Aug. 19, 1930. W. G. KENDALL 1,773,624

VANITY CASE AND COMPACT HOLDING RING

Filed May 4, 1928 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

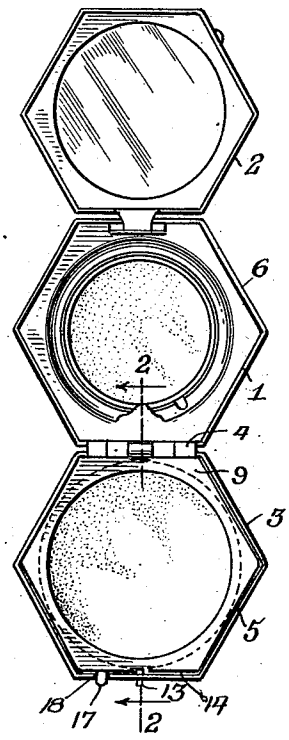


Fig. 2.

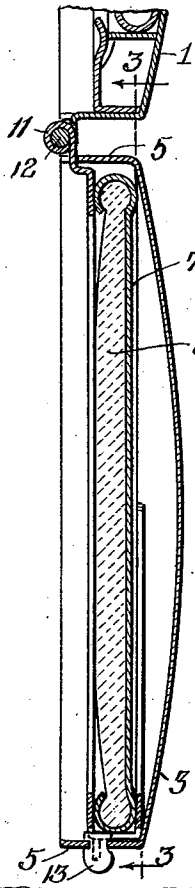


Fig. 4.

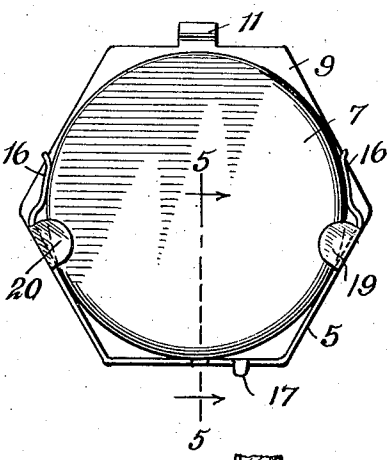


Fig. 3.

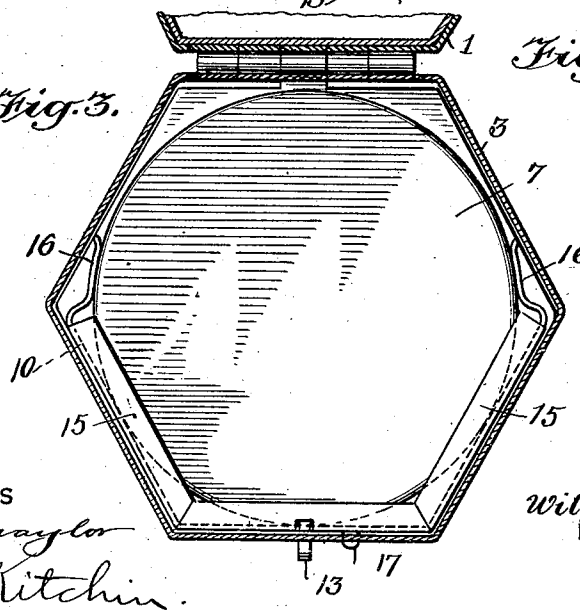
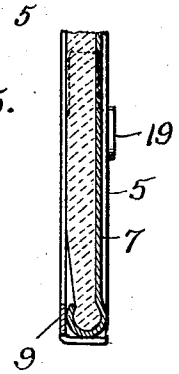


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

Geo. W. Naylor

A. L. Kitchin.

INVENTOR

William G. Kendall

BY

Munn & Co

ATTORNEY

Aug. 19, 1930. W. G. KENDALL 1,773,624

VANITY CASE AND COMPACT HOLDING RING

Filed May 4, 1928 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 6.

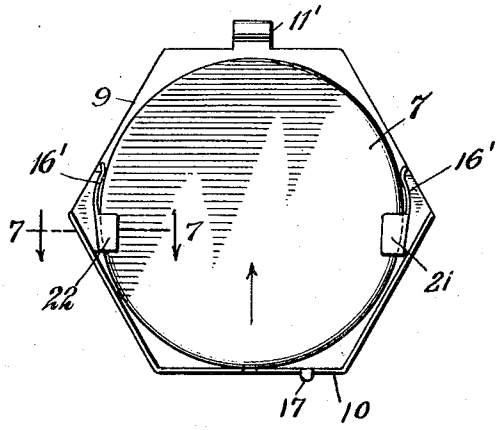


Fig. 9.

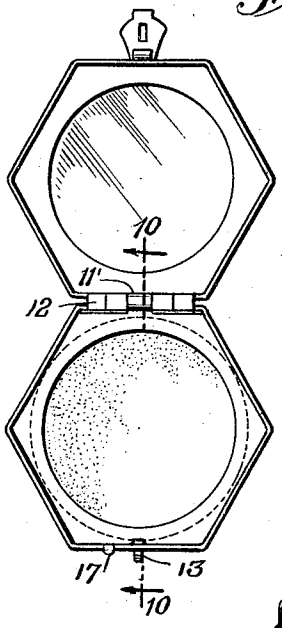


Fig. 7.

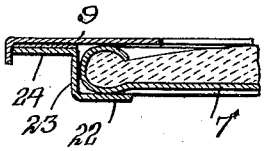


Fig. 10.

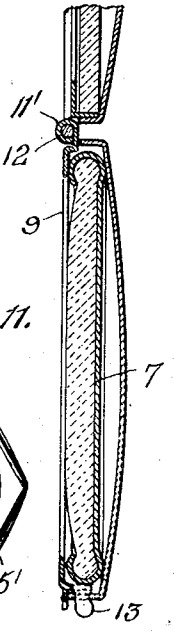


Fig. 12.

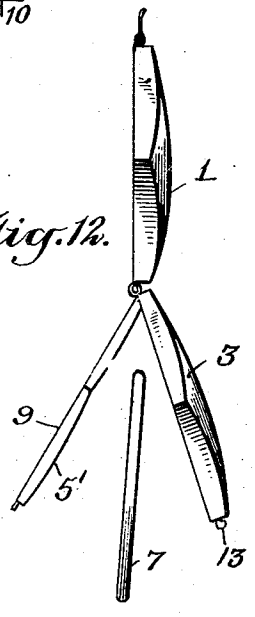


Fig. 8.

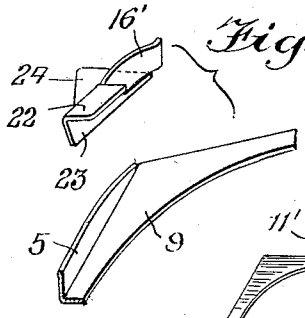
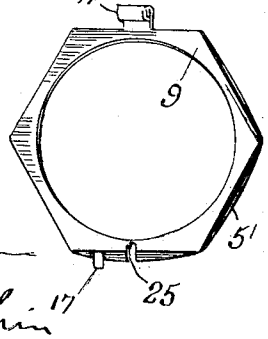


Fig. 11.



WITNESSES

Geo. W. Naylor

A. L. Ritchie

INVENTOR

William G. Kendall

BY

Munn & Co.

ATTORNEY

Patented Aug. 19, 1930 1,773,624

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM G. KENDALL, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

VANITY CASE AND COMPACT-HOLDING RING

Application filed May 4, 1928. Serial No. 275,169.

This invention relates to vanity cases and particularly to an improved vanity case including a compact plate holding ring, the object being to provide an improved construction conforming to the demands of the purchasing public and at the same time presenting a formation which will disengageably hold a compact in proper position for use.

Another object of the invention is to provide a compact plate holding ring formed with means for removably holding a compact plate within the ring and at the same time holding the ring removably in the vanity case.

A further object is to provide a holding ring provided with a hinge extension for hingedly mounting the ring in the vanity case.

An additional object is to provide a compact plate holding ring wherein clamping means are provided which coact with the ring for permitting a compact plate to be slid into position or slid out of the ring.

In the accompanying drawings,—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a vanity case disclosing an embodiment of the invention, the same being spread out and illustrating the compact plate holder and associated parts;

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view through Figure 1 on the line 2—2;

Figure 3 is a sectional view through Figure 2 approximately on the line 3—3;

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3, except that the ring has been disengaged from the vanity case, said view showing a modified structure to that shown in Figure 3;

Figure 5 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view through Figure 4 on the line 5—5;

Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 4 disclosing another form of the invention;

Figure 7 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view through Figure 6 on the line 7—7;

Figure 8 is a perspective view showing certain parts of the ring illustrated in Figure 6 before they are assembled;

Figure 9 is a plan view of a vanity case showing a modified structure to that illustrated in Figure 1, the same illustrating a slightly modified form of compact plate holder.

Figure 10 is a sectional view through Figure 9 on the line 10—10, the same being on an enlarged scale;

Figure 11 is a perspective view of the holding ring shown in Figure 9;

Figure 12 is an edge view of the structure shown in Figure 9, the compact plate being shown disconnected from the holding ring.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by numerals, 1 indicates the body of the vanity case, said body having an inner section 2 hingedly connected thereto and adapted to be folded thereover. An outer cap or cover 3 is also hinged at 4 to body 1 and is adapted to cover member 2 and come in contact with the side walls of body 1. The cap 3 is provided with side walls 5 which preferably rest against the side walls 6 when the vanity case is closed. In order to hold the compact plate 7 with its compact 8 in proper position in cap 3, a holding ring 9 is provided. This holding ring is provided with depending flanges 10 adapted to frictionally engage and press against the inner surface of the upstanding flanges or walls 5 whereby the ring is held in place. The compact plate 7, as shown in Figure 2, is placed beneath the ring 9 and held therein by suitable members hereinafter fully described. If desired, the compact plate 7 could be placed loosely in cap 3 and held against accidental removal by the ring 9, as illustrated in Figures 10 and 12. However, in the forms shown in Figures 1 and 2, ring 9 is provided with a hinge knuckle 11 inserted into the hinge 4 and held in place by the usual hinge pintle 12. The cap 3 is provided with a catch 13 of any desired structure, the same forming no part of the present invention. In order to accommodate this catch, a notch 14 is formed in the ring so that the ring may snugly fit within the walls 5. By this construction and arrangement the ring 9 may be grasped and swung

around the pintle 12 so that it may be moved away from the cap 3 but not disconnected therefrom. As shown in Figure 3, the ring 9 is provided with an upstanding flange 10 bent over to produce a clamping flange 15. This flange is adapted to overlap partially the plate 7 when properly arranged in the ring 9. The flange 10 at each end is provided with a resilient extension 16 bent so as to grip the side walls of the plate 7 to resiliently hold the same in the ring. The flanges 15 also in a certain sense pinch the plate as the plate snugly fits beneath these flanges. In this way the plate is yieldingly and removably held in the ring. When it is desired to remove the plate and insert a new one the ring 9 is swung to an open position, as for instance, over body 1 and the plate 7 is pushed or pulled in a direction away from catch 13. This sliding movement readily disconnects the plate from the flanges 15 and the locking spring members 16. A plate may then be slid back into the position shown in Figure 2, but if preferred, the plate could be reversed and the compact 8 caused to face in the opposite direction to that shown in Figure 2. When this is done the compact plate will be seen when the parts are in the position shown in Figure 1. To secure some of the compact 8 under these conditions, it would be necessary to swing the ring 9, compact and associated parts over against body 1, and after the compact has been used it could then be swung back to its former position. Ordinarily, however, the parts are arranged as shown in Figures 1 and 2 and are left in this position until the compact 8 has been completely used. The ring 9 is then swung to an open position, the old compact plate 7 removed and a new filled compact plate inserted. Also, preferably part of the flange 10 is pressed out forming a thumb member 17 which is adapted to extend through a suitable notch 18 in the wall 5 whereby the thumb or fingernail of a person may readily engage member 17 and swing ring 9 and associated parts to an open position. The thumb member 17 is preferably used in all forms of the invention in order to give a desired swinging movement to the holding ring. In Figures 4 and 5 a slightly modified construction is disclosed wherein the wall 5 is not bent over to produce the flanges 15, but merely provided with extensions or ears 19 and 20 underlapping the plate 7. It will be observed that in this form of the invention, as well as in the forms shown in Figures 1 to 3, the wall 5 is removed from the half of the ring adjacent the hinge knuckle 11. This is necessary in order that the plate 7 may be slid into position and removed from the ring. In Figures 6 and 7 a further modified form is shown wherein the construction is the same as shown in Figure 4, except that the holding ears 21 and 22 are not integral with the wall 5 as is the case with ears 19 and 20. Extending from the ears 21 and 22 are spring retaining members 16′ functioning identically with the members 16. As shown in Figure 8, the ears 21 and 22 are each provided with a depending portion 23 merging into a flat or resilient portion 24 soldered or otherwise rigidly secured to the ring 9 adjacent the wall 5. The spring 16′ is an extension of wall 23 and is set to permit the plate 7 to be readily inserted or removed but to clamp the plate and hold the same in position when the plate is being carried by the ring. In Figures 11 and 12 inclusive a further modified form of the invention is shown wherein the ring 9 is provided with a wall 5′ extending entirely around the ring except for the notch 25 adapted to accommodate the catch 13 and the hinge knuckle 11′. This knuckle is formed preferably as an integral part of the ring and is bent so that it will readily receive the pintle 12 while permitting the wall 5′ to slide within the walls of the cap 3. It will thus be seen that in the form of the invention shown in Figures 11 and 12, for instance, the plate 7 is placed in the cap 3 loosely and then the ring 9 forced over the same. As the wall 5′ frictionally engages the walls of cap 3 the ring is held properly in place and in turn holds the plate 7 and compact 8 in place. To remove the compact plate it is only necessary to engage the thumb member 17 and swing the ring 9 out of the way. The plate then may be readily dumped from the cap 3 and a new one substituted. After this has been done ring 9 is merely pressed back into place as shown in Figure 9. In Figure 6 the separate ears 21 and 22 are used while in Figure 4 the ears 19 and 20 are formed integral with the wall 5. In the preferred form of the invention the wall 5 is bent over for forming the holding flanges 15. In all forms of the invention the ring is hingedly mounted and also covers the edge of the compact plate so that the finished and pleasing appearance of the upper surface of the ring will be seen and not the compact plate.

What I claim is:—

1. A vanity case, comprising a body, a cap therefor, a hinge structure connecting the cap and body, said hinge structure having a pintle, a compact plate holding ring formed with a hinge knuckle surrounding said pintle, said knuckle being formed so that the holding ring may swing into and out of said body, said ring having a flat body adapted to receive a compact, a wall upstanding on said body for part of the perimeter of the body, an inwardly-extending flange projecting from said wall, said flange being substantially parallel with said body and coacting with said body and wall for preventing independ-

ent movement of said compact in all directions but one, and locking spring members extending from said wall for resisting movement of the compact in one direction.

2. In a vanity case, a holding ring comprising a flat body having a circumference conforming to the shape of the vanity case, a depending wall extending from the outer edge of the body and presenting with the body an L-shaped structure in cross-section, said walls being resilient and adapted to press against the walls of the vanity case, and a projection at one point of said body, said projection being provided with a loop acting as a hinge knuckle whereby the ring may be hingedly connected to the vanity case.

3. A compact plate holding ring for vanity cases, comprising a flat ring body, a plurality of upstanding walls on one-half of said body, said walls having extending flanges which with the walls and the body present a U-shaped clamping structure for receiving part of the compact plate, and means on the diametrically opposite side of the center of said walls presenting a hinge knuckle whereby the ring may be hingedly connected with the vanity case and swung into and out of the case.

4. A holding ring for vanity cases, comprising a ring body, means extending from the ring body at one point presenting a hinge knuckle, means extending from the ring body at a second point presenting gripping flanges for gripping the compact plate, and spring members for resiliently locking the compact plate on said ring.

5. In a vanity case a compact holding ring formed with a wall at certain places presenting an L-shaped structure in cross-section and provided with resilient holding members for holding a compact plate substantially against the under surface of the ring and against said wall.

6. In a vanity case a holding ring provided with a body having a projection extending therefrom at one point, said projection being offset to present a substantially Z-shaped formation and at the free end with a loop presenting a hinge knuckle, said offset permitting the ring to fit into a receptacle below the hinged knuckle, and means for holding a compact plate to the back of said ring, said means also acting to frictionally hold the ring in a given position.

7. In a vanity case a compact plate holding ring comprising a ring body formed so that half of the body is flat and the other half substantially U-shaped in cross-section, said U-shaped portion being adapted to receive part of a compact plate and yieldingly hold the same against the entire ring body.

8. A compact holding ring for vanity cases, comprising a ring body adapted to receive a compact, means extending from said body positioned to overlap said compact and clamp the compact against said body, and resilient means positioned to act on the periphery of said compact to resiliently resist movement of said compact in one direction parallel to the surface of said ring, said means acting to prevent movement of said compact in the opposite direction, said first-mentioned means acting to also prevent movement of the compact away from said body axially.

9. In a holding ring for vanity cases, a hinge knuckle, a flat apertured body connected with said knuckle and a depending portion depending from the body around part of the perimeter thereof, said depending portion having a flange positioned to overlap a compact placed on said body so as to prevent the compact from moving away from the body axially, and means for holding said compact on said body so that it will be in engagement with said depending portion and said flange.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York this 3rd day of May, A. D. 1928.

WILLIAM G. KENDALL.