

March 9, 1948.

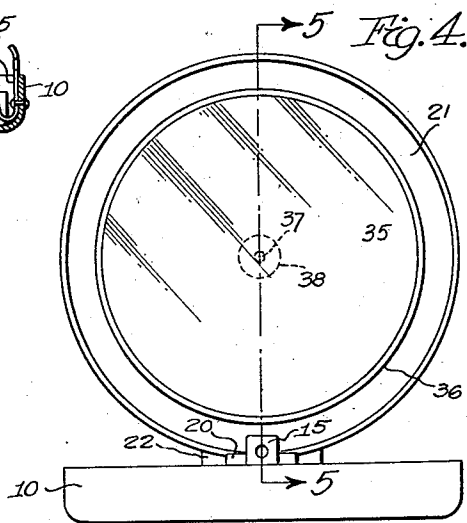
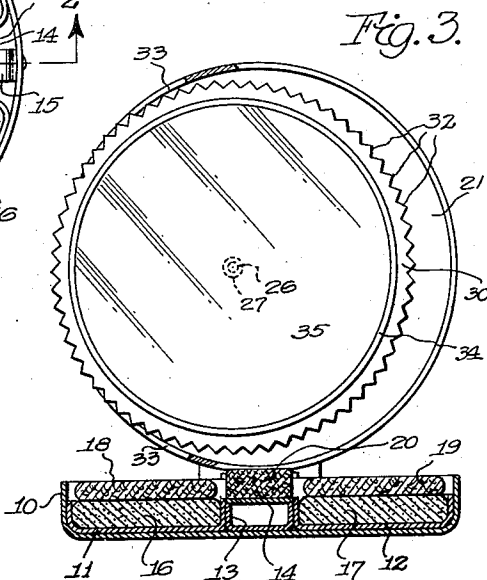
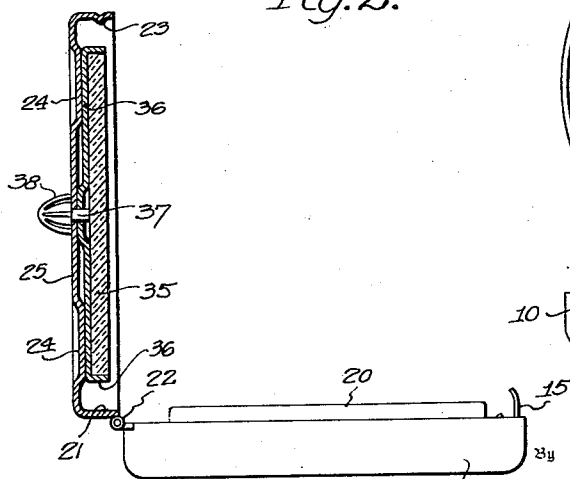
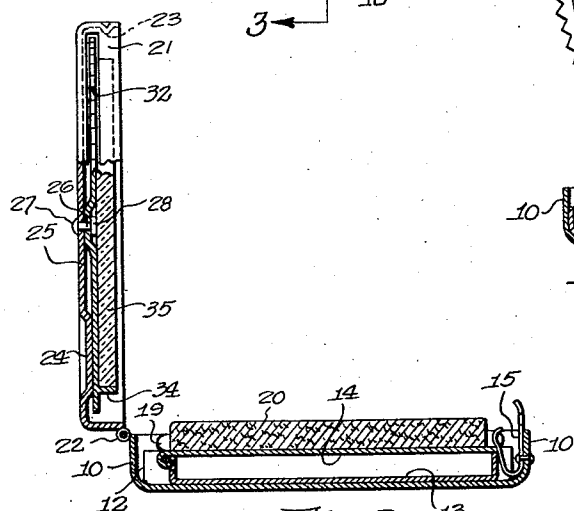
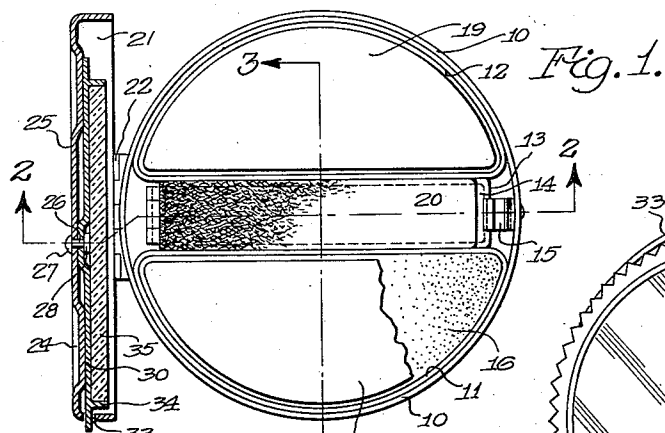
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2,437,578

VANITY CASE

Filed April 14, 1945

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 7.

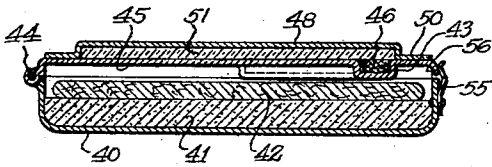


Fig. 8.

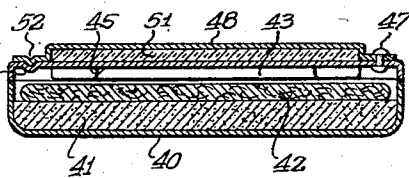


Fig. 9.

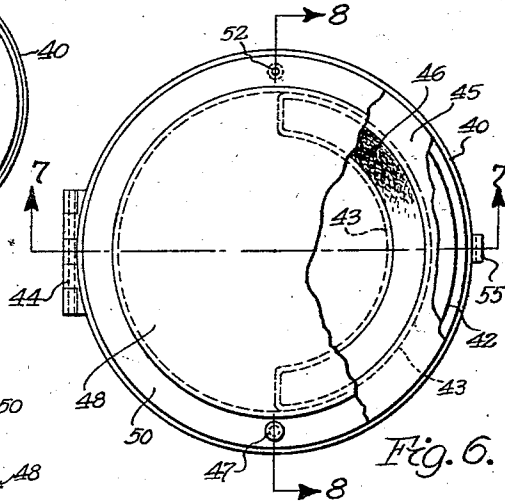
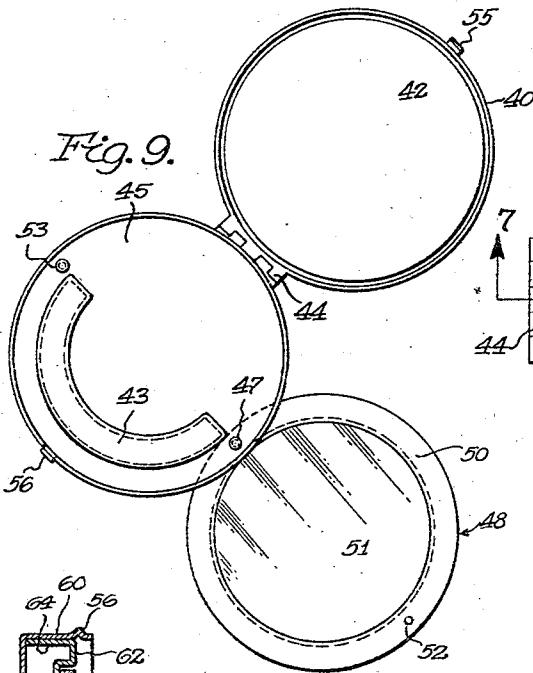


Fig. 6.

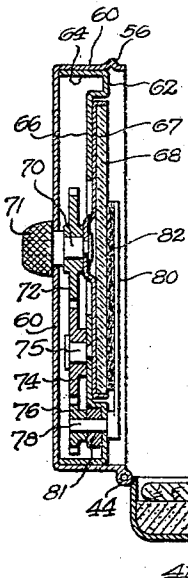
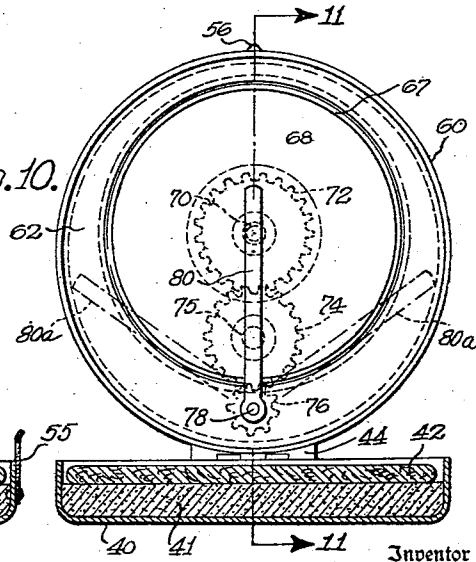


Fig. 11.

Fig. 10.



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VANITY CASE

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17 Claims. (Cl. 132—83.6)

1

This invention relates to vanity cases, of the type comprising a mirror and means for wiping the same free of powder.

An object of the invention is to improve the construction of the present-day vanity case or compact whereby it will be better adapted to serving the wants of the user because of its increased utility.

A further object is to preserve the compactness of the vanity case without sacrificing its attractiveness, and while providing separate compartments for cosmetics.

A further object of the invention is to provide a vanity case or compact having a mirror and a cosmetic container, with a mirror wiping member pivotally related to the mirror so as to be movable across the face of the mirror for cleaning the same.

A further object is to provide a vanity case with novelly arranged means whereby the operation thereof will accomplish the above objects; the construction, cost and arrangement of said means increasing the serviceability and utility of the vanity case without sacrificing the compactness and beauty thereof or adding excessively to the manufacturing cost and selling price of such devices.

A further object of the invention is to provide a vanity case or compact having certain advantageous mechanical features hereinafter more fully described.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view, partly in section, of a vanity case in open position, and embodying the invention;

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

Fig. 3 is another sectional view, taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a view in elevation of another form of the invention, the case being shown in its open position;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the vanity case shown in Fig. 4, taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of yet another form of the invention, parts being broken away to reveal the internal construction;

Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the device shown in Fig. 6, taken on the line 7—7 thereof;

Fig. 8 is another sectional view of the same, taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 6;

2

Fig. 9 is a plan view of the same, showing the case in extended position;

Fig. 10 is a view partly in section, of yet another modified form of the invention, showing the case in open position; and

Fig. 11 is a sectional view taken on the line 11—11 of Fig. 10.

Before explaining in detail the present invention it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings, since the invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or carried out in various ways. Also it is to be understood that the phraseology or terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and not of limitation.

In the device shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the vanity case comprises a cylindrical box 10, formed of metal or other suitable material and having semicircular shells 11 and 12 seated therein, with their upper edges terminating below the upper edge of box 10. A channel member 13 extends diametrically within the box 10 between the shells 11 and 12, and is provided with a hinged cover 14 which may be held in place by a resilient detent 15. The member 13 thus forms a compartment suitable for containing bobby pins, lipstick, or other small toilet articles.

The elements 10, 11, 12 and 13 may be fixedly secured together by spot welding, soldering or other suitable means. The semicircular shells 11 and 12 may be used respectively for face powder in cake or loose form, indicated at 16, and for rouge in cake or loose form, indicated at 17. Semicircular powder or rouge puffs 18 and 19 are positioned upon the elements 16 and 17 in the manner shown.

A wiping element 20 is secured to the cover 14 and serves to remove loose powder from the mirror as described hereinafter.

A cover 21 is hinged to the box 10 by means of a hinge 22, and is adapted to seat when in closed position with its edges abutting the edges of box 10, and to be held in place by the detent 15, which has an upwardly extending portion apertured or indented to engage a projection 23 in the cover 21. The outer surface of cover 21 is formed, as by stamping, with a circular groove 24, which leaves a raised boss 25 at the center of the cover. Seated rotatably and eccentrically within this boss is a pivot member 26 the head 27 of which lies outside of the box 25. The inner end of the member 26 is formed with a circular flange 28, fixedly secured to a disk 30, which disk lies in contact

3

with the inner surface of the grooved portion 24 of cover 21. The peripheral edge of disk 30 is knurled as indicated at 32, and one portion thereof projects outwardly through a slot 33 formed in cover 21. Disk 30 is provided with a circular retaining flange 34 having its edges bent inwardly to retain a circular mirror 35.

In the use of the embodiment above described, the user first rotates the mirror 35 by engaging the exposed knurled edge 32 where it projects from the slot 33. Rotation of the mirror through half a revolution will bring all portions of the mirror surface into wiping engagement with the element 20 and thereby remove any powder or other material from the surface thereof. The vanity case may then be opened to the position shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, and used in the usual manner.

In the modified form of the invention shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the construction is the same as that already described, and the parts are indicated by the same reference numerals, except as hereinafter pointed out. The mirror 35 is in this modification centered with respect to the cover 21, being secured in a rotary cup 36 which is secured to the cover 21 by means of a pin 37, which is mounted at the center of the cover. The outer end or head of the pin 37 is formed with a knob or button 38, adapted to be rotated by the user before opening the case to bring all portions of the mirror into contact with the wiper 20 and thereby remove loose powder therefrom.

In the modification disclosed in Figs. 6 to 9, the vanity case comprises a box 40 suitable for the reception of a face powder or other cosmetic 41, which may be either in cake or powdered form. A powder puff 42 may be positioned within the box 40 as shown. Hinged to the box 40 by means of a hinge 44 is a disk 45. Secured in an arcuate groove 43 formed adjacent the periphery of disk 45 is a wiping element 46, which may be of felt or other suitable material, and is preferably formed in the semi-circular shape shown.

Pivotaly related to the disk 45, by means of a pivot pin 47, is a cover portion 48 having a downwardly and outwardly turned flange 50 for receiving the pin 47 and for retaining a mirror 51. The vanity case is provided with suitable securing means 52, 53 on the cover portion 48 and on the disk 45, to retain the elements 48 and 45 in registry with each other. Detent means 55, 56 are likewise formed on the box 40 and the disk 45 to maintain the case in closed position.

In the use of the modification shown in Figs. 6 to 9, the user releases the securing means 55, 56 and swings the disk 45 and cover portion 48 about the hinge 44 to the opened position. The cover portion 48 is then rotated about the pin 47 to expose the mirror, and in this action the wiping element 46 will be brought into wiping engagement with all portions of the mirror, to wipe the same clean. When the vanity case has been used, the elements are returned to their original position and the case is snapped shut.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 10 and 11, the construction of the box 40 is essentially the same as that described in connection with Figs. 6 to 9. The cover portion, however, comprises a cup-shaped member 60 having mounted therein a partition or septum 62. The septum is formed with an inturned peripheral flange 64 which is soldered or otherwise secured to the inner surface of the member 60, and with a depressed and apertured central por-

4

tion 66, as shown. Rotatably seated within said portion 66 is a circular member 67 having peripherally upturned edges and retaining a mirror 68 therein. The mirror is preferably located eccentrically of the cover member 60, being displaced upwardly as shown in Fig. 10.

A stud 70 is rotatably mounted in the member 60 and is provided with a knob or button 71 whereby it may be rotated by the operator in the manner of the knob 38 of Figs. 4 and 5. The inner end of stud 70 is fixed to the member 67, so that rotation of the knob 71 causes the mirror 68 to rotate in unison therewith.

A gear 72 is keyed to the stud 70 and engages a second gear 74 which is rotatably mounted on a stud 75 mounted in the septum 62. The gear 74 in turn engages a pinion 76 which is keyed to a stud shaft 78 extending through the septum and having keyed to its inner end a wiper arm 80. A journal block 81 is fixed to the septum adjacent the pinion 76 and receives the shaft 78 to maintain the same in alignment. The wiper arm 80 is provided with a strip 82 of felt or similar material to remove powder from the mirror 68.

It will be seen that when the knob 71 of Figs. 10 and 11 is rotated, the mirror 68 will rotate in unison therewith, while at the same time force will be transmitted through gears 72, 74 and 76 to wiper arm 80, causing the arm to describe an arc about shaft 78 as a pivot. This movement will continue until the wiper arm contacts the peripheral flange of cover 60, whereupon the operator will reverse the direction of rotation of knob 71, causing the mirror and wiper arm to reverse their direction of movement. Although the wiper arm in its movement covers only a portion of the circular area occupied by the mirror, the simultaneous rotation of the mirror results in all portions thereof being brought into contact with the strip 82 on the wiper blade, so that the entire surface of the mirror is wiped. At the end of this operation, the user will allow the wiper blade to remain in one of its extreme positions, such as is indicated at 80a in Fig. 10, so as to leave the mirror surface unobstructed for use.

Although the invention has been described with particular reference to certain embodiments thereof, it is not limited to such embodiments, but may be further modified within the skill of artisans in this art. The invention is therefore not to be considered as limited except in accordance with the terms of the following claims.

I claim:

1. A vanity case comprising a container for cosmetics, a stationary wiping element in said container, a cover element hinged to said container, and a mirror in said cover element rotatable relative to the wiping element while the vanity case is in closed position.

2. A vanity case comprising a container, a wiping element in said container and dividing the same into a plurality of compartments for cosmetics, a cover element hingedly related to said container, and a mirror rotatable in said cover element and positioned to contact said wiping element when the case is closed.

3. A vanity case comprising a body portion and a cover portion hingedly related to each other, a receptacle having a cover and dividing the body portion into a plurality of cosmetic compartments, a wiping element secured to said cover, a mirror eccentrically rotatable within said cover member, and means operable when

5

the vanity case is in closed position for rotating said mirror in contact with said wiping element.

4. A vanity case comprising a cylindrical container having a cover portion, a receptacle extending diametrically across said container and dividing the same into two cosmetic compartments, a hinged cover on said receptacle, a wiping element secured to said hinged cover, a mirror mounted in said cover portion and positioned to lie in contact with said wiping element when the case is closed, and means operable when the case is closed to rotate the mirror relative to the wiping element.

5. A vanity case comprising a cylindrical container having a circular cover portion movable to open and closed positions, a mirror rotatably and eccentrically mounted in said cover portion and having actuating means associated therewith and projecting radially outwardly of said cover portion whereby the mirror may be rotated, and a wiping element mounted in the container in position to contact the mirror when the cover portion is in closed position.

6. A vanity case comprising a cylindrical container having a circular cover portion movable to open and closed positions, a mirror rotatably mounted on the inner surface of said cover portion, an actuating member extending to the outer surface of said cover portion and connected to the mirror for rotating the same, and a stationary wiping element mounted within the container in position to contact the mirror when the cover portion is in closed position.

7. A vanity case comprising a container, a cover for said container having a mirror therein, a connecting member between the container and the cover, and a wiping element on said connecting member adapted to engage said mirror.

8. A vanity case comprising a cylindrical container for cosmetics, a connecting element hingedly connected to the container, a wiping element secured to said connecting member, a cover element pivotally related to said connecting element, and a mirror mounted in said cover element and movable therewith into and out of engagement with said wiping element.

9. A vanity case comprising a cylindrical container, a wiping element hingedly connected to the container, a cover element pivotally related to said connecting element, and a mirror secured to said cover element and movable therewith into and out of wiping engagement with said wiping element.

10. A vanity case comprising a container for cosmetics, a cover hingedly related to said container, a mirror rotatably mounted in said cover, an actuating member extending to the outer surface of said cover and connected to the mirror for rotating the same, and a wiper blade driven by said actuating member and movable in wiping engagement with said mirror.

11. A vanity case comprising a container for cosmetics, a cover for said container, a mirror rotatably mounted in said cover, an actuating member projecting from the outer surface of said cover and connected to the mirror for rotating the same, a gear train driven by said actuating member, and a wiper blade connected to said gear train and driven thereby and movable in wiping engagement with said mirror.

6

12. A vanity case comprising a cylindrical container for cosmetics, a cover for said container, a circular septum in said cover, a mirror rotatably mounted upon the inner surface of said septum, a rotary actuating member extending to the outer surface of said cover and fixed relative to said mirror to rotate in unison therewith, a gear train comprising a gear fixed relative to said actuating member and a second gear driven by said first mentioned gear, and a wiper blade fixed relative to said second gear and movable in wiping engagement with said mirror.

13. The invention defined in claim 12, wherein the gear train includes a third gear engaging the first mentioned gear and the second gear and journaled in said septum.

14. A vanity case comprising a container for cosmetics, a cupped cover articulated to the container for movement to open and closed positions, a mirror mounted on the inner surface of the cover and rotatable relative thereto, means extending to the outer surface of the cover and operable while the cover is in closed position to rotate the mirror, and a wiper element within the vanity case positioned to contact the mirror when the same is being rotated.

15. A vanity case comprising a cupped container for cosmetics, a cupped cover therefor connected to the container and movable to open and closed positions, a mirror mounted on the inner surface of the cover, a wiper element mounted within the vanity case and positioned to contact the mirror at least while the cover is in closed position, and means extending to the outer surface of the cover and operable while the cover is in closed position to cause relative rotation between the wiper element and the mirror.

16. A vanity case comprising a cupped container for cosmetics, a cupped cover therefor hinged to the container and movable to open and closed positions, a septum in said cover, a mirror rotatably mounted upon the inner surface of said septum, actuating means extending to the outer surface of the cover and connected to said mirror to rotate the same, a wiper element pivotally related to said septum and contacting the mirror, and connecting means between the actuating means and the wiper element for moving the latter when the mirror is being rotated.

17. A vanity case comprising a container for cosmetics, a cover articulated thereto, a mirror rotatably mounted within the cover, a wiper element pivotally mounted for oscillation within the cover in contact with the mirror, an actuating member extending to the outer surface of the cover, and connections between the actuating member and the mirror and wiper element for simultaneously actuating both.

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