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I. FLORMAN

2,239,599

COMBINED LIGHT AND MIRROR

Filed April 26, 1940

Fig. 1.

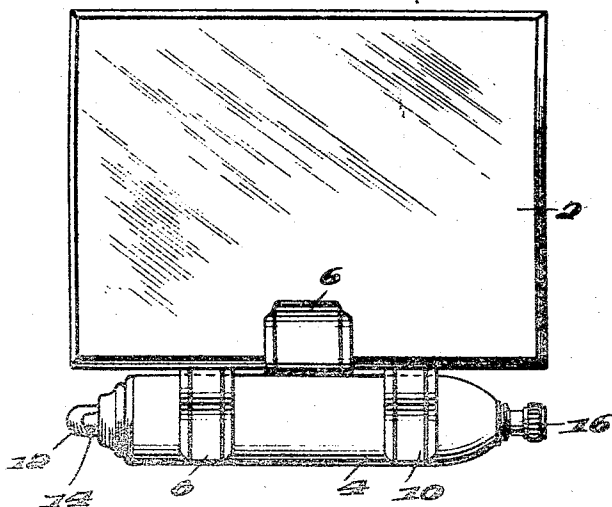


Fig. 2.

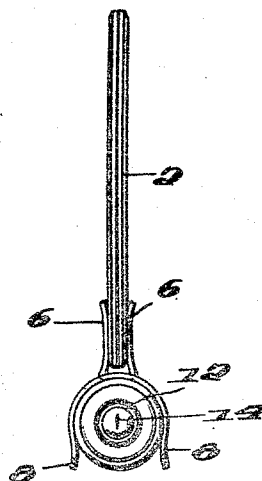


Fig. 3.

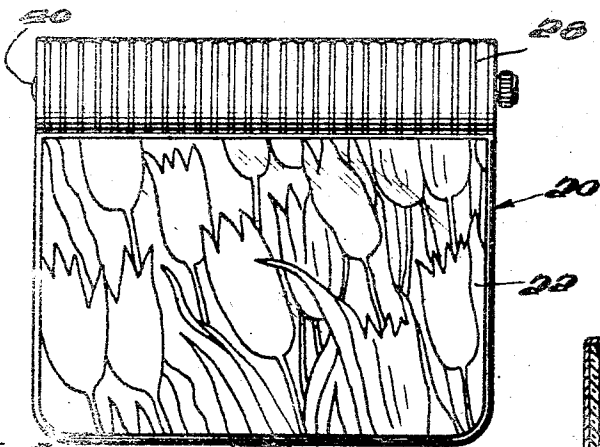


Fig. 4.

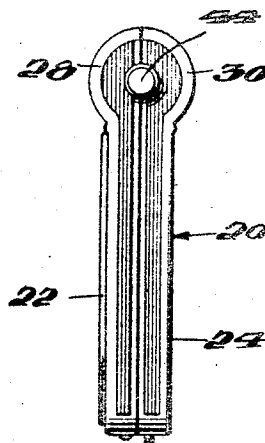


Fig. 5.

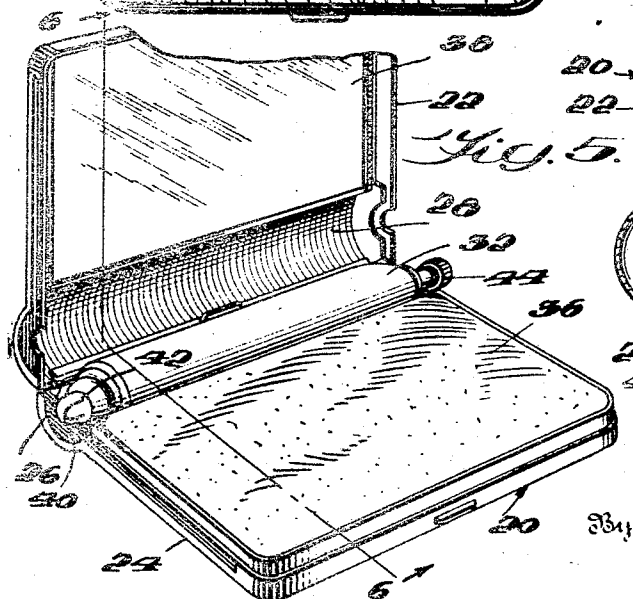
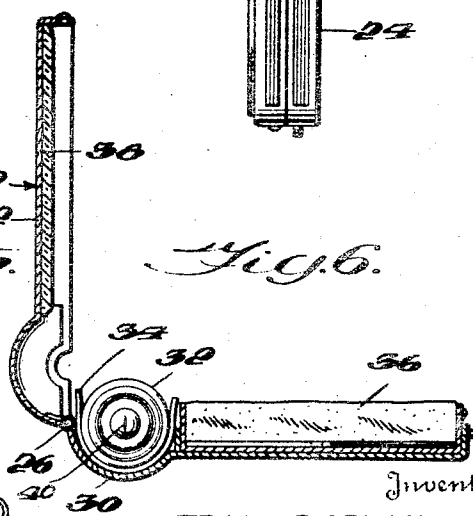


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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COMBINED LIGHT AND MIRROR

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4 Claims. (Cl. 240—6.45)

This invention is directed to a novel combination of a light and mirror. More particularly the invention is directed to a portable light and mirror such as would be carried in a man's traveling case or a lady's pocketbook, or used in a vanity case.

An object of the invention is to combine a light with a mirror so that the two are manually usable as a small portable unit.

Another object of the invention is to combine a small flashlight with a mirror so that a soft but sufficient light is emitted from the small flashlight to illuminate the face of a user, and substantially no glare is reflected from the mirror.

Another object of the invention is to combine a small flashlight with a hand mirror with a clamp in such a way that the clamp acts as a stand for supporting the flashlight and mirror, and consequently the hands of a user are left free for shaving, powdering, or other treatments to the person of the user.

A further object of the invention is to combine a flashlight with a vanity case so that a soft, substantially unconcentrated light is produced to illuminate the face of the user when looking into the mirror, while at the same time the flashlight can be used to produce a concentrated light for general flashlight purposes without being removed from the vanity case.

Generally these objects of the invention are obtained by mounting a small flashlight of a known type adjacent to and parallel to an edge of a hand mirror. The flashlight used has a small bulb projecting from one end thereof, so that the filament emits rays transversely of the body of the light, as well as emitting a beam of light projected along the longitudinal axis of the flashlight. According to one construction, the flashlight is clamped so that it lies directly beneath an edge of a mirror, and accordingly, the filament lies beneath the edge of the mirror so that substantially no light rays strike the mirror faces. Light rays emitted transversely of the flashlight are relatively diffused and will light the face of the user so that the same will be reflected in the mirror.

In another form of the invention, the flashlight is mounted in a vanity case adjacent a mirror. Light from the end of the bulb projects from within the vanity case through an opening in an edge thereof. Relatively diffused rays emitted transversely of the flashlight body will illuminate the face of the user, while light rays striking the mirror do not produce any objec-

tionable glare. At the same time the light beam projected longitudinally of the flashlight can be used for the other usual utilitarian purposes of the ordinary flashlight.

Generally these objects of the invention are obtained in constructions described more fully in the accompanying drawing which forms a part hereof. In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of the combined mirror and flashlight.

Fig. 2 is a end view of the left side of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the light combined with the vanity case.

Fig. 4 is a side elevational view of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the vanity case opened, showing the mirror and the flashlight therein.

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the vanity case on the line 6—6, Fig. 5, but with a full end view of the flashlight.

In Figs. 1 and 2, the double-faced mirror 2 has secured thereto a small flashlight 4 of a known type. The securing clip comprises a strip of metal having a pair of upwardly bent legs 6 which frictionally engage opposite faces of the mirror, and two pairs of downwardly bent legs, 8 and 10, respectively, which engage the body of the flashlight. The lower ends of legs 8 and 10 extend slightly below the body of flashlight 4, and in effect, form the feet of a supporting stand constituted by the clip for holding the mirror in upright position when set upon a table or the like.

As shown, the bulb 12 of the flashlight, which contains a filament 14, is disposed immediately below the lower edge of the mirror adjacent one end thereof. It is clear then that the filament 14 will project a beam of light along the axis of the flashlight in the form of an ordinary flashlight beam. As a matter of fact, bulb 12 ordinarily includes a thickened end portion which serves to concentrate light from filament 14 into a light beam projected outwardly along the longitudinal axis of the flashlight body. At the same time, the filament will emit light transversely of the flashlight body through the side walls of bulb 12, and some of this light will illuminate the face of a user of a mirror. As this light is unconcentrated in passing through the curved wall of the bulb, it will be a relatively soft light upon the object illuminated. Light from the filament 14 will not strike the faces of mirror 2 inasmuch as it is stopped by the lower edge of the mirror, and thus there is no glare from the mirror. A switch 16 is provided at the end of the flashlight body opposite bulb 12.

As the flashlight body, including the bulb and switch, is substantially the same length as the lower edge of the mirror, the two are combined in a small compact unit such as can be easily inserted in a vanity case, or contained in a pocket-book. While the flashlight of this sort will not emit a very great light, yet it is sufficient to illuminate the face when used in the dark. Because the light from filament 14 is not focused but is rather diffused, it gives a softer light upon the face than if the flashlight were shown directly upon the face. Also, the lack of a strong light and glare upon the eyes permits the eyes to see better in the dark.

While the flashlight is shown pointed toward the left in Fig. 1, it is clear that the removable clasp allows it to be pointed in either direction. As a matter of fact, with the two-faced mirror of Figs. 1 and 2, the direction of the flashlight can be either to the right or left by merely reversing the mirror. Thus the switch 16 can be operated either by the right or left hand as may be the more convenient.

In Figs. 3 to 6, the combination of the light and mirror within a vanity case is shown. The vanity case 20 is formed of a top half 22, and a lower half 24, connected by a concealed hinge 26. Adjacent the hinge, the top half is outwardly embossed at 28 to provide room for the upper half of the flashlight body. The lower half is similarly embossed at 30 to provide room for the lower half of the body. The flashlight 32, which is similar in all respects to the flashlight 4 of Fig. 1, is inserted preferably into the lower embossment 30, and frictionally held therein by a clip 34. Lower half 24 of the vanity case is adapted to receive a powder puff 36, while the upper half of the vanity case has secured therein a mirror 38.

It is noted that the bulb 40 of the flashlight containing filament 42, projects to or slightly outwardly of the vanity case through one of the circular openings which have been provided in each end wall. The switch 44 projects outwardly through the opening in the other end of the vanity case.

By this construction, when the vanity case is closed, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the flashlight can be used in the ordinary manner of a flashlight, as the light rays will be projected in the form of a beam from the bulb 40. When the vanity case is opened in the position of Figs. 5 and 6, the light rays coming from the filament 42 transversely of the flashlight body, will illuminate the face of the user. At the same time, because the bulb is placed substantially below and adjacent to the corner of the mirror, substantially no glare is apparent.

It is thus apparent that the invention provides

a means whereby a small flashlight is advantageously combined with the mirror so that the light from the flashlight will illuminate the face of the user without producing any substantial glare upon the mirror, and without casting such a strong light upon the face of the user that the pupils will contract and make seeing in the dark difficult. At the same time the flashlight is usable, particularly as shown in Figs. 3 to 6, as an ordinary flashlight, and is conveniently combined with a vanity case.

Having now described the means by which the objects of the invention are obtained, what I claim is:

1. In the combination of a mirror and a flashlight, said flashlight comprising an elongated body having a lensed end bulb projecting from one end of said body whereby both concentrated and unconcentrated light rays are emitted from said bulb longitudinally and transversely, respectively, of said body, and means mounting said mirror and said body for holding said body with its longitudinal axis parallel to and substantially coextensive with an edge and outwardly of the edges of said mirror whereby the face of a user of said mirror is illuminated by light rays emitted transversely from said bulb outside of the boundary of said mirror, and said longitudinally projected rays are usable as a concentrated flashlight beam of light.

2. In the combination of claim 1, said mounting means comprising a clip engaging said mirror, and said clip including at least one pair of legs engaging said body and depending at least to the lower edge of said body to form a stand for supporting said body and mirror.

3. In the combination of claim 1, said mounting means comprising a vanity case including a top half hinged to a bottom half, said flashlight being secured to said lower half, and an opening in an edge of said vanity case through which a beam of light from said flashlight bulb can project.

4. In the combination of a mirror, a tubular flashlight, and means for securing said mirror and flashlight together; said flashlight being mounted with its longitudinal axis substantially parallel to a first edge of the mirror, and in the plane of said mirror but outside the edges thereof, said flashlight having a bulb at one end thereof and adjacent an edge extending transversely to said first edge, and said bulb having a filament exposed to project concentrated and unconcentrated light both in the direction of said axis and transversely thereof respectively and not upon the reflecting surfaces of the mirror whereby the face of a user is illuminated by the unconcentrated transversely projected light.

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