Dec. 18, 1928. 1,695,677

E. R. BARANY

VANITY CASE

Filed Sept. 28, 1926

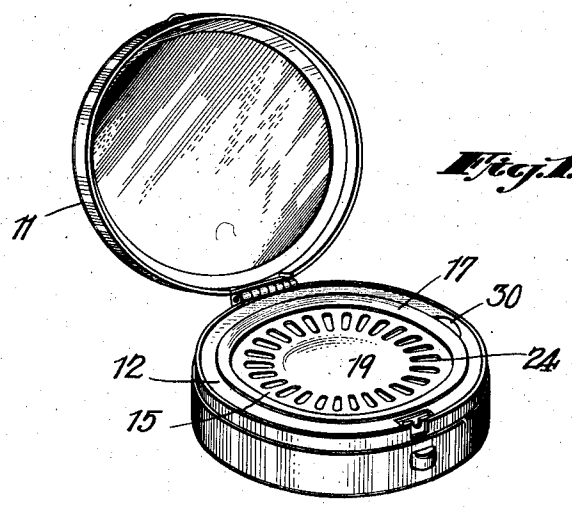


Fig. 1.

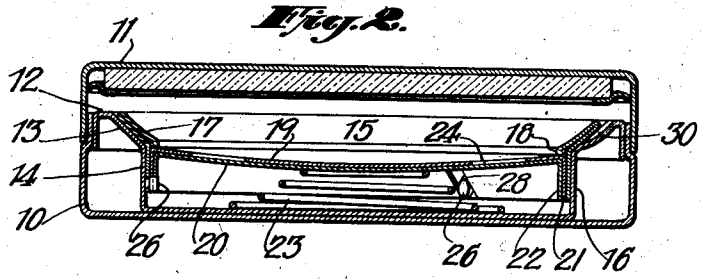


Fig. 2.

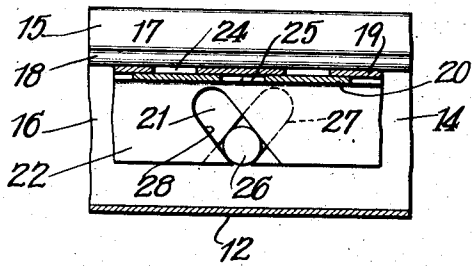


Fig. 3.

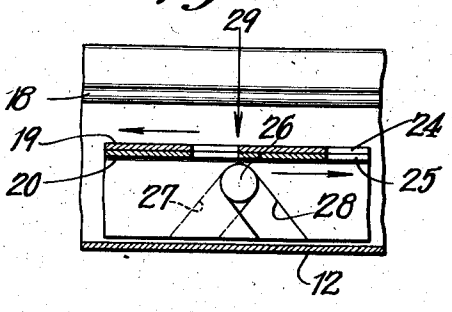


Fig. 4.

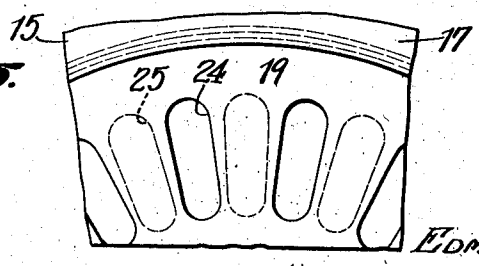


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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VANITY CASE.

Application filed September 28, 1926. Serial No. 138,153.

This invention relates to an improvement in vanity cases and aims particularly to improve the construction of such cases and to render them more convenient and efficient in use.

A general object of the invention is the provision of a movable perforated partition, the perforations of which are normally closed but which open when pressure is applied to the partition, thereby permitting a measured quantity of powder to pass through and be deposited upon the partition so as to be available for use.

The perforated partition is composed of two superimposed discs normally spring-biased to a position in which their relative apertures are out of alinement. Each of the discs is provided with a collar having a diagonal slot cooperating with a stationary pin so that when the partition is pressed inwardly against the spring the discs are rotated in opposite directions to bring the apertures into alinement and permit powder to pass through the partition. Upon releasing the pressure the spring pushes the partition upward, thereby rotating the discs to close the apertures.

The perforated discs together with the parts cooperating to move the discs are mounted on a removable rim fitting frictionally within the powder compartment, so that it is relatively easy to remove the insert and refill the compartment.

While I have disclosed a preferred embodiment it should be understood that various changes may be made in the structure without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as hereinafter disclosed and claimed.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective of a vanity case involving the invention.

Fig. 2 is a section through the box of Fig. 1 with the lid closed.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary detail section showing the partition in normal position with the apertures closed.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 but with the partition in depressed position with the apertures open.

Fig. 5 is a partial plan view of the partition showing the normal closed position of the apertures.

Referring to the drawings more specifically, it will be evident that the outer casing 10 and hinged lid 11 are formed in a conventional manner. A cup-shaped inner-liner 12 fits within the casing 10 and forms a seamless powder container, the liner having a conical wall 13 leading into the cylindrical wall 14 of the powder cup.

A removable insert or rim 15 fits snugly within the liner 12 and has a cylindrical body 16 extending within the wall 14 and a conical wall 17 fitting closely against the conical wall 13 of the liner. The upper end of wall 17 is bent back upon itself and projects inwardly to form the overhanging shoulder 18.

The perforated partition extending across the top of the powder compartment is formed of the two concave discs 19 and 20. The uppermost disc 19 has a depending flange 21 slidably fitting within the wall 16 of the insert 15, while the lowermost disc 20 has a flange 22 slidably fitting within the flange 21. A coiled spring 23 is attached to the underside of disc 20 and contacts with the bottom of the liner 12 to normally press the discs 19 and 20 together and hold them against the flange 18.

A series of radial apertures 24 is formed in the disc 19, and a similar series of apertures 25 is so placed in disc 20 that when the discs are in normal position the apertures 24 and 25 are out of registry as shown in Figs. 3 and 5.

A plurality of stationary pins 26 extend inwardly from the wall 16 of the insert 15, and the flange 21 of the upper disc is formed with a slot 27 cooperating with each pin 26. The flange 22 of the lower disc has a similar slot 28 extending over each of pins 26.

It will be clear from Fig. 3 that the parts are so arranged that when the discs are in their normal position the slots 27 and 28 extend upwardly from the pins 26 and are inclined in opposite directions. When pressure is applied to the top of the partition as indicated by the arrow 29 of Fig. 4, the partition moves downwardly and the slots move over the pins 26 to simultaneously rotate the discs 19 and 20 in opposite directions and bring apertures 24 and 25 into alinement as shown in Fig. 4.

When the vanity case is being carried the inner compartment is full of powder and a powder puff fits between the lid 11 and the top of the perforated partition. When powder is needed a slight pressure causes the opening of the apertures as explained above,

while the bellows action resulting from the descent of the partition sends powder through the openings thus formed. Upon releasing the pressure the apertures are automatically closed by the spring pressure, and the powder is trapped upon the top of the partition, where it is in convenient position for charging the puff.

A depression 29 is formed in the conical wall 13 of the liner and permits the entry of an instrument to remove the insert 15 and refill the powder compartment.

The structure set forth above provides a convenient and efficient means for discharging powder from the powder compartment, and the device is reliable in operation and can be conveniently manufactured.

I claim:

1. In a vanity case, a powder compartment having a pair of superposed depressible cover plates provided with perforations normally out of registry but movable into registry by relative rotation of one plate on the other, said compartment having a side wall, depending peripheral flanges on said plates concentrically arranged with the outer flange engaging said side wall, at least one of the flanges and said side wall having cooperating pin and slot formations arranged to cause one of the cover plates to move relative to the other to open the perforations when the cover plates are depressed, and spring means for pressing the plates outwardly to close the perforations.

2. In a vanity case, a powder compartment having a pair of superposed depressible cover plates provided with perforations normally out of registry but movable into registry by relative rotation of one plate on the other, said compartment having a side wall, depending peripheral flanges on said plates concentrically arranged with the outer flange engaging said side wall, said flanges having slots extending upwardly from their bottom edges and arranged in oppositely disposed diagonal relation relative to said bottom edges, a pin projecting from said side wall and engaging in said slots and spring means for pressing the plates outwardly to close the perforations.

3. In a vanity case, a powder compartment having a pair of superposed depressible cover plates provided with perforations normally out of registry but movable into registry by relative rotation of one plate on the other, said compartment having a side wall, depending peripheral flanges on said plates concentrically arranged with the outer flange engaging said side wall, said flanges having slots extending upwardly from their bottom edges at least one of which is diagonally disposed to said edge, a pin projecting from said side wall and engaging said slots, and a compression spring interposed between the bottom of the compartment and the lower cover plate.

4. In a vanity case, a powder compartment having a pair of superposed depressible cover plates provided with perforations normally out of registry but movable into registry by relative rotation of one plate on the other, said compartment having a side wall, depending periphral flanges on said plates concentrically arranged with the outer flange engaging said side wall, said flanges having slots extending upwardly from their bottom edges and arranged in oppositely disposed diagonal relation relative to said bottom edges, a pin projecting from said side wall and engaging in said slots, and a compression spring interposed between the bottom of the compartment and the lower cover plate.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

EDMUND R. BARANY.