

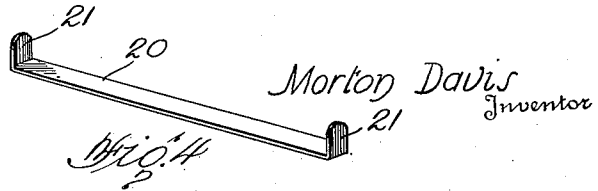
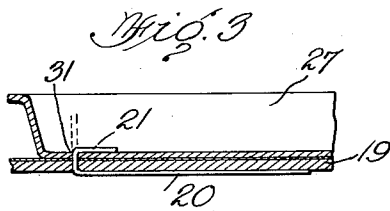
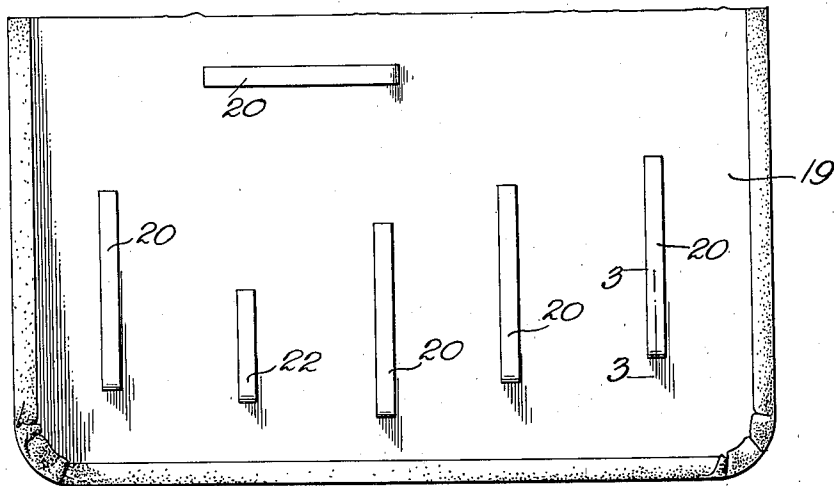
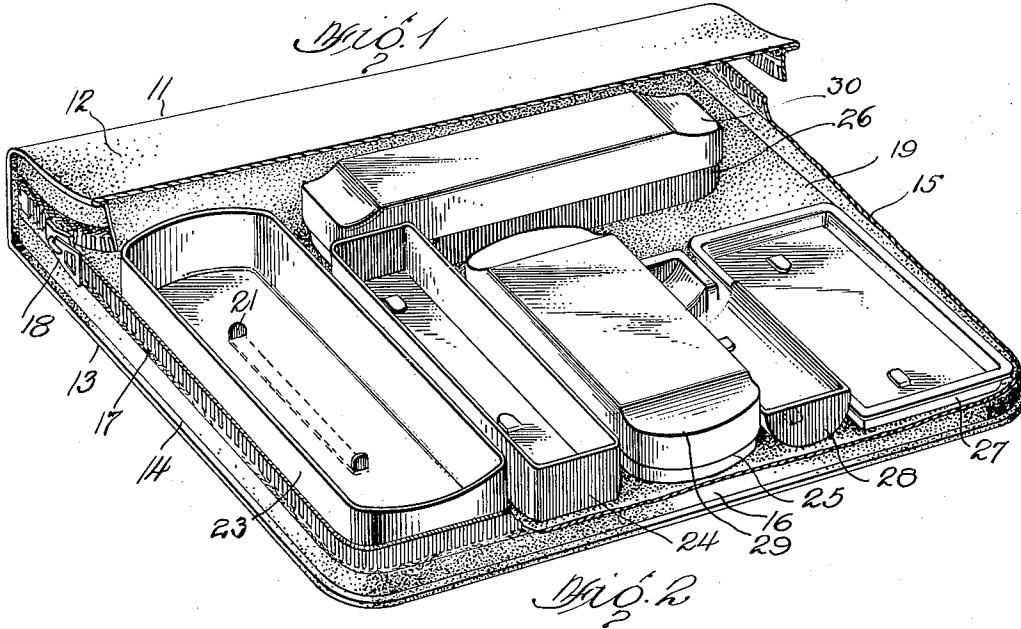
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DRESSING CASE

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2,244,984

DRESSING CASE

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9 Claims. (Cl. 150—34)

This invention deals with improvements in those articles of luggage which are of the type of dressing cases or toilet cases and consist generally in a case which may be opened to expose the inside walls. This opening may leave the case substantially flat although this is not essential to the invention. Such cases are customarily sold as fitted cases, that is, cases in which the several fittings or receptacles have been installed in the arrangement thought most attractive to the purchaser. It is almost a universal practice to hold these several fittings, receptacles and the like in spaced positions on one or more inner walls of the case by means of pockets, loops or straps. Any arrangement of this description necessarily establishes a permanent arrangement of the fittings with respect to their size. It also leaves the loops standing upright or occupying space regardless of the presence of the fittings. Where adjustable straps are used they are also apt to be found in the way of the user. In either event the removal of one or more fittings necessitates that they be slid along the inner surface or bottom of the case. The trend toward the use of multiple fasteners attached to a flexible side wall of the case seriously interferes with the ready insertion and removal of these receptacles or fittings.

As these fittings or receptacles are generally equipped with friction tops of the type which are held in place by friction and removed by a vertical lift, it follows that the removal of the top necessitates first sliding the receptacle out of its loop or pocket.

An object of my invention is to provide a fastening for a receptacle so that the latter will be held in position and yet permit the friction top to be removed with a minimum of effort.

A further object of my invention is to make this fastening or attachment easy and inconspicuous.

A still further object of my invention is to make a fastening which may be interchangeably used with any number of dissimilar fittings, receptacles or the like.

Among the objects of my invention is to prevent the loss of receptacles from their mounting.

The type of fastening adopted avoids the use of loops or straps and prevents soiling or corrosion by the soaps, powders, ointments or liquids which may be placed in the receptacles.

One of the important features of my invention is to provide an interchangeable arrangement by which the user may suit his personal convenience in the arrangement of the receptacles, since they

are capable of being interchangeably mounted upon any of the fastenings provided.

I have illustrated in the accompanying drawing one form in which my invention may be embodied by way of example. In the drawing

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a foldable dressing case embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a back view of the supporting panel, tray or back of the dressing case with its outer surface removed;

Fig. 3 is a fragmental section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the fastening members.

I have illustrated in the drawing a conventional folding dressing case 11 having a top 12 and a bottom 13. The ends 14 and 15 and the side 16 opposite the hinge are formed of flexible strips of leather, fabric, composition or the like. Complementary members are also found upon the opposite portion 12. The meeting edges of the side portions 14, 15 and 16 are connected by means of multiple fasteners 17 of the conventional type having an operating element 18.

The bottom 19 of the case is in the form of a tray, panel or other supporting member. It is substantially flat and forms an integral part of the dressing case. It may, however, be removable as a separate tray without departing from its utility in the present invention. The supporting member 19 carries a series of fastening elements 20. These fasteners 20 are in the form of relatively long, flat strips or ribbons of deformable or ductile metal. In order to prevent corrosion, these strips are made of suitable non-corrodible metal. The opposite ends of these strips form projections 21, 21 extending at right angles to the plane of the mid-portion. These fasteners 20 are mounted on the back surface of the bottom 19 as shown clearly in Fig. 3. The greater number of these fasteners 20 are of uniform length. However, one fastener 22 has been illustrated as of different size for use in holding specially shaped receptacles. The projections 21, 21 extend for a substantial distance above the upper surface of the member 19 as clearly apparent in Figs. 1 and 3.

Dressing cases of this general type are fitted or equipped with boxes or receptacles of different sizes suitable for the different toilet articles most commonly used. In Fig. 1 there has been illustrated at 23 a large box or receptacle. Adjoining it is a relatively long narrow receptacle 24 while the receptacle next in line, 25, is shorter and broader. A receptacle 26 is frequently pro-

vided to occupy the space above the shorter receptacles. In addition to this an open receptacle or tray 27 and a tray 28 of irregular form and size such as would accommodate a bottle have also been mounted for purposes of example in the row with receptacles 23, 24 and 25.

The receptacles or boxes 25 and 26 have been illustrated with friction tops 29 and 30 respectively. It is to be understood that similar friction tops are used with boxes 23 and 24.

The several boxes or receptacles are slotted through the bottom as indicated in Fig. 3 at 31 and in spacing conforming with the uniform length of the fasteners 20, 20. In this manner the receptacles may each be mounted upon the bottom 19 with the projections 21 extending upwardly through the bottoms of the receptacles as shown in Fig. 3. By deforming or bending the projections 21 inwardly toward each other and into a plane parallel to the bottom 19 the several receptacles are firmly but detachably held by the latter. The fastenings are inconspicuous and not affected by the contents of the receptacles. The fastenings may readily be bent upwardly to permit the removal of one or more receptacles and their interchangeable positioning.

The fastening of receptacle 23 has been shown in its position of attachment or removal while the fastenings have been shown bent in the final form as regards receptacles 24 and 27.

It will be evident that the friction tops for the several receptacles or boxes may be lifted without disturbing the position of the receptacles themselves. The receptacles are not subject to be mislaid or lost.

The advantages of the above described arrangement will be evident without further explanation. It avoids the use of loops, straps or pockets, facilitates its construction and assembly. In use, the receptacles are held in definite positions according to the choice of the user. The contents of the boxes will have no damaging effect upon the fastening. It will be clearly apparent that many changes in general proportions and arrangement may be carried out in the practical embodiment of this invention without departing from its scope as set out in the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A dressing case having a supporting member with a flat surface, a receptacle having a removable cover, and bendable sheet metal fastening means projecting outwardly from the surface of the member and extending upwardly through the bottom of the receptacle.

2. A dressing case having a supporting member with a flat surface, a receptacle having a

removable cover, fastening means on the member, and bendable sheet metal projections on the fastening means for detachably holding the receptacle, said fastening means extending upwardly through the bottom of the receptacle.

3. A dressing case having a supporting member with a flat surface, a receptacle having a flat bottom, sheet metal fastening means on the supporting member, and bendable projections on the fastening means to pass through the bottom of the receptacle and detachably hold the same in extended contact with the supporting member.

4. A dressing case having a supporting member with a flat surface, a receptacle having a slotted flat bottom, sheet metal fastening means on the supporting member, and bendable projections on the fastening means and passing through the slotted bottom of the receptacle.

5. A dressing case having a supporting member with a flat surface, a receptacle having a flat bottom, sheet metal fastening means on the supporting member, and bendable projections on the fastening means passing through the bottom and deformable into a plane parallel thereto.

6. A dressing case having a supporting member with a flat surface, a series of sheet metal fastening strips of uniform length held by the member at spaced intervals, a series of dissimilar receptacles having flat bottoms slotted at longitudinally spaced points corresponding to the uniform length of said strips and deformable fastening means at each end of said strips for passing through the slots of any one of said receptacles interchangeably.

7. A dressing case having a supporting member with a flat surface, a receptacle having a flat bottom and a friction top, and sheet metal fastening means on the supporting member having bendable means for detachably holding the receptacle with its bottom against the surface of the supporting member when the receptacle top is removed.

8. In combination, a member in the form of a tray or the like, a receptacle with its bottom resting on the tray, and sheet metal fastening means having bendable ends projecting upwardly from the tray and through the contiguous receptacle bottom.

9. In combination, a member in the form of a tray or the like, a receptacle with its bottom resting on the tray, a sheet metal fastening strip carried on the tray and bendable projections on the strip passing through the bottom of the receptacle and being bent inwardly toward each other.

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