Feb. 12, 1935. R. P. RIDGES 1,990,957

DRESSER SET COMPONENT

Original Filed Feb. 25, 1933

Fig. 1

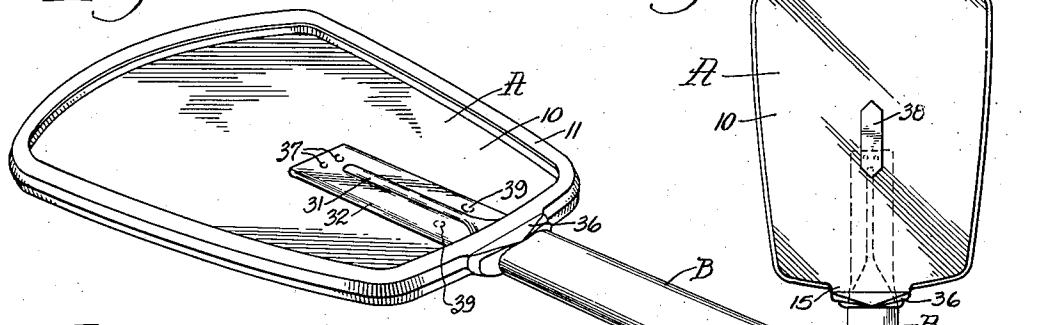



Fig. 4




Fig. 2

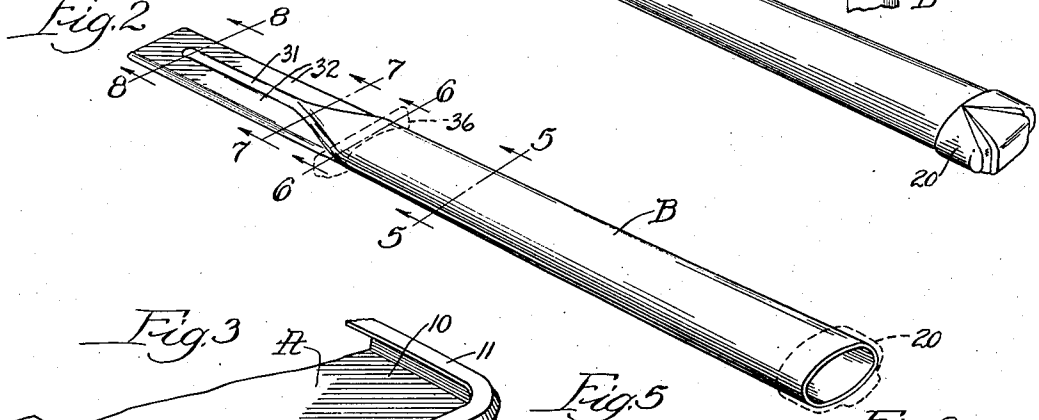



Fig. 3

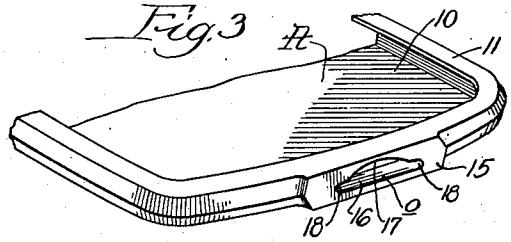



Fig. 5

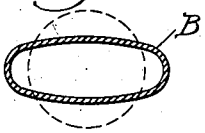



Fig. 6

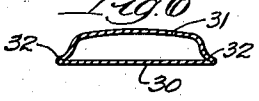



Fig. 10

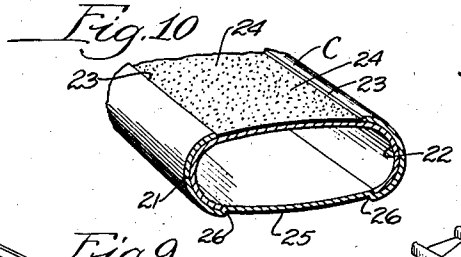



Fig. 7

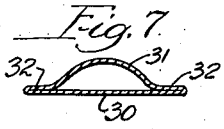



Fig. 8

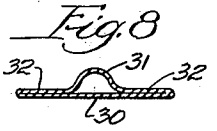



Fig. 12

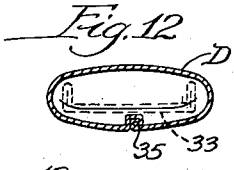



Fig. 9

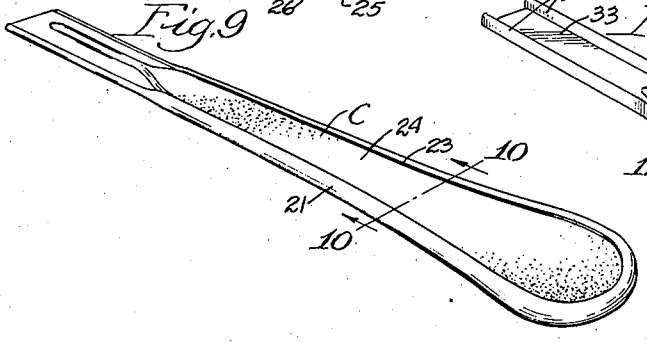
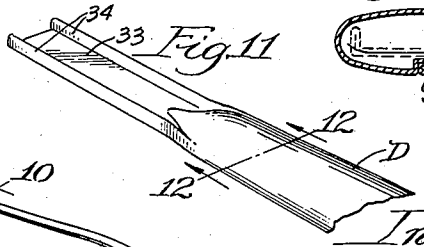



Fig. 11




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,990,957

## DRESSER SET COMPONENT

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Application February 25, 1933, Serial No. 658,553
Renewed August 10, 1934

2 Claims. (Cl. 306—1)

This invention which relates to dresser sets generally, is concerned with the construction of a single component thereof, such as a mirror or brush. The present improvements are applicable to any such article produced of metal having a handle joined rigidly and without the use of solder to a head in which is comprised a back plate suitably decorated, ornamented, or otherwise finished. By the use of my invention, it is possible to produce a dresser set component having an improved construction attained with greater facility and lesser cost, certain suggestive embodiments whereof are illustrated in the accompanying drawing in the manner following:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the inside of a mirror back to which is connected a handle;

Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of one form of handle detached from the back;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view of the end of the mirror back to which the handle is connected;

Fig. 4 is a view in elevation of the mirror back showing the side thereof opposite to that which is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3, together with the proximate portion of the attached handle;

Figs. 5 to 8 inclusive are details in transverse section through planes indicated by lines 5—5; 6—6; 7—7; and 8—8, respectively, of Fig. 2;

Fig. 9 is a view in perspective of a handle of modified construction;

Fig. 10 is an enlarged transverse section on line 10—10 of Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is a fragmentary perspective view of a handle of further modified construction; and

Fig. 12 is an enlarged transverse section on line 12—12 of Fig. 11.

The dresser set component here shown by way of example is a mirror to the head A of which is attached a handle B. The head is in the form of a frame having a relatively flat back plate 10 with a marginal wall 11 supporting a bezel wherein is received and held the usual mirror (not shown). The shape and contour of the head may express any desired design.

Referring now to Fig. 3, the marginal wall at one end of the head is shown as provided with a boss 15 having therethrough an opening *o* relatively flat as at 16 on one side, and concave as at 17 on the opposite side, with oppositely extending end recesses 18. The outer face of the boss is flat, or substantially so.

Through the opening just described is inserted one end of a handle B. As shown in Figs. 2 and 5, the body of this handle may be a seamless tube of generally elliptical transverse section which tapers, by preference, from end to end. The outer or larger end of the handle may be closed over with a cap 20 of any ornamental design. The original form of the tube from which the handle is produced would normally be cylindrical, as suggested by the dotted lines in Fig. 5. By die operations, or otherwise, the tube is then reformed into an ellipse for the major portion of its length.

It is possible, and with advantage as well, to utilize, instead of the handle just described, one which is made of two interlocked pieces formed into an elliptical tube. Such a construction is illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10. Here I have shown a handle C consisting of two sheets 21 and 22, each bent in C-form, these two pieces being arranged in confronting relation and then interlocked with the arched ends of one embracing the corresponding ends of the other. The opposite edges 23 of the overlapping piece remain separated to provide shoulders which define between them a recessed panel 24 extending lengthwise of the handle. A corresponding panel 25 may be formed along the opposite side of the handle by the provision of offsets 26 which produce shoulders both exteriorly and interiorly of the handle, the latter abutting, if desired, the adjacent free edges along the arches of the underlapped handle piece. By the construction described, greater latitude is afforded for design and decoration of the handle. For example, the sheets from which the C-pieces are formed may receive without difficulty any appropriate die struck design or high lights, and the shoulders 23 and 26 may serve as stop-offs for enamel (shown by heavy lines on the drawing) which is sprayed on the handle; and, additionally, the handle contour may be flared outwardly or otherwise shaped beyond what is illustrated in Fig. 2. The two handle pieces, so interlocked, are mutually reinforced against distortion or buckling by interengagement along the offsets 26, and, of course, may be otherwise bonded, if desired.

In the region proximate to the head, the elliptical tubular cross section of the handle is varied as indicated by the sectional views, Figs. 6, 7 and 8. The first change, indicated in the plane of line 6—6 in Fig. 2, is a flattening of the wall on one side of the tube to provide a base 30 opposite which the wall is relatively concave, as at 31. Adjacent the ends of the flat side the wall material is compressed into the form of oppositely extending wings 32 of double ply, as shown. The form and size of the handle at this point accords with that of the opening *o* through the wall

at the end of the head, so that the handle when fitted through this opening will fit the opening accurately.

Immediately beyond the plane indicated by line 6—6 of Fig. 2, the cross section of the handle is again changed, first in a neck region, progressively through the form indicated in Fig. 7, and finally to the form of Fig. 8 which may continue unchanged to the end, or nearly to the end, of the handle. Beyond the point where the section of Fig. 6 is taken, the base side extends through to the end. The opposite concave side, however, is curved through an increasingly shorter radius in the region of the plane indicated by the line 7—7, so that the curved wall 31 approaches the base at points further inward from the ends of the two wings 32. Finally, throughout the region beyond the plane of Fig. 7, this attenuated concave wall 31 is of such reduced radius as to constitute, in effect, a longitudinal rib which stiffens and reinforces the handle end which otherwise is substantially flat with its opposite walls pressed against each other to double the thickness of the base for its entire width.

The end of the handle in the region proximate to the head may be modified as shown in Figs. 11 and 12, wherein the walls of the handle D are flattened to lie adjacent each other providing a flat central portion 33 of double thickness. The edges of the handle at this point are upturned at 34 to provide flanges so that the handle is channel-shaped in cross section. Such a flanged construction imparts rigidity to that portion of the handle which is secured to the head A as will be later described. In Figure 12 is also shown a handle portion formed from a single sheet of metal bent to oval formation with its edges folded back and interlocked to form a four-ply closed inseparable seam 35. The seam may be tightly compressed, or soldered, to prevent distortion of the handle.

The handle body may be further equipped with a shoulder piece 36 of such design as to harmonize with the boss 15 against which it abuts when the handle is in final position (see Figs. 1 and 4). This shoulder affords a stop which limits inward movement of the handle to a desired point relative to the head. When thus assembled, the only portion of the handle lying within the head is the flattened end, as shown in Fig. 1, which, by reason of the reinforcing rib 31, is sufficiently strong and stiff to support the head rigidly in place. To connect the one securely to the other, I may resort to spotwelding at points 37 close to the end of the handle. If desired, the head may carry on its outer side, directly opposite the connected end of the handle, an ornamental shield 38 so shaped and dimensioned as to cover the spots where welds are formed, thus concealing all traces thereof. Additional welds may optionally be made elsewhere, as indicated at the spots 39.

A dresser set component having the features of construction herein described is advantageous in that operations of soldering, with attending disadvantages, are avoided. The relationship of the head to its supporting handle, and the connection therebetween is such as to provide for ample strength and reinforcement where articles of this character are notoriously weak. This is accomplished in part by strengthening of the marginal wall at the end of the head through which an opening is provided for insertion of the handle, by shaping this opening and the handle at the point where it passes therethrough in an interfitting manner so as to avoid play at this point, and by changing the cross sectional form of the tubular handle both at the point where it passes through the opening in the end of the head to co-operate effectively therewith, and through the region beyond such opening to provide a base of substantial width which may rest against the back plate of the head, the base being of double thickness and having a central longitudinally extending reenforcing rib which stiffens it throughout the region where strength is most required.

The contour of the handle walls where the change in form takes place, viz., just outside of the head through a short distance which terminates inside the head is such as to reenforce the handle adequately and so prevent bending or buckling when the completed article is subjected to special strains. By the provision of a shoulder piece applied exteriorly to the handle in position to abut the boss protruding from the end of the head, I conceal the first traces of deformation in the handle at the point where its cross sectional contour undergoes change. This is of advantage both from the standpoint of appearance, and because the resulting connection with the head is rendered neater and better in appearance.

I claim:

1. A dresser set component in which is comprised a head carried by a tubular handle formed of two interlocking pieces each bent to C-form and arranged confrontingly with the arches of one embracing the other, the embracing piece having a pair of offsets extending longitudinally of the handle about opposite the free edges of the same piece and said offsets and free edges defining a pair of sunken panels upon opposite sides of the handle.

2. A dresser set component in which is comprised a head carried by a tubular handle formed of two interlocking pieces each bent to C-form and arranged confrontingly with the arches of one embracing the other, the embracing piece having a pair of offsets extending longitudinally of the handle about opposite the free edges of the same piece and said offsets and free edges defining a pair of sunken panels upon opposite sides of the handle, the offsets coacting with the free edges of the embraced piece to reenforce the handle longitudinally.

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