ILLUMINATED MAKEUP MIRROR


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ABSTRACT

An illuminated makeup mirror including a flat compact casing which is provided with hinged housing halves permitting the casing to be opened to expose a makeup mirror. Mounted within the casing is a moveable illuminating means which consists of a pivotal bulb carrier supporting a row of bulbs which are powered by a rechargeable battery positioned within the case. The separate case halves support a conventional mirror and a magnifying mirror with the illuminating means being moveable to illuminate the face when either of the mirrors are used. A frame member positioned in one of the housing members is formed with integral recesses for receiving the illuminating means and for containing the battery, the switching means for illuminating means and the terminal means for interconnecting the battery to a source of charging power.

6 Claims, 11 Drawing Figures
ILLUMINATED MAKEUP MIRROR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Women have for many years employed small cases or compacts to carry cosmetics on their person for use in beautifying themselves while traveling. Such cases or compacts have conventionally included small mirrors which are used in applying the various types of cosmetics. Since it is not unusual for a woman to apply cosmetics to her face while in a location where there may not be adequate light available, there have been prior art cosmetic mirrors equipped with lighting or illuminating means. Examples of prior art United States patents showing illuminated portable makeup mirrors are Hanna, U.S. Pat. No. 1,496,575, Hallbauer U.S. Pat. No. 2,185,149, Cressaty U.S. Pat. No. 2,258,542, Ritter et al. U.S. Pat. No. 3,163,364.

The basic objective in an illuminated compact or makeup mirror is to provide a unit which is small and compact and at the same time which provides satisfactory illumination for the face while utilizing the mirror or mirrors contained in the compact. The problem of achieving a unit of sufficiently small size and weight is extremely important since women conventionally expect to carry the compact within their purse which, of course, has limited interior dimensions.

Another consideration is the manner in which the illumination means for the compact may be powered. It has long been recognized as is indicated by the above cited patents that batteries must be utilized since the point of use is often far from a suitable electrical outlet. The conventional dry cell has limited capacity, however, and is of substantial weight if anything greater than the pen light or AA size is utilized. It is perhaps because of the fact that the size and power problems have never been solved satisfactorily that there have never been any commercially successful portable, illuminated compacts or makeup mirrors.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The makeup mirror of the instant invention includes improved means for illuminating either of two alternatively used mirrors positioned within a small compact housing. This illuminating means takes the form of a bulb carrier which supports a plurality of bulbs extending in a row across the entire width of the mirror and being mounted pivotally to permit varying the direction in which the light from the row of bulbs is radiated. Further, the invention contemplates a simple frame member received within the casing and adapted to pivotally support the bulb carrier and to enclose a rechargeable battery which is connected in circuit with the bulbs through switch means also carried on the frame member. The switch means includes an actuator which is positioned in the path of movement of the bulb carrier so that when the bulb carrier is moved to its recessed position, the switch automatically opens the battery circuit to the bulbs. The hinged halves of the compact housing or case are arranged to grip the bulb carrier and hold it in its recessed position thus assuring that the battery circuit will be opened whenever the housing halves are moved to their closed position. Means are also provided for detachably connecting a low voltage power supply to the battery for recharging it between uses.

Accordingly it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved portable compact and makeup mirror which has battery operated illuminating means provided therein.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved portable cosmetic case having several different makeup mirrors contained therein and movably mounted illuminating means which may be positioned for optimum lighting in alternative positions when using any of the several mirrors.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a portable illuminated makeup mirror having an improved illuminating means which is movably mounted within its case and is automatically shut off when the case is moved to its closed position.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a new and improved illuminating means for a makeup mirror wherein the illuminating means consists of a row of light bulbs which extend coextensively with the adjacent mirror and which are pivotally mounted with respect to a supporting frame.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide an improved illuminated makeup mirror which is powered by a rechargeable battery and which includes improved circuit means which facilitate recharging of the battery and which prevent accidental discharge of the batteries.

Further objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent as the following description proceeds and the features of novelty which characterize the invention will be pointed out with particularity in the claims annexed to and forming a part of this specification.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the illuminated makeup mirror embodying our invention showing the manner in which it is used.

FIG. 2 is a top plan view of the illuminated makeup mirror of FIG. 1 with the cover in the closed position and portions thereof cut away for illustrative purposes.

FIG. 3 is a sectional view taken substantially on line 3—3 of FIG. 2 assuming FIG. 2 to show the complete device.

FIG. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary view taken substantially along line 4-4 of FIG. 3 with the outer housing portions removed.

FIG. 5 is a fragmentary section view taken on line 5—5 of FIG. 2.

FIG. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view taken substantially along line 6-6 of FIG. 2.

FIG. 7 is a side elevational view of the makeup mirror of FIG. 1 showing the illuminating means in a solid line position and in an alternative dotted line position with portions of the housing cut away for illustrative purposes.

FIG. 8 is an exploded perspective view of the bulb carrier showing the lens or light diffusing member disassembled from the bulb supporting portion of the carrier.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of one of the bearing supports for the bulb carrier.

FIG. 10 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the two retaining clips for the bearing of FIG. 9.
FIG. 11 is a perspective view of the terminal strips which support and electrically connect the light bulbs in the bulb carrier.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to the drawings, there is shown in FIG. 1 an illuminated makeup mirror embodying the present invention which is referred to generally by reference numeral 14. The makeup mirror 14 includes a pair of flat rectangular box like housing halves or members 15 and 16 which are hinged together by hinge 17 connected to adjacent edges of the upper housing half 15 and the lower housing half 16 as is shown in FIG. 3. Associated with the hinge 17 are several “C” shaped springs 18 which operate in a well known manner utilizing an over center principal to bias the housing halves 15 and 16 to either a closed position as shown in FIG. 3 or the open position as shown in FIG. 1. The housing members 15 and 16 together form a casing or housing 19 which in its closed position provides an enclosure for makeup and cosmetic items as will be explained in detail below.

In the open position the housing halves are stopped by the action of the spring 18 in a position where the housing halves are at approximately 90° to each other. This position provides access to the interior of the enclosure formed by the housing halves 15 and 16 while at the same time being convenient to handle as will be explained further.

Received within the upper housing half 15 is a flat mirror 20. The mirror 20 is provided with adhesive foam backing member 21 and is retained in position both by the backing and by an open rectangular frame 22 which extends around the entire periphery of the mirror. The wall portions of the frame 22 have a triangular cross section as shown in FIG. 3 and provide a decorative frame between the mirror 20 and the side walls of the housing half 15.

The housing halves 15 and 16 are drawn sheet metal members having substantially flat bottom walls 15a and 16a respectively, and vertically extending sidewalls 15b and 16b respectively. The upper edges of the walls 15b and 16b are capped by channel shaped trim strips 23 which provide a protective and decorative cap for the edges of the housing halves 15 and 16. The frame 22 is retained in place by metallic tabs 25 mounted on the sidewalls 15b. The tabs 25 snap into engagement with recesses 22a formed in the outer faces of the frame 22, as is best shown in FIGS. 6 and 7. In addition to the retaining functions performed by the backing member 21 and the tabs 25, there is preferably a quantity room temperature vulcanizing adhesive 26 (RTV) applied at the corners of frame 22 to provide a unitary assembly of the housing half 15, the frame 22 and the mirror 20 which assembly will be free of ruffles and relative movement between the parts.

Received within the bottom or lower housing half 16 is the mirror illuminating means which will be designated generally by reference numeral 30. The illuminating means 30 includes a movable bulb carrier 31 which is formed by a pair of identical mating parts 32 and 33 as is best shown in FIG. 8. The carrier parts or halves 32 and 33 are secured together by a suitable adhesive to form the somewhat “U” shaped carrier which includes a central channel shaped portion 31a and outwardly extending legs or trunnions 31b and 31c.

The actual light source in the illuminating means 30 consists of a row of light bulbs 34 which are received within the channel shaped portion 31a. The light bulbs 34 are standard 1/4 volt bulbs having magnifying ends on their glass envelopes to better concentrate the radiated light. The bulbs 34 are typical in that they have the filament connections made to a threaded metallic socket 34a and a contact 34b at the end of the base. To provide electrical connection to these portions of the bulbs 34, there are provided elongated terminal strips 35 and 36 with the terminal strip 36 being positioned at the bottom of the channel shaped portion 31a and terminal strip 35 being parallel thereto and closer to the mouth of the channel. The terminal strips 35 and 36 are supported within the channel shaped portion 31a by means of inwardly projecting wall portions 32a and 33a extending inwardly from the carrier halves 32 and 33 respectively. Thus the terminal strips 35 and 36 are clamped within the channel shaped portion 31a at the time the carrier halves 32 and 33 are assembled together.

Considering now the configuration of the terminal strips, the strip 35 includes a plurality of openings 35a which are shaped to form a single turn of a thread in order to receive the threaded base 34a of a bulb 34. The lower terminal strip 36 is formed with a plurality of spaced legs 36a which are connected together by a base portion 36b as is best shown in FIG. 11. The individual legs 36a are engaged by the base contacts 34b of the bulbs 34. By providing the separate legs 34a, there is no tendency for a tightly threaded bulb in one socket to deflect the terminal strip out of engagement with an adjacent bulb contact.

As is evident from FIGS. 1 and 2, the bulbs 34 are arranged in a row in the carrier 31. For the purpose of obscuring the individual bulbs and providing a more uniform and better directed beam of light, the illuminating means 30 is provided with a light distributor 38 which is secured to the bulb carrier 31 and which overlies the bulbs 34 as best shown in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3. The light distributor 38 is formed of a transparent plastic material and includes a front striated portion 38a and sidewalls 38b which are textured to diffuse the light and obscure the individual bulbs 34. The lower edges of the sidewalls 38b are formed with flanges 38c which are adapted to be received within the recess in the channel shaped portion 31a of the carrier 31. The light distributor 38 then seats against a shoulder 38d which is immediately outside of the flange 38c.

To retain the light distributor in this seated position against the carrier 31, there are provided resilient latch members 38e which have somewhat hook shaped lower portions which snap into engagement with ribs 31d formed on the bulb carrier 31. To assemble the light distributor 38 to the bulb carrier, it is only necessary to force the light distributor inwardly along the axis of the bulbs until the latch members 38e snap into engagement with the ribs 31d. If it is necessary to replace a bulb the process may be reversed and the light distributor 38 readily removed from the bulb carrier 31.

In order to support the illuminating means 30 within the lower housing half 16 there is provided a lower frame 40 which is nested within the lower casing half
16. The frame 40 is a generally rectangular shaped member having a front somewhat semi-cylindrical recess 40a which may serve as a storage compartment for lipstick or other cosmetic material. Adjacent the frame portion defining the recess 40a is an enlarged opening 40b which provides access to and exposes a rectangular magnifying mirror 41 as is best shown in FIGS. 2 and 3. The mirror 41 is retained in position by an adhesive foam pad 42 which, like backing member 21, cushions and retains the mirror 41 with respect to the lower case half 16. The portion of the frame 40 surrounding the opening 40b is formed with a shoulder 40c which receives the mirror 41 and locates it with respect to the frame 40. It should be appreciated that the mirror 41 is a magnifying mirror rather than a plane mirror as is mirror 20. In performing normal makeup chores it is conventional to use both plane and magnifying mirrors. By placing the mirrors 20 and 41 on the opposite case halves maximum utilization of space is accomplished. The makeup mirror 14 in its open position as shown in FIG. 1 may be held equally well with either of the mirrors facing the user.

Adjacent to the opening 40b in the frame 40 there is formed a second recess 40d which serves to receive and store the illuminating means 30 when it is not in use. The recess 40d is defined in part by a wall 40e which extends across the frame 40 on one edge of the opening 40b as shown best in FIG. 2. This wall 40e is provided with a notch or cut out 40f which permits the user to have better access to the illuminating means 30 when it is received within the recess 40d.

Because of the various manners in which women apply makeup and the fact that the mirrors 20 and 41 may be used alternatively, it is both desirable and necessary to have the illuminating means 30 movably mounted within the lower housing half 16. To accomplish this movable mounting of the illuminating means 30, pivotal support means are provided on the frame 40 to support the bulb carrier 31 for movement about the ends of the legs or trunnions 31b and 31c. At the end of the recess 40d which receives the illuminating means 30, there is provided an upwardly extending enclosure or wall 40g which defines a downwardly facing recess 40h. It is within the recess 40h that there is enclosed a battery 43, a switch 44, and terminal means 45. The enclosure 40g positioned within the recess 40d is arranged so that the recess is somewhat "U" shaped so as to snugly receive the illuminating means 30. The legs or trunnions 31b and 31c extend between the enclosure wall 40g and outer walls 40j of the frame 40 as is best illustrated in FIG. 2.

Within the recess 40h and positioned adjacent the legs 31b and 31c, there are formed pockets 40k which receive bearing members 47, one of which is shown in perspective in FIG. 9. The bearing member 47 includes a hub portion 47a which in its mounted position extends into engagement with a journal recess 31e of bulb carrier 31 as is best shown in FIG. 8. Thus, in their mounted positions the bearing members 47 engage the journal recesses 31e in the bulb carrier 31 thus supporting the illuminating means 30 for pivotal movement on the frame 40.

For the purpose of retaining the bearing member 47 within the recess 40k, a resilient bearing retainer 48 is employed. As is best shown in FIG. 10 the bearing retainer 48 includes a pair of centrally located legs 48a which engage grooves 47b in the bearing member 47. The bearing retainer is further provided with outer legs 48b which engage the walls of the pocket 40k to hold the bearing retainer 48 in position therein. The bearing member 47 is actually positioned within an opening 40p (shown best in FIG. 6) which provides access between the recess 40d in which the illuminating means 30 is contained and the recess 40h within which the battery and the bearing retainer 48 are received.

To interconnect the terminal strips 35 and 36 with the battery 43, there are provided a pair of leads 49 and 50 which extend through the hollow trunnions 31b and 31c and through mating holes 31f in the trunnions centered in the journal recesses 31e. The bearing members 47 are formed with openings 47c as best shown in FIGS. 6 and 9 thus permitting the leads 49 and 50 to extend from the illuminating means 30 into the interior of the downwardly facing recess 40h. In connection with the assembly of the bulb carrier 31 to the bearing members 47, it is necessary to provide clearance slots 31g in the ends of the trunnions 31b and 31c as shown in FIG. 8. The leads 49 and 50 are disposed in these slots as the trunnions 31b and 31c are slipped over the bearing members 47. Similarly the bearing members 47 are provided with slots 47d providing clearance for the leads 49 and 50 during assembly.

The lead 49 as shown in FIG. 4 interconnects illuminating means 30 with the switch 44. As is best shown in FIG. 5, the switch 44 consists of two L shaped members 51 and 52, 52 being the lowermost switch member to which lead 49 is connected. The recess wall 40g is provided with an opening 40m through which the switch member 52 extends. The switch members 51 and 52 are supported by having their vertically extending portions received in force fit engagement with portions of the frame 40. In such mounted position, the switch members 51 and 52 are in engagement at the point where a rib 51a is formed in the outer end of switch member 51. When the illuminating means 30 is moved to its non-use or rest position received within the recess 40d as shown in FIGS. 3 and 5, the bulb carrier 31 engages the outer end of switch member 52 thereby opening the switch 44 by separating the switch members 51 and 52. Since the contact member 51 is connected to one terminal of battery 43 by means of a lead 53, and lead 50 is connected to other battery terminal, the circuit to the bulbs 34 is closed only when the switch 44 is closed. Accordingly, when the illuminating means 30 is in its storage position as shown in FIG. 5, the switch 44 is opened thereby de-energizing the circuit between the battery 43 and the bulbs 34.

In order to retain the frame member 40 and its associated illuminating means 30 assembled to the lower case half 16, there are provided on the side walls 16f tabs 65 which are received in notches or recesses 40n, one of which is shown in FIG. 6. Thus the frame 40 is retained in case half 16 in the same manner as frame 22 is retained in case half 15. In addition quantities of room temperature vulcanizing adhesive may be placed between the corners of frame 40 and the case half 16 to better retain the frame 40 therein and prevent relative rattling of the parts.

A significant aspect of the relationship between the illuminating means 30 and the switch 44 is the fact that
the upper frame 22 engages the illuminating means 30 and rotates the illuminating means to the recessed or storage position. This assures that the illuminating means 30 will not inadvertently be left connected to the battery when the casing halves are closed. But for such an arrangement, the illuminating means might accidentally be left on thereby running down the battery. The battery 43 is preferably a nickel cadmium type of battery which may be recharged frequently from a suitable source of power.

For the purpose of recharging the battery 43, there is provided a power cord 54 which at its outer end is provided with a transformer plug 55 of the type commonly used in conjunction with low power appliances such as toothbrushes, shavers and the like. The plug 55 is adapted to plug in connection with a conventional utility line outlet and includes therein a step-down transformer which reduces the line voltage of 120 volts to a suitable charging voltage of 1/4 volt. The other end of the power cord 54 is provided with a female plug 56 which is adapted for plug in connection with the terminal means 45 shown best in Fig. 4.

The terminal means 45 includes an insulating fiber board plate 57 on which are supported two terminal pins 58. The terminal board 57 is received in opposed slots 59 formed in the bottom of the frame 40. The rear wall of the frame 40 is formed with an opening 60 into which the terminal pins 58 extend. A corresponding opening 61 in the lower case half 16 permits the plug 56 to be inserted into engagement with the terminal pins 58. Connected to the terminal pins 58 are a lead 62 extending to one terminal of battery 43 and leads 63 connecting a diode 63 to the other battery terminal as shown in Fig. 4. Thus the charging circuit for the battery 43 includes the transformer plug 55, cord 54, plug 56, terminal pins 58, lead 62 and the diode 63. The diode is connected so that the circuit will pass current through the battery only when the terminal connected to lead 62 goes positive thus charging the battery on half cycles of the input alternating current. A significant advantage resulting from the placement of the diode 63 is the fact that it prevents any short circuit current from being drawn across the terminals 58. Since the terminals 58 are relatively exposed as a consequence of their position in the opening 60 for engagement by the power cord plug 56, it is possible that a hair pin or other metallic means might be placed across the terminal pins 58. If such an event were to occur, the polarity of the diode 63 is such that no current would flow across the terminals 58 through the metal shorting object.

In view of the above it can be readily appreciated that the power cord 54 permits the battery 43 in the makeup mirror 14 to be readily recharged during periods when the device is not in use. It is necessary only to plug the cord into a utility line outlet and connect the plug 56 to the terminal pins 58. The transformer plug 55 provides a small charging current which may be continuously applied to the battery 43 with no danger of overcharging or harming the battery.

With the battery at full charge it has ample capacity to operate the plurality of bulbs 34 for a substantial length of time. When a woman desires to make use of the makeup mirror 14, the case halves 15 and 16 are opened to the position shown in Fig. 1 and the illuminating means 30 is elevated from its recessed position to some inclined position such as is illustrated by Figs. 1 and 7. The woman then observes herself in one of the mirrors 20 or 41 and adjusts the inclination of the illuminating means 30 to obtain optimum lighting on the portion of the face which is being made up. By providing a plurality of bulbs which extend across the entire width of the mirror, it is possible to obtain adequate illumination of the entire portion of the face which may be observed in the mirror. As is shown in Fig. 3 the inner face of the lens portion 38a is provided with striations to diffuse the light emanating from the bulbs 34. As a consequence a fairly broad and reasonably wide beam of light is produced by the illuminating means 30.

If it is desired to use two hands in connection with the application of makeup, the woman may position the makeup mirror 14 in its open position on a table or supporting surface with the rear corners of the upper housing half 15 and the lower housing half 16 engaging the surface. This positions the mirrors at a convenient 45° angle with respect to the horizontal position and makes it easy for the woman to look downwardly into the mirror while applying her makeup. Because of the symmetrical manner in which the mirror 14 is thus positioned it may be oriented so that either the flat mirror 20 or the magnifying mirror 41 may be employed. In either event the illuminating means 30 may be rotated about its pivotal mounting to achieve optimum illumination of the face.

When the makeup application has been completed, the case halves are simply returned to their closed position, there being no necessity to independently return the illuminating means 30 to the recessed position to shut off the bulbs 34. These functions are accomplished automatically as the case halves are brought together with the upper frame 22 engaging the bulb carrier 31 and rotating it to the recessed position.

While there has been shown and described a single embodiment of the present invention, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that numerous changes and modifications may occur, and it is intended in the appended claims to cover all such changes and modifications which fall within the true spirit and scope of the present invention.

What is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A lighted makeup mirror comprising a pair of hingedly connected case halves movable between an open position and a closed position in which the case halves abut along adjacent edges to form an enclosure, a mirror supported in the bottom of one of said case halves where it is usable for self inspection when the case halves are moved to said open position, a bulb carrier supporting a plurality of incandescent bulbs in a row, said row of bulbs extending substantially across the width of the mirror, means mounting said carrier for pivotal movement about an axis parallel to said row of bulbs and parallel to the axis about which said case halves are hinged, a battery within said enclosure connected through a switch to power said bulbs, said switch having a switch actuator positioned in the path of movement of said carrier whereby said carrier opens said switch when carrier is pivoted to a storage position adjacent one of said case halves, said carrier comprises...
a channel shaped member extending parallel to said row and receiving said bulbs therein, mounting trunnions extending from the ends of said member into engagement with pivotal supports, means mounting said battery between said trunnions on the axis of pivotal movement of said carrier.

2. The makeup mirror of claim 1 wherein insulated lead wires are provided interconnecting said bulbs and battery and switch, said trunnions being hollow and provided with apertures aligned with the pivotal axis of said carrier, said lead wires extending through said trunnions and apertures to interconnect the bulbs in said movable carrier with said battery and switch which are fixedly mounted within said enclosure.

3. In a makeup mirror of the type having hingeably connected abutting case halves with a mirror and illuminating means enclosed therein, the improvement comprising a frame secured within one of said case halves, said frame having a pair of outwardly facing recesses formed therein one for receiving cosmetics and the other for receiving and supporting said illuminating means, a mirror supported in the other of said case halves, an inwardly facing recess formed in said frame for receiving a battery, an adjacent wall of said one case half forming a closure for said inwardly facing recess, a bulb carrier having an elongated channel shaped portion which supports a plurality of light bulbs arranged in a row, said row extending across substantially the entire width of said mirror, said carrier having parallel supporting legs protruding from the ends of said channel portion in a direction opposite from the direction in which said channel faces, means pivotally mounting said legs to said frame whereby said carrier is movable between a position received within said other frame recess to an exposed position in which light from said bulbs illuminates the face of a person using said mirror, said means pivotally mounting said legs are supported in the frame portion forming said inwardly facing recess and comprise bearing bosses on said frame which extend into journals in said supporting legs, said legs and said means pivotally mounting said legs being formed with passages through which electrical leads extend from said bulbs to said battery.

4. The combination of claim 3 wherein said bulb carrier includes a light distributor member which is an elongated piece of transparent plastic material having a striated lens portion extending perpendicular to the axis of said bulbs, said light distributor member having frosted side walls and resilient mounting tabs which snap into engagement with the ends of said channel shaped portion to mount said light distributor member thereon.

5. In a makeup mirror of the type having hingeably connected abutting case halves with a mirror and illuminating means enclosed therein, the improvement comprising a frame secured within one of said case halves, said frame having a pair of outwardly facing recesses formed therein one for receiving cosmetics and the other for receiving and supporting said illuminating means, a mirror supported in the other of said case halves, an inwardly facing recess formed in said frame for receiving a battery, an adjacent wall of said one case half forming a closure for said inwardly facing recess, a bulb carrier having an elongated channel shaped portion which supports a plurality of light bulbs arranged in a row, said row extending across substantially the entire width of said mirror, said carrier having parallel supporting legs protruding from the ends of said channel portion in a direction opposite from the direction in which said channel faces, means pivotally mounting said legs to said frame whereby said carrier is movable between a position received within said other frame recess to an exposed position in which light from said bulbs illuminates the face of a person using said mirror, said bulbs are supported in said channel by two terminal plates which are retained in position by opposed side walls which form said channel, one of said plates being provided with a plurality of apertures to threadedly receive said bulbs, the other of said plates being a base contact terminal having a plurality of spaced legs each of which engages the end terminal of one of said bulbs.

6. The combination of claim 5 wherein a switch is connected in circuit with said battery and said bulbs, said switch being mounted adjacent said battery in said inwardly facing recess, an opening in the wall of said frame communicating between said other recess and said inwardly facing recess, said switch including an actuator extending through said opening into said other recess, said carrier engaging said actuator to open said switch when said carrier is in position received within said other recess.