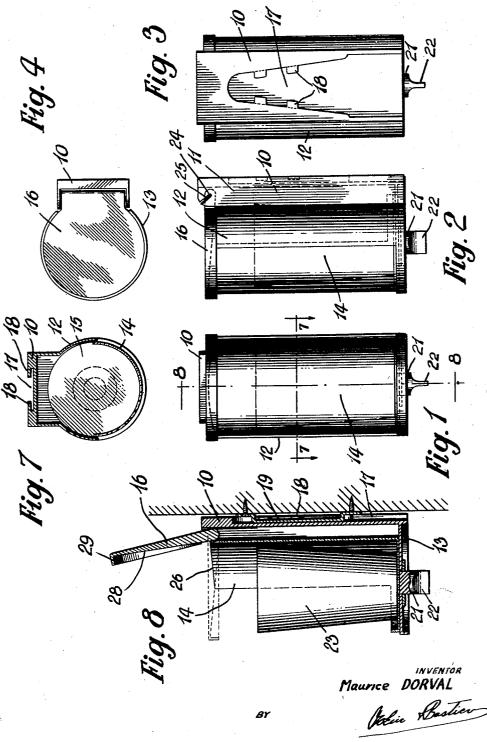
ENCLOSED GLASS HOLDER

Filed July 17, 1959

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

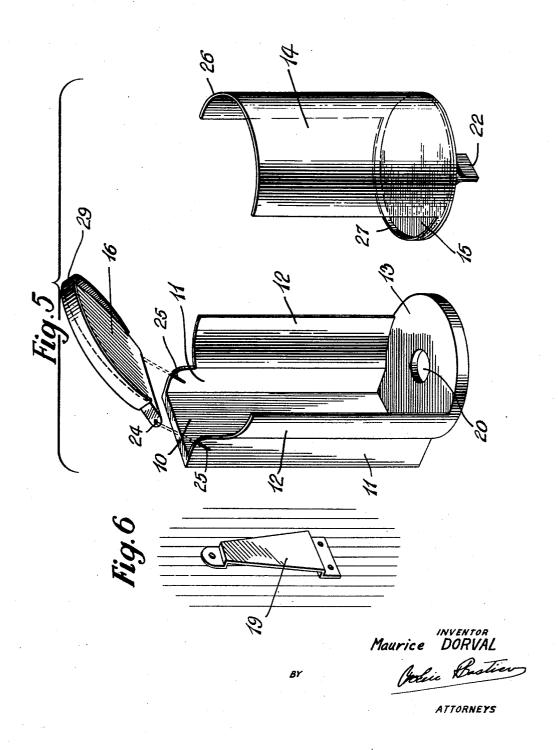


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ENCLOSED GLASS HOLDER

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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ENCLOSED GLASS HOLDER

Maurice Dorval, 120 Pere Arnaud, Quebec, Quebec 8, Canada

> Filed July 17, 1959, Ser. No. 827,915 3 Claims. (Cl. 312—320)

The present invention relates to a holder particularly 15 adapted for holding a glass for use in bathrooms and the like.

The invention is chiefly characterized in that the holder is completely enclosed and thus prevents dust and other foreign matter from reaching the glass to thereby keep 20 the glass in spotless condition, for hygienic purposes.

The glass holder in accordance with the invention is formed of two half-cylinders which are rotatable with respect to each other so that in one position they overlap to define a front opening for removal of the glass and in 25 the other position the two half-cylinders define a cylindrical enclosure which is closed at the top by a suitable cover.

According to a further specific feature of the invention the cover is so arranged that rotation of one of the halfcylinders to open position automatically lifts the cover, thus facilitating removal of the glass.

An embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the holder;

Figure 2 is a side elevation;

Figure 3 is a rear elevation;

Figure 4 is a top plan view;

Figure 5 is a perspective exploded view;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a wall bracket for 40 securing the holder to a wall;

Figure 7 is a section of the holder on line 7—7 of Figure 1: and

Figure 8 is a section of the holder on line 8—8 of

Figure 1 showing the holder in open position.

Referring to Figure 5, the holder comprises a rear plate 10 with a pair of side plates 11 to which are connected cylindrical walls 12, concentric with and disposed at the edge of a round base plate 13. Parts 10 to 13 form an integral unit which may be moulded in a single piece of suitable plastic material.

A separate integral unit of the holder comprises a semicylindrical wall 14 disposed at the edge of a second plate 15. The holder further comprises, as a separate piece, a cover 16.

As shown more particularly in Figures 3, 6 and 8, the rear plate 10 is formed with a trapezoidal recess 17 into which extend projections 18. A trapezoidal bracket 19 is screwed to the wall and the recess 17 is slipped over the bracket 19 with the projections 18 engaging the bracket for the purpose of securing the holder to a wall. This arrangement is, however, only given by way of example and any other conventional fastening means may be employed.

The support plate 13 has in its centre a hole 20, Figure 5, adapted to receive a short bearing shaft 21, flattened at 22, to form a handle. Thereby the unit comprising plate 15 and wall 14 can be rotated on the unit 10—13 to form either an enclosed space defined by walls 12 and 14, as shown in Figure 2, or, by grasping the handle portion 22 and rotating the unit through 180°, an open space from which the glass 23, Figure 8, can be removed. In

2

the latter position the wall 14 generally overlaps the walls 12. Wall 14 and plate 15 must, of course, be of slightly smaller diameter than plate 13 and walls 12.

The cover 16 comprises a substantially round portion overlying the space defined by walls 12 and 14 and a generally rectangular appendage from which project on either side pins 24 which are adapted to be received by a pair of slots 25 in the side plates 11.

As best shown in Figure 8 the top edge 26 of wall 14 is slightly upwardly convex and is adapted upon rotation to engage the bottom surface of the cover 16 and to lift the same by pivoting it about pins 24. The slots 25 are inclined forwardly at an angle of approximately 45° so that, when the edge 26 engages the cover 16, it exerts on pins 24 a force transverse to the longitudinal plane of the slots 25; this preventing the pins 24 from travelling upwardly in the slots. The arrangement is such that, as the holder is opened by rotating the assembly of wall 14 and plate 15, the cover 16 is lifted automatically to make it easier to remove the glass. The slots 25 make it possible to remove the cover 16 without any trouble, for cleaning purposes.

As shown in Figure 5, the free edge of the plate 15 is provided with a lip 27, for greater safety. With reference to Figure 5 and Figure 8, it will be seen that the cover 16 has its bottom face 28 upwardly inclined so that in closed position it accommodates the convex edge 26 and lies in a substantially horizontal position. The cover 16 is also provided with a lip 29 which in the closed position overlaps the wall 14.

It can be seen from the foregoing description of the holder in accordance with the invention that the structure is simple to manufacture and easy and convenient to operate. It is noted that opening and closing of the holder requires the use of only one hand.

The embodiment of the invention which has been illustrated and described is given merely by way of example and various modifications are possible within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A glass holder comprising a pair of generally semicylindrical walls, one of which is fixed and the other of which is rotatable coaxially with respect to said one wall, cover means pivotally mounted on said one wall and means on said other wall adapted to raise said cover means as said other wall is brought to overlapping position with respect to said one wall.

2. A glass holder comprising a pair of generally semicylindrical walls, one of which is fixed and the other of which is rotatable coaxially with respect to said one wall, cover means pivotally mounted on said one wall, said other wall having a convex top edge which engages and raises said cover means as said other wall is brought to overlapping position with respect to said one wall.

3. A glass holder comprising a pair of generally semicylindrical walls, one of which is fixed and the other of
which is rotatable coaxially with respect to said one wall,
support means fixed to said one wall, a slot in each said
support means, a cover having a pair of pins insertable
in said slots to pivotally mount said cover, said other wall
having its top edge upwardly convex to engage said cover,
said slots being inclined toward the other wall at an
angle such that said top edge exerts through said cover
on said pins a force directed transversely of the longitudinally plane of said slots to thereby raise said cover
as said other wall is brought to overlapping relation with
respect to said one wall.

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