

June 6, 1967

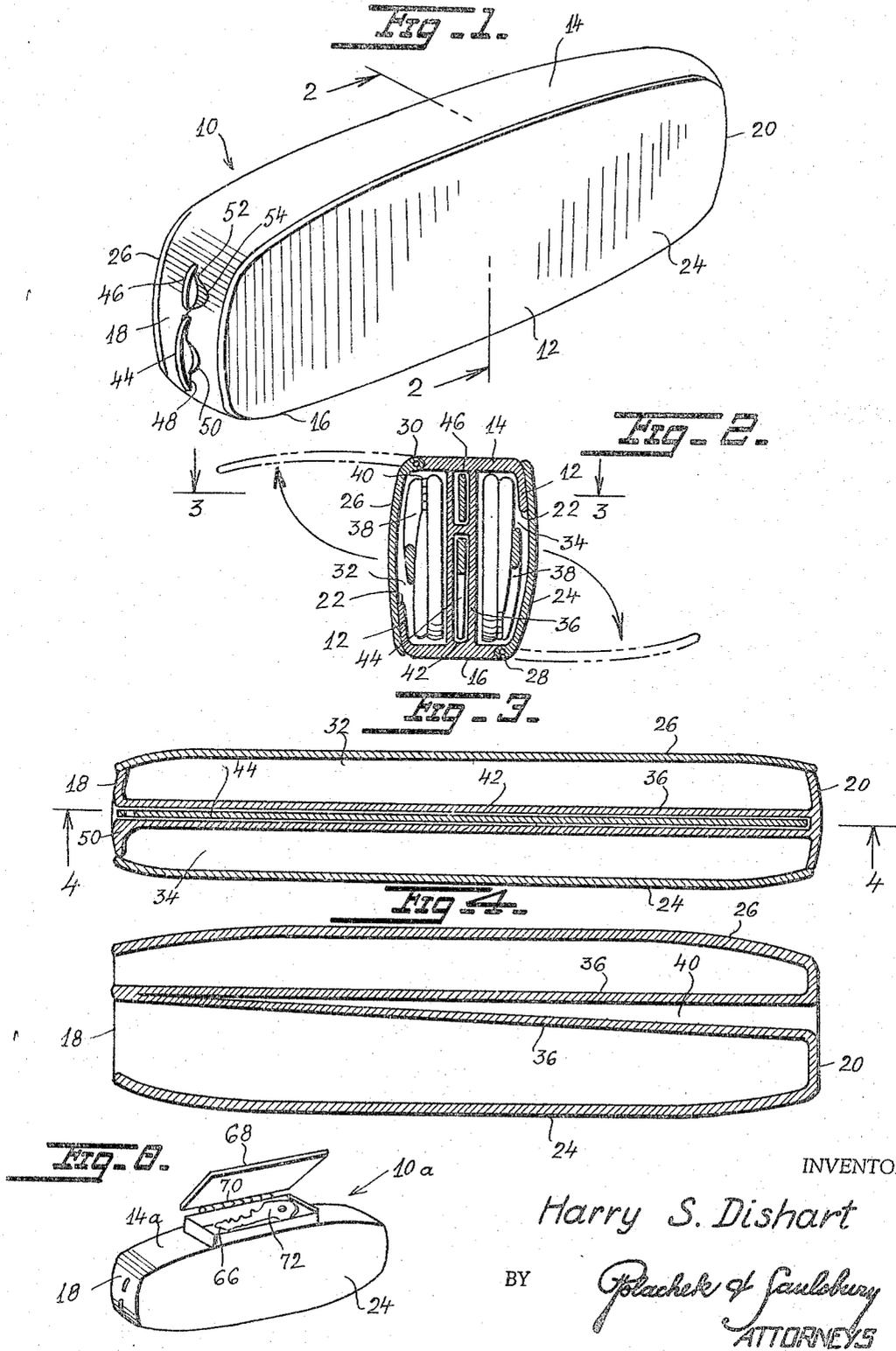
H. S. DISHART

3,323,638

EASY-SEE ALL-IN-ONE EYE GLASS SAVER AND UTILITY
CASE, COMB, NAIL FILE AND CLIP MAGNIFIER

Filed Sept. 15, 1965

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR

Harry S. Dishart

BY

Blachek & Saulsbury
ATTORNEYS

June 6, 1967

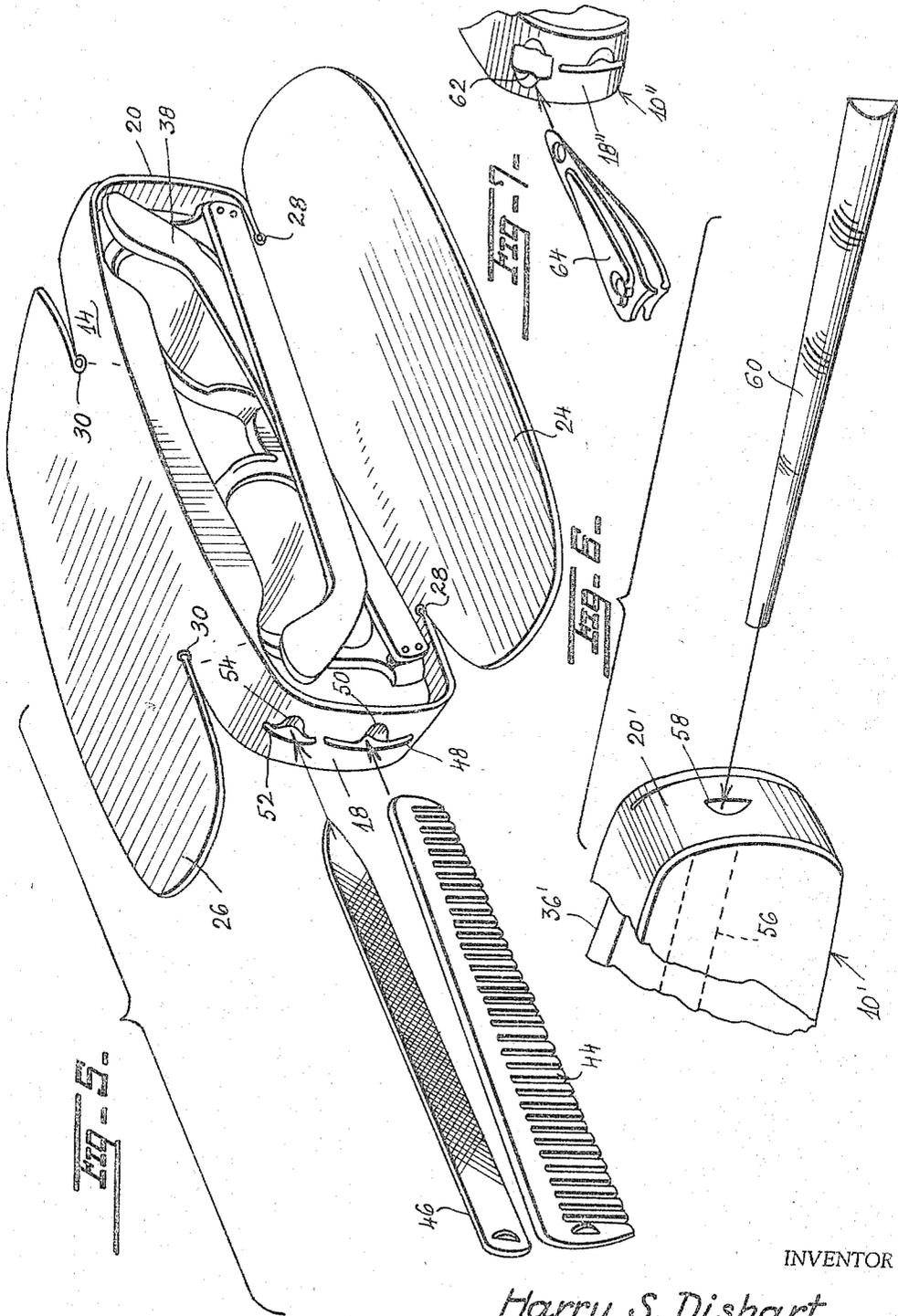
H. S. DISHART

3,323,638

EASY-SEE ALL-IN-ONE EYE GLASS SAVER AND UTILITY
CASE, COMB, NAIL FILE AND CLIP MAGNIFIER

Filed Sept. 15, 1965

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



INVENTOR

Harry S. Dishart

BY

J. P. Schickel & S. J. Scaletsky
ATTORNEYS

1

2

3,323,638

EASY-SEE ALL-IN-ONE EYE GLASS SAVER AND UTILITY CASE, COMB, NAIL FILE AND CLIP MAGNIFIER

Harry S. Dishart, 137 Prospect Park SW.,
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11218

Filed Sept. 15, 1965, Ser. No. 487,481

1 Claim. (Cl. 206—38)

This invention relates to a combined spectacle and utility case wherein two pairs of spectacles may be carried in companion compartments of the case and wherein there is provided other compartments adapted for general utility and for the carrying of small pocket articles.

An important object of the present invention is to provide a case of the kind described with side compartments for supporting spectacles and with central compartments for supporting small pocket articles such as combs and nail files, the case having hinged covers communicating with the spectacle compartments and with slots in one end thereof communicating with the central compartments.

Another object of the invention according to a modification of the invention is to provide a case of the kind described with a separate compartment exteriorly of the case for supporting a key.

A further object according to another modification of the invention is to provide a case of this kind having means at one end for detachably supporting a nail clipper.

For further comprehension of the invention and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings and to the appended claim in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawings forming a material part of this disclosure:

FIGURE 1 is a top perspective view of a combined spectacle and utility case embodying one form of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on the plane of the line 2—2 of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a sectional view taken on the plane of the line 3—3 of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a sectional view taken on the plane of the line 4—4 of FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a side perspective view of the case showing the side covers open and showing the pocket articles removed.

FIG. 6 is a top perspective view of one end of a case embodying a modified form of the invention, a pocket article being shown removed.

FIG. 7 is a top perspective view of one end of a case embodying another modified form of the invention, a pocket article being shown removed therefrom.

FIG. 8 is a view similar to FIG. 1 on a reduced scale showing a case embodying still another modified form of the invention, with the cover of the outer compartment being shown open to expose a pocket article therein.

Referring now in detail to the various views of the drawings, in FIG. 1 a combined spectacle and utility case is shown and designated generally at 10. The case 10 comprises a substantially rectangular symmetrical body preferably formed of metal or plastic whereby to protect the contents of the case against breakage. In the form illustrated, the case is substantially rectangular in plan with curved ends. As viewed in FIGS. 1 and 2, the case comprises side walls 12, 12, top wall 14, bottom wall 16 and end walls 18, 20, the top, bottom and end walls merging into each other. The side walls 12, 12 are formed with access openings 22, 22 which openings are closed by slightly curved closure walls 24 and 26, closure wall 24 being secured to the side of the bottom wall 16 by a hinge

28 and closure wall 26 being secured to the opposite side of the top wall 14 by a hinge 30.

The interior of the body of the case is divided into two side compartments 32 and 34 by a vertical partition wall 36, the compartments being defined by the partition wall, top and bottom walls and side walls. The access openings 22 in the side walls are substantially large to permit the insertion of a pair of eye glasses or spectacles into each compartment, such as the spectacles 38, 38 shown in FIG.

2. The hinges 28 and 30 are of the type commonly found in rigid spectacle cases whereby they include springs, not shown, holding the closure walls to both an open and a closed position. As is well known in spectacle cases, such springs operate past a dead center, whereby to load the closure walls to either position, after the same have been opened or closed beyond the dead center.

The partition wall 36 is formed centrally thereof with upper and lower closed slots forming compartments 40 and 42, respectively, extending the length of the partition wall. The lower compartment 32 is larger than the upper compartment 40 in order to accommodate a pocket article, as a comb 44. The upper compartment 40 is sufficiently large to accommodate a pocket article, such as a nail file 46. The bottom compartment 42 communicates at one end with a closed vertical slot 48 formed in the end wall 18 providing an access to the compartment 42 whereby the comb may be inserted or extracted, a notch 50 being formed midway the ends of the slot 48 to facilitate insertion of the finger of the user. The top compartment 40 communicates the same end with a closed vertical slot 52 providing an access to the compartment 40 whereby the nail file 46 may be inserted or extracted, a notch 54 also being formed at one side of the slot to facilitate insertion of the finger of the user.

In the modified form of case 10' shown in FIG. 6, the partition wall 36' is formed with a single slot 56 extending the length of the partition wall and a semi-circular slot 58 is formed on one of the end walls, the end wall 20' communicating with the slot 58 to receive removably a pocket article, such as the elongated magnifying glass 60, semi-circular in cross section.

In FIG. 7, another form of case 10' is shown wherein one of the end walls, the end wall 18" for instance, is formed with a hooked shaped lug 62 to support detachably a pocket article such as a finger nail clipper 64.

FIG. 8 illustrates a case 10a embodying yet another modified form of the invention. The case 10a is somewhat similar to the case 10 of FIG. 1 differing merely in that a shallow box-like compartment 66 open at the top and adapted to be closed by a hinged cover 68 is mounted on the top wall 14a, the hinge 70 resembling a piano hinge. The compartment 66 readily accommodates a pocket article, such as a key 72.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and that various changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

A case for accommodating two pairs of eye glasses, said case comprising a rectangular body having side walls, said side walls having entrance openings, a top wall, a bottom wall and end walls, a partition wall extending centrally between the side walls dividing the interior of the body into opposed side compartments for supporting eye glasses, said partition wall having elongated slots extending through the top and bottom thereof, one end wall having entrance openings to said slots and having finger notches intersecting said entrance openings, the top slot defining a compartment for supporting a nail file, the bottom slot defining a compartment for support-

3

ing a comb, and hinged covers closing the side wall entrance openings, one end of an inserted nail file and comb in the respective compartments being exposed for ready removal when the covers are closed.

5

References Cited

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,649,255 11/1927 Robinson ----- 206—5
 1,846,613 2/1932 Rosenthal ----- 132—75
 1,972,879 9/1934 Flintermann ----- 206—38 X

4

2,110,514 3/1938 Wakefield ----- 132—104 X
 2,408,888 10/1946 Shoop ----- 132—75
 2,473,594 6/1949 La Mont ----- 132—143
 2,511,278 6/1950 Lyle ----- 132—104 X
 2,529,000 11/1950 Cameron ----- 206—38 X

FOREIGN PATENTS

1,000,240 10/1951 France.
 437,025 10/1935 Great Britain.

10 LOUIS G. MANCENE, *Primary Examiner.*