Jan. 3, 1950 A. KORODY 2,493,074

COMPACT HOLDER AND BRUSH

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Fig. 1.

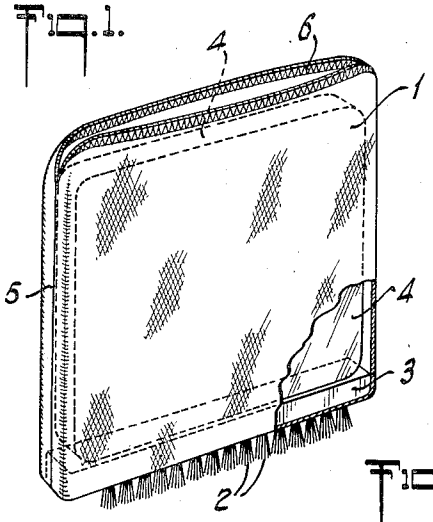


Fig. 2.

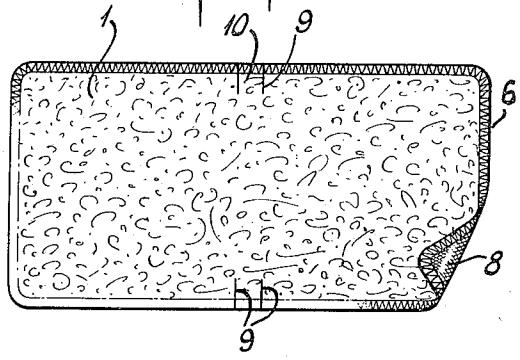


Fig. 3.

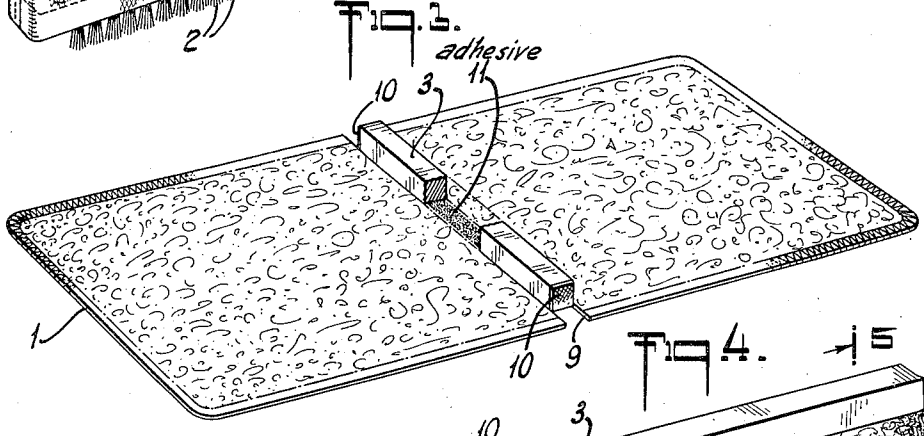


Fig. 4.

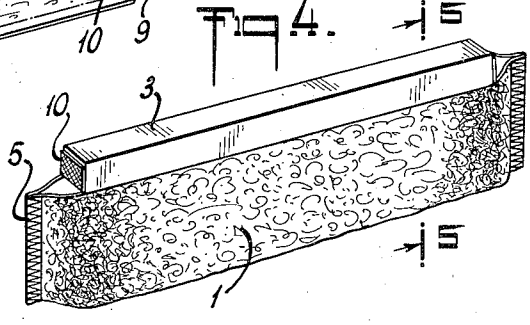


Fig. 6.

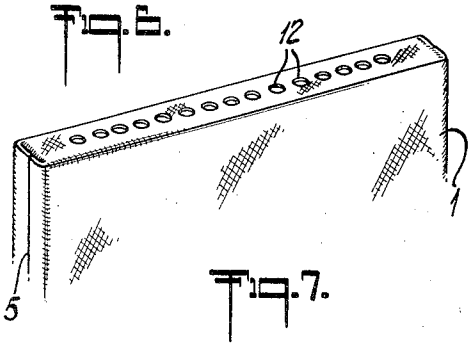


Fig. 7.

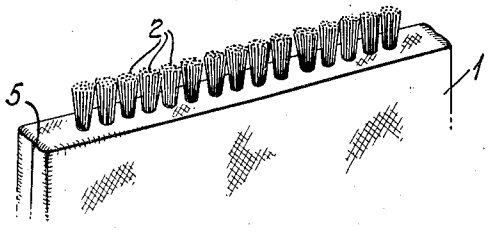
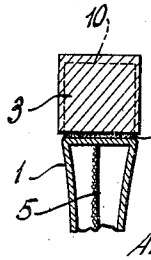


Fig. 5.



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COMPACT HOLDER AND BRUSH

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7 Claims. (Cl. 132—79)

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This invention relates to a combined compact holder and brush. It is well known that when a compact is carried uncovered in a lady's handbag, the metal finish of the compact is apt to become scratched, dingy and unattractive in appearance; whereas, if suitably covered by means of a compact holder, made, for example, of fabric or leather, the compact case can be kept looking bright and as good as new.

I have found that there is added utility in a compact holder if along one edge of it there is a row of tufted bristles. This enables the user to dust off her dress front after using the compact and returning it to its holder.

It is among the objects of my invention, (1) to provide a novel holder for a compact, or the like; (2) to provide an improved structure in a compact holder and brush that insures against the possibility of dis-memberment; (3) to provide a new and useful article of manufacture which is attractive in appearance, durable and convenient to handle; (4) to provide a new and improved structure which results from carrying out a preferred process of assembling and fabricating the parts of a compact holder and brush, such that the finished article will possess a more attractive appearance and will be more durable than articles of that class heretofore known.

Experiment has proven that there is a wide difference between the end results of fabricating a compact holder and brush in accordance with one series of process steps on the one hand, and in accordance with another series of steps which was found to be superior, though not obvious until tried. This superior series of steps has led to the improvements which are comprised in applicant's invention.

Briefly stated, the steps of my preferred process consist of cutting out a rectangular piece of flexible sheet material, such as woven fabric, leather, or synthetic composition, attaching adhesively to the sheet a block which is to serve as a base for tufted bristles, so as to form a brush, the block being sealed to a median zone transversely to the longer axis of the rectangular sheet; next, folding together the two halves of the sheet with the block exterior to the folds; then stitching the side edges of the sheet so as to join one half to the other; then turning the envelope so formed inside out; then drilling through said sheet and into the block within the pocket, thereby to form tuft sockets in the block; and finally inserting bristle tufts into said sockets together with a binder, thereby to fabricate a brush for which the envelope serves as a handle.

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The above process may be varied in certain minor respects without departing from the spirit of the invention. For example, if the flexible sheet material is to be laminated, to provide a felt-like interior and an exterior of suede for the finished compact holder, then it may be desirable to first cement together the laminations of sheet material which are thus differently characterized, using preferably a cement which is permanently elastic. The other steps of the process may then follow as given above.

Alternatively, if the sheet material were to be chosen as one of the known flexible plastics, then stitching with thread may be dispensed with and the pocket structure would be formed by sealing together the side edges of the two halves of the sheet according to a well-known seaming process which welds the edges by passing them between the electrodes of a capacitor the dielectric of which is heated by an alternating current of high frequency.

As another alternative, the block may be formed with the tuft sockets in situ. In this case the flexible sheet would need to be perforated with holes that would register with the sockets in the block when these two elements are assembled.

It is not essential that the seaming of the side edges of the sheet material be subsequent to the assembly of the sheet with the block. In fact these operations may be performed in the reverse order, provided suitable jig means be employed to hold the block against the transverse zone of the sheet which is to become the bottom of the pocket. A suitable adhesive would, of course, be applied to the surfaces which are to be sealed together before placing these parts in the jig.

My improved article of manufacture when processed according to the above given teachings has a number of desirable features, such as more attractive appearance and more durability, compared with an article of similar class which I made previously, but now consider to be an abandoned experiment. In the previous article one of the longer edges of the sheet material was formed around the two ends and two opposing sides of the block, the two shorter edges of the sheet having been first sewed together. That construction left one side of the block exposed on the exterior of the finished product, this being the side that was socketed for insertion of the bristle tufts. Not only was the appearance of the article unattractive, but it was very difficult to make a completely dependable seal between the sheet material and the block so as to avoid the possibility

that the block would be pushed out of the bottom of the pocket after repeated insertions of the compact into said pocket, or covering holder. With this explanation the advantages of my improved construction will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

I will now describe my invention in more detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 shows in perspective the finished compact holder and brush;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of flexible sheet material used in the manufacture of the compact holder;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a substantially rectangular flexible sheet having a block fastened to a median zone transversely to the longer axis of the sheet;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view of the holder as it appears after stitching and after attaching the block, but before turning the pocket inside out;

Fig. 5 is a cross section of the holder on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary view of the holder after inverting and after making holes in the bottom edge of the pocket and in the block so as to form sockets for the bristle tufts, and

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary view similar to Fig. 6, but showing the finished brush at the up-turned bottom edge of the compact holder.

Referring to Fig. 1, the finished article is shown having a pocket structure of flexible material 1, and bristle tufts 2 protruding from the bottom edge of the pocket. The bristles are embedded in a block 3, tuft sockets being formed therein, so that the tufts can be held in place by means of a suitable binder, as explained in the foregoing description of my preferred process. A flat rectangular-shaped compact case 4 is outlined mostly by broken lines, merely to indicate how the compact holder serves to shield and protect the compact against being scratched, abraded, or otherwise subjected to surface injury. One of the side seams is shown at 5.

The flexible sheet material of which the body of the compact holder is composed is shown in Fig. 2. The edge stitching 6 is desirable for giving the holder a finished appearance, and is quite essential when the holder material consists of two laminations, such as felt for the inside and velours or suede for the outside. The outside 8 appears at the up-turned corner of the sheet as shown in Fig. 2.

Four shot slits 9 are cut in the sheet material before assembly with the block 3 in order that a pair of tabs may be formed suitably for sealing to the ends of the block.

In Fig. 3 the block 3 is shown attached to the sheet material 1 by means of an adhesive 11, the tabs 10 being folded and affixed to the ends of the block. A portion of the block is cut away, not actually but only in the view, in order to show where the adhesive is applied to the sheet material.

The fragmentary view of Fig. 4 is one which indicates the stitching together of the sides before turning inside out. The seams 5 are supplementary to the edge binding 6, according to my preferred process, although, conceivably, both of these stitching operations may be combined in one. The sectional view of Fig. 5, along the line 5—5 of Fig. 4 shows the block 3 attached to the sheet 1, the latter being folded back for purposes of forming the seam 5.

After finishing the seaming operation the pocket is turned inside out and holes are drilled, punched or otherwise formed in the material 1 and also in the block 3 so as to provide tuft sockets 12, as shown in Fig. 6. The tufts 2 are then inserted into the sockets with a suitable binder, this process being in accordance with a well established procedure familiar to brush manufacturers.

Experience has shown that in certain cases the process steps as above described may be advantageously modified to some extent. Thus, when certain fabrics are used for the lining, or for the exterior lamination, drilling of the block 3 through the fabric 1 should be avoided because fibres are apt to get caught in the grooves of the drill. Under these conditions it is best to form the tuft sockets in the block 3 in advance of the assembly with the fabric, and to use a punch-and-die tool for making the row of holes 12 all at one stroke, so as to enable the holes in the fabric to be placed in registry with those previously formed in the block 3.

It is important to observe that the folding of the material 1 about three sides and the two ends of the block 3, so as to completely cover the block when the article is finished, is of the essence of the invention. The process steps, as above set forth and as claimed, have been found to contribute advantageously toward the manufacture of a highly attractive article, and one that possesses durability as well as eye-appeal.

I claim:

1. A compact holder of flexible sheet material for a compact, or the like, in combination with a brush the tufts of which extend through holes on or adjacent a line that substantially bisects the area of said sheet material, a socketed block in the sockets of which said tufts are imbedded, said sheet material being wrapped around three sides of said block and having the tuft holes in registry with the sockets of said block.

2. The combination according to claim 1 and further characterized in that said block has its end faces covered by tab portions of said sheet material.

3. An article of manufacture, a compact cover of flexible sheet material folded about a tuft-anchoring block and having the side edges of one half of said sheet bound to those of the other half, thereby to form an envelope for the compact, said block being at the bottom of the envelope and the top edges of the envelope being separable for inserting and removing the compact, and a plurality of bristle tufts embedded in sockets in said block and having their free ends extending through holes in said sheet material, thereby to constitute a brush for which the envelope constitutes the handle.

4. A compact holder having as its principal elements a sheet of flexible material, a socketed block adhesively secured to said sheet transversely of the sheet's longer axis and in a zone which substantially bisects the sheet's longer dimension, a plurality of brush bristle tufts extending through holes in said sheet and adhesively imbedded in the sockets of said block, and sewing threads whereby, upon folding together the two halves of said sheet away from said block, said halves are stitched together along the side edges thereof, the finished holder being turned inside out after stitching so as to envelop said block and to dispose the free ends of said bristle tufts exterior to said holder.

5. A compact holder according to claim 4 and including tabs which form integral parts of said

sheet and are adhesively secured to the end faces of said block.

6. In combination, a brush and a one-piece envelope of flexible fabric, the developed shape of which is substantially rectangular, said brush having its bristle tufts extending through holes in said fabric which are aligned transverse to the major axis of the fabric, the center-line of the holes being also a line that bisects the area of the fabric, said brush having a block-shaped bristle-tuft holder which is adhesively secured to said fabric along said bisecting line, and said holder having five of its six faces covered by said fabric so as to be contained within the envelope.

7. The combination according to claim 6 wherein leather is substituted for said flexible fabric.

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