Sept. 12, 1939. B. R. BRODY 2,172,695

COMBINATION VANITY-PURSE

Filed Jan. 25, 1938 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

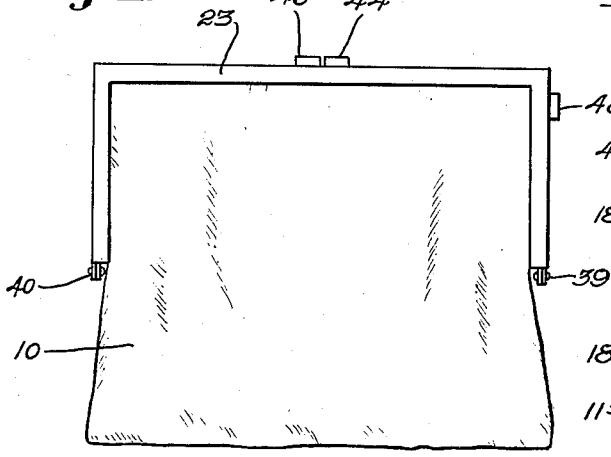


Fig. 2.

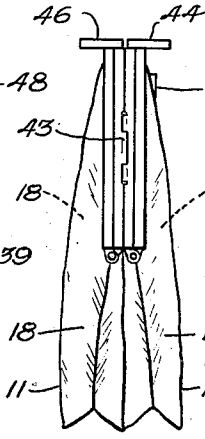


Fig. 3.

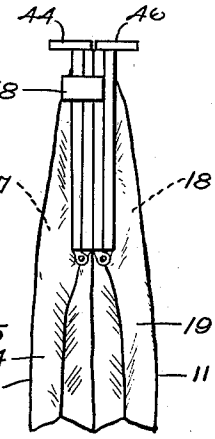


Fig. 4.

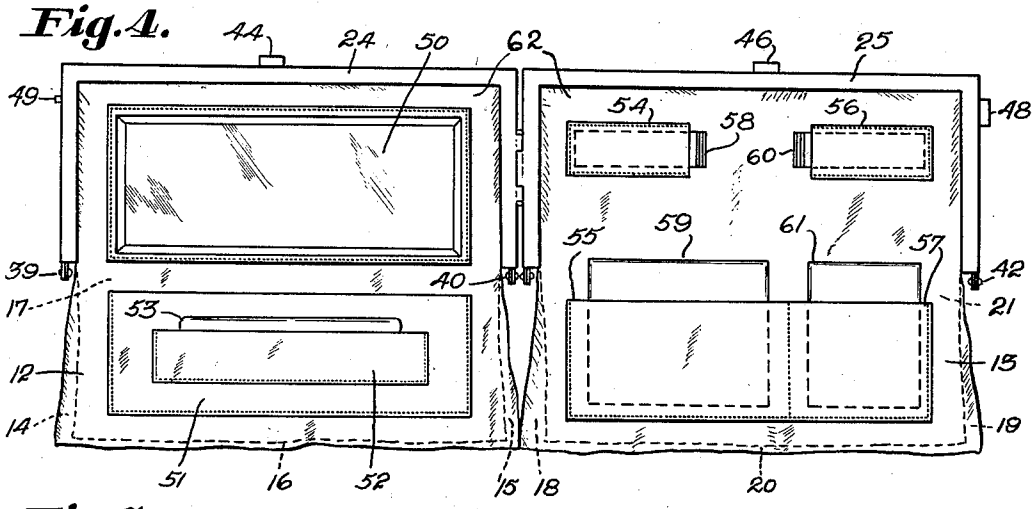
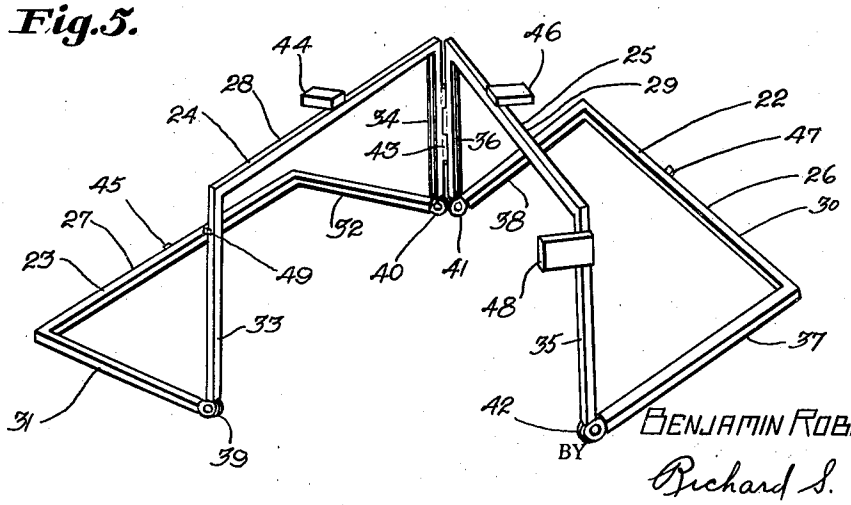


Fig. 5.



INVENTOR.
BENJAMIN ROBERT BRODY
BY
Richard S. Temko
ATTORNEY.

Sept. 12, 1939. B. R. BRODY 2,172,695

COMBINATION VANITY-PURSE

Filed Jan. 25, 1938 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig.6.

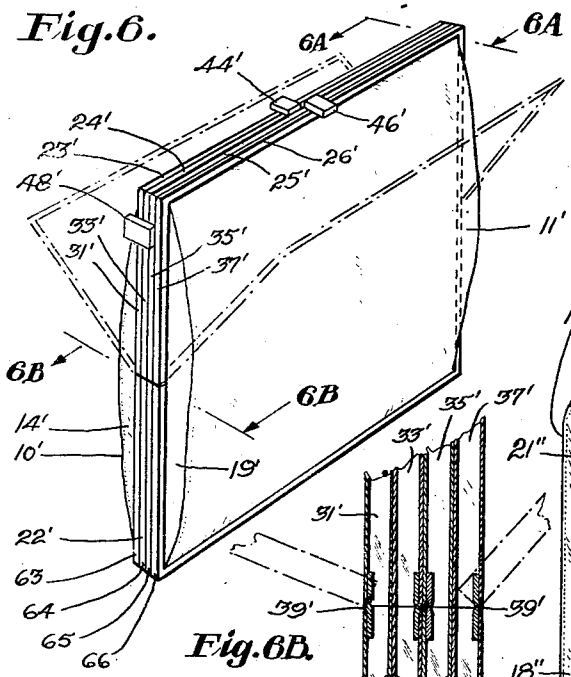


Fig.6B.

Fig.7.

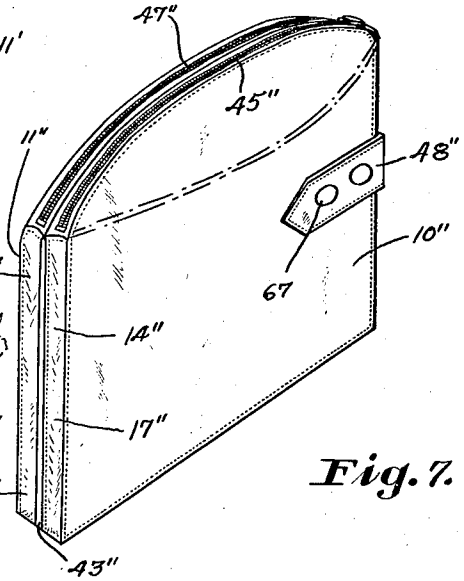
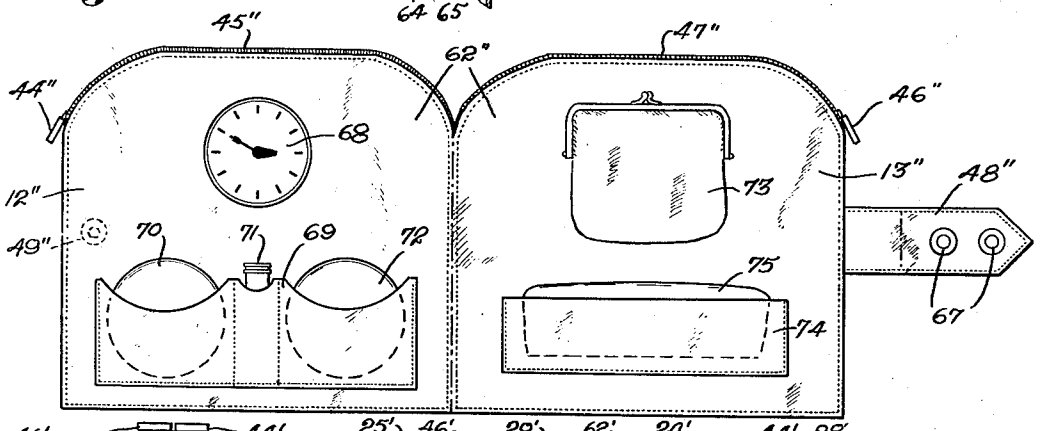


Fig.8.



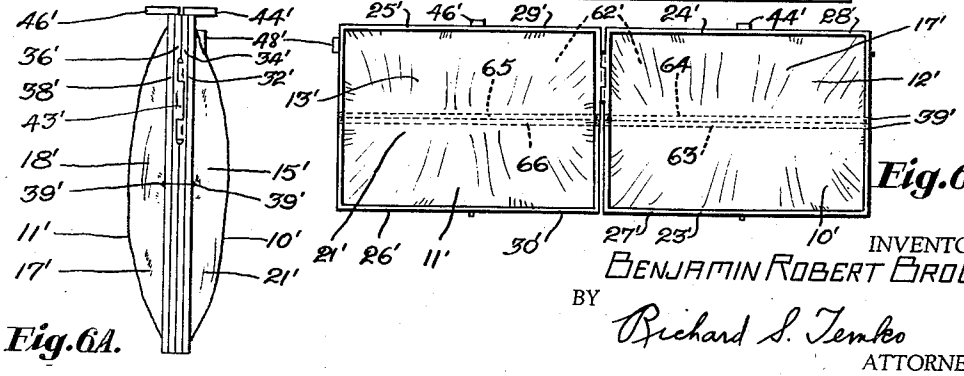


Fig.6A.

Fig.6C.

INVENTOR.
BENJAMIN ROBERT BRODY
BY
Richard S. Temko
ATTORNEY.

Patented Sept. 12, 1939

2,172,695

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,172,695

COMBINATION VANITY-PURSE

Benjamin Robert Brody, New York, N. Y., assignor to Harry Rosenfeld Inc., a corporation of New York

Application January 25, 1938, Serial No. 186,840

2 Claims. (Cl. 150—29)

This invention relates generally to pocketbooks, handbags or purses, and more particularly to combination vanity-purses.

Among the objects of the present invention is the provision of a combination vanity-purse which in addition to having space in which the articles normally carried in a woman's purse may be contained also has an ample space for holding or containing other articles of personal use which are frequently used.

Another object herein is the provision of a multiple pocket purse in which any one of the pockets may have relatively large things placed therein or removed therefrom, independently of another pocket.

Another object of this invention is the provision of a purse of the class described in which all of the pockets may be fully opened simultaneously, so that relatively large things may be removed from one of the pockets and transferred to another of the pockets.

A feature of the present invention lies in the fact that when the purse is partially or fully opened about the vertical axis thereof, the purse may be stood up on a flat surface so that it may be used in vanity table fashion.

Women's purses as generally used present the objection that when certain articles are needed therefrom it becomes necessary to open the entire bag, thereby running the risk of accidental loss of other articles from within the bag, either through inadvertence or from actual theft. The latter conditions exist especially when the purse is opened in crowded places with accompanying jostling.

Another advantage of the present structure is that the vanity portion of the purse may be used completely independently of the pocket portions thereof so that a woman may apply cosmetics, obtain and light cigarettes, and perform similar operations in public places or crowds without opening the pocket portions of the purse and thus exposing money or any other things which it is desired be concealed from public view.

Another advantage of the present invention lies in the fact that same may be incorporated in handbags either of the frame, pouch, or slide fastener type.

A still further advantage of the invention is that small articles which ordinarily drop to the most inaccessible depths of the pouch portion of the pocketbook are maintained in a very convenient position on the vanity surfaces. These small articles are visible when the vanity portion or compartment of the purse is open, and such visibility is of value because these small articles such as flashlights, keys, combs, nail files, lipsticks, compacts, auxiliary purses, pencils, card cases, and so forth, are often mislaid or misplaced after use owing to the belief that they have already been replaced within the pouch portion of the pocketbook. The visibility of these articles as quickly viewed when the vanity portion of the vanity purse permits an easy checkup so that loss or misplacement is immediately noted.

A still further object is the provision of structure whereby the foregoing objects are accomplished in an economical and efficient manner, and at the same time, with the enhancement of the appearance of the bag, since handbags are carried by women and thus the aesthetic elements of style and beauty of line are important.

These objects and other incidental ends and advantages will more fully appear in the following disclosure and as pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings showing three alternate embodiments of the invention, similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views of each embodiment. In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a first embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 is an end elevation of Figure 1 as seen from the left end thereof.

Figure 3 is an end elevation of Figure 1 as seen from the right thereof.

Figure 4 is an elevational view taken similarly to Figure 1 but in which the vanity compartment is shown opened ready for use.

Figure 5 is a view in perspective showing the frame of the vanity-purse in a position it would take when all three of the compartments of said vanity-purse are partially opened.

Figure 6 is a view in perspective of a second embodiment of the invention.

Figure 6A is an end elevational view of Figure 6 as seen from the plane 6A—6A thereon.

Figure 6B is a fragmentary sectional view of the frame of the second embodiment of the vanity-purse as seen from the plane 6B—6B on Figure 6.

Figure 6C is a plan view of the vanity-purse in Figure 6 as the same appears when all of the compartments are fully opened.

Figure 7 is a view in perspective of a third embodiment of the invention.

Figure 8 is an elevational view looking at the

vanity surface of the vanity-purse when the vanity compartment is fully opened.

Turning now to the embodiment illustrated in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive, the handbag comprises outer walls 10 and 11 and inner walls 12 and 13. Walls 10 and 12 form together with the gussets 14 and 15 and bottom 16 a pouch or compartment generally indicated by numeral 17; while walls 11 and 13 form together with gussets 18 and 19 and bottom 20 a pouch or compartment generally indicated by numeral 21.

The frame of the first embodiment is generally indicated by numeral 22 and is comprised of four substantially U shaped frame members 23, 24, 25 and 26, each being preferably of channel construction substantially U shaped in cross section, and including horizontal portions 27, 28, 29 and 30 respectively. The horizontal portions 27 to 30 are each provided with vertical portions 31 and 32, 33 and 34, 35 and 36, 37 and 38 respectively. Vertical portions 31 and 33, 32 and 34, 36 and 38, and 35 and 37 are pivotally connected at the lower ends thereof by hinges 39, 40, 41 and 42 respectively. Vertical portions 34 and 36 are pivotally connected by a hinge 43.

Horizontal portion 28 is provided with a spring catch or resiliently mounted block 44 having a depression (not shown) which is adapted for detachable engagement with the projection 45 mounted on horizontal portion 27. Horizontal portion 29 is provided with a spring catch or resiliently mounted block 46 having a depression which is adapted for detachable engagement with the projection 47 mounted on horizontal portion 30. Vertical portion 35 is provided with a spring catch or resiliently mounted block 48 having a depression which is adapted for detachable engagement with a projection 49 mounted on vertical portion 33.

The upper edges and upper portions of the side edges of walls 10 and 11 are suitably secured within the channels of the frame members 23 and 26 respectively; while the upper edges and upper portions of the side edges of walls 12 and 13 are suitably secured within the channels of frame members 24 and 25 respectively.

The wall 12 on the outer surface thereof as viewed in Figure 4 is provided with a mirror 50, a pocket 51, and a comb pocket 52 disposed on the pocket 51, containing a comb 53. Wall 13 similarly viewed is provided on the outer surface thereof with pockets 54, 55, 56, and 57 containing a cigarette lighter 58, cigarette case 59, lipstick 60, and rouge and powder compact 61, respectively.

It may now be seen that by operating the block 44 the frame members 23 and 24 may be swung open about the hinges 39 and 40 thereby permitting access to compartment 17; while entirely independently thereof, the block 46 may be operated so that the frame members 25 and 26 may be swung open about the hinges 41 and 42 thereby permitting access to the compartment 21. As is the case with bags of pivotally mounted frame type, the effective size of the mouth of the bag is governed by the angular displacement, about the hinges therefor, of the frame members; the maximum clearance existing when the pivotally connected frame members are 180 degrees apart. Where a handbag or purse includes only one compartment such 180 degrees movement is readily accomplished, but when the purse is of the multiple compartment type it becomes impossible to simultaneously open each of the pairs of frame members comprising the mouths of the compartments a full 180 degrees. In the present invention this disadvantage is eliminated in that the block 48 may be operated thereby permitting the frame members 24 and 25 to swing about the hinge 43. The purse may then be opened to take a shape and appearance similar to Figure 6C. While ordinarily such large objects are not carried in women's purses that necessitate the full opening of 180 degrees yet in these purses it is frequently necessary that the whole hand be inserted into the compartment so that the fingers may retrieve a small object resting in the bottom of the compartment. When the vanity-purse is open as seen in Figure 6C it becomes a simple matter to insert the hand into either of the compartments and to transfer articles from one compartment to another.

It may now also be seen that the opposed surfaces of the compartments 17 and 21 are utilized to form a vanity compartment (when block 48 and projection 49 are engaged) and a vanity surface indicated generally by numeral 62 (when the frame members 24 and 25 are 180 degrees apart about the hinge 43). The walls 12 and 13 may be of laminated construction so that a different color or type of fabric may be used, such as white kid on a black suede bag to give a desirable effect. When the vanity surface 62 is thus exposed the vanity-purse may be placed with the bottoms 16 and 20 resting on a flat surface and the vanity-purse may be stood up to act like a dressing table mirror. It may also be noted at this point in the disclosure that the vanity surface 62 may be used without in any way opening the compartments 17 and 21 with the advantages set forth among the objects of this invention.

Turning now to the embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figures 6, 6A, 6B and 6C, it may be said that this embodiment is generally similar in construction and operation to the first embodiment just described, except that when the vanity compartment is closed the frame members bordering the vanity compartment prevent any article from dropping out of the compartment should such article become accidentally dislodged from one of the pockets therefor.

In the second embodiment 10' and 11' indicate outer walls; 12' and 13' inner walls; 14', 15', 18' and 19' indicate gussets. Walls 10' and 12' form together with gussets 14' and 15' a compartment generally indicated by numeral 17'; while walls 11' and 13' form together with gussets 18' and 19' a compartment generally indicated by numeral 21'.

The frame of the second embodiment is generally indicated by 22' and is comprised of eight substantially U shaped frame members 23', 24', 25', 26', 63, 64, 65 and 66; each being preferably of channel construction and substantially U shaped in cross section, and including horizontal portions 27', 28', 29' and 30'. The horizontal portions 27' to 30' are each provided with vertical portions 31' and 32', 33' and 34', 35' and 36', 37' and 38' respectively. The U shaped frame members 63, 64, 65 and 66 are pivotally connected at the upper ends thereof to the lower ends of U shaped frame members 23', 24', 25' and 26' by eight hinges 39', the construction of which is best seen in Figure 6B. The frame members 63 and 64 are connected together, as also are frame members 65 and 66 in any suitable manner as by rivets. Vertical portions 34' and 36' are connected by a hinge 43'.

Horizontal portion 28' is provided with a spring

catch or resiliently mounted block 44' having a depression (not shown) which is adapted for detachable engagement with a projection mounted on horizontal portion 27'. Horizontal portion 29' is provided with a similar block 46' adapted for detachable engagement with horizontal portion 30'. Vertical portion 35' is provided with a similar block 48' adapted for detachable engagement with vertical portion 33'.

The upper edges and upper portions of the side edges of walls 10' and 11' are suitably secured within the channels of the frame members 23' and 26' respectively; while the upper edges and upper portions of the side edges of walls 12' and 13' are suitably secured within the channels of frame members 24' and 25' respectively. The lower edges and lower portion of the side edges of the walls 10' and 11' are suitably secured within the channels of the frame members 63 and 66 respectively; while the lower edges and lower portions of the side edges of walls 12' and 13' are suitably secured within the channels 64 and 65 respectively. The walls 12' and 13' are provided with articles and pockets similar to the walls 12 and 13, and when the block 48' is manipulated the vanity-purse may be swung about the hinge 43' to disclose a vanity surface 62'. When the vanity-purse is in this position either of the compartments 17' or 19' may be fully opened through at least 180 degrees without interfering in any way with each other (see Fig. 6C). When the block 48' is in engagement with the projection on the vertical portion 33', either of the blocks 44' or 46' may be operated to give access to the compartments 17' and 21' respectively, yet the vanity surface 62' forms the walls of a vanity compartment from which objects on the vanity surface 62' may not be accidentally lost. This structure may be understood by a perusal of Figure 6B in which, as viewed thereon, portion 31' may be arcuately moved to the left and portion 37' may be similarly moved to the right, but since portions 35' and 65 are arcuately movable only toward each other to the left and portions 33' and 64 are arcuately movable toward each other only to the right, and since portions 33' and 35', and 64 and 65 are abutting, the portions 33' and 64, and 35' and 65 act as if they were integral and rigid. Of course, after the block 48' is manipulated, and the vanity compartment is fully opened the portions 31' and 33' are arcuately movable away from each other through at least 180 degrees and the portions 35' and 37' are similarly movable.

Turning now to the third embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figures 7 and 8, the vanity-purse is of the frameless variety having known slide fastener closing means. The handbag comprises outer walls 10'' and 11'' and inner walls 12'' and 13''. Walls 10'' and 12'' form together with gusset 14'' and another gusset and a bottom (not shown) a pouch or compartment generally indicated by numeral 17''; while walls 11'' and 13'' form together with gusset 18'' and a gusset and bottom (not shown) a pouch or compartment generally indicated by numeral 21''.

The walls 12'' and 13'' are preferably integral so that the connecting portion between them becomes a hinge 43''. The outer end of wall 10'' adjacent the free vertical edge thereof is provided with a male portion 48'' of a snap fastener; while the outer end of wall 11'' is provided with a tab 48'' which has mounted thereon a plurality of female portions 67 of snap fasteners.

The upper edges of walls 10'' and 12'' are detachably connected by a slide fastener 45'' having an operating tab 44''; while walls 11'' and 13'' are similarly treated with a slide fastener 47'' having an operating tab 46''.

The wall 12'' is provided on the outer surface thereof, as viewed in Figure 8 of the accompanying drawings, with a clock, 68, a triple pocket 69 containing a rouge case 70, a lipstick 71, and a powder case 72; while wall 13'' is provided with a coin purse 73, a pocket 74 and a comb 75 in said pocket. The purse 73 has one of its walls affixed to wall 13'' as is well known in the art.

It may thus be seen that either of the tabs 44'' or 46'' may be operated independently, while if the tab 48 is disconnected from fastener portion 49'' the vanity-purse may be swung open about the hinge 43'' exposing the vanity surface 62''. When the vanity-purse is thus opened, the slide fasteners 45'' and 47'' may be simultaneously opened thereby giving access to both compartment 21'' and 17'' since the swinging of the upper portion of walls 12'' and 13'' in a manner so as to be about an imaginary horizontal axis is unhindered, a condition which does not exist when the walls 12'' and 13'' are contacting or adjacent each other.

The foregoing description has been made rather detailed for clearness of understanding only, and no unnecessary limitations should be understood therefrom, but the appended claims should be construed as broadly as permissible in view of the prior art.

I claim:

1. In a purse, a pair of frames each adapted to support an individual purse compartment, each of said frames consisting of a pair of inverted U-shaped members each of which has a pair of legs and a cross bar connecting respective ends of said legs, said frames each having a leg of one member of the frame hingedly connected to a leg of a member of the other frame and having the remaining legs of the hingedly connected members provided with coacting clasp means.

2. In a purse, a pair of frames each adapted to support an individual purse compartment, each of said frames consisting of a pair of inverted U-shaped members each of which has a pair of legs and a cross bar connecting respective ends of said legs, said frames each having a leg of one member of the frame hingedly connected to a leg of a member of the other frame and having the remaining legs of the hingedly connected members provided with coacting clasp means, sheet material carried by the hingedly connected members, and article supporting means on the proximal faces of said sheet material.

BENJAMIN ROBERT BRODY.