Oct. 17, 1950 F. M. WILLIAMSON 2,526,596

VANITY CASE

Filed Sept. 4, 1948

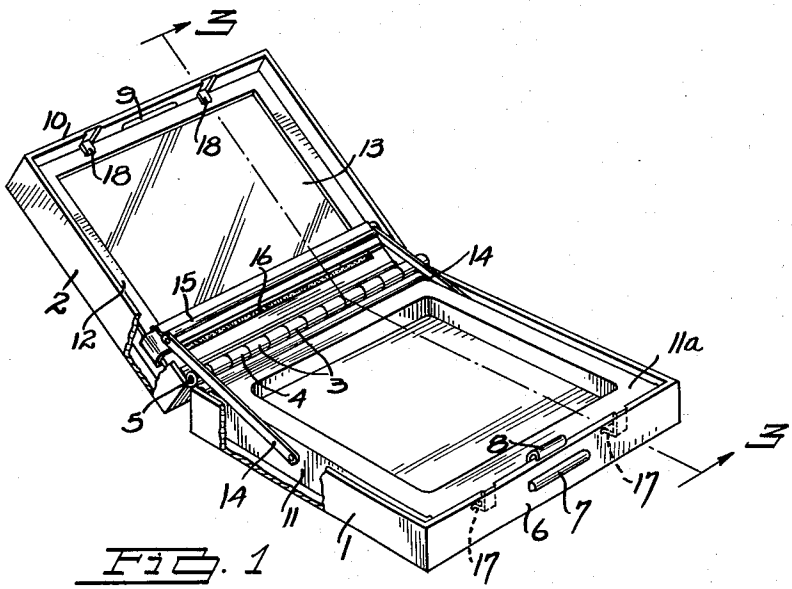


Fig. 1

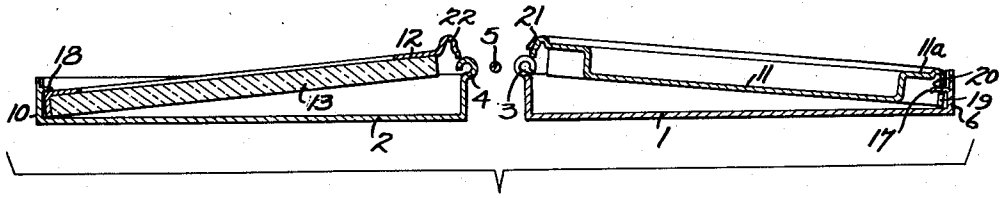


Fig. 2

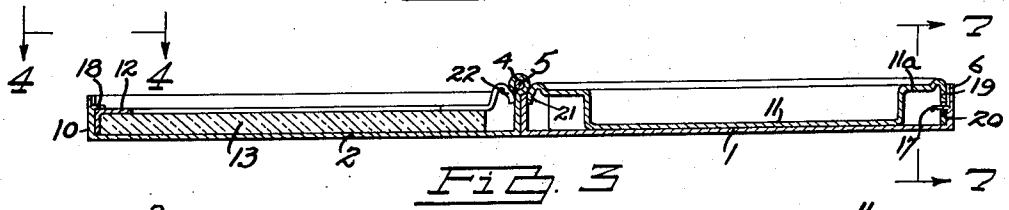


Fig. 3

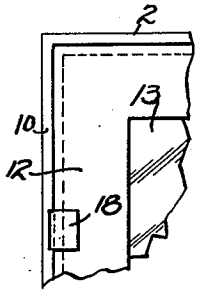


Fig. 4

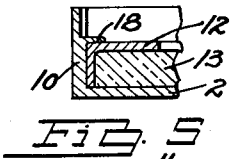


Fig. 5

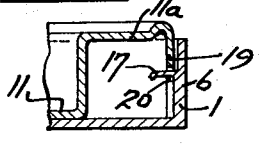


Fig. 6

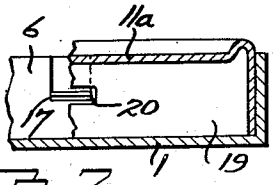


Fig. 7

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VANITY CASE

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5 Claims. (Cl. 220—32)

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This invention relates to improvements in vanity cases, and refers particularly to means for securing interior or lining members within the casings which together form the vanity.

At the present time it is a common practice to perforate or deform the outer sides of casings of a vanity in order to provide means to coact with the interior or lining members for securing the latter in position, thereby materially detracting from the appearance of the vanity case as a whole. Moreover in vanity cases such as those described in my United States Patent No. 2,165,598 granted on July 11, 1939, wherein the opening or closing of the case is utilized for moving a wiper over a mirror mounted in one of the casing portions, due to the arrangement of the moving parts a much greater strain is exerted on the securing means for the interior or lining members and consequently there is a marked tendency for some of the presently used forms of attachment to become accidentally disengaged.

It is an object of this invention to provide a vanity case wherein simple and effective means are provided on the inner face of one side of a casing to coact with an interior or lining member to securely hold the latter without perforating, deforming or in any way marring the smooth exterior of the casing side.

Another object of the invention is to provide a vanity case wherein the coacting means on the casing and the interior or lining member are so arranged that they will remain in engagement even if subjected to considerable strain, and will successfully defy detachment until the two casings which are hingedly connected are disconnected from one another.

A further object of the invention is to provide a vanity case wherein spaced aligned curls are formed on each casing portion to receive a common hinge pin, and a flanged side on each interior or lining member is resiliently engaged by the curls on the casing portion in which it is mounted after the opposite side of the member has been engaged by the inturned burrs or projections above referred to. The flanged side is so disposed relative to the curls that once the hinge pin is inserted it prevents accidental detachment of the flanged side and positively retains the opposite side of the member in engagement with the projections.

Having thus stated some of the objects and advantages of the invention I will now describe it in detail with the aid of the accompanying drawing, in which:

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Figure 1 is a perspective view of a vanity case wherein the securing means for the interior or lining members within the casings are somewhat exaggerated.

Figure 2 is a disassembled view showing the two casings and the interior or lining members partly in position.

Figure 3 is a sectional view of the vanity case taken on a line substantially as indicated at 3—3 in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is an enlarged view on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is an enlarged view of the securing means shown on the left hand side of Figure 3.

Figure 6 is an enlarged view of the securing means shown on the right hand side of Figure 3.

Figure 7 is an enlarged view in section on the line 7—7 of Figure 3.

Referring to the drawing, 1 and 2 designate two casings of a vanity case. Formed along one margin of each casing 1 and 2 are a plurality of aligned hinge curls 3 and 4 respectively which are so spaced that one intermediate curl 3 is located between each adjacent pair of curls 4 after which a hinge pin 5 is inserted through all the curls to connect the two casings to one another. Provided in the side 6 of the casing 1 opposite the curls 3 and projecting through an opening in the said side is a conventional operating member 7 for a resilient latch 8 which engages an opening 9 formed in the side 10 of the casing 2 to retain the vanity case in closed position. Mounted in the casings 1 and 2 are interior or lining members 11 and 12 which, in the present instance, consist of a powder tray and a frame respectively; the latter supports a mirror 13. As shown and described in my United States Patent No. 2,165,598 arms 14 are pivoted to opposite sides of the member or powder tray 11 intermediately of the length of the said sides. The outer extremities of these arms are connected to a wiper bar 15 the opposite ends of which are mounted for reciprocation along opposite sides of the member or frame 12, so that as the vanity case is opened or closed the wiper bar having a suitable wiping element 16 thereon is moved across the face of the mirror 13.

The inner faces of the casing sides 6 and 10 are provided with relatively narrow projections or burrs 17 and 18 respectively intermediately of their height. These projections, which are less than one-half the thickness of the casing sides, are formed by a special shaving tool which

cuts strips from the inner faces of the casing sides and turns them inwardly at right angles to the latter to provide engaging members without in any way marring or deforming the exterior of the casing sides in which they are formed.

The interior member or powder tray 11 is substantially the same depth as the casing 1 and has a raised annular margin extending to the sides of the casing. Extending from one side of the margin of the member 11 is a downturned flange 19 apertured at 20 to receive the projections 17 by which that side of the said member is held in the casing. Formed on the opposite margin of the member 11 is a shallow resilient downturned flange 21 which is outwardly sprung toward its outer edge. This flange is forced inwardly by an appropriate tool to pass the adjacent sides of the hinge curls 3—that is from the position shown in Figure 2 to that shown in Figure 3—after the projections or burrs 17 are in engagement with the apertures 20. Then when the hinge pin 5 is in position it is impossible to reach the sprung flange 21 to disengage it from beneath the hinge curls 3; and due to the right angle offset of the projections 17 from the casing sides 6 these projections cannot be disengaged from the aperture 20 until after removal of the sprung flange 21 from beneath the hinge curls 3. Consequently the interior member 11 cannot be removed from the casing 1 until after the hinge pin 5 has been removed and the casings 1 and 2 are detached from one another.

One side of the interior member or frame 12 in which the mirror 13 is mounted is first inserted beneath the burrs or projections 18 so that the latter project somewhat over the upper face of the said frame. Subsequently a downturned flange 22 outwardly sprung toward its longitudinal margin and formed on the side of the frame 12 opposite that upon which the burrs 18 rest is inserted beneath the hinge curls 4. The shape of the outwardly sprung flange 22 and its mounting beneath the hinge curls 4 is identical to that of the flange 21 and its retention beneath the curls 3. Then after insertion of the hinge 5 through all the curls 3 and 4 the interior or frame member 12 cannot be detached from its casing 2 so long as the said pin remains in position.

From the foregoing it will be clearly seen that in spite of the strain to which the interior members 11 and 12 are subjected, particularly at their extremities remote from the hinge pin 5 as the vanity case is opened and closed, the arrangement of the burrs or projections 17 and 18 and the way in which they engage the said members 11 and 12 respectively eliminates all possibility of accidental detachment of the latter from their respective casings 1 and 2 so long as the hinge pin 5 remains in position.

While in the foregoing the preferred embodiment of the invention has been described and shown it is understood that alterations and modifications may be made thereto provided the said alterations and modifications fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A vanity case including a casing having upturned sides, projections shaved from the inner face of one of the sides from its upper margin for a portion of its depth thereby leaving the outer face of said side opposite the projections smooth and unmarred, said projections being bent inwardly substantially at right angles to the said side, in combination with an interior member fitting into said casing, a portion of said member resting adjacent and substantially parallel with the said side from which the projections extend, said portion being apertured to receive said projections, and coacting means on the sides of the casing and member opposite the cooperating projections and apertures to prevent disengagement of said projections from said apertures.

2. A vanity case including a casing having upturned sides, projections shaved from the inner face of one of the sides from its upper margin for a portion of its depth thereby leaving the outer face of said side smooth and unmarred opposite said projections, the latter being bent inwardly substantially at right angles to the said side, in combination with an interior member fitting into said casing, the side of the member adjacent the projections having a downturned flange thereon, said flange being apertured to receive the projections, and coacting means on the sides of the casing and member opposite the cooperating projections and apertures to prevent detachment of said projections from said apertures.

3. A vanity case including a casing having upturned sides, projections shaved from the inner face of one of the sides from its upper margin for a portion of its depth thereby leaving the outer face of said side smooth and unmarred opposite said projections, the latter being bent inwardly substantially at right angles to said side, spaced hinge curls formed along the upper margin of the side of the casing opposite that on which the projections are formed, a second casing having spaced hinge curls formed along one margin, and a hinge pin extending through all the curls hingedly connecting the two casings, in combination with an interior member fitting into the first named casing, a portion of the member being adjacent and substantially parallel with said casing side having the projections thereon, said portion being apertured to receive the projections, and a downturned flange outwardly sprung toward its outer extremity extending along the side of the member opposite its apertured portion, said flange being resiliently engaged beneath the hinge curls to retain the apertured portion of the member in engagement with said projections.

4. A vanity case including a casing having upturned sides, projections shaved from the inner face of one of the sides from its upper margin for a portion of its depth thereby leaving the outer face of said side opposite the projections smooth and unmarred, said projections being inwardly bent substantially at right angles to said side, in combination with an interior member of lesser height than said casing fitting into the latter, the projections extending over one side of the member, and coacting means on the sides of the casing and member opposite the projections and the side of the member engaged thereby to prevent disengagement of said member from beneath the projections.

5. A vanity case including a casing having upturned sides, projections shaved from the inner face of one of the sides from its upper margin for a portion of its depth thereby leaving the outer face of that side opposite the projections smooth and unmarred, said projections being bent inwardly substantially at right angles to said side, spaced hinge curls formed along the upper margin of the side of the casing opposite the one on which the projections are formed, a second casing

having spaced hinge curls formed along one margin, and a hinge pin extending through all the curls to hingedly connect the two casings, in combination with an interior member fitting into the first named casing and of lesser height than the latter, the projections extending over one side of the member, and a downturned flange outwardly sprung toward its outer edge on the side of the member opposite the one over which said projections extend, said flange being engaged beneath the curls to retain the opposite side of the member engaged beneath the projections.

FLOYD M. WILLIAMSON.

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