

March 6, 1945.

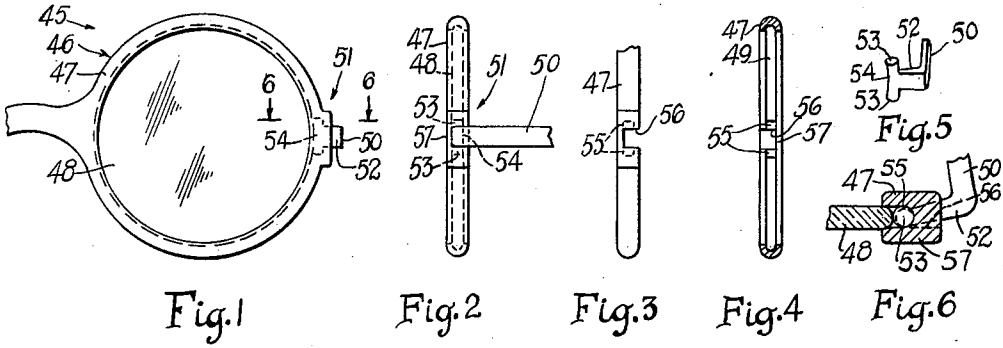
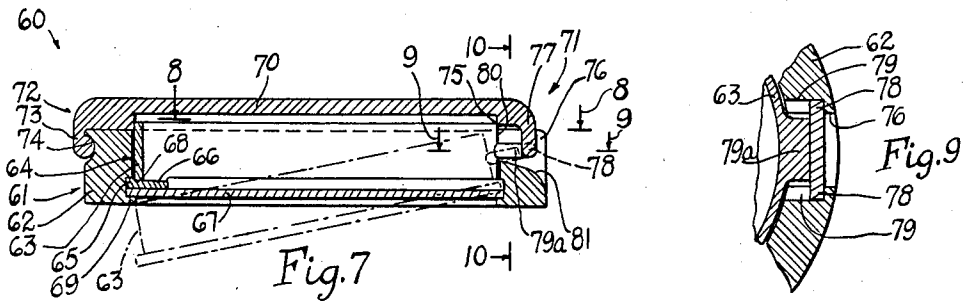
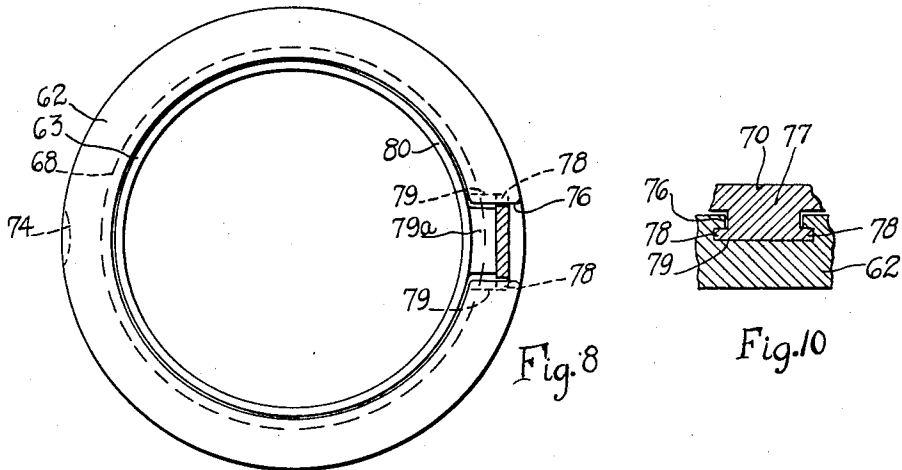
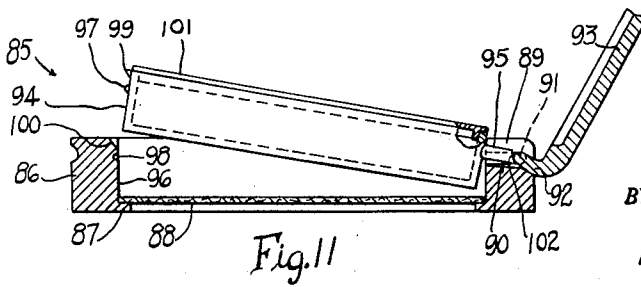
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2,370,928

COMBINED HINGE AND WALL ASSEMBLY

Filed Dec. 9, 1943

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

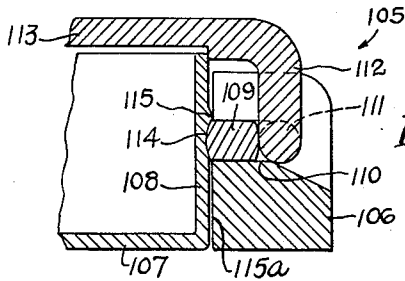


Fig. 12

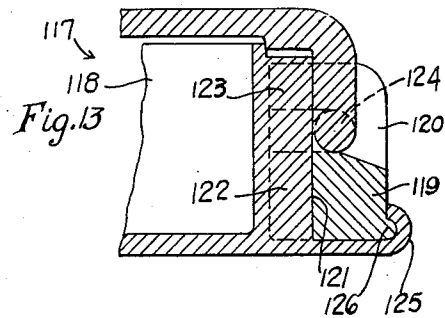


Fig. 13

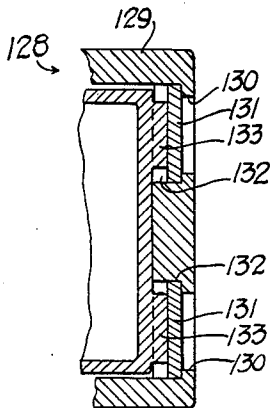


Fig. 14

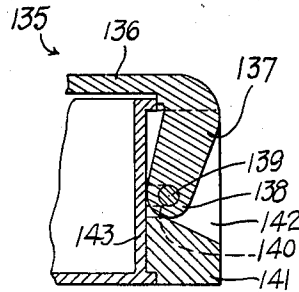
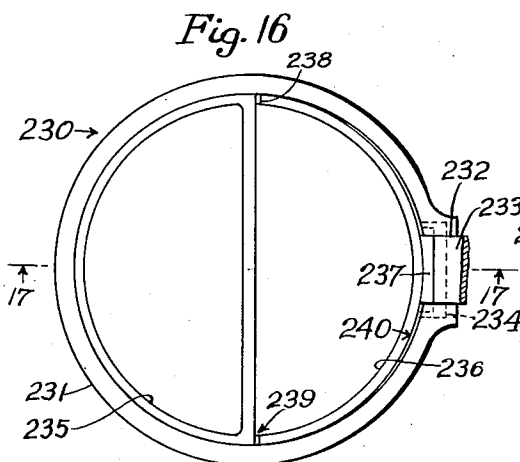


Fig. 15



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,370,928

COMBINED HINGE AND WALL ASSEMBLY

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6 Claims. (Cl. 220—31)

This invention relates to devices such as hinge and wall assemblies.

One object of the invention is to provide a hinge structure and a wall or container structure either of which is assembled in course of assembling the other to provide an improved hinge whose pintle cannot be released by straining the hinge and springing or distorting a wall of the container structure.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a device of the nature set forth wherein the pintle and ear portions of a hinge are maintained in snugly journaled relation with each other at the end of a track-like, pintle guiding groove by coaction of a plurality of wall elements which form a member that is connected to a companion member by the hinge so produced.

Another object of the invention is to furnish a novel device or principle of construction adapted to be embodied in articles as diversified as a spectacle and a container, since in the former the lens and the frame may be regarded as wall elements assembled to maintain a temple hingedly connected to the frame; and in a container, inner and outer container elements or walls may respectively form a box or the cover thereof, and one element may be considered a frame for the other, these elements being assembled to produce the hinge which connects the cover to the box.

This invention has considerable utility when applied, for example, to plastic containers or parts, in which it is desirable to maintain a certain effect which would be interrupted by the use of metal; however, the invention can also be embodied with considerable advantage in metallic devices, and in articles that may be composed in part of metal and in part of plastic. Various ornamental and multi tone effects of color or finish may also be obtained at low cost, regardless of the material or materials of which a device may be made, because a considerable saving is effected in providing the hinge.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved device which lends itself to various merchandizing methods, such as the utilization of refill containers embodying the invention and without which the hinge is disassembled; thus no substitutes can be used, so that the public is safeguarded.

Further features, objects and advantages of the invention may be briefly indicated as follows:

1. The assembly of two or more elements may exert resilient pressure to cause snug bearing engagement between the pintle and ear portions of the hinge, whereby close tolerances need not be observed to obtain a good hinge.

2. If desired one of the elements may cooperate with a portion of the hinge to afford a braking action for the cover, when the latter is being swung open.

3. The assembly of the elements may provide for adjustable relative movement therebetween to exert positive pressure on the hinge assembly for a snug bearing effect.

4. The hinge assembly and the container or element assembly may so coact with each other that the pressure exerted by the latter to lock the hinge assembly may result in locking the elements in assembled relation with each other.

5. The hinge may be maintained assembled by elements which are movable with respect to each other within the limits of their assembly relationship, whereby an article held by one element can be projected for greater accessibility.

6. The different parts of a device can be assembled by handling only the main parts without the need for holding small pintles or the like; elements can be assembled to mount or assemble the hinge by a simple angular movement or even by a direct axial movement between the elements.

7. In course of producing the hinge and container assembly, other parts may be assembled, such as an additional compartment section, or a decorative or pictorial member or disc.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent as the specification proceeds.

With the aforesaid objects in view, the invention consists in the novel combinations and arrangements of parts hereinafter described in their preferred embodiments, pointed out in the subjoined claims, and illustrated in the annexed drawings, wherein like parts are designated by the same reference characters throughout the several views.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary front view of a spectacle showing a device embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is an edge view thereof with a part of the temple removed.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary edge view with the lens and temple removed.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view with the lens and temple removed.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of a portion of the temple, showing the pintles thereof.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view on line 6—6 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 7 is a partial central vertical sectional view showing a container embodying the invention, the assembling of the inner container element being shown in dot-dash lines.

Fig. 8 is a horizontal section on line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary sectional view taken approximately on line 9—9 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 10 is a similar sectional view taken on line 10—10 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 11 is a sectional view with parts removed, and other parts in elevation showing a modifica-

tion of the invention in course of being assembled.

Fig. 12 is a fragmentary sectional view of a modification.

Fig. 13 is a similar view of another modification.

Fig. 14 is a horizontal sectional view of a modification having a multiple hinge.

Fig. 15 is a vertical sectional view of a modification.

Fig. 16 is a plan view of a different embodiment of the invention, with the cover broken away.

Fig. 17 is a sectional view taken on line 17—17 of Fig. 16.

The advantages of the invention as here outlined are best realized when all of its features and instrumentalities are combined in one and the same structure, but, useful devices may be produced embodying less than the whole.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, that the same may be incorporated in several different constructions. The accompanying drawings, therefore, are submitted merely as showing the preferred exemplification of the invention.

Referring in detail to the drawings 45 denotes a device embodying the invention. The same may include a spectacle frame 46 having a lens holding portion 47 for a lens 48, the latter seating in an annular groove 49 in a conventional manner. Connecting the frame portion 47 to a temple 50 is a hinge means 51. The latter may comprise a short arm 52 at an angle to the temple, this arm terminating in integral aligned pintle portions 53. These pintle portions may be regarded as forming a single continuous pintle section 54. Formed in the frame portion 47 is a T-shaped opening, of which the head consists of a groove or groove portions 55, communicating with a slot 56 which forms the stem of the T. The groove portions 55 which lie beyond the adjacent portion of the annular recess 49, are adapted to pivotally receive the pintle portions 53, while the slot 56 movably receives the temple portion 52 to permit a full right angle swing of the temple into a position parallel to the plane of the lenses. Accordingly, the slot 56 causes the strength of the frame at this point to depend on the adjacent front portion of the frame as shown in Figs. 4 and 6, but considerable reinforcement may be obtained at this area by sufficiently enlarging the frame at the section 57. The relation of the various parts is further indicated in that the lens 48 bears on the pintle section 54 thus holding the pintle portions 53 in snugly journaled relation in their grooves 55. To prevent the glass from cutting the pintle section, the edge of the lens is preferably curved in the transverse direction. If desired, the pintle section may also be contracted somewhat toward its center, so that the pintle portions 53 may be like aligned conoidal sections tapering toward each other, along curved lines, whereby the pintle portion affords uniform contact with the peripheral curvature of the lens. A similar result may be accomplished by providing a flat on the periphery of the lens so that the pintle portion 54 may have cylindrical sliding contact therewith.

In assembling, the temple portion 52 is entered into the slot 56 and the pintle portions 53 are seated in their grooves 55, whereupon the lens 48 is locked into the frame portion 47 to complete the spectacle. In securing the lens in its recess 49, the frame may be initially of angle form in

cross section, to freely receive the lens, after which the frame is subjected to heat and pressure to produce the cross section shown. This or any other conventional permanent or snap-in securement may be employed.

It will now be perceived that the hinge 51 is produced by cooperation of the lens and its frame so that the temple is thus reliably swingably mounted with one side of the slot 56 forming a stop for the front edge of the part 52 of the temple. In fact, the hinge action may be regarded as the result of the combined action of the frame, temple, and lens. Of course, if the lens were removed, the hinge could be directly disassembled by merely removing the pintle section from its grooves 55.

The invention as exemplified by the device 45 and by other devices hereinafter described may thus be defined as including a wall element such as a lens; a wall or embracing element such as a frame; these elements being interengaged to maintain an assembly relation with each other, which assembly may be referred to as a first member; a second member angularly movable toward and away from the first member and being in this case a temple; and hinge means including portions such as pintles separably interengaging with the second member one of the elements, such as the frame, by reason of the initially open grooves 55; the other element, namely the lens, coacting with said separable portions to prevent separation of the pintle and grooved portions, when the elements are in assembly relation with each other, whereby the hinge means is assembled to interconnect said members in course of assembling said elements to produce the first member.

In Figs. 7 to 10 is shown a device 60, such as a container, embodying the invention. The same may include a first member such as a box 61 comprising a plurality of wall elements of which one may be an outer container or holder 62 and the other an inner container 63. The outer container may be formed like a frame or ring, which may be open or split, but is preferably of closed formation. In any case, this outer element 62 provides an opening 64 in which the inner element 63 is fitted. The latter may be secured to the outer member by a peripheral lip 65 at its bottom wall 66, the latter being backed by a decorative plate or reinforcement disc 67 co-extensive with the lip 65 and received with the latter in an annular undercut 68, for securement by in-turning a marginal portion of the outer element to produce a holding bead 69. Cooperating with the box 61 is a second member, such as a cover 70 mounted at one point by a novel hinge means 71 and engaged with the box at an opposite point by a conventional snap lock 72 which may comprise a tongue 73 engageable in an undercut 74 in the outer element 62. The inner container may project above the outer element for a peripheral snug fit directly with the cover 70 as at 75.

The hinge means 71 may include an opening or slot 76 in the outer element 62 adapted to receive a downward extension or arm 77 of the cover. Said arm may have integral aligned pintle portions 78 slidably received in confronting grooves 79 which communicate with the opening 76 and with the interior of the element 62. Thus the arm 77 and its pintles 78 provide an inverted T formation. Bearing against the pintle section is a projection 79a integral with the inner container and extending laterally from an adjacent portion of

its side wall 80 into the opening 76. Accordingly, the pintles 78 are reliably maintained snugly journaled at the closed ends of the grooves 79, while the cover 70 can be freely swung to the closed position shown and to an open position in which the arm 77 abuts the angular face 81 of the opening 76 to limit the opening movement. By positioning the hinge axis in spaced relation to the inner face of the outer container 62, the cover need not be cut away adjacent to its arm 77 in order to clear the container 62; and by spacing the hinge axis substantially inward of the outer face of the container 62, a neat stop 81 is directly provided. Because of the radially elongated groove or track 79 the pintle cannot be accidentally removed as by straining the hinge and causing deflection or deformation of the side wall 80 of the inner container. Of course substantially greater strength may be obtained by positioning the pintle as described because the wall of the outer container is weakest at its open end. It is therefore seen that the several features mutually cooperate with each other and permit the provision of an expensive two-color container 61.

In assembling the device 60, the pintle portions 78 are first slid into their grooves 79 in an outward direction, with the arm 77 of the cover entering the opening 76. Then the inner container 62 is angularly inserted as shown in dot-dash lines in Fig. 7, the projection 79a entering first, and then the body of the inner container being snapped into position. To facilitate this mode of assembly some clearance may be afforded between the inner container and the outer element 62; or the side wall 80 of the inner container may be thin and resilient. However, the lip 65 may fit snugly, and then the disc 67 is applied, after which the bead 69 is formed to lock the box assembly 61 and hence the hinge assembly 71. It is interesting to note that the resilience of the side wall 80 of the inner container may be utilized to cause the projection 79a to exert a continuous pressure on the pintle section of the arm 77 to prevent any play in the hinge and to assure a snug bearing relation therein irrespective of minute variations in size or shape of the parts. Also the pull on the cover caused by operation of the lock 73, 74 is resiliently relieved by the wall 80 permitting a minute movement of the pintle portions and hence of the cover when the lock is operated. It will be perceived that, except as herein described, the structure and mode of assembling of the device 60 is like that at 45, and that the definition of the invention hereinbefore applied to the device 45 can be directly read on the device 60, the cover in this instance taking the place of the temple. By the provision of a plurality of wall elements 62 and 63, these elements can be molded in different colors for attractive effects. Any expense in the two piece construction of the box 61 is more than offset by the hinge structure 71 which is directly assembled as described, and the parts of which are integral with the cover and box, and require no bending, drilling of holes, handling of minute pintle pins or other fabrication. In avoiding the use of metallic parts, various finishing operations are eliminated, and the neat all-plastic effect is maintained throughout.

In Fig. 11 is shown a modification which illustrates a further important advantage of the invention in connection with the use of refill containers, such that only containers embodying the invention can be employed, whereby the public

can be assured that its merchandise is derived from the original source. In its more specific aspects, the device 85 of Fig. 11 differs from that at 60 mainly in that the inner container is inserted into the outer wall element or container from the top, as shown, and is detachably engaged therein; additionally an advertisement or picture may be removably clamped between said elements.

Referring in detail to the device 85, the same may include an outer element 86 having a pre-formed inward extending annular flange or lip 87 on which there may rest a disc shaped part 88 such as a picture, advertisement or set of tissues which may be of advantage with compact cases. At one part of its wall is the opening 89 along opposed faces of which extend grooves 90 open ended only on the interior to thus slidably receive the pintle portions 91 formed on an arm 92 which extends into the opening 89 from the cover 93. The inner container 94 may have an integral projection 95 entering the opening 89 to abut the pintle section to snugly hold it journaled in the closed end portions of the grooves 90. When the inner container thus acts to maintain the hinge assembled, it is seated in the opening 96 of the element 86, and its tit or lip 97 is snapped into a depression 98 formed in the surface of the opening 96. Release of the inner container may be effected by a finger piece 99 for which clearance may be provided at 100. In general, the action intended is like that of any conventional lock which may be disengaged by a finger nail, or by pressure, or by an action like that involved in the device 73, 74. The inner container may be sealed in any suitable manner; illustratively, it may merely have any cover 101 which can be discarded after the inner container is assembled in the element 86, because then the inner container may be closed by the cover 93 exactly as in the device 60. Such clearance as may be necessary is provided for the cover 101 to permit the cover 93 to be closed as where the entire device 85 is sold with the contents of the inner container sealed by the cover 101. The mode of assembly will be obvious from the description of the assembling of the device 60.

It will be perceived that unless a refill container is provided with the projection 95, the pintle portions 91 will be free to ride back and forth in their grooves 90 and hence the cover 93 will shift back and forth, so that its lock such as 73, 74 will be inoperative. It may be added that one or more locking devices 97, 98 may be provided, and in fact the abutment 95 may coact with the pintle section to form a lock. This result may be accomplished by forming a bevel 102 at the end face of the abutment 95 so that it is biased downward in pressing against the pintle portion. The device 99, 100 may be omitted, as the inner container may be snapped out of the element 86 by upward finger pressure on the bottom thereof; for this purpose, the opening defined by the flange 87 may be much smaller and may be located only directly adjacent to the locking device 97, 98. While the element 88 may be omitted, it is snugly removably clamped between the inner container and the flange and affords an attractive effect; the upward finger pressure may be exerted on the inner container by pressing on the element 88. Also the bevel 102 may be omitted and the container inserted axially instead of angularly.

The device 85 therefore embodies an invention including a sealed refill container coacting

with the parts of an outer container to maintain the latter assembled by a hinge or other means.

In Fig. 12 is shown a modified device 105 featuring the application of pressure throughout the pintle section, including the pintle portions, as distinguished from the devices 60 and 85 in which the pressure is applied only at that part of the pintle section which lies between the trunnions 78 and 91. Another feature of this device 105 is that the pressure abutment or projection may serve to releasably lock the inner container or to support the same or both. Except as otherwise described, the device 105 may be like that at 60 and 85. It may include an outer member 106 fully open top and bottom so that the inner container 107 may be inserted or removed by an upward or downward movement. This inner container may have an annular side wall 108, resilient in whole or in part, as by being of different thicknesses, which need not be shown. Instead of making the abutment 109 integral with the inner container it may be made as a separate member directly slidably fitted in the pintle grooves 110 or undercut to fit the same to thus bear on the pintle portions 111 of the arm 112 of the cover 113. With this construction the inner container can be axially inserted into the outer element 106, instead of requiring an angular movement as in the devices 60 and 85. To retain the container 107 in the element 106, the wall 108 may have a depression 114 into which the inner end of the abutment 109 is adapted to snap by reason of the resilience of the wall 108. To afford better support for the container 107, a small bulge 115 may be formed on the wall 108 at the slot opening 112, said bulge bearing down on the abutment. The arrangement is such that the container may be removed from element 106 either in an upward or downward direction, but removal in a downward direction is more difficult than in an upward direction. Since the container bears flatwise on the member 106, except adjacent to the hinge where the clearance 115a occurs, the support at 114 or 115 or both, suffices to support the container. It will be understood that the container 107 may be square, circular or otherwise shaped, and if circular, it is slightly eccentric to the element 106 because all of the clearance is at 115a due to the pressure on the abutment. In assembling this device, the abutment is first inserted and then the container is pushed axially into place.

In Fig. 13 is shown a modification 117 which differs from the devices 60 and 85 in that the container 118 may be axially inserted into the element 119 by notching the latter from the slot 120 continuously to the bottom thereof at 121 and providing a rib 122 to fill this notch. This rib may be prolonged at 123 to fill the adjacent space in the slot 120, up to the top of the element 119 thus affording a neat finish at the top. However, only the upper section 123 or the lower section 122 need be used, long enough to bear on the pintle section 124. By the use of such ribs or rib sections, a reinforced area is produced for bearing against the pintle section. The container 118 may be inserted axially, and secured in any manner herein described, or by rolling a bead 125 over an annular lip 126. Actually the ribs 122, 123 may be regarded as being a continuation of a projection such as 95 in Fig. 11, and if the bevel 102 in the latter is omitted then the container 94 could be inserted axially instead of angularly.

In Fig. 14 is shown a device 128 according to the invention, illustrating a series of hinges locked

simultaneously. The outer container 129 may have a series of slots 130 for the arms of a cover, which arms are each provided with integral pintle portions 131 held in their grooves 132 by a series of abutments 133. The device may be assembled like the devices 60, 85 and 117 and may be modified according to those disclosures, as well as in accordance with the disclosure of the device 105.

In Fig. 15 is shown a device 135 whereby the swinging of the cover may be resiliently braked by the inner container. Here the cover 136 has an arm 137 having a large bearing portion 138 receiving a pin 139 of metal or the like. This pin is slid into the pintle grooves 140 in the outer element 141, the arm 137 swinging in fitted relation in the opening 142 and bearing against the resilient wall of the inner container 143 whereby there is a frictional braking contact between the parts 138 and 143, while the pintle 139 is urged into snug bearing relation in its grooves 141 and operates with a minimum of friction. It will be noted that this device may operate and may be assembled as hereinbefore described and may be modified according to any of the related structures herein shown.

In Figs. 16, 17 is shown a modification illustrating the assembling of a series of container elements to assemble a hinge. Further there are indicated other features hereinbefore described, as will be presently apparent. As in certain of the previous devices an outer container 231 is formed with a slot 232 for the swingable arm 233 of a cover mounted by pintle portions 234 on the arm, which pintle portions are slid into open slots or grooves communicating with the opening 232 and with the interior of the container 231. Mounted in the latter are a plurality of inner container elements 235, 236 which interfit with each other and with the outer container to remain snugly, frictionally in assembled relation. In this embodiment other advantages may be obtained since an abutment such as 237 may function like a projection such as 79 or 95, and may be formed with a bevel like the latter, or it may be constructed like the abutment 109 fitted in the pintle bearing grooves, although fixed on the container element 236. Thus the abutment 237 may assist in holding the element 236 within the outer container, and if this abutment be beveled as at 90, angular pressure may be exerted on the pintle portions 234. In lieu of the bevel on the abutment 237 the container 231 may have a lip or stop at its mouth under which the element 236 is slidable for positive engagement against removal. A further advantage is that the container element 236 may itself act as a spring to afford resilient pressure on the pintle portions, since the inner container means is interrupted. Thus the element 236 may have its side wall cut away at one side, leaving free edges 238 which are undercut or spaced from the adjacent side wall of element 235, but the element 236 abutting the latter at the bottom as at 239. A small clearance space may be observed at 240 between the side wall of the element 236 and the adjacent side wall of the outer container, so that the entire element 236 acts like a spring, resilient action occurring in a plane from abutment 237 to the points of positive contact at 239, with the clearances at 238 and 240 affording room for resilient deformation. If desired the element 235 may also be secured in the outer container by a snap engagement as at 97, 98, with the aid of a releasing means 99, 100 shown in Fig. 11.

The device 230 may be assembled by first in-

serting the pintle portions 234 in their grooves to mount the cover, then the container element 236 is downwardly inserted into the outer container and slid along its bottom wall for the abutment 237 to engage the pintle portions in the grooves thereof, and finally, the element 235 is downwardly pressed into the outer container to exert a lateral pressure on the element 236 and cause a slight deformation thereof to bring the latter into spring coaction with the pintle portions, the reaction binding the element 235 frictionally in place without requiring any other fastening. Thus it is shown that one of the wall elements of a member may be interrupted and this element assembled in course of assembling the hinge and the member itself, all of the parts cooperating to maintain the entire assembly. Thus the elements 235, 236 may be considered as one container element slotted, notched or otherwise interrupted as at 238, and inserted wholly axially by using a principle such as is shown in Fig. 12 or a vertically elongated abutment as in Fig. 13, or a direct contact as in Fig. 15. If necessary the container elements 235, 236 may be rotated as a unit. In any event the portion 236 of the inner container may maintain the resilient action described.

In the various modifications shown, the wall or container structures may be regarded as including the hinge structures, and vice versa. Hence an additional or intermediate member such as 109 may be regarded as a part of the wall or hinge structure even though made as a separate part.

I claim:

1. A device including a first member comprising inner and outer interengaged horizontal elements, one of said elements having a recess, the second element having a main body portion and a projection lateral thereto, a second member having an arm extending into the recess and being adapted for swinging movement therein, said projection extending laterally into said recess in angularly spaced relation to the arm, said recess having a bottom surface portion adapted to constitute a stop for said arm and the projection overlying the said bottom surface portion, means including a hinge interconnecting the first member with the arm, the hinge having a pintle portion and a pintle receiving portion engaging the same, the pintle receiving portion having a groove substantially elongated in a direction radial to the axis of the hinge whereby the pintle portion is laterally spaced from the said main body of the second element and lies radially intermediate of the ends of the said surface portion, said projection abutting one of the hinge portions to prevent separation of the hinge portions while permitting swinging movement of the second member.

2. A device including a relatively plane first member comprising inner and outer elements interengaged to form a rigid structure, the outer element having a recess, a second member having an arm extending into the recess, a hinge interconnecting the first member with the arm, the hinge having a pintle portion integral with the second member and a pintle receiving portion integral with the recessed element, the pintle receiving portion constituting the sides of the recess and having confronting grooves open at an inner end thereof and closed at an outer end thereof with the grooves being elongated along said plane from the inner to the outer end thereof a distance substantially greater than the diam-

eter of the pintles, the pintle portion having end portions engaged in said grooves, the inner element having a section projecting outwardly beyond the inner surface of the outer element and received in the recess in such relation to the arm that the latter is adapted for substantial swinging movement about the axis of the hinge, with said section abutting the pintle portion to maintain the latter at the closed end of the grooves, whereby any strain on the hinge tending to spring one of the elements fails to permit disengagement of the hinge portions.

3. A device including a member comprising an inner container means and an outer container element receiving the same, the container means having bottom and side walls and being open at the top, the container element having spaced wall portions providing a recess therebetween and having confronting grooves open at their inner ends and closed at their outer ends, a cover for the container means overlying the container element and having an arm extending into said recess, said arm having pintle portions received in said grooves, the container means having a projection extending into said recess in the plane of the grooves, the latter being sufficiently elongated to receive the projection as well as the pintle portions to thus resist removal of the container means from the container element adjacent to the projection, the latter abutting the pintle portions to maintain the same at the closed ends of the grooves.

4. A device according to claim 1 wherein said hinge includes a pintle portion on the second member, one of the elements having a groove open at one end and closed at the other end for slidably receiving the pintle portion, and said means including a part actuated by the other element for causing pressure on the pintle portion against the closed end of the groove at an acute angle to the plane of the latter.

5. A device according to claim 1 wherein a plurality of the inner elements are disposed within the outer element, the latter constituting a casing having a substantially continuous side wall, the inner elements providing a first container section and a second container section, the first container section forming a part of said means and engaging one of the hinge portions when assembled in the casing, the latter and the first container section having retaining means for positively holding the first container section in the casing against axial removal from the latter while permitting movement of the first container section along the bottom of the casing, the second container section cooperating with the casing and the first container section to prevent said movement of the latter along the bottom of the casing and causing the first container section to be pressed toward the hinge, the retaining means cooperating with the container sections to permit them to be axially inserted into the casing.

6. A device according to claim 1 wherein a plurality of the inner elements are disposed within an outer element, the outer element constituting a container, the inner elements providing container sections, one of the inner elements being of resilient material and having openings at the top and at a side so as to constitute a resilient part for causing bearing pressure between the hinge portions, said container sections being so related and fitted into the outer container that the resilient container section is resiliently deformable by the companion container section.

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