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C. J. H. MACKENZIE-KENNEDY

2,139,688

TOILET ARTICLE CASE

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Fig. 1.

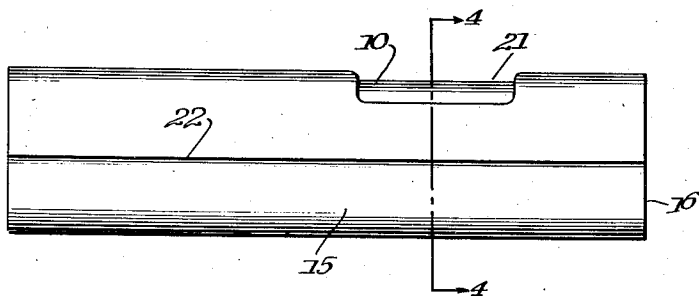


Fig. 2.

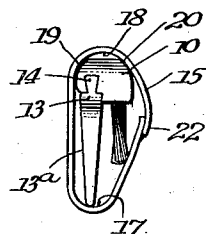


Fig. 3.

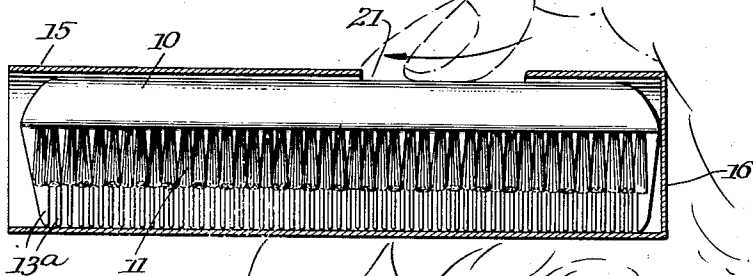
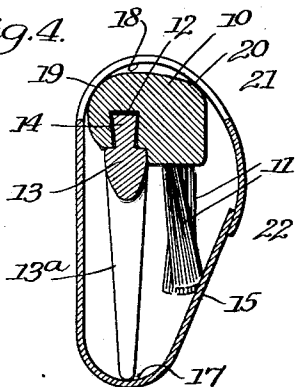


Fig. 4.



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TOILET ARTICLE CASE

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6 Claims. (Cl. 132—88)

The present invention relates to a case for a toilet article, the article being constituted by a combination brush and comb of the type disclosed in my United States Patent No. 1,873,899, granted August 23, 1932. The object of the invention is to provide a case which will keep the article clean and undamaged while permitting its easy removal for use. A practical, and at present preferred, form of case is shown in the accompanying drawing, with reference to which I shall proceed to describe the invention.

In the drawing:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the case with the article therein.

Figure 2 is an end elevation of the case and article.

Figure 3 shows the case in longitudinal section and the toilet article in elevation, and

Figure 4 is an enlarged sectional view substantially on the line 4—4 of Figure 1.

As here shown, the brush comprises an elongated relatively narrow stock 10 along a bottom margin of which are set bristle tufts 11, alternate ones preferably being differently inclined as described in my said patent. Along the other bottom margin of the stock is formed a dovetail groove 12 extending parallel to the line of tufts, and a comb 13 has a mating rib 14 engaging in the groove 12 by relative lengthwise movement of the comb and stock. The rib 14 ordinarily has a friction fit in the recess so that the parts will not too readily become separated, but there may be a possibility of slight relative longitudinal play between the two parts so that they will adjust themselves automatically relative to each other in use. On the other hand, the stock and comb may be formed integrally, as also suggested in my said patent, or the combined brush and comb may be built up in any other convenient manner. As here shown, the comb is coextensive with the stock and the lower ends of the bristles terminate short of the points of the comb teeth 13a by a substantial extent, the bristles lying closely adjacent the teeth.

The case 15 is of tubular form and, as here shown, of a uniform cross sectional contour generally that of the toilet article and of a length to adequately receive the latter. One end is preferably closed by a closure plate 16. The proportion of parts is preferably such that when the article is slid into the smooth walled case interior, the points of the teeth 13a ride gently on the adjacent wall 17, the stock making contact with the opposite wall 18 at the points 19 and so that the article is gently frictionally re-

tained in the case. In order that it may be readily slid from the case, I provide the wall 18 with an opening 21, this preferably being adjacent the closure 16 and adapted to expose a substantial extent of the stock, both back and upper side portions. To remove the comb from the case, the latter may be held in one hand, as shown in Figure 3, and the thumb of the same hand engaged with the stock through opening 21 to exert a sliding pressure thereon toward the open end of the case. The points of the teeth freely slide on wall 17 and, due to their reception in the bulged or convexed side of the case, any substantial crushing of the bristles is prevented.

In Figures 1 to 3 the article and case are shown in a practical actual scale.

Both the article and the case may be made of any suitable materials. In practice I have found the thermoplastic material known as "Lumarith" to be extremely satisfactory, the stock and comb being readily produced by the injection molding process. In the manufacture of the illustrated case, a thermoplastic substance is prepared in a size of the desired thickness, and blanks of proper size and with the openings as at 21 are formed. While heated a blank is bent or wrapped on a mandrel to take the semi-oval tubular shape shown, and the longitudinal edges are lapped and united as at 22, forming a rib which appreciably reinforces the case. The end closure 16 is placed against an end of the tubular body and cemented in place and finished off to complete the case.

In another mode of manufacture, the tubular body of the case may be made by extrusion molding, using "Lumarith" powder or other suitable material. Any irregularity of contour, such as that caused by the overlap 22, may of course be eliminated in the practice of the extrusion process.

The described case substantially permanently retains its form although it is sufficiently yielding or resilient so that it may have a friction fit with the combination article without damaging the latter upon insertion and removal.

It will be understood that the case is by no means limited to manufacture from the substance mentioned, since other materials, such as hard rubber, pyroxylin, or substantially form-retaining sheet or moldable material in general, may be used with perfectly satisfactory results and the method of manufacture may be other than those which I have given herein by way of ex-

ample. I do not limit myself to the disclosed details except as in the following claims.

I claim:

1. A case for a combination toilet article, said article comprising a comb and a narrow brush secured to the comb to extend lengthwise thereof with its bristles adjacent the comb teeth, the free ends of the bristles terminating short of the free ends of the teeth, said case being of permanent tubular form and of a length to adequately receive said article upon a relative lengthwise movement of the two, the cross-sectional contour of the case being generally that of the article and the conformation being such that upon pressure being exerted on the back of the article to slide it out of the case, the points of the teeth will freely slide on the adjacent wall of the case, maintaining the bristles against any substantial distortion.
2. A case for a combination toilet article, said article comprising a comb and a narrow brush secured to the comb to extend lengthwise thereof with its bristles adjacent the comb teeth, the free ends of the bristles terminating short of the free ends of the teeth, said case being of permanent tubular form and of a length to adequately receive said article upon relative lengthwise movement of the two, the cross-sectional contour of the case being generally that of the article and the conformation being such that upon pressure being exerted on the back of the article to slide it out of the case, the points of the teeth will freely slide on the adjacent wall of the case, maintaining the bristles against any substantial distortion, said case being provided with an opening in its wall opposite said first mentioned wall through which the back of the article is engageable to exert sliding pressure thereon.
3. A case for a combination toilet article, said article comprising a comb and a narrow brush secured to the comb to extend lengthwise thereof with its bristles adjacent the comb teeth, the free ends of the bristles terminating short of the free ends of the teeth, said case being of permanent tubular form and of a length to adequately receive said article upon relative lengthwise movement of the two, the cross-sectional contour of the case being generally that of the article and the conformation being such that upon pressure being exerted on the back of the article to slide it out of the case, the points of the teeth will freely slide on the adjacent wall of the case, maintaining the bristles against any substantial distortion, and a closure for one end of said case, the case being provided in its wall opposite said first-mentioned wall with an opening adjacent said closure, the back of the article being engageable through said opening to exert sliding pressure thereon away from said closure.

4. A case for a combination toilet article, said article comprising a comb and a narrow brush secured to the comb to extend lengthwise thereof with its bristles adjacent the comb teeth, the free ends of the bristles terminating short of the free ends of the teeth, said case being of permanent tubular form and of a length to adequately receive said article upon relative lengthwise movement of the two, the cross-sectional contour of the case being generally that of the article and the conformation being such that upon pressure being exerted on the back of the article to slide it out of the case, the points of the teeth will freely slide on the adjacent wall of the case, maintaining the bristles against any substantial distortion, said case being constituted by a sheet of plastic substance bent to the described tubular form and its longitudinal edges lapped and united.

5. A case for a combination toilet article, said article comprising a comb and a narrow brush secured to the comb to extend lengthwise thereof with its bristles adjacent the comb teeth, the free ends of the bristles terminating short of the free ends of the teeth, said case being of permanent tubular form and of a length to adequately receive said article upon relative lengthwise movement of the two, the cross-sectional contour of the case being generally that of the article and the conformation being such that upon pressure being exerted on the back of the article to slide it out of the case, the points of the teeth will freely slide on the adjacent wall of the case, maintaining the bristles against any substantial distortion, said case being formed by extrusion molding a suitable plastic substance.

6. A case for a combination toilet article, said article comprising a comb and a narrow brush having a narrow stock secured to the comb, the brush having bristles adjacent the comb teeth and terminating short of the free ends of the latter, said case being of permanent tubular form and of a length to adequately receive said article upon relative lengthwise movement of the two, said case being substantially semi-oval in cross section, the comb teeth and back of the stock bearing frictionally against opposite wall portions of the case and the brush bristles being received in the bulged portion of the latter when the article is in the case, and a closure at one end of the case, there being an opening in the wall of the case adjacent the stock through which the latter may be engaged to slide the article out of the case with the points of the teeth freely sliding on the wall of the case adjacent thereto and the bristles thereby maintained against crushing.

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