Dec. 9, 1952 F. NOVAK 2,621,282

FLASHLIGHT MIRROR

Filed April 19, 1950 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

Fig. 1.

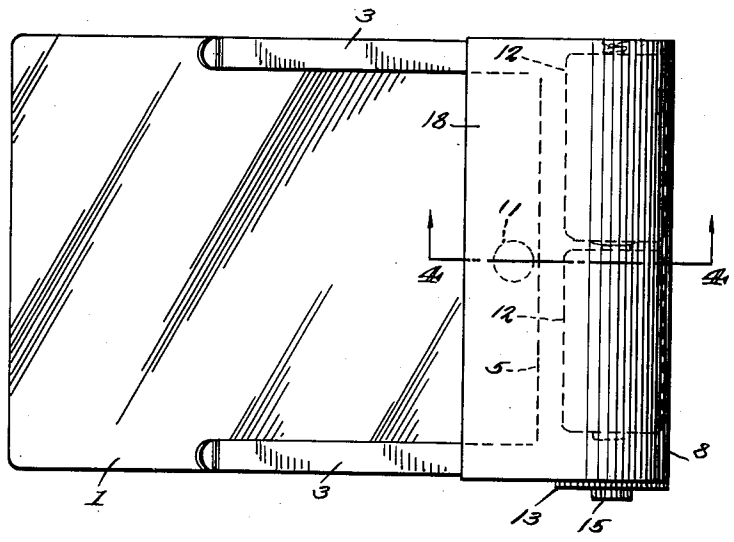
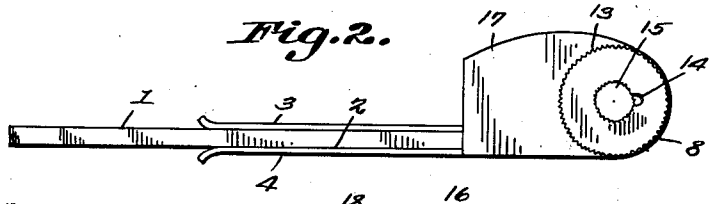


Fig. 2.



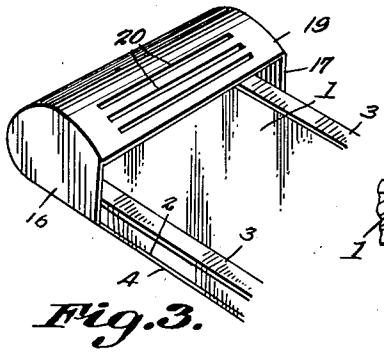


Fig. 3.

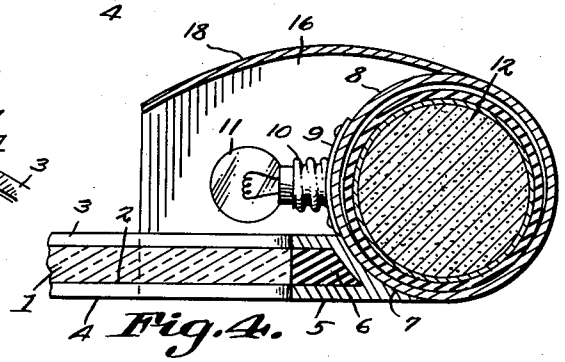


Fig. 4.

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Fig. 5.

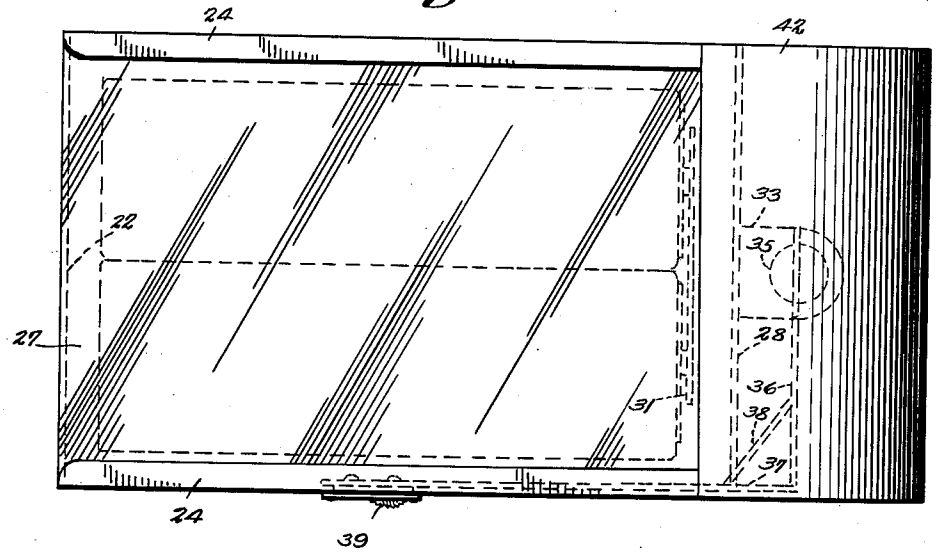
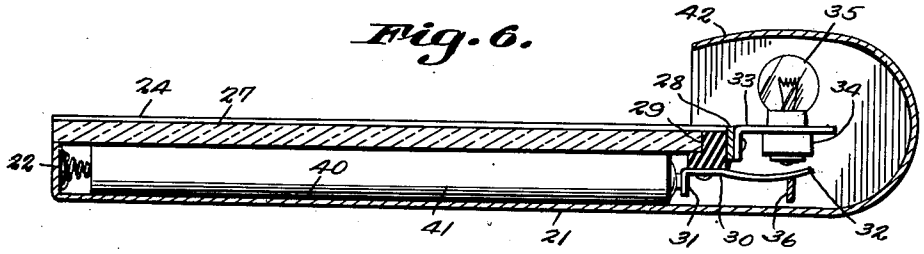


Fig. 6.



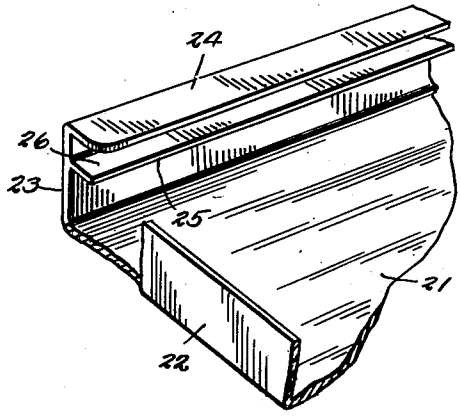


Fig. 7.

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FLASHLIGHT MIRROR

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1 Claim. (Cl. 240—4.2)

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This invention relates to a flashlight mirror, of a size and form adapted to be carried in the pocket or purse.

It often happens that one will have need or desire for using a mirror, but will be in a dimly lighted or unlighted location at the time, as for example, a theater or the like.

Small flashlights adapted to be carried in the purse or pocket have previously been devised, and conceivably might be used for the purpose of lighting a pocket mirror in a situation as described. However, this would require the holding of the flashlight with one hand, or the particular placement of the mirror with respect to a clip that may be holding the flashlight within the purse. All this is difficult and inconvenient and therefore objectionable.

An important object of the present invention, accordingly, is to provide a combined flashlight and mirror wherein the mirror is held in one hand exactly in the same manner that one would hold a compact equipped with a mirror, and which will be equipped with its own light novelly adapted to shine upon the mirror and light up the face of the user.

Another important object is to provide a mirror of the type stated which will not cast its rays in a manner to be objectionable to persons nearby.

Still another object is to provide a device of the type stated which will be attractive, readily carried in the purse or pocket, easily operated, and capable of manufacture at low cost.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claim, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Referring to the drawings

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a mirror formed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of a modified form of reflector shield.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged section on line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of a modified form.

Fig. 6 is a section taken longitudinally and centrally through the form of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary perspective view of the case used with the form of Fig. 5.

Referring to the drawings in detail, in the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, the mirror 1 is of approximately rectangular shape in the present instance, although I believe that it could be of other ornamental shapes.

The mirror 1 is removably supported within

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the case having means for removably supporting said mirror, said means in the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 comprising pairs of mirror-engaging arms at opposite sides of the device and extending longitudinally of the mirror as readily seen in Fig. 1. Each pair of arms defines a longitudinal recess receiving one side of the mirror, said recess being designated 2 and being defined between the parallel arms 3 and 4 of each pair of arms.

Arms 3 and 4 are rigid with and extend forwardly from opposite ends of a transversely disposed channeled base 5 in the channel of which is disposed a rubber bumper 6 or the like against which the back end of the mirror engages.

The inner or rear surface of the channeled base 5 is arcuately depressed as at 7, and rigidly mounted on the base is the cylindrical transversely extending battery case 8, on the outer surface of which can be mounted the plate 9 on which is mounted the lamp socket 10 in which screws the flashlight lamp bulb 11. Flashlight batteries 12 are removably positioned within the battery case 8 and can be engaged at one end by the usual spring for the purpose of being yieldably forced in the direction of a flashlight switch. Removal of the batteries is accomplished by formation of the battery case 8 with a threadable cap 13, which can be removed for the purpose of permitting substitution of batteries. This cap is provided with a slot 14 in which reciprocates the switch button 15, the switch button 15 being adapted to operate a suitable spring contact member within the battery case for the purpose of closing a circuit through and including the batteries. The switch mechanism is not illustrated in the form of Figs. 1 to 4, because it is believed sufficiently obvious to one skilled in the art as not to require special illustration. In general, the switch mechanism can comprise the usual switching arrangement found in almost all flashlights, and it is to be understood that it is necessary simply to provide a means for closing a circuit through the lamp bulb, said means being controlled by the switch button 15.

Secured to and closing the opposite ends of the battery case 8 are the reflector shield end walls 16 and 17 respectively, these extending forwardly from the ends of the battery case along opposite sides of the rear end portion of the mirror, and being adapted to support the transversely extending arcuate reflector shield 18.

The reflector shield, as readily seen from Fig. 4, overlies the lamp bulb 11, and as a result, when said lamp bulb is illuminated, the rays therefrom strike the reflector shield, and are channeled by said shield and by the end walls of the shield forwardly so as to shine upon the face of the mirror 1 while still being contained

against objectionable diffusion elsewhere. As a result, the face of the mirror is illuminated, and the user's face is also illuminated by the reflected light, so as to permit efficient use of the mirror in a darkened location.

In Fig. 3 there is illustrated a slight modification of the form of the invention described above, wherein the reflector shield 19 is formed with a plurality of elongated parallel slots 20 through which light rays emanating from the bulb 11 can shine directly upon the face of the user of the device, thus to further illuminate the user's face for efficient use of the mirror.

Referring to the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 5 to 7 inclusive, a case is provided that includes the flat bottom plate 21 integral at one end with the upturned flange 22 and with the upturned side walls 23. The side walls 23 are each formed with spaced parallel inturned flanges 24 and 25 respectively defining between them a longitudinal recess 26 at each side of the case into which a mirror 27 can slide so as to be gripped in substantially the same manner as mirror 1.

At the opposite end of the case, the side walls 23 are increased in height to provide end walls for the reflector shield, analogous to the end walls 16 and 17 of the first form. Rigidly secured at opposite ends to said end walls and extending transversely of the case is a mounting bar 28, to which is rigidly secured the bumper 29 of rubber or other insulation material, there being rigidly secured to the under surface of said bumper the wide contact member 30 one end of which is down turned as at 31 so as to be engaged by the heads of a pair of flat batteries to be described. The other end of the contact 30 is of curved formation as readily seen from Fig. 6 to provide a cam surface.

Also rigidly secured to the support bar 28, medially between opposite sides of the device, is the angular bracket 33 provided with the lamp bulb socket 34 into which screws the lamp bulb 35. The contact on the base of the lamp bulb is exposed to and is normally spaced from the spring contact 32.

Means are provided for camming the spring contact upwardly for engagement with the base of the lamp bulb, thus to complete a circuit to and through said bulb. To this end, a switch bar 36 extends transversely of the case and underlies and is in contact with the spring contact 32, said operating switch bar 36 being secured at one end to an operating bar 37 extending along one side of the case. A corner brace 38 rigidifies the connection between the members 36 and 37.

The operating bar 37, and accordingly the switch bar 36, is adapted to be reciprocated within the case by means of a switch button 39 slidably mounted in one side of the case.

The mirror 27, as readily seen from Fig. 6, is spaced above the bottom plate 21 of the case, so as to define a wide flat recess for receiving a pair of batteries, said recess being designated 40 and the batteries being designated 41. The batteries are of conventional formation, the flattened elongated form of battery illustrated being a widely used conventional battery type.

It will be readily seen that by movement of the switch 39 to the right in Fig. 5, the switch bar 36 is adjusted to the right, and this permits the spring contact 32 to move to the position illustrated in Fig. 6, in which position the circuit is open and the lamp bulb is turned off. However, by movement of the switch button 39 to the left in Fig. 5, the switch bar 36 is also moved to the left, and causes the spring contact 32 to be cammed upwardly against the action of the spring tension therein, into contact with the base terminal of the electric lamp bulb 35. This causes a circuit from the batteries to the bulb, and illuminates the head end of the case, the bulb being disposed below a transversely extending arcuate reflector shield 42 mounted upon and extending between the end walls of the reflecting chamber.

As in the first form of the device, the illumination of the lamp bulb will cause the rays emanating therefrom to be reflected upon the face of the mirror, for use of the device in the same manner previously described herein.

Replacement of the batteries 41 in the second form of the invention is readily achieved by removal of the mirror 27 which slides easily out of its recesses 26. This exposes the battery recess 40 so as to permit the batteries 41 to be readily lifted therefrom. The mirror 27, accordingly, itself constitutes a cover for the battery recess, cooperating with the base plate 21 to provide said recess, the mirror constituting a removable lid or cover which is readily removed or replaced in position, as necessary.

What is claimed is:

An illuminable vanity mirror comprising an elongated channel member having a transversely concave back wall, an elongated cylindrical battery case carried by the channel member in juxtaposition to the concave back wall thereof, spaced parallel arms carried by the channel member adjacent opposite ends thereof, said arms extending perpendicularly from the side of the channel member remote from the battery case, a lamp carried by the battery case intermediate the ends thereof, said lamp projecting in the direction of the arms, means carried by the battery case at one end thereof for connecting the lamp with a battery in said battery case, a mirror supported by and extending between the arms, one edge of said mirror entering the channel member, a shield carried by the battery case and overhanging the mirror for directing onto the mirror light emanating from the lamp, and said shield having a group of relatively narrow elongated longitudinal slots extending therethrough to permit a limited amount of light emanating from the lamp to escape through the shield and fall onto an object in front of the mirror.

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