May 22, 1928. 1,670,315

P. A. REUTTER

VANITY BOX

Filed Jan. 20, 1927

Fig. 1

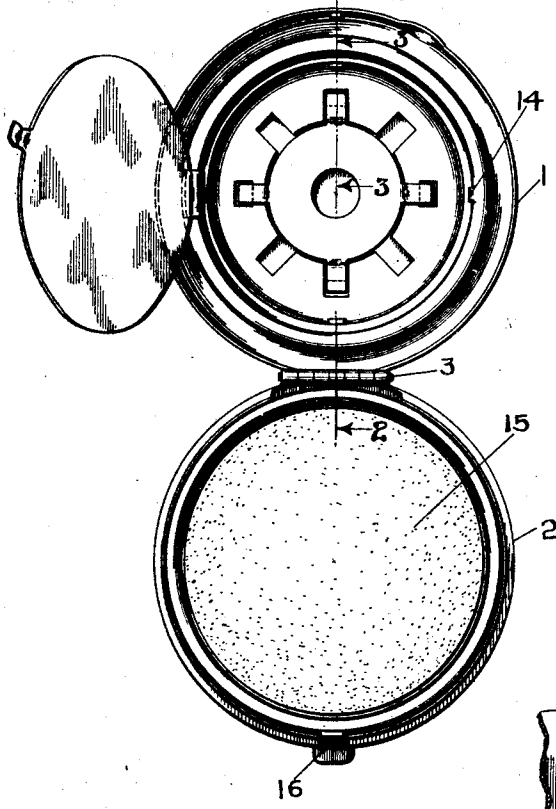


Fig. 2

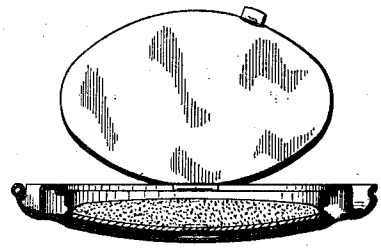


Fig. 3

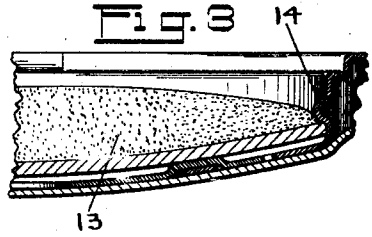


Fig. 4

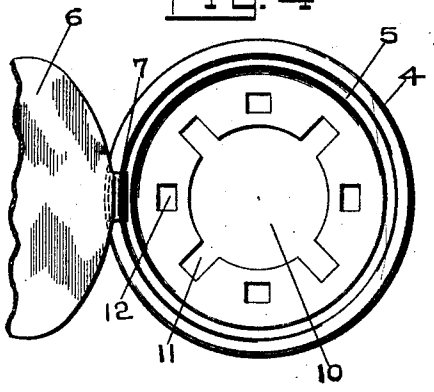


Fig. 5

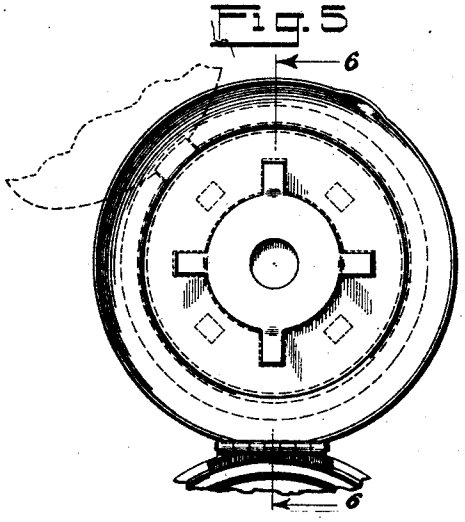
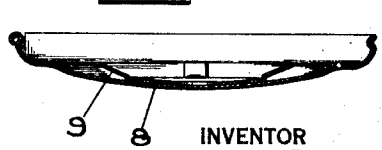


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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VANITY BOX.

Application filed January 20, 1927. Serial No. 162,270.

This invention relates to certain improvements in vanity boxes.

These vanity boxes are small metal boxes or cases which are now commonly used for cosmetics in either compact or powdered form. Certain types of these boxes include a body and a cover, and the cosmetic, either compact or powdered form, is carried in a fitment which is secured in the body of the box. These fitments have to be held in the box securely so as not to be accidentally displaced therefrom, and usually are held either by a tight friction fit or by soldering in the box. In either case, after the box has been assembled, it is difficult to remove the fitments for refinishing or other purposes without injuring either the fitment or the box in which the fitment is carried.

It is the especial object of the present invention to provide a box of the type referred to having a body and a powder carrying fitment which can be securely put into position and held in the box, but which at the same time can be readily removed therefrom without injury either to the box body or to the fitment.

A further object of the invention is to produce a box whereby this may be accomplished of few parts and of attractive design, and in which the fitment may be readily and quickly assembled in or removed from the box.

With these and other objects not specifically referred to in view, the invention consists in certain novel parts, arrangements and combinations which will be described in connection with the accompanying drawings and the novel features pointed out in the claims hereunto annexed.

In these drawings,—

Figure 1 is a face view of the improved box shown opened;

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional view, partly broken away, on an enlarged scale taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Figure 4 is a view of the fitment;

Figure 5 is a face view of the bottom of the body of the box, and

Figure 6 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Referring now to these drawings, the vanity box selected to illustrate the invention includes what may be termed a body 1 and a cover 2 pivotally united on a conventional hinge 3. In the particular box shown, which is circular in form, the fitment is in the form of a circular container having a side wall 4 which is depressed to form a ledge 5 to form a seat for a cover 6 shown in the form of a metal mirror hinged at 7 to the wall 4.

This fitment is secured in the body 1 by means which are independent of the wall of the fitment or the wall of the body and is securely held in position so as to be readily assembled with the body and is securely held in position, this rigid holding of the fitment being particularly desirable where the fitment is also used to carry a mirror. While the particular construction for securing the fitment in the box may be somewhat varied, in the particular construction shown, this is preferably done by a relatively rotary movement between the fitment and the body, certain parts being provided which, on effecting a rotary movement of the fitment and the body, interlock to hold the body in place. In the particular construction shown for effecting this, the bottom of the box has secured thereto, as by soldering, a plate 8, which is provided with a plurality of spring holding projections 9, four such projections being shown, these being formed by cutting out the metal of the plate. These spring tongues, it will be observed, see Fig. 6, normally tend to spring upwardly from the bottom of the box. The bottom of the fitment is formed with an opening 10 to receive the plate, and extending inwardly from this opening are a plurality of recesses 11, which may be termed entering recesses, four of these, corresponding to the four tongues 9, being provided for receiving the tongues. The bottom of the box is provided with slots or piercings 12, four of these slots, corresponding in number with the tongues 9, being provided between the recesses 11.

In assembling the parts, the container or fitment is placed in the bottom of the box with the tongues 9 extending into the recesses 11. Upon effecting a relative rotation of the fitment and the box body, the spring tongues will be moved under the bottom of the container and the ends of the tongues

will spring into the piercings 12. When the parts have been rotated sufficiently to effect this, this will rigidly lock the fitment in the box body. If now it be desired to remove the fitment, this is readily accomplished by depressing the tongues 9 and rotating the parts until the tongues 9 register with the recesses 11, whereupon the container may be readily removed from the body and another container substituted therefor, if necessary or desired.

A compact 13 may be held in the fitment, as by means of projections 14 turned in from the walls of the fitment. Another article, as a powder compact 15, may be carried in the cover of the box, and the cover and the body may be united by a conventional spring catch 16.

While the invention has been shown and described in its preferred form, it will be understood that certain changes and variations may be made in the particular form and arrangement of the parts without departing from the invention as defined in the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. In a vanity case, the combination of a body having a bottom, a container in the bottom of the body, a member secured in the body having projections, and recesses in the container with which the projections may engage by a relative rotary movement of the parts.

2. In a vanity case, the combination of a body, a container in the body, a plate secured in the bottom of the body having locking projections, recesses in the container for receiving the projections in assembling the parts, and locking slots between the recesses engaged by the projections when the container and body are relatively rotated.

3. In a vanity case, the combination of a body having a side wall, a container having a peripheral wall closely engaging the wall of the body, and cooperating means in the bottoms of the body and container for locking the container in the body by a relative rotary motion.

4. In a vanity case, the combination of a body and a cover pivotally associated together, a container in the body having a depressed peripheral ledge or shoulder, means concealed in the body below the chamber for locking the container in the body by a relative rotation of the body and container, and a mirror pivotally associated with the container and seating with a friction fit on the ledge.

5. In a vanity case, the combination of a body, a plate soldered in the bottom of the body having spring locking tongues, a container having recesses in its bottom for receiving the tongues in assembling the parts, and piercings in the container with which the ends of the tongues engage on relative rotation of the parts.

6. In a vanity case, the combination of a body, upwardly extending spring tongues in the bottom of the body, a container having a central opening and recesses extending outwardly from the opening for receiving the tongues in one position of the container, and piercings between the recesses which receive the ends of the tongues in another position of the container.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

PHILIP A. REUTTER.