] Specifically, the compression part 130 has a circular-shaped lid joining groove 134 on its upper end, and the lid 110 may have at least one lid joining bump 112 disposed in a position corresponding to the lid joining groove 134. Here, the lid joining bump 112 may be formed on the lower portion of the lid 110, more specifically, on the outer side of the lower portion of the handle part 111, and when the lid joining hump 112 is inserted into the lid joining groove 134 of the compression part 130, the lid 110 may seal the upper portion of the compression part 130.

[96] Of course, the bump may be formed on the upper end of the compression part 130 and the groove may be formed on the lower end of the lid 110 on the contrary, that is, the fastening structure of the lid 110 and the compression part 130 is not limited to the aforementioned. The aforementioned joining structure may vary.

[97] When the compression part 130 is configured to be rotatable by the lid 110, the user may use the joining method of the guide bump 133 and the guide groove 141 using the lid 110. However, in an embodiment of the present disclosure, the user may personally hold the compression part 130 for himself/herself and rotate the compression part 130 to change the position of the guide bump 133.

[98] The compression part 130 is joined to the upper portion of the main container body 100, and may compress the nozzle 102. When the compression part 130 is moved downwards by external force, the compression 130 may compress the nozzle 102 to discharge the cosmetics. Later, the compression part 130 may receive an upward repulsive force from the nozzle 102, and recover its original position.

[99] The compression part 130 may move integrally with the nozzle 102 in a state where it is joined to the nozzle 102, and as the compression part descends, the nozzle 102 may also descend so that the cosmetics is discharged from the spray container 101. Here, since the cosmetics being injected from the nozzle 102 can be smeared on the puff 120 only when it is transferred to the inside of the compression part 130, the compression part 130 may include a cosmetics discharge hole 131 that allows the cosmetics to penetrate therethrough.

[100] The cosmetics discharge hole 131 is formed in an upward direction of the nozzle 102 in the compression part 130, and may be formed in a central portion of the compression part 130. Further, in order to allow the cosmetics to be injected smoothly within a certain range, the cosmetics discharge hole 131 may have an inverse cone shape where its diameter becomes greater as it gets closer to the upper portion. Of course, the cosmetics discharge hole 131 is not limited to the aforementioned as long as it is a hole which the cosmetics can pass through.

[101] The cosmetics discharge hole 131 may have a nozzle joining part 132. The nozzle joining part 132 extends to the upper portion or the lower portion of the cosmetics discharge hole 131 by as much as a certain height, and is joined to the nozzle 102 while surrounding the periphery of the nozzle 102. The internal diameter of the nozzle joining part 132 may be formed to be identical or similar to the outer diameter of the nozzle 102,

so that the nozzle 102 and the compression part 130 may be joined to each other firmly when the nozzle 102 is inserted into the nozzle joining part 132.

[102] Otherwise, the nozzle joining part 132 may be rotated while it is fixated to the nozzle 102. Here, the inner diameter of the nozzle joining part 132 may be formed to be greater than the outer diameter of the nozzle 102, and may maintain its joined state with the nozzle 102 instead of being separated in an upward direction from the nozzle 102. This is to enable rotation of the compression part 130 when it is difficult to rotate the nozzle 102 as mentioned above.

[103] However, when the nozzle 102 and the compression part 130 are sufficiently joined to each other, the lower end of the nozzle joining part 132 may be spaced apart from the upper surface of the spray container 101. Here, the distance between the nozzle joining part 132 and the upper surface of the spray container 101 may determine the maximum descending distance of the compression part 130.

[104] When the nozzle joining part 132 is firmly fixated to the nozzle 102, the compression part 130 may maintain its joined state to the nozzle 102 instead of being separated. Here, the thickness of the nozzle joining part 132 may differ depending on the repulsive force of the nozzle 102 or the size of the compression part 130 or the like.

[105] The nozzle joining part 132 may be provided with a nozzle compression part (reference numeral not illustrated) formed therein. The nozzle compression part is a component for directly compressing the nozzle 102, and may have an inner diameter that is smaller than the external diameter of the nozzle 102. The nozzle joining part 132 is provided in the form of surrounding the periphery of the nozzle 102, while the cosmetics discharge hole 131 is provided in an open form in the upper portion of the nozzle 102 so that the cosmetics can be injected therethrough, in which case with only the joining force

between the nozzle joining part 132 and the nozzle 102, it may be impossible to resolve the problem where the injecting of the cosmetics becomes difficult as the nozzle 102 is inserted deep into the compression part 130 when the compression part 130 descends.

[106] Therefore, the present embodiment is provided with a nozzle compression part, and enables the nozzle compression part to closely contact the upper end of the nozzle 102, and prevents the compression part 130 from being inserted into the nozzle joining part 132 more than it is necessary even when the compression part 130 moves downwards. That is, the nozzle compression part may determine the depth by which the nozzle 102 is inserted into the compression part 130.

[107] However, the inner diameter of the nozzle compression part may be greater than the inner diameter of the nozzle 102. This is because, if the inner diameter of the nozzle compression part is formed to be smaller than the inner diameter of the nozzle 102, the cosmetics being injected through the nozzle 102 may be blocked by the nozzle compression part and thus may not be smoothly supplied to the inner space of the compression part 130.

[108] The cosmetics discharge hole 131 may further include a partition wall (not illustrated) for dividing the cosmetics discharge hole 131 inside thereof. The partition wall may have a '+' shape, and may adjust the injection angle of the cosmetics to enable the cosmetics to be spread evenly to the puff 120.

[109] The compression part 130 is formed such that its upper portion has a certain height but its inside is empty. The compression part 130 forms the inner space to which the cosmetics is to be injected, and the puff 120 may be disposed in the inner space of the compression part 130. Here, the lid 110 may be joined to the upper end of the compression part 130 so that the upper portion of the compression part 130 may be

sealed by the lid 110.

[110] That is, when the lid 110 is joined to the upper end of the compression part 130, the puff 120 may be seated in the inner space of the compression part 130, and when the compression part 130 descends, the cosmetics being injected through the nozzle 102 and the cosmetics discharge hole 131 may enter the inner space of the compression part 130 and then reach the surface of the puff 120.

[111] The compression part 130 may have a shape where as it gets closer to its upper end, its external diameter or internal diameter expands. That is, it may have an inverse cone shape, and the expansion inclination of the inner diameter may vary depending on the shape of the cosmetics discharge hole 131, injection angle or injection speed of the cosmetics or the like.

[112] The ascending/descending control part 140 is joined to the upper portion of the main container body 100, and controls the ascending/descending of the compression part 130. The ascending/descending control part 140 may be joined to the step sill 1011 of the main container body 100 and be fixated thereto. Further, the joining force between the ascending/descending control part 140 and the main container body 100 may desirably be a level that could limit the ascending/descending of the ascending/descending control part 140 and limit its rotation at the same time. This is because, in a case where the user holds the main container body 100 and rotates the compression part 130 so that the guide bump 133 can move inside the guide groove 141, if the ascending/descending control part 140 rotates, the guide bump 133 may not be able to move inside the guide groove 141.

[113] On the upper surface of the ascending/descending control part 140, an opening 142 may be formed to expose the nozzle 102. The nozzle 102 exposed through the opening

142 of the ascending/descending control part 140 may be joined to the nozzle joining part 132 of the compression part 130 and discharge the cosmetics as it ascends/descends.

[114] The ascending/descending control part 140 has a step sill (reference number not illustrated) formed on its outskirts. To this step sill of the ascending/descending control part 140, an outer lower end of the compression part 130 may be closely contacted. The case where the outer lower end of the compression part 130 is closely contacted to the outer upper end of the ascending/descending control part 140 means a case where the compression part 130 descends and the cosmetics is being discharged, and a case where the outer lower end of the compression part 130 is spaced apart from the outer upper end of the ascending/descending control part 140 means a case where the compression part 130 is ascended and thus the cosmetics is not being discharged. When the compression part 130 descends, it receives an upward repulsive force from the nozzle 102, and thus the compression part 130 may generally maintain its position where its outer lower end is spaced apart from the outer upper end of the ascending/descending control part 140.

[115] On the outer surface of the ascending/descending control part 140, the guide groove 141 may be formed, and on the inner surface of the compression part 130, the guide bump 133 may be formed, so that depending on where, of a horizontal groove 1411 and a vertical groove 1412 of the guide groove 141 of the ascending/descending control part 140 the guide bump 133 is disposed, the ascending/descending of the compression part 130 may occur or be limited. This will be explained in more detail with reference to Figs. 5 and 6 hereinafter.

[116] Hereinafter, operations of the cosmetic vessel 10 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure will be explained with reference to Figs. 3 and 4.

[117] Figs. 3 and 4 are cross-sectional views of the cosmetic vessel according to an

embodiment of the present disclosure. Fig. 3 illustrates a state where the cosmetics is not injected, while Fig. 4 illustrates a state where the cosmetics is injected.

[118] Referring to Fig. 3, the outer lower end of the compression part 130 is spaced apart from the outer upper end of the ascending/descending control part 140 joined to the step
5 sill 1011 of the spray container 101. Further, the lower end of the nozzle joining part 132 of the compression part 130 is also spaced apart sufficiently from the upper surface of the spray container 101, and the nozzle compression part is closely contacted to the upper end of the nozzle 102.

[119] The nozzle 102 may be disposed in a position where the cosmetics accommodated
10 inside the spray container 101 is not being injected, and without an external force, the nozzle 102 maintains the state illustrated in Fig. 3.

[120] On the other hand, referring to Fig. 4, both the compression part 130 and the lid 110 may descend due to an external force. Specifically, the descending may take place by as much as the shorter one of the aforementioned distance between the outer lower end of
15 the compression part 130 and the outer upper end of the ascending/descending control part 140 and the distance between the nozzle joining part 132 and the upper surface of the spray container 101.

[121] Since the nozzle 102 is closely contacted to the nozzle compression part, when the compression part 130 descends, the nozzle compression part pushes the nozzle 102
20 downwards. Therefore, the cosmetics accommodated inside the spray container 101 is discharged upwards through the nozzle 102, and here, the cosmetics is introduced into the inner space of the compression part 130 via the cosmetics discharge hole 131, and then delivered to the puff 120 seated on the inner space, and therefore be smeared on the puff 120.

[122] As aforementioned, the present embodiment moves the compression part 130 downwards with the puff 120 disposed inside the inner space of the compression part 130, so that the cosmetics is discharged from the spray container 101 and sufficiently delivered to the surface of the puff 120, whereby the user can lightly tap the puff 120 onto the skin and effectively use the cosmetics.

[123] Hereinafter, a structure for controlling the descending of the ascending/descending control part 140 and the compression part 130 in the cosmetic vessel 10 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure will be explained with reference to Figs. 5 and 6.

[124] Figs. 5 and 6 are transparent views of a side surface of the cosmetic vessel according to an embodiment of the present disclosure. Fig. 5 illustrates a case where the descending of the compression part 130 is limited, and Fig. 6 illustrates a case where the descending of the compression part 130 is allowed.

[125] Referring to Fig. 5, the compression part 130 may have the guide bump 133 formed inside thereof. The guide bump 133 may be formed to be more than one, and may have a circular or rectangular cross-section.

[126] In response to the guide bump 133 of the compression part 130, the ascending/descending control part 140 may have, in its outer side, a guide groove 141 to enable the guide bump 133 to be seated. Therefore, the guide bump 133 may move while it is seated on the guide groove 141.

[127] Here, the guide groove 141 may include a horizontal groove 1411 and a vertical groove 1412, and may have an overall shape of '⌏'. That is, since the horizontal groove 1411 and the vertical groove 1412 are communicated to each other, the guide bump 133 seated on the guide groove 141 may move freely from the horizontal groove 1411 to the vertical groove 1412, or from the vertical groove 1412 to the horizontal groove 1411.

[128] However, there is at least one sill 1413 formed on the horizontal groove 1411, and this sill 1413 may partially limit the movement of the guide bump 133. The guide bump 133 will cross the sill 1413 as it moves from left side end of the horizontal groove 1411 to the right side in the drawings, and as the sill 1413 limits the external force necessary for the movement of the guide bump 133 to at least a certain level, the user may sense the movement of the guide bump 133 with vibration or sound, etc.

[129] Two sills 1413 may be provided in order to restrict the position of the guide bump 133 in a state where the ascending/descending of the compression part 130 is impossible, and to restrict the position of the guide bump 133 in a state where the ascending/descending of the compression part 130 is possible. However, if the horizontal length of the horizontal groove 1411 has a size big enough to accommodate the guide bump 133 and only one sill 1413, only one sill 1413 may be provided in a position that differentiates between the horizontal groove 1411 and the vertical groove 1412.

[130] The compression part 130 may have an ascending/descending bump 135 inside thereof. The ascending/descending bump 135 is a component for smoothly realizing the ascending/descending of the compression part 130, and to respond to the ascending/descending bump 135, the ascending/descending control part 140 may have an ascending/descending groove 143 formed outside thereof so as to seat the ascending/descending bump 135.

[131] The ascending/descending groove 143 is provided in a position where the ascending/descending bump 135 is to be introduced when the guide bump 133 is disposed in the vertical groove 1412 of the guide groove 141, and the ascending/descending groove 143 may restrict the rotation of the compression part 130 with the compression part 130 in a descended state. Further, the ascending/descending

bump 135 may prevent the compression part 130 from forcibly descending by the external force when the guide bump 133 is in the horizontal groove 1411. That is, the ascending/descending bump 135 enables the compression part 130 to descend only when it is introduced into the ascending/descending groove 143, and if the ascending/descending bump 135 is not introduced into the ascending/descending groove 143, it may be caught on the upper surface of the ascending/descending control part 140 and limit the descending of the compression part 130.

[132] Referring to Fig. 5, the guide bump 133 is disposed in the horizontal groove 1411 of the guide groove 141, in which case the movement of the guide bump 133 is only possible to the left and right directions, whereas the movement of the guide bump 133 in the up and down directions is limited. The movement in the up and down directions may also be limited by the ascending/descending bump 135 besides the horizontal groove 1411.

[133] Here, the movement in the up and down directions of the guide bump 133 refers to the up and down movement of the compression part 130 having the guide bump 133, and thus if the guide bump 133 is disposed in the horizontal groove 1411 of the guide groove 141, the ascending/descending of the compression part 130 may be limited.

[134] Therefore, in the state illustrated in Fig. 5, the compression part 130 cannot descend, and thus the nozzle 102 cannot be compressed by the compression part 130 either, that is, the cosmetics is prevented from being discharged.

[135] On the other hand, referring to Fig. 6, the guide bump 133 is disposed in the vertical groove 1412 of the guide groove 141, and the ascending/descending bump 135 is introduced into the ascending/descending groove 143, and thus the up and down movement of the guide bump 133 may be allowed. Therefore, the compression part 130

may be ascended or descended, and when the compression part 130 descends, the cosmetics accommodated in the spray container 101 may be delivered to the puff 120 through the nozzle 102 and via the inner space of the compression part 130. Fig. 6 illustrates a state where the guide bump 133 has descended, meaning a state where the cosmetics is being injected or a state after the cosmetics was injected.

[136] The guide bump 133 and the guide groove 141 may of course be provided in the opposite way. For example, the guide bump 133 may be provided outside the ascending/descending control part 140 and the guide groove 141 may be provided inside the compression part 130, but in this case the guide groove 141 may have an ‘L’ shape.

[137] However, in order for the guide bump 133 to move between the horizontal groove 1411 and the vertical groove 1412, the compression part 130 having the guide bump 133 must rotate, but as explained earlier on, if the nozzle 102 itself is configured to be rotatable, the compression part 130 may rotate with it joined to the nozzle 102, and therefore move the guide bump 133.

[138] On the other hand, in a case where the nozzle 102 cannot be rotated or where an external force by as much as the user feels inconvenience is necessary, only the compression part 130 may be rotated and thus the guide bump 133 may move inside the guide groove 141 with the nozzle 102 fixated.

[139] As such, in the present embodiment, the descending of the compression part 130 may be limited according to the rotation of the compression part, so that when the cosmetics is not in use, the user may place the guide bump 133 of the compression part 130 in the horizontal groove 1411, so that the compression part 130 does not descend by the external force, thereby preventing unnecessarily wasting the cosmetics.

[140] Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional view of the cosmetic vessel according to another

embodiment of the present disclosure, Fig. 10 is an exploded perspective view of the cosmetic vessel according to the another embodiment of the present disclosure, and Fig. 11 is an exploded perspective view of the cosmetic vessel according to the another embodiment of the present disclosure.

5 **[141]** Referring to Figs. 9 to 11, the cosmetic vessel 10 according to the another embodiment of the present disclosure includes a lid 110 and a compression part 130 that have a different joining structure from that of the aforementioned embodiment of the present disclosure. Other than this different structure, the rest are the same/similar, and thus detailed explanation will be omitted. However, just because the reference numerals
10 are the same, it does not mean that the two configurations are the same, and thus hereinafter, this another embodiment will be explained in more detail based on its differences from the aforementioned embodiment.

[142] The lid 110 may have a gear part 115 at one side thereof. The gear part 115 may be formed along a side circumference of the puff fixating part 113 of the lid 110
15 (specifically along the side circumference of the second puff fixating part 1132) or along a lower circumference of the handle part 111. Further, the gear part 115 may be introduced inside the compression part 130 when the lid 110 is joined to the compression part 130.

[143] The compression part 130 may be provided with a gear joining bump 136 in a
20 position corresponding to the gear part 115 when the lid 110 is joined to the compression part 130. The gear joining bump 136 is introduced between the gears of the gear part 115 and is then engaged with the gear part 115. As the gear part 115 and the gear joining bump 136 are engaged to each other, the lid 110 and the compression part 130 may be integrally rotated.

[144] The gear joining bump 136 may be formed as many as the number of spaces between the gears of the gear part 115 or by at least one more than that. The angle at which the gear part 115 and the gear joining bump 136 are joined to each other may be determined according to the number of gears of the gear part 115. The present embodiment may
5 utilize the gear structure in joining the lid 110 and the compression part 130, thereby realizing a simultaneous rotation of the lid 110 and the compression part 130, but at the same time, not necessarily limit the angle at which the lid 110 is joined to the compression part 130.

[145] However, the gear part 115 of the present embodiment may only be able to have the
10 compression part 130 rotate by the rotation of the lid 110, but may not prevent the lid 110 from being separated in an upward direction from the compression part 130. Therefore, the present embodiment may limit the individual rotation of the lid 110 by the gear part 115 and the gear joining bump 136, and limit the lid 110 from being separated by the lid joining bump 112 and the lid joining groove 134 mentioned above.

[146] Figs. 12 to 13 are cross-sectional views of the cosmetic vessel according to yet
15 another embodiment of the present disclosure.

[147] Referring to Figs. 12 and 13, the cosmetic vessel 10 according to this another
embodiment of the present disclosure may further include a rim part 150. The rest of the configurations where the same reference numerals are used as those mentioned in the
20 aforementioned embodiment are the same or similar to the configurations of the aforementioned embodiment, and thus repeated explanation will be omitted.

[148] The rim part 150 is formed on an outer circumference of the compression part 130, and its lower end is joined to the main container body 110 and its upper end is formed to be the same as or higher than the upper end of the compression part 130. The rim part

150 may have a cylindrical shape, and its lower end may maintain its certain position irrespective of the rotation of the compression part 130 as it is joined to the main container body 100. Specifically, the rim part 150 may be joined to the main container body 100 by the ascending/descending control part 140.

5 **[149]** The reason why this another embodiment has the rim part 150 is because, as the cosmetics would be injected by the descending of the compression part 130 and the upper portion of the compression part 130 is sealed by the lid 110, in a case where the user or a 3rd party descends the compression part 130 with the lid 110 not joined to the upper end of the compression part 130 by mistake, the cosmetics may still be injected towards
10 outside. In this case, the cosmetics will be injected strongly by the inner pressure of the spray container 101, and thus the cosmetics may pass the inner space of the compression part 130 and discharged outside, thereby contaminating the surrounding environment or being smeared on the user's skin.

[150] In order to resolve this problem, this another embodiment of the present disclosure
15 has the rim part 150 in order to prevent the user from directly descending the compression part 130, and to prevent the cosmetics from being injected without the joining of the lid 110, thereby resolving the problem of wasting the cosmetics and user inconvenience.

[151] Therefore, the rim part 150 may be formed to be higher than the upper end of the
20 compression part 130 but lower than the upper end of the lid 110 joined to the compression part 130 at the same time, thereby preventing the user from easily pressing the compression part 130 with his/her hands or the like but allowing the user to easily press the compression part 130 using the lid 110 when the lid 110 is joined to the compression part 130.

[152] Especially, the inner diameter of the rim part 150 may be formed to be the same or similar to the maximum outer diameter of the compression part 130, so that the user feels the inconvenience in pressing the compression part directly. Therefore, the present embodiment prevents the compression part 130 from descending without the joining of the lid 110 by the rim part 150, thereby allowing the cosmetics to be injected only when the inner space of the compression part 130 is sealed by the lid 110 and the puff 120 so as to prevent unnecessary discharging of the cosmetics. Here, the lid 110 and the compression part 130 may be joined to each other by the joining structure using the lid joining bump 112 explained in the aforementioned embodiment and by the gear part 115 joining structure explained in latter another embodiment, so that the rotation or ascending/descending of the compression part 130 may be made conveniently by the lid 110.

[153] The structure of the guide bump 133 and the guide groove 141 explained above may be formed between the compression part 130 and the rim part 150 instead of between the main container body 100 and the compression part 130. That is, the compression part 130 may have a guide bump (not illustrated) on its outer surface, and the rim part 150 may have a guide groove (not illustrated) for seating the guide bump on its inner surface.

[154] Here, the guide groove includes a horizontal groove (reference numeral not illustrated) and a vertical groove (reference numeral not illustrated) just as the guide groove 141 explained above. Further, the guide bump may allow the ascending/descending of the compression part 130 only when it is disposed in the vertical groove.

[155] As such, the present embodiment prevents the compression part 130 from being pressed in a state where the lid 110 is not joined and thus from the cosmetics from being

injected outside, thereby improving user convenience and satisfaction.

[156] Example embodiments have been disclosed herein, and although specific terms are employed, they are used and are to be interpreted in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purpose of limitation. In some instances, as would be apparent to one of
5 ordinary skill in the art as of the filing of the present application, features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with a particular embodiment may be used singly or in combination with features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with other embodiments unless otherwise specifically indicated.

[157] Accordingly, it will be understood by those of skill in the art that various changes in
10 form and details may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure as set forth in the following claims.

[158] [Explanation of numerals]

[159] 10: cosmetic vessel 100: main container body

[160] 101: spray container 1011: step sill

15 **[161]** 102: nozzle 110: lid

[162] 111: handle part 1111: handle

[163] 1112: outer discharge hole 112: lid joining bump

[164] 113: puff fixating part 1131: first puff fixating part

[165] 1132: second puff fixating part 1133: inner discharge hole

20 **[166]** 114: gas discharge channel 115: gear part

[167] 120: puff 130: compression part

[168] 131: cosmetics discharge hole 132: nozzle joining part

[169] 133: guide bump 134: lid joining groove

[170] 135: ascending/descending bump 136: gear joining bump

- [171] 140: ascending/descending control part 141: guide groove
- [172] 1411: horizontal groove 1412: vertical groove
- [173] 1413: sill 142: opening
- [174] 143: ascending/descending groove 150: rim part

CLAIMS

1. A cosmetic vessel comprising:
 - a lid prepared on an upper portion of a puff;
 - a compression part joined to an upper portion of a main container body, and configured to control discharging of cosmetics accommodated in the main container body by ascending or descending, and to seat the puff inside the compression part as the lid is joined to an upper portion of the compression part; and
 - an ascending/descending control part joined to the upper portion of the main container body, and configured to control ascending/descending of the compression part,wherein the main container body comprises:
 - a spray container for accommodating the cosmetics; and
 - a nozzle provided on an upper end of the spray container to discharge the cosmetics towards outside by compression,wherein the compression part is joined to an upper portion of the ascending/descending control part and has a certain height,
 - wherein the ascending/descending control part remains fixed to the main container body, and
 - wherein the compression part descends on the basis of the ascending/descending control part.
2. The cosmetic vessel of claim 1, wherein an upper portion of the compression part is isolated from outside when the lid is joined to the upper portion of the compression part.
 3. The cosmetic vessel of claim 1, wherein the compression part comprises a cosmetics discharge hole configured to allow the cosmetics to penetrate through.
 4. The cosmetic vessel of claim 3, wherein the compression part further comprises a nozzle joining part that extends to an upper portion or a lower portion of the cosmetics discharge hole, and is joined to the nozzle while surrounding the periphery of the nozzle.
 5. The cosmetic vessel of claim 1,
 - wherein the compression part has a guide bump inside thereof, and
 - the ascending/descending control part has a guide groove formed outside thereof, configured to seat the guide bump.

6. The cosmetic vessel of claim 5,

wherein the guide groove comprises a horizontal groove and a vertical groove, and the guide bump blocks the ascending/descending of the compression part when disposed in the horizontal groove, and allows the ascending/descending of the compression part when disposed in the vertical groove.

7. The cosmetic vessel of claim 6,

wherein the compression part has an ascending/descending bump inside thereof, the ascending/descending control part has the ascending/descending groove formed outside thereof, configured to seat the ascending/descending bump, and the ascending/descending groove is provided in a position into which the ascending/descending bump is introduced when the guide bump is disposed in the vertical groove.

8. The cosmetic vessel of claim 1, wherein the puff is supplied with the cosmetics in a state that it is spaced apart from the nozzle.