

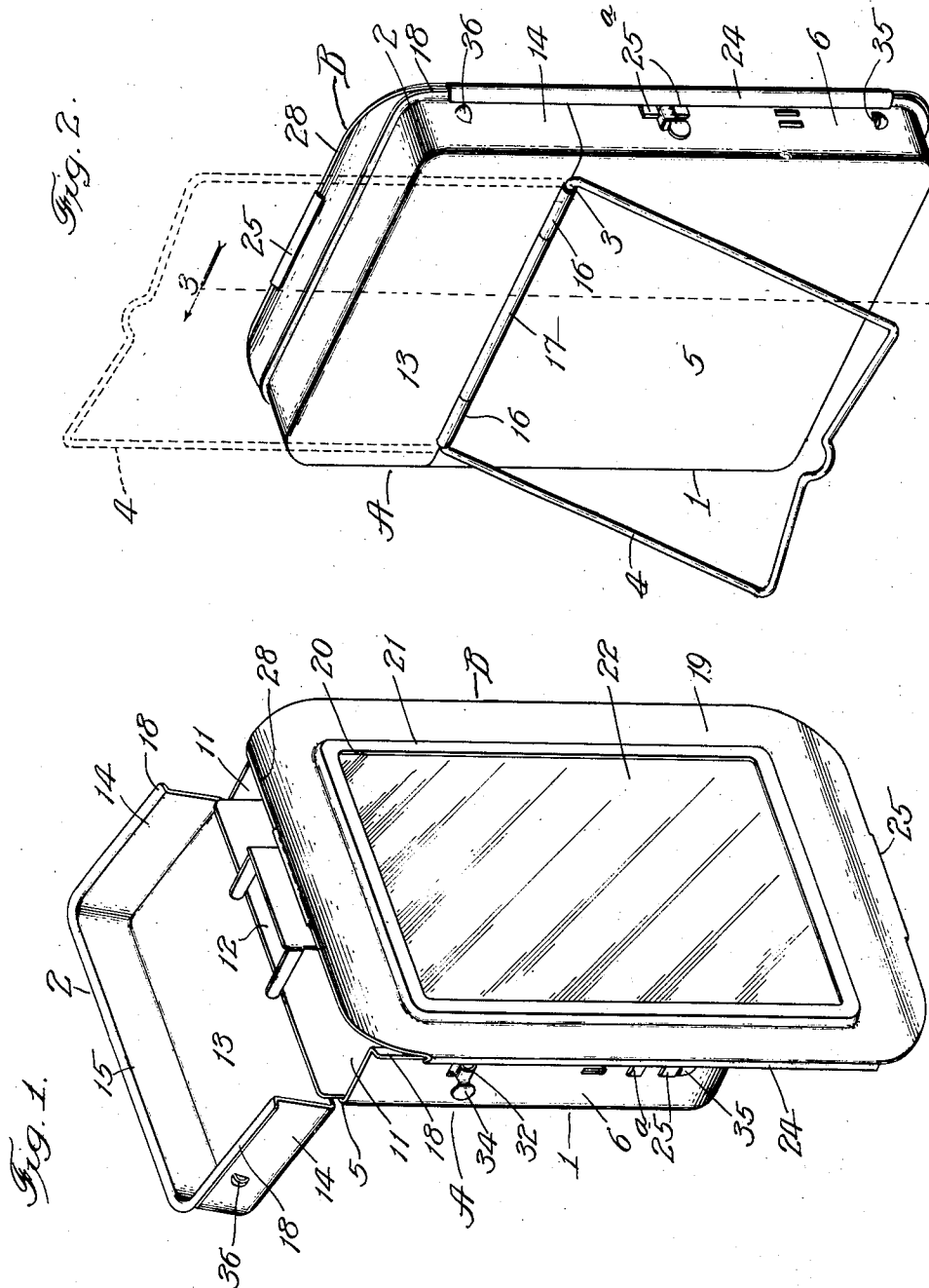
J. H. BOYE.
TOILET CASE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 19, 1911.

1,033,526.

Patented July 23, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

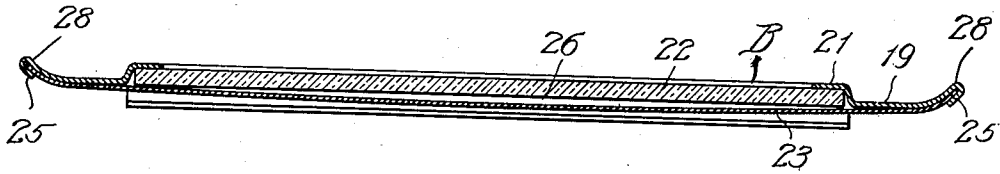


Fig. 3.

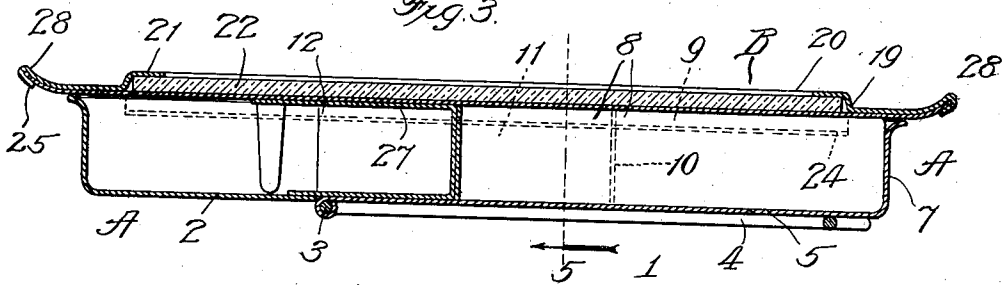


Fig. 5.

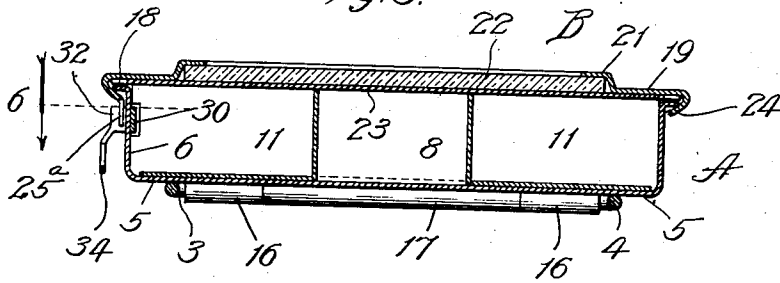
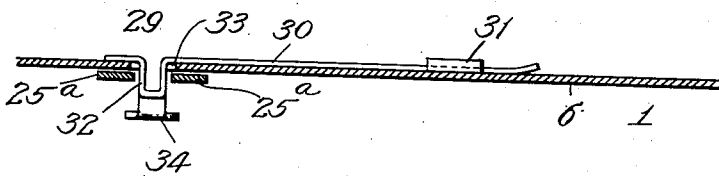


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TOILET-CASE.

1,033,526.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. BOYE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Toilet-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates particularly to small toilet cases adapted to contain hair-pins, safety pins, etc., and which may be conveniently carried in a shopping bag or traveling case.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a toilet case of the character indicated which will serve as a convenient means for holding such small toilet articles as one may desire to carry therein, and which may be conveniently manipulated to display the articles at either end of the case and enable them to be readily removed for use, when desired.

A further object is to provide an improved closure for such a toilet case which shall be free from liability to bind under conditions of use.

Further objects will appear from the detailed description hereinafter given.

The invention is illustrated in its preferred embodiment in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the improved toilet case in the condition which it assumes after the sliding cover has been moved in one direction to its limit of movement; Fig. 2, a rear perspective view showing the toilet case supported as an easel, the dotted lines illustrating how the pivotally connected loop-form brace or support, may be swung to a position where it will serve as a bail or handle; Fig. 3, a longitudinal sectional view, taken as indicated at line 3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a similar view of the cover; Fig. 5, a transverse sectional view; and Fig. 6, a broken longitudinal section taken as indicated at line 6 of Fig. 5 and showing a detail of a catch or lock employed.

In the form illustrated, the improved toilet case comprises a sectionally constructed box or body A, which is open at its top side; and a sliding cover, closure, or top B, which is adapted to slide longitudinally with relation to the box in either direction, within certain limits, to expose the

contents of the chambers at opposite ends of the box.

In the form shown, the box A comprises a main section 1, and a hinged end-section 2, which is united to section 1 through the medium of the pivotal portion 3 of a loop-form brace 4.

The box-section 1 comprises a bottom-section 5, side-flanges 6 and an end-flange 7. The box-section 1 contains a central longitudinal compartment 8 flanked by shorter longitudinal compartments 9 which extend from the end-flange 7 to the cross-walls 10 indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3. Above the walls 10 the inner end of the relatively long central compartment 8 is flanked by compartments 11. In alinement with the intermediate longitudinal compartment 8 is an intermediate longitudinal compartment 12 which is also flanked by the compartments 11. The compartments 11, 11, 12 are open at their upper ends, so that their contents (hair-pins, and the like) may project into the box-section 2 when the latter is brought into the plane of the box-section 1. The details of construction of the compartments need not be described specifically, inasmuch as any preferred construction may be employed.

The end-sections 2 of the box comprises a bottom-section 13, side-flanges 14 and an end flange 15. The bottom section 13 is adapted to form a continuation of the bottom-section 5 of the main box-section, and the side-flanges 14 are adapted to form a continuation of the side-flanges 6.

The upper portion 3 of the easel-brace 4 extends through hinge eyes 16 and a hinge eye 17 with which the bottom sections 5 and 13 are provided, respectively, at their abutting edges, thus acting as a pintle and making a connection in the nature of a piano hinge.

The side-flanges of the box-sections are equipped at their upper or free edges with outturned guide-flanges 18 which are in alinement when the box-sections occupy the same plane. The members 18 form guides for the sliding cover B.

The cover or closure preferably comprises an outer sheet metal plate 19 which is cut away at 20 and embossed or struck upwardly at the margin of the opening, as indicated at 21; a mirror 22 whose marginal

portions are accommodated by the embossment 21; and an inner or back-plate 23 which forms a backing for the mirror. The lateral margins of the plate 19 are bent downwardly and inwardly to form guide-flanges 24 which preferably converge downwardly and underlie the guide-flanges 18 of the box-sections. The inner or back-plate 23 may be of light sheet metal such as tin plate. The end portions of the plates 19 and 23 are curved upwardly slightly, and the plate 23 is cut somewhat longer than the plate 19 and is secured to the plate 19 by means of lugs or flanges 25 which constitute extensions of the end portions of the plate 19 and are bent or clenched on the end margins of the plate 23, as appears in Fig. 4. In this operation, the plate 23, which is flexible and resilient, is bowed downwardly at its center, so that there is a space 26 between the mirror 22 and the body of the plate 23. The guide flanges 24 embrace the guide flanges 18 somewhat loosely, and the resilient member 23 bears upon the upper edge portions of the walls of the box-chamber, as well as upon the top wall 27 of the chamber 12, thus tending to lift the closure slightly away from the box and maintain the converging guide flanges 24 in contact with the guide flanges 18. Thus, while the guide flanges are maintained in intimate relation, nevertheless free movement is assured under all conditions by means of the expedient employed. Moreover, the plate 23 protects the lower corners of the glass or mirror 22 and prevents the closure from catching on the compartment walls of the box or upon the contents of the box. The upcurved portions, indicated at 28, at the ends of the cover afford a ready means for grasping the cover when it is to be slid on the box.

One of the side flanges 6 of the box-section 1 is equipped, as shown in Fig. 6, with a spring-catch or lock 29. This device has a spring-shank 30 which lies inside the flange 6 and is secured to the flange by means of lugs 31; and it has a catch or lock-portion 32 which projects through a slot 33 and is equipped with a handle or thumb-piece 34. The corresponding guide-flange 24 of the cover is equipped centrally with two depending lugs or stops 25^a which are spaced a short distance apart, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6; and when the cover is in the closed position, the locking portion 32 of the device 29 is adapted to assume a position between the stops 25. The flange 6 which carries the locking device 29 is equipped near the end of the box with a lug 35 which is adapted to afford a stop which co-acts with one of the stops 25^a; and the corresponding flange 14 of the box-section 2 is equipped with a similar lug or stop 36 which co-acts with the other stop 25^a.

The toilet case may have its compartments filled with such small articles as the owner may desire, such as hair pins, safety pins, beauty pins, etc.; and the closure may be locked in its central position, as shown in Fig. 2. When desired, the catch 32 may be pressed inwardly and the closure shifted to the position shown in Fig. 1, in which operation the cover is disengaged from the box-section 2, which may be thereupon swung rearwardly from the plane of the box-section 1, thus giving ready access to the articles which project from the compartments 11, 11, and 12. When the cover is in this position, the stop 35 is engaged by one of the stops 25^a. It will be noted that the cover may be applied in the first instance while the toilet case is in the condition shown in Fig. 1, that is, with the box-section 2 swung away from the plane of the box-section 1. When it is desired to close the case, the section 2 is swung to the plane of the section 1 and the cover shifted to the intermediate position, in which it forms a closure for both box sections. If desired, the catch 32 may be again released and the cover shifted to the other limit of its movement, in which case the compartments adjacent to the end flange 7 of the box-section 1 will be exposed. In this position, the stop 36 would be engaged by the adjacent stop 25^a of the cover.

A toilet case of the character described is compact, handy of manipulation, and may be manufactured at moderate cost. Such a toilet case enables such necessary small articles as safety pins, hair pins, and ordinary pins to be conveniently stored and conserved, either in traveling or shopping, so as to be ready at hand when needed.

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

What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A receptacle comprising a stationary main box-section and a swinging end box section hinged to said stationary section, complete article-holding chambers in said stationary section and partial chambers in said stationary section and in said swinging section adapted to align when said sections are in closed relation, whereby to form complete chambers adapted to receive articles of greater length than the portions of said chambers formed by the stationary section, and to cause said articles to project therefrom when the said sections are out of alignment with each other, and a sliding cover adapted to be slid upwardly to uncover the complete chambers in the stationary section and downwardly to release the swing-

ing section and to give access to articles carried in the chambers made by said stationary and swinging sections, and means on the edges of the sections and the cover 5 affording sliding connection between the same.

2. In a toilet case, a body portion provided with outturned guide-flanges, a combined cover and frame comprising a plate 10 having its lateral edges provided with downwardly and inwardly turned flanges adapted to take over the flanges on the body of the case and to slide thereon and having a central cut away portion and an embossment 15 surrounding such cut away portion, and an inner spring-metal plate beneath said cover forming a back for said frame and affording a finished lower surface for the cover.

3. A toilet case, comprising a box composed of two sections having their side members equipped at their upper portions with guides, hinge-portions on the abutting edges 20 of the bottoms of said box sections, a support forming a pintle uniting said hinge portions, and a cover having lateral guides 25 engaging said first named guides.

4. A toilet case, comprising a pair of me-

tallic box-sections having their bottom portions hingedly united and having their side members provided at their upper portions 30 with outturned guide-flanges, a cover comprising a sheet metal plate having its lateral edges provided with downwardly and inwardly turned guide-flanges, and a downwardly bowed, flexible, resilient member 35 attached to said first-mentioned plate and adapted to bear on the upper portion of the box, for the purpose set forth.

5. A toilet case, comprising a pair of box-sections having hingedly united bottom portions and having side members equipped at their upper portions with outturned guide-flanges, a cover having downwardly and inwardly turned lateral guide-flanges, one of 40 said last-named flanges equipped with a depending stop, a spring-catch carried by the corresponding side-member of one box-section, and stops carried by the end-portions of the side-members of the box-sections and co-acting with said first-named stop.

JAMES H. BOYE.

In presence of—

JOHN WILSON,
RALPH SCHAEFER.