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TWIN COMPACT VANITY CASE

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Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

CRIS PEINLE

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by Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS.
To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMON A. JABOSLAWSKI-FIoret, a citizen of Poland, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Twin-Compact Vanity Case, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention has relation to vanity cases and refers particularly to a twin compact vanity case.

The outstanding object of the present invention is to provide a vanity case in which means is afforded for separately housing rouge and powder compacts, whereby upon opening of the case both compacts may be conveniently exposed at the same time for use.

As a further object the invention contemplates a twin compact vanity case which when closed is of a convenient size to be carried in the pocket, handbag or otherwise on the person of the user.

Furthermore the invention comprehends a vanity case of the character set forth which includes a minimum of parts or elements, each of which is capable of being stamped or pressed from sheet material in order that the same may be manufactured at a minimum cost.

As a still further object the invention aims to provide a vanity case of the character set forth which is readily operable to its open or closed position and which is highly efficient in its purpose.

With the above recited and other objects in view, the invention resides in the novel construction set forth in the following specification, particularly pointed out in the appended claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it being understood that the right is reserved to embodiments other than those actually illustrated herein to the full extent indicated by the general meaning of the terms in which the claims are expressed.

Figure 1 is a side view of a vanity case constructed in accordance with the invention and illustrating the same in its closed condition.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same in fully open position for exposing both compacts.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view therethrough taken approximately on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken approximately on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary detail sectional view taken approximately on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawings by characters of reference, the case includes a body 10 which consists of a concavo-convex bottom wall 11 and a section to which the bottom wall is fastened, which section comprises an outer frusto-conical annular wall 12 and an inner cylindrical wall 13, which inner wall is provided with an enlarged concentric upper end 14 provided at its juncture with the major portion of the wall 15 with an internal seat or shoulder 15. The walls 12 and 13 are preferably formed integral, the same being stamped or spun from a piece of sheet material. At its lower end the inner wall 13 is provided with an inwardly disposed flange 16. A cover 17 having a depending marginal flange 18 is hingedly connected with the body by means of a knuckle 19 which receives therethrough a hinge pin 20, said knuckle being fitted in a recess 21 at the bight or juncture of the outer and inner walls 12 and 13, the ends of the said hinge pin extending beyond the ends of the knuckle and within the bight of said walls. The cover is adapted to have mounted therein a mirror which is not shown, and the same is provided with a projecting lip 22 which snaps within the enlarged portion 14 of the inner wall and frictionally retains the cover in closed position. One of the compacts is adapted to be positioned within the body with the compact holder resting upon and supported by the flange 16. A tray 23 is hingedly carried by the body for swinging movement into and out of the body and said tray consists of a disk like member which is stamped from a sheet of material. The disk like member is provided with a concentric annular upstanding
rim 24 which defines a compact compartment 25. The bead 24 is of a suitable diameter to fit within the reduced major portion of the wall 13, while the edge or portion of the disk like member exteriorly of the bead 24 is of a suitable diameter to snugly fit within the upper reduced portion 14 of the wall 13 and to rest upon the shoulder or seat 15 when the tray is swung to a nested position within the body. Preferably the tray is hinged to the body at a point substantially 90 degrees from the point of connection of the cover 17 therewith. The disk like member is provided with an integral hinge knuckle 26 which fits into a recess 27 in the bight or juncture of the outer and inner walls 12 and 13 with the hinge pin 27 extending through the hinge knuckle and into the bight. The compact compartment 25 of the tray is preferably closed by means of a cover 28 which consists of a disk like sheet of material having hinged connection as at 29 with the bead 24 and said cover is provided with a keeper lug 30 which engages with a depression 31 in the bead at a diametrically opposite point to the hinge 29 whereby the cover is frictionally retained in covered position over the compartment 25. The tray is preferably provided with a ring or other suitable means 32 in the portion extending beyond the bead to facilitate the lifting or swinging of the tray to its open position.

In use and operation when it is desired to gain access to the interior of the case, the cover is swung to the open position illustrated in Fig. 2, after which the tray is swung laterally to occupy a position alongside of and contiguous to the body 10. The cover 28 is then opened as illustrated in Fig. 2 and it is thus obvious that both compartments are simultaneously exposed to view whereby the user may readily apply the rouge or powder to the face, using the single mirror which is arranged in the cover 17. When it is desired to close the case, the cover 28 is closed; the tray is swung back to a nested position within the body and the cover 17 swung to a closed position. It will be noted that the cover 28 effectually separates the compact in the compartment 25 from the compact in the body of the case and that the said cover 30 serves to retain the compact in the body of the case in position when it is closed. This construction obviates the necessity of having to fasten or retain the compacts in place in their several compartments, thus facilitating the removal and renewal of the compacts when used.

I claim:

1. A twin compact vanity case comprising a pair of compact container members each having an open end and provided with a hinged cover, and a hinged connection between the upper open end of one member and the closed lower end of the other member whereby to permit of the swinging of one of the containers to an inverted nested position within the other when the case is closed and the swinging of said containers to a side-by-side relation when opened to dispose the open ends thereof both in an upward direction.

2. A twin compact vanity case comprising a pair of compact container members each having an open end and provided with a hinged cover, and a hinged connection between the upper open end of one member and the closed lower end of the other member whereby to permit of the swinging of one of the containers to an inverted nested position within the other when the case is closed and the swinging of said containers to a side-by-side relation when opened to dispose the open ends thereof both in an upward direction, the container member which receives the other member being provided with an internal annular seat with which the other container engages to limit the inward swinging movement thereof whereby to provide a space between the receiving container member and the other member which accommodates a compact.

3. A twin compact vanity case comprising a pair of compact container members, each having an open end and provided with a hinged cover, a hinged connection between the open end of one member and the closed end of the other member to permit of the swinging of one of the members to an inverted nested position within the other, and means within the container member which receives the other member for limiting the inward swinging movement of said other member whereby the same is spaced from the bottom of the member which receives it to accommodate a compact and to prevent contact of said other member with the compact in the receiving container member.

4. A twin compact vanity case comprising a pair of compact container members each having an open end provided with a hinged cover, said members being of relatively different sizes whereby to permit of the nesting of one within the other, a hinged connection between the open end of one member and the closed end of the other member to permit of the swinging of the smaller members to an inverted nested position within the larger member and means within said larger member with which the smaller member coacts when the case is closed whereby to space the smaller member above the bottom of the larger member to afford the defined compartment within which the compact in the larger member is received.

5. A twin compact vanity case comprising a body having an open upper end and a closed smaller end the bottom portion of
which defines a container for one of the compacts, a tray hinged to the upper open end of said body having an axially pressed up circumferential bead defining a container for the second compact, a cover hinged to the free edge of said bead for closing the container for the second compact and a hinged connection between the tray and open end of the body whereby the said tray is capable of swinging movement for respectively assuming a nested inverted position within the body or for disposition alongside the body, and a cover hinged to the upper open end of the body at a circumferentially spaced point relative to the hinged connection between the tray and body for closing the same and retaining the tray in its nested position.

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