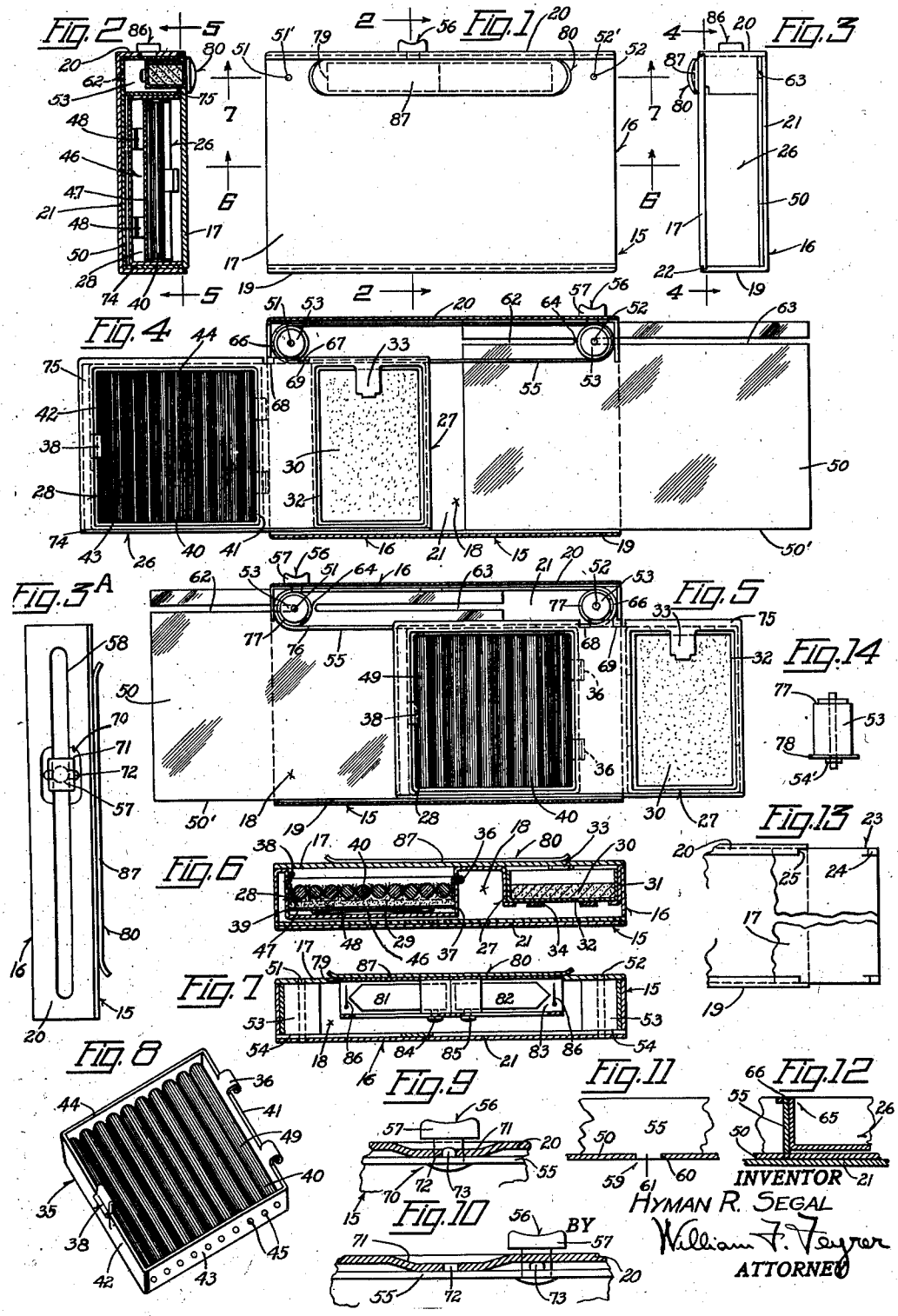
Feb. 21, 1939. H. R. SEGAL 2,147,929

VANITY CASE

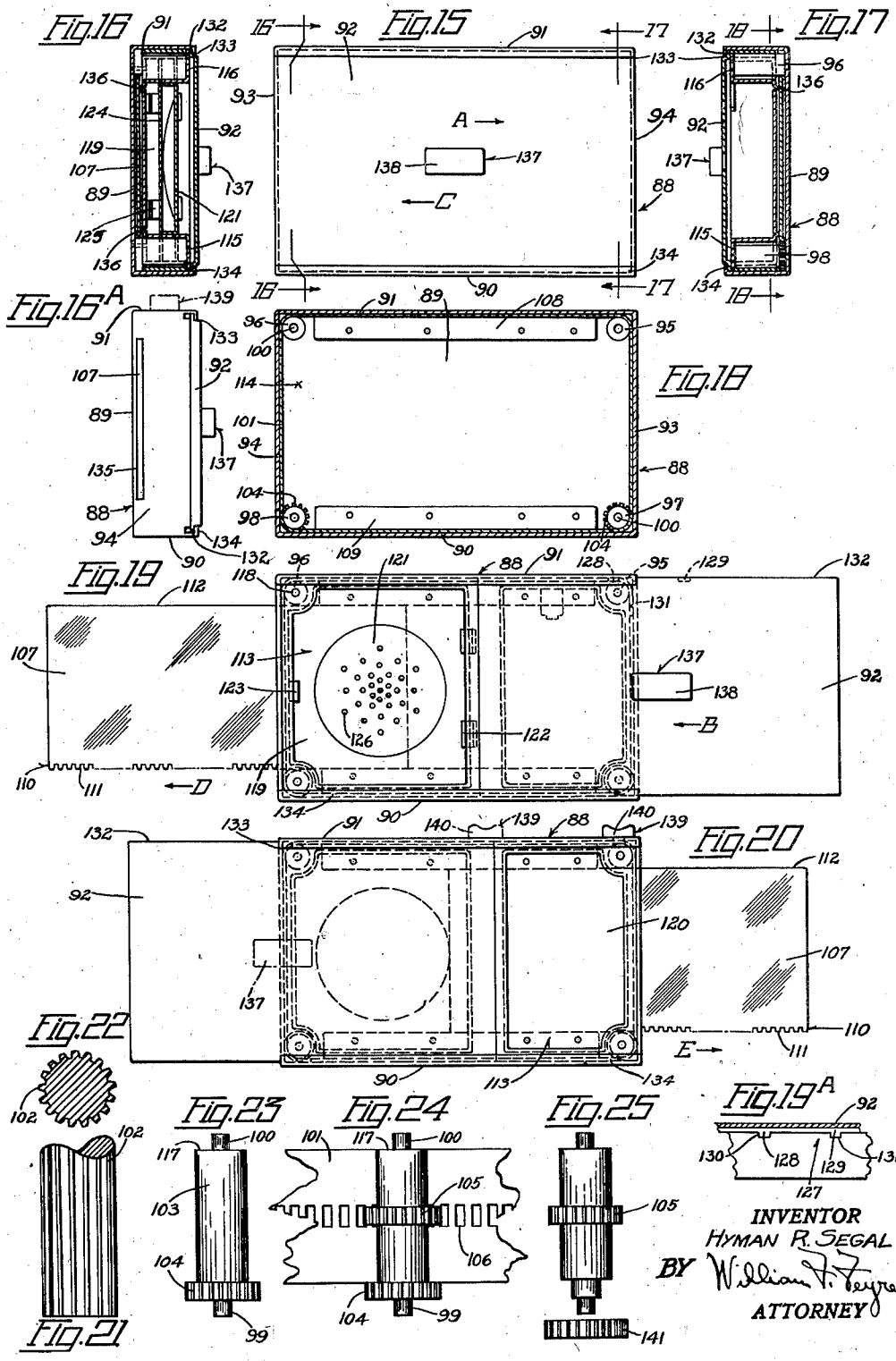
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VANITY CASE

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VANITY CASE

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20 Claims. (Cl. 132—83)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in vanity cases adapted to store and supply various cosmetics.

In practically all vanity cases now used, the mirror overlies the powder compartment or the powder puff when the vanity case is closed so that it gets covered with powder and must be wiped before it can be used. Also, when these usual vanity cases are opened for use the mirror is so close to the powder container that as the puff is manipulated the mirror becomes clouded with powder.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a vanity case in which the mirror and the powder and/or rouge containers will be held advantageously relative to each other at the time of use and/or the time of non-use, so that powder will not adversely collect on the mirror.

To this end the present invention provides a structure wherein the mirror is always remote from the dispensing side of the powder compartment, and especially so when the puff is manipulated.

In most present day vanity cases a hinged and pivotally mounted main cover is used, and hinged compartment covers are provided necessitating a spring catch arrangement for holding the various covers to the casing and for keeping the receptacle within the casing. Quite often the spring catch fails to work after a short time, or fails to work satisfactorily. Because of these weak factors in the hinged type structures, the mating parts are easily twisted relative to each other and thereafter fail to come together properly, thus allowing powder and other cosmetics to adversely leak out of the case.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a vanity case wherein the usual hinged main cover, hinged compartment covers, and spring catches are dispensed with and a more positive and sturdier structure is provided.

In its preferred form, the structure meeting this object and provided by the present invention comprises a main case having a fixed cover, with a receptacle adapted to be ejected from different sides of the main case, and in its most highly developed form adapted to simultaneously or concurrently eject a mirror from the casing at the side opposite that from which the receptacle is ejected.

A complementary feature is the provision of a novel mechanism wherein an operating element and associated mechanism serves to coordinately move a powder compartment or the like out of one side of the casing, and mirror from the opposite side of the casing, into a position for use, or to concurrently move these parts into a closed position within the case. Also, this one operating element may be used to move a rouge compartment or the like from the other side of the casing while ejecting the mirror from the opposite side into a position for use; or, to move these parts concurrently to a closed position within the case.

Another feature is the provision of novel stops adapted to limit movement of the mirror and/or the receptacle into an open or ejected position from either end of the case.

Yet another feature is the provision of a novel catch or stop, which can be made very economically, for limiting movement of the receptacle and/or mirror into the closed position within the case and to maintain it in this position.

Normally, a complicated structure would be required to sturdily house a number of relatively movable parts. However, a feature of the present invention is the provision of a novel housing or casing wherein a number of operating and relatively reciprocating parts may be easily and quickly assembled within the casing and wherein the final assembly is completed by merely sliding a cover in place.

A very unusual feature of the present invention is the provision of an endless tape mechanism adapted to move a mirror and/or receptacle relative to each other and/or relative to a main case. A complementary feature is the provision of mechanism for automatically moving these parts, as just described, from either end of the case, and to accomplish this with a single operating element, viz., to move a receptacle and/or mirror into any one of five stations by merely moving one button into various positions.

A novel powder retainer is also provided, adapted to keep loose powder within the receptacle and to distribute or deliver powder from the inside to the outside of the container for use when desired.

Other objects, features, and advantages will appear hereinafter.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the preferred form of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an end view of the vanity case shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3A is a side view of the vanity case.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view, with the parts in

powder dispensing position, taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a view like Fig. 4, but shows the parts in rouge dispensing position.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view taken on line 6—6 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken on line 7—7 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 8 is a detail view of the combined powder retainer and dispenser.

Fig. 9 is a detail of the latch in locking position.

Fig. 10 is a detail of the latch in unlocked position.

Fig. 11 is a fragmentary detail of the connection between the tape and the mirror.

Fig. 12 is a fragmentary detail showing the connection between the case and the slidable container.

Fig. 13 is a fragmentary detail showing the connection between the cover plate and the main casing.

Fig. 14 is a fragmentary detail of a modified form of roller.

Fig. 15 is a top plan view of a modified form of the present invention.

Fig. 16 is an end sectional view taken on line 16—16 in Fig. 15.

Fig. 16A is an end view of the present invention.

Fig. 17 is a sectional view taken on line 17—17 of Fig. 15.

Fig. 18 is a sectional view of the case alone taken on line 18—18 of Fig. 17.

Fig. 19 is a top plan view of the vanity case shown in Fig. 15, in powder dispensing position with the cover and mirror ejected into one general position.

Fig. 19A is a fragmentary sectional view showing the manner in which the tape is associated with the cover plate for concurrent movement therewith.

Fig. 20 is a view similar to Fig. 19, but shows the vanity case in rouge dispensing position with the mirror and cover ejected in another direction.

Figs. 21 and 22 are side and end views respectively of extruded material from which the rollers are made.

Fig. 23 is a detail view of the complete roller.

Fig. 24 is a fragmentary detail of the roller and apertured tape.

Fig. 25 is an exploded view of a modified form of roller.

Referring now in detail to the Figures 1 through 14, showing the present preferred form of this invention, there is shown a vanity case including a main case 15 comprising a frame 16 and a cover 17 to form a chamber 18, of rectangular form. The main case has side walls 19 and 20 and a bottom 21. The cover 17 is preferably slidably mounted in the main case as by tongue and slot connections 22 (see Fig. 3) and may be soldered, or otherwise secured in place. Preferably, the cover is secured in place by snap connections 23, including lanced ears 24 on two or four corners of the cover 17, engaging with notches 25 in the frame 16, as will be apparent by viewing Fig. 13.

Main receptacle and compartments

This main case 15 and chamber 18 therein fully encloses and slidably supports a main receptacle 26 having a plurality of compartments 27 and 28, respectively supporting loose powder 29 and a block of rouge 30, for example. Block powder and other cosmetics may be supported equally well.

Although the receptacle 26 may consist of a plurality of independent compartments, such as 27 and 28, rigidly secured or linked together, it is preferably made from a single piece with a cupped section 31 forming the compartment 27 adapted to receive a pan 32 holding rouge 30 as may be seen best in Figs. 4 and 6. The tongue 33 overlying the pan 32 prevents the latter from dropping out of the receptacle while apertures 34 at the bottom of the receptacle enable the user to force the pan from the receptacle when it is desired to change the shade of rouge or to replace a used pan of rouge with a new and unused one.

The large compartment 28 may be constructed in the same manner to hold a pan or block-like filler of powder. However, as shown, the compartment has a closed bottom with a cover 35, best seen in Figs. 4 and 8, having a hinged connection 36 to a transverse wall 37 and a snap connection 38 to a transverse wall 39.

Powder retainer and dispenser

Of particular importance, the cover 35 has a plurality of rollers 40 adapted normally to hold the powder in the compartment 28, but when rotated are adapted to carry the powder from inside the compartment to the top of the rollers, as viewed and shown in Fig. 6, for use. The cover comprises a rectangular frame with four side walls 41, 42, 43, and 44, the latter two side walls providing pivot connections 45 for the individual rollers.

Preferably, a spring pad 46 including a platform 47 and underlying springs 48 is provided to maintain the powder 29 within the compartment up against the rollers 40 for distribution thereby. The rollers are preferably provided with serrations 49, or other configurations of any preferred form, adapted to pick up and carry the powder out of the compartment. When the powder within the compartment is entirely used, it is merely necessary for the user to release the catch 38 while the main receptacle 26 is in the ejected position shown in Fig. 4, whereupon the cover 35 with the rollers may be swung upwardly and away from the compartment. After a fresh supply of powder is moved into the compartment 28, the cover, including the frame and rollers, may be swung into position to be locked by the latch 38 again (simultaneously pushing the powder platform 47 and springs 48 downwardly substantially into the position shown in Fig. 6).

Mirror and driving mechanism

A mirror 50 fits into the chamber 18 at the bottom thereof and is capable of reciprocatory sliding movement therein for a limited extent from both ends of the case as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. Side walls 19 and 20 of the main case 15 confine the mirror against lateral displacement.

The mirror is held against upward movement by pins 51 and 52, and rollers 53. A lower surface 54 on the rollers engages the top surface of the mirror to hold it in place. These rollers also support an endless tape 55 having an operating element 56, preferably in the form of a button 57, extending through a slot 58 in the side wall 20.

A connection 59 including a slot 60 on the mirror 50 and a finger 61 on the tape 55, as may be seen best in Fig. 11, is provided at a point approximately below the button 57 in order to move the mirror in the direction that the but-

of the user in order to remove the container from the case. Thus, there is no waste space at all in the present container and a unitary structure is provided for applying rouge, powder, lipstick, and eye brown pencil, or other similar cosmetics.

Operation

Normally, the vanity case is in the inoperative condition shown in Fig. 1 with all the parts fully enclosed by the main case 15. When it is desired to apply rouge, the user pushes the button 57 from the position shown in Fig. 1 to the position shown in Fig. 5 whereupon the mirror 50 and the main receptacle 26, through the connections 59 and 65 to the tape 55 are ejected into the short extended and operative position shown in Fig. 5. These parts are concurrently moved back into the inoperative position by moving the button 57 back into the position shown in Fig. 1.

When it is desired to powder the face it is merely necessary to move the button 57 from the position shown in Fig. 1 to the position shown in Fig. 4, whereupon the mirror 50 and main receptacle 26 are ejected from the main case 15 into the long extended and operative position shown in Fig. 4. By moving the button back into the position shown in Fig. 1, the mirror and receptacle are concurrently returned to the normally inoperative position.

Thus, it will be seen that with this form of the invention it is possible to move the mirror 50 and receptacle 26 into three general positions (inoperative, rouge dispensing, and powder dispensing) or into five individual predetermined positions (mirror in two operative positions, receptacle in two operative positions, and the mirror and receptacle in an inoperative position).

Also, it should be noted that the structure just described is particularly advantageous in keeping powder from the mirror because the exposed section of the mirror 50, when in operative position, is remote from the powder compartment 28, for it is separated by the complete main case. It is protected by the receptacle when in the inoperative position, because it underlies the receptacle. Similar advantages occur when the parts are moved to rouge dispensing position. These advantages are also accomplished with the modified form of the present invention about to be described.

Modified form

Figs. 15 through 25 show a modified form of the present invention having many characteristics and advantages similar to the preferred form already described in detail.

As with the preferred form, a case 88 is provided to fully enclose all of the parts, with operating structure whereby a plurality of members may be automatically ejected a predetermined extent from the sides of the main case upon movement of a single member, and these parts may be automatically and concurrently moved back into the closed or inoperative position within the main case.

Referring now in detail to the structure of the modified form of vanity case, a main case 88 is provided including a bottom 89, side walls 90 and 91, and a cover plate 92. Preferably, though not necessarily, end walls 93 and 94 are also provided. A series of rollers 95, 96, 97, and 98 are provided, one in each corner of the main case, on integral studs 99 and 100 and are adapted to support a continuous tape 101, of metal, fabric or the like. If of metal, the ends are preferably butt welded together.

The rollers 97 and 98 are preferably made from an extruded stock of serrated or fluted construction, in the form of gear teeth 102, as shown in Figs. 21 and 22, each preferably machined with tegral studs 99 and 100 and a tape accommodating surface 103. When so machined, and as shown in Fig. 23, the unturned portion of the roller leaves an integral lower gear 104. If preferred, two unturned portions may be left on the roller to provide both integral upper and lower gears 104 and 105, the latter being adapted to engage with a cooperating chain of apertures 106 in the tape 101. The two rollers 95 and 96 need not be provided with either the upper or the lower gears 104 and 105.

A mirror 107 is supported by the bottom 89 between side plates 108 and 109. The latter may be soldered, pinned, or otherwise secured to the main case. The mirror is provided with a rack 110 of gear teeth 111 along one side adapted to mesh with the lower gear 104 of the rollers 97 and 98 to be moved in a right hand or a left hand direction from the ends of the case as viewed in Fig. 18 when the rollers 97 and 98 are rotated. The side plate 108 serves to keep a side 112 of the mirror clear of the rollers 95 and 96 and to provide a runway, and similarly the side plate 109 completes the runway for the mirror and prevents the rack 110 from wedging into the teeth 102 of the gear 104.

A preferably one-piece main receptacle 113 fits within a chamber 114 of the main case 88 and is supported in spaced relation to the bottom 89 by laterally projecting walls 115 and 116 thereon, overlying and resting upon top faces 117 of the rollers 95—98. The upper stud 100 on the end of these rollers passes through suitable holes 118 in the main receptacle to locate and hold it in place while the similar lower stud 99 on the opposite end thereof is placed in suitable holes in the bottom 89 of the main case 88.

The main receptacle 113 is preferably provided with a plurality of compartments 119 and 120, the former preferably forming a storage chamber for powder with a conventional powder retaining and dispensing cover 121, having hinge connections 122 and a snap connection 123 for refilling or changing purposes, and preferably having an underlying platform 124 backed by springs 125 for forcing the powder through the holes 126 of the cover 121. The free space directly above the container 113 and under the cover 92 provides a compartment for storing a powder puff (not shown). Adjacent the powder compartment 119 the main receptacle is provided with a rouge compartment 120. The powder compartment 119 may be shaped and constructed to support a cake of powder rather than loose powder, and the rouge compartment 120 may be shaped to support lipstick or other cosmetics. It will be appreciated that the main receptacle can be variously shaped to contain divers cosmetics.

After the mirror 107 and the main receptacle 113 are assembled to the main case as just described, the cover 92 is added. Preferably, the cover rests upon the laterally projecting walls 115 and 116, and has a main connection 127 including fingers 128 and 129 in a side 132 on the cover 92 engaging apertures 130 and 131 of the tape 101, as may be seen best in Figs. 19 and 19A, after which the top edges 133 and 134 are curled over to hold the cover relative to the case and yet permit a reciprocatory sliding movement thereof lengthwise of the case 88.

An aperture 135 in both the end walls 93 and

ton 57 is pushed. Short and long slots 62 and 63 respectively in the mirror 50, underlying the rollers 53, are provided to clear the pins 51 and 52, while an intervening stop section 64 engages the pin 51 to limit movement of the mirror to the left as viewed in Fig. 5, and engages the pin 52 to limit movement of the mirror to the right as shown in Fig. 4.

A connection 65 including fingers 66 and 67 on the tape 55 entering cooperating apertures 68 and 69 in the main receptacle 26 are adapted to automatically eject the receptacle from either the right or left side of the main case as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, concurrently with the ejection of the mirror 50 from the opposite side of the case. This is a highly important advantage provided by the present invention, for by merely moving the operating element to the right as viewed in Fig. 1 the mirror 50 is ejected from one side of the main case 15 while the powder compartment 28 is ejected from the opposite side of the main case into the position shown in Fig. 4. Movement of these parts to this position is limited by the button 57 engaging the end of the slot 58 in the side wall 20 or by the stop section 64 engaging the pin 52.

The user thus has the powder compartment 28 fully exposed and easily accessible in order to obtain powder for the face, and has the mirror 50 in a convenient and advantageous position for use while applying the powder.

When sufficient powder has been applied, it is merely necessary to return the button 57 to the position shown in Fig. 1 whereupon the mirror 50 and main receptacle 26 are automatically returned to the fully enclosed position within the chamber 18 and main case 15, through the connection 59, causing the mirror 50 to travel in the direction that button is pushed, and through the connection 65 also on the tape 55 but travelling in the opposite direction of the connection 59, moving the main receptacle into the main case 15.

Similarly, when it is desired to apply rouge 30, it is merely necessary for the user to move the button to the left as viewed in Fig. 1 into the position shown in Fig. 5 whereupon the tape 55, through the connections 59 and 65 moves the mirror 50 and the container 26 into short extended positions at opposite ends of the main case 15, as shown in Fig. 5. When sufficient rouge has been applied it is merely necessary for the user to push the button 57 from the position shown in Fig. 5 to the position shown in Fig. 1, whereupon the rouge compartment and the mirror are returned to the normally inoperative and enclosed position within the main case.

Movement of the button 57 into the normally inoperative position, and of the associated mirror 50 and main receptacle 26, may be definitely controlled or stopped by the provision of a detent connection 70 between the tape 55 and the side wall 20 of the main case 15. As shown in Figs. 9 and 10 this detent connection may comprise a depression 71 on the side wall 20 having a vertical notch 72 adapted to accommodate a cross pin or lug 73 on the button 57. This depression projects inwardly of the case to a point adjacent the side of the tape. As the button 57 is moved from either operative position shown in Figs. 4 and 5 to the inoperative position shown in Fig. 1, the cross pin 73 slides down over the face of the depression 71 and through the resiliency of the tape 55 snaps into the vertical notch 72 when it fully reaches the normally inoperative position as shown in Fig. 9. Thus, the pin entering the slot serves to lock the button, mirror, and main receptacle in the closed inoperative position.

In order to release this lock and to again move the receptacle 26 and mirror 50 into either ejected and operative position, it is merely necessary to push down the button 57 so that it enters the depression 71, whereupon the pin 73 moves out of engagement with the slot 72 and it is again possible to move the button 57 and cooperating parts into either operative position.

The main receptacle 26 is provided with a downwardly projecting wall 74 adapted to ride upon the bottom 21 of the main case 15 between a side 50' of the mirror 50 and the side 19 of the main case. This wall serves to space the main receptacle 26 from the top of the mirror 50 so that it will not scratch the latter. If preferred, and as may be appreciated from this disclosure, the side 50' of the mirror 50 may extend to the side wall 19, and the wall 74 on the container may ride directly upon the top face of the mirror in order to space the bottom of the receptacle from the top face of the mirror. Similarly, the opposite side of the main receptacle is provided with a flat top 75 adapted to rest upon a top edge 76 of the tape 55 and a top face 77 of the rollers 53, as may be seen best in Figs. 2, 4, and 5, to space the other side of the receptacle from the face of the mirror.

Fig. 14 shows a modified form of roller support 53' in which the lower face 54' of the roller is of only small diameter in order to provide a larger operating face on the mirror, and in which a flange 78 is provided on the lower section thereof to prevent the tape 55 from engaging the top face of the mirror.

This invention discloses an advantageous structure from a manufacturing and manufacturing economy standpoint. Complete assembly may be effected very easily and quickly by merely dropping the mirror 50 into the frame 16 of the main case 15, before the cover 17 is added; adding the rollers 53 with the tape 55; dropping the main receptacle 26 into the case and then sliding the cover plate 17 over all these parts in the channels 22 until the fingers 24 snap in the notches 25 to locate and hold it in the position shown in Fig. 1.

Subsequently the pins 51 and 52 are slid axially through the rollers 53 to enter suitable apertures 51' and 52' in the cover 17, and similar apertures in the bottom 21, see Fig. 7. These pins may be held in the fully assembled position by a force fit relative to the bore of the rollers 53 or by heading over the pins at the outside of the case.

In its preferred form the main case 15 is provided with an aperture 79 overlying the chamber formed by the endless tape 55 in order to accommodate a removable container 80. This removable container may slidably support a lipstick 81 and an eye brow pencil 82 as may be seen best in Fig. 7. These containers are reciprocable in a substantially square chamber 83 section of the removable container 80 and are ejected therefrom a predetermined extent by buttons 84 and 85. The container is provided with spring ears 86 having a snap or frictional engagement with the aperture 79 to hold the container relative to the main case 15, and is provided with a top plate 87 limiting movement of the container into the main case and having upturned ears adapted to be gripped by the finger nails

94 allows the mirror 107 to be ejected into the position shown in Figs. 19 and 20. Ribs 136 on the underside of the main receptacle 113 prevent the face of the mirror from engaging the bottom thereof and thereby prevent the mirror from being scratched. Stops can be provided to limit movement of the cover and mirror to either the powder dispensing position shown in Fig. 19 or to the rouge dispensing position shown in Fig. 20. However, this is not deemed essential since the user will naturally stop the slide when the powder compartment 119 is fully exposed, or in the other direction of movement when the rouge compartment 120 is fully exposed for use.

Operation

In this form of the invention, the user may merely push an operating element 137, such as a button 138, on the cover 92 in the direction of the arrow A, from the position shown in Fig. 1 substantially to the position shown in Fig. 19 whereupon the cover 92 slides clear of the powder compartment 119 to expose the powder and puff therein, and simultaneously the tape 101, through the connection 127 and gear 104 (or gears 104 and 105) ejects the mirror 107, all into the position as shown in Fig. 19. When sufficient powder has been applied by the user it is merely necessary to push the button 138 in the direction of the arrow B in Fig. 19 whereupon the cover 92 is moved into the inoperative or covering position shown in Fig. 15, and concurrently the mirror, through the tape 101 is moved back into the main case 88 again.

Similarly, by moving the button 138 in the direction of the arrow C, as shown in Fig. 15, the cover is moved clear of the rouge compartment 120 and concurrently through the connection 127, tape 101, and gear 104, ejects the mirror 107 from the side 93 of the main case so that the user may apply rouge or similar cosmetic. It is merely necessary to move the button back into the position of Fig. 1 again in order to close the rouge compartment 120 and to concurrently move the mirror 107, through the aperture 135, back into the closed position within the main case 88.

If preferred, this form of the invention may be indirectly operated, much the same as the preferred form of the invention already described in detail, through the provision of an operating element 139 including a button 140 secured to the tape 101 and passing through a suitable longitudinal aperture in the side wall 91 (similar to the slotted wall 20 of Fig. 3A) as indicated generally in Fig. 20. The detent lock 70, illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10, may be used with this form of the invention, if preferred, to limit movement of the mirror 107 and cover 92 into the closed inoperative position. This button and slot type of indirect control and detent locking arrangement may be just like the structure already described in detail in connection with the preferred form of invention, and consequently further description thereof would be superfluous. The button 140 reaching the end of the aperture 58 may serve to limit movement of the mirror 107 and cover 92 to the extended positions disclosed in Figs. 19 and 20.

Although a frictional gripping between the tape 101 and rollers 97 and 98 may be sufficient to rotate the gears 104 on the rollers in order to eject the mirror 107, the secondary gear 105 and apertures 106 on the tape are preferably provided in order to effect a positive drive thereof. With these rollers 97 and 98 the travel of the mirror is in direct ratio with the travel of the cover. However, by replacing the lower gear 104 with one of larger diameter, such as a gear 141 shown in Fig. 25, it is possible to cause the mirror 107 to travel a greater extent than the cover. Various ratios of travel may be obtained through changing the size of the lower gear 141 with respect to the upper gear 105.

As the button 138 is moved in the direction of the arrow A, the connection 127 driving the tape 101 around the rollers 97 and 98 causes the lower gear 104 on the roller 98 to move the mirror in the direction of the arrow D, Fig. 19, after the gear teeth 111 on the mirror 107 leave the roller 97. Similarly, the lower gear 104 on the roller 97 ejects the mirror in the direction of the arrow E in Fig. 20 after the gear teeth 111 on the mirror leave the roller 98.

The powder compartment 119 may be provided with the cover 35 already described in detail in connection with the preferred embodiment of the invention. Various other changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the present invention, and portions of the invention may be used without others.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a receptacle; a mirror having reciprocatory movement to two sides of the receptacle; means for moving said mirror; and a controlling element exterior of said case for operating said means.

2. In a vanity case the combination of a case; a receptacle in the case; a mirror, slidably mounted in the case; and means including an endless tape for sliding said mirror into divers positions relative to the case and receptacle.

3. In a vanity case the combination of a case; a receptacle in the case; a mirror, slidably mounted in the case; means including an endless tape for sliding said mirror into divers positions relative to the case and receptacle; and a controlling element exterior of said case for operating said means.

4. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a receptacle, movable to an extended position relative to the main case; a mirror, movable to an extended position relative to the main case; and means for coordinately sliding both the mirror and the receptacle to extended position.

5. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a receptacle, movable to an extended position relative to the main case; a mirror, movable to an extended position relative to the main case; means for effecting coordinate sliding movement of the mirror and the receptacle; and a unitary means adapted to move said receptacle and mirror into five predetermined positions.

6. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a receptacle, movable to an extended position relative to the main case; a mirror, movable to an extended position relative to the main case; means for effecting coordinate sliding movement of the mirror and the receptacle; a unitary means adapted to move said receptacle and mirror into five predetermined positions; and a controlling element exterior of said main case for operating said unitary means.

7. In a vanity case the combination of a main case having a slot; a receptacle, slidable in said main case; a sliding mirror in said main case; an endless tape within said main case associated with said receptacle and mirror, adapted to effect coordinate and relative operation therebetween; and a button on said tape passing through the

slot in said main case for moving said tape, and sliding the associated mirror and receptacle into various stations.

8. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a sliding receptacle in said main case; a sliding mirror; a plurality of rollers; an endless tape on said rollers connected to said mirror and said receptacle; and a cover plate on said main case adapted to maintain the rollers, tape, receptacle, and mirror in assembled relation relative to the case.

9. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a sliding mirror in the main case; a sliding receptacle in the main case; means for coordinately sliding said mirror and said receptacle relative to each other and to the main case into divers predetermined positions; and a pin and slot structure adapted to limit movement of said mirror and receptacle to said predetermined positions.

10. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a mirror reciprocable in said main case to operative positions on two sides of the case; a pair of spaced rollers; and an endless tape on said rollers connected to said mirror, said rollers and said tape defining a chamber for a removable cosmetic stick.

11. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a receptacle in said main case; a sliding mirror in the main case; a sliding cover on the case; and means for effecting coordinate movement of the cover and mirror relative to the receptacle.

12. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a receptacle in the case; a mirror reciprocable in said main case into an extended position relative to the receptacle on two sides of the main case; and a cover reciprocable in the main case into an extended position relative to the receptacle on two sides of the main case.

13. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a receptacle in the case; a mirror reciprocable in said case into an extended position relative to the receptacle on two sides of the main case; a cover reciprocable in the case into an extended position relative to the receptacle on the two sides of the main case; and means for effecting coordinate relative movement between said cover and said mirror.

14. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a receptacle in the case; a mirror reciprocable in said case into an extended position relative to the receptacle on two sides of the main case; a cover reciprocable in the main case into an extended position relative to the receptacle on the two sides of the main case; means for effecting coordinate relative movement between said cover and said mirror; and an operating element extending from said last named means through the main case to effect said relative shifting.

15. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a receptacle in said main case; a sliding mirror in said main case; a slidable cover on said main case; and an endless tape associated with said cover and said mirror adapted to effect coordinate and relative movement between the mirror and the cover.

16. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a sliding mirror; a rack on said mirror; a sliding cover; a plurality of rollers; a gear on at least one of said rollers; and an endless tape on said rollers adapted to effect coordinate and relative movement between said mirror and said cover.

17. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a sliding mirror; a rack on said mirror; a sliding cover; a plurality of rollers; a gear on at least one of said rollers; an endless tape on said rollers adapted to effect coordinate and relative movement between said mirror and said cover; and an operating element on said tape projecting through said main case for effecting said coordinate and relative movement, between said mirror and cover.

18. In a vanity case the combination of a main case, a receptacle slidably mounted in the case; means including an endless tape for sliding said receptacle into divers positions relative to the case; and a controlling element exterior of said case for operating said means.

19. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a sliding mirror; a rack on said mirror; a sliding cover; a finger on said cover; a plurality of rollers; axially spaced gears on one of said rollers, one of said gears being engageable with said rack; an endless tape on said rollers for effecting coordinate and relative movement between said mirror and said cover, said tape having an aperture for receipt of said finger and having a series of apertures for enabling positive cooperation between said tape and one of said gears; and an operating element on said tape projecting through said main case for effecting said coordinate and relative movement between said mirror and cover.

20. In a vanity case the combination of a main case; a mirror normally enclosed in said main case and movable to extend from opposite sides thereof; a receptacle normally enclosed in said case and movable to extend from opposite sides thereof; and means for effecting coordinate and relative movement between said mirror and said receptacle to simultaneously project said mirror and said receptacle respectively from opposite sides of said case.

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