

(Model.)

E. P. HAFF.
HAND MIRROR.

No. 245,485.

Patented Aug. 9, 1881.

Fig. 1.

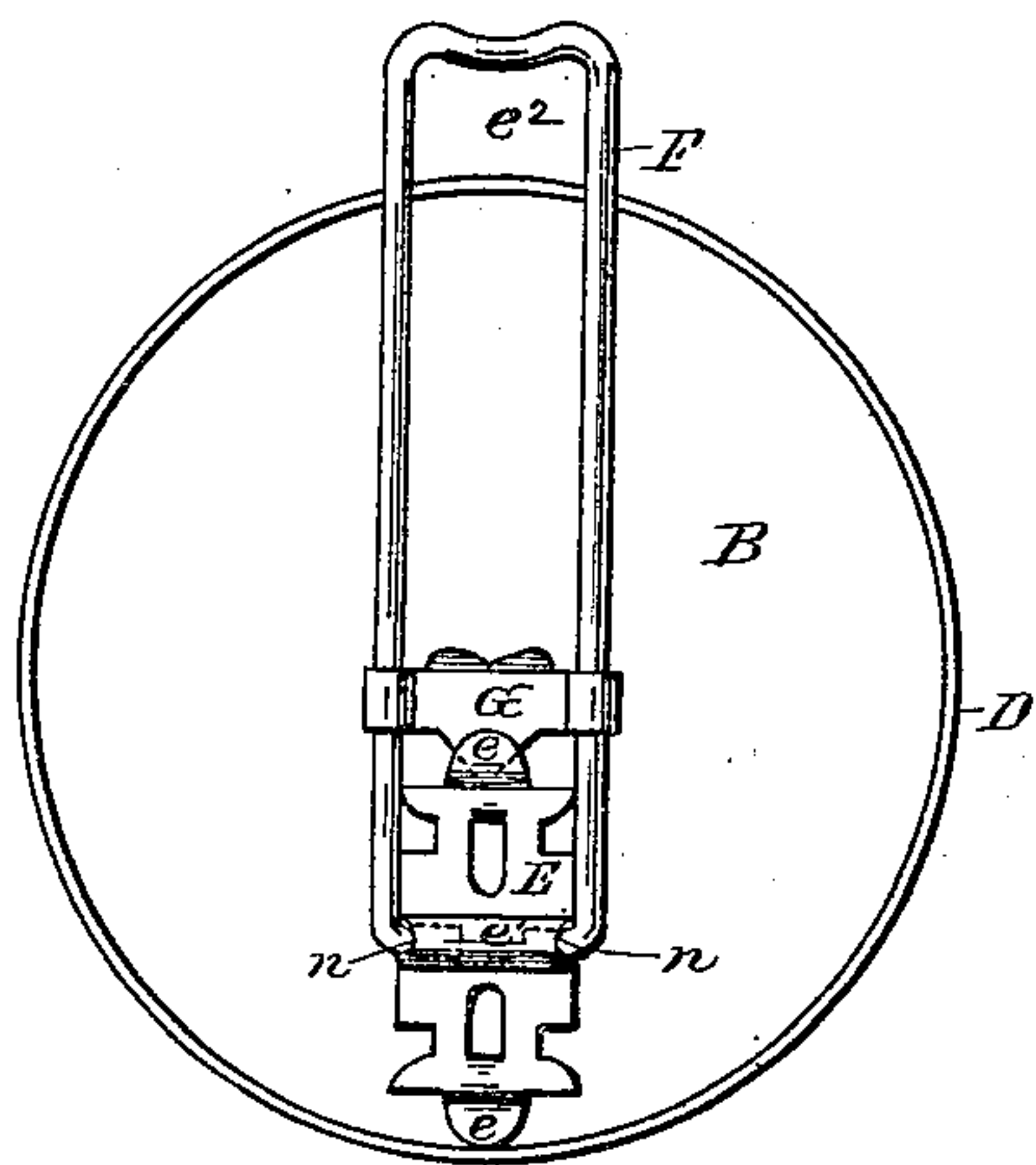


Fig. 2.

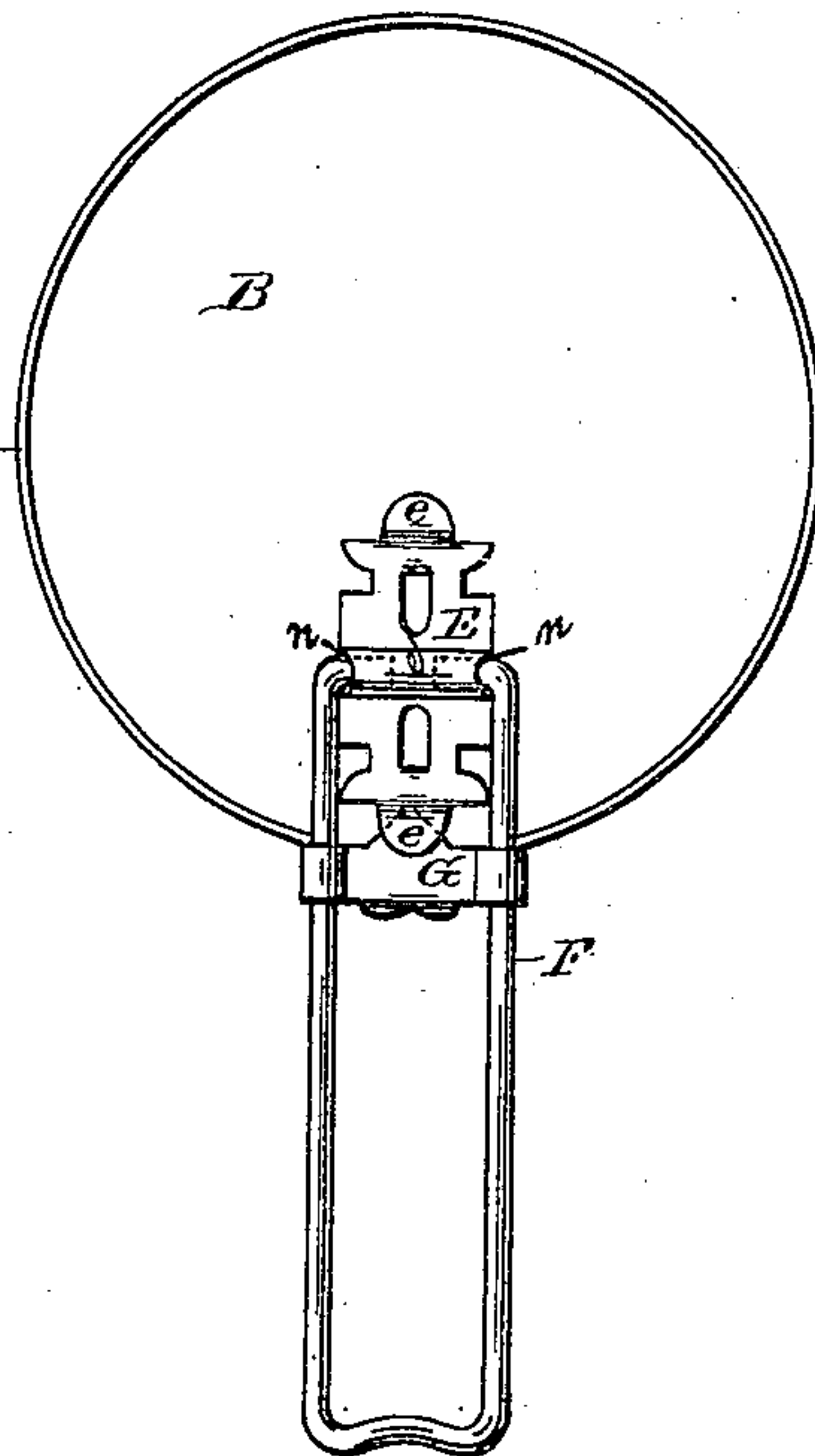


Fig. 3.

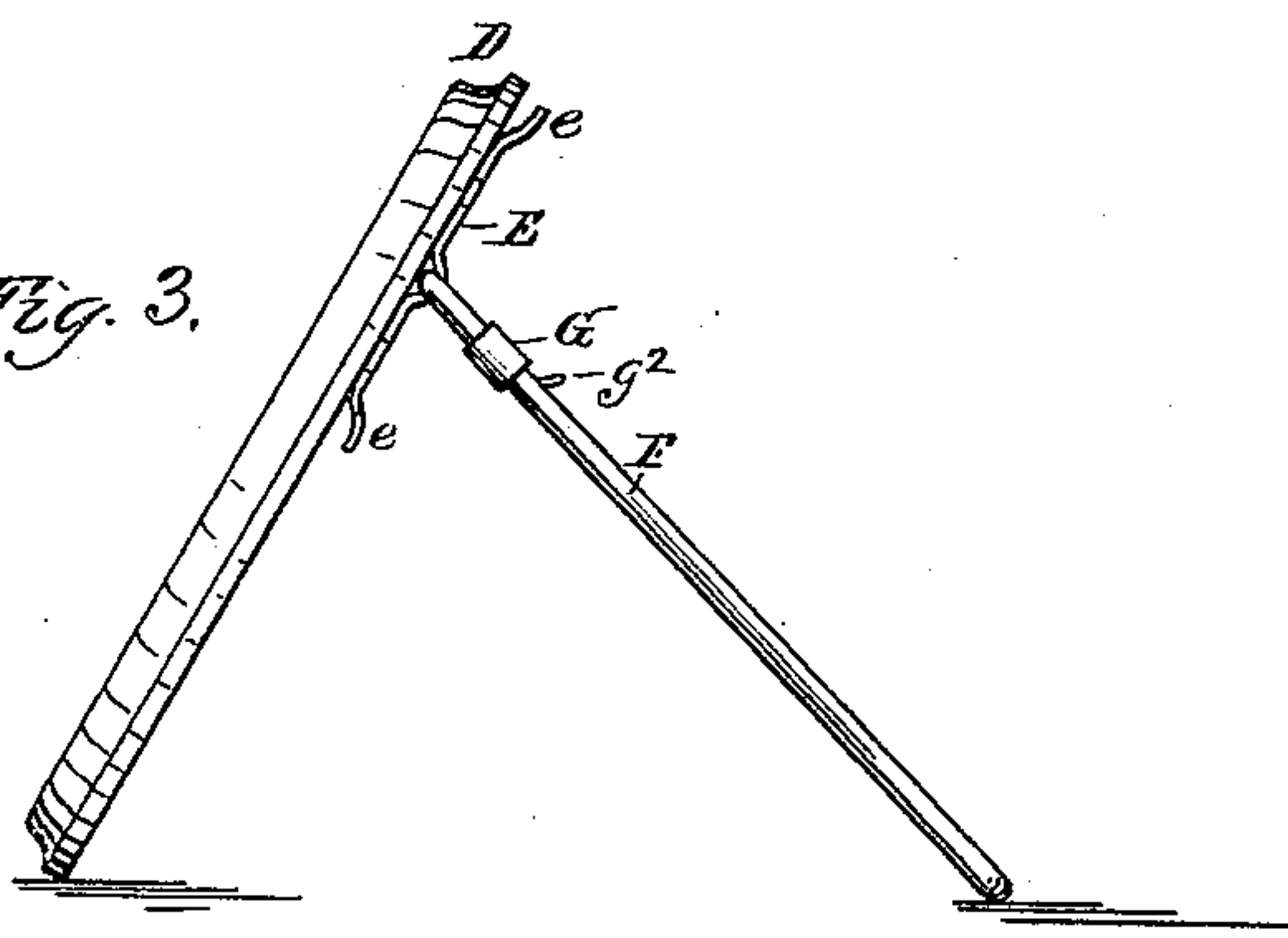


Fig. 4.

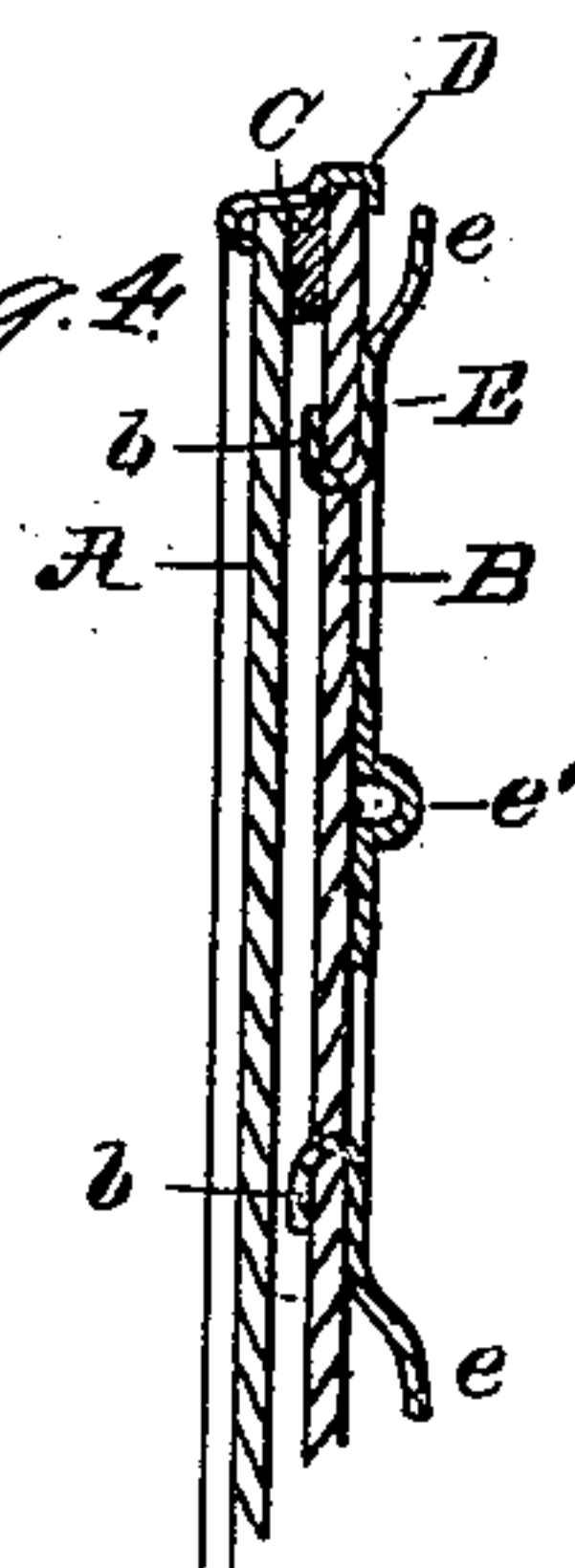


Fig. 5.

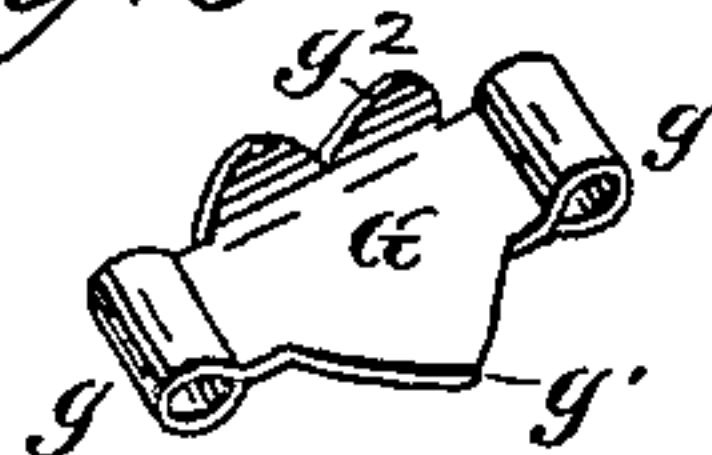
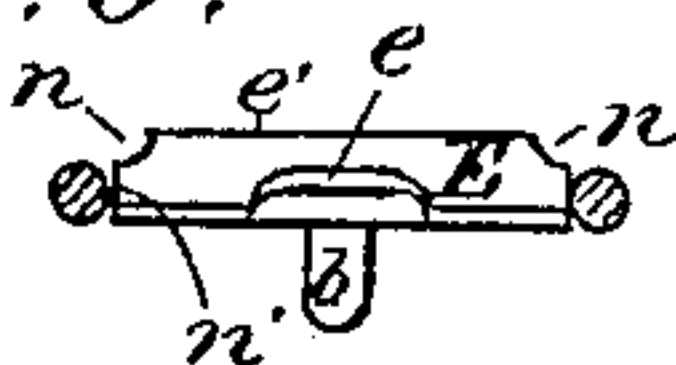


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES—

J. B. Townsend
W. C. Adams.

INVENTOR—

Edward P. Haff,
by M. E. Houston
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD P. HAFF, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

HAND-MIRROR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 245,485, dated August 9, 1881.

Application filed May 2, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD P. HAFF, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hand-Mirrors; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to folding handles or supports for hand or pocket mirrors; and it consists in the several features of improvement in construction and operation hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a back view of a round hand-mirror having a handle and support applied thereto in accordance with my invention, said handle being shown as folded down and secured against the mirror-back. Fig. 2 is a back view of the same with the handle extended. Fig. 3 is a side view of the mirror supported in an inclined position by the handle. Fig. 4 is a central section of the mirror without the handle in the line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the sliding catch detached. Fig. 6 is an end view of the hinge-plate detached.

A is the mirror-glass, and B a back of heavy paper-board or other suitable material.

C, Fig. 4, is an intermediate sheet or ring which separates the glass from the back B, that may be used or not, as desired.

D is a metal rim which confines the parts A and B, and constitutes a frame for the mirror.

F is a spring-wire of proper size, bent into oblong and nearly rectangular form, having its extremities proximating to each other in one end of the rectangle. This constitutes the handle or support of the mirror. It is hinged to the mirror-back near one margin thereof, and is of such length, preferably, as to project somewhat beyond the opposite edge of the mirror when folded down upon the back, as shown in Fig. 1, forming an eye, e^2 , by which the mirror may be hung on a nail against the wall. When unfolded and swung over in the other direction said wire forms a handle by

which the mirror may be conveniently held. Unfolded at a right angle to the back, the wire serves to support the mirror in an inclined position, and the broad outer end of the loop keeps the mirror, though round, in the position shown in Fig. 3.

It is among my improvements to secure the wire loop, hinged at the back as described, positively in the several positions stated. For this purpose the following devices are employed.

E is an oblong plate struck from sheet metal, and bent up centrally to form a transverse arch, e' , of size to receive the free ends of the wire F closely beneath the same when said plate is secured to the back B. The plate is of such width that the wire springs inward upon it with a degree of force when the parts are in place, and such as to hold the side wires of the rectangle substantially parallel. Said plate may be secured to the back B in any suitable manner, as by rivets; but I prefer to strike out the tangs $b b$, which are thrust through the back and clinched on its inner surface, before the parts are joined in the frame. The ends of the arch e' are provided with the notches n at their top, and below the notches the ends of the arches are vertical to a distance from the back of a little more than half the thickness of the wire F, as seen in Fig. 6. The ends of the oblong plate E are thrown out of its main plane and on the same side as the arch, so that the plate, when applied to the mirror-back, presents the raised projections $e e$, (more clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4.)

G is a slide, also of sheet metal, applied to run on the parallel side wires of the handle F by having its ends turned over to embrace said wires, as shown in Fig. 5. The outer edge, g^2 , of the slide is upturned, so as to be readily seized, and the other is arranged (and preferably extended) to enter beneath the projection e of plate E, when the handle to which the slide is applied is folded in either direction. Thus engaged with the outer projection, e , the handle E is held rigidly extended, and with the inner projection the handle is held folded against the back. The lateral wires of the handle spring into the notches n to hold said

handle in the intermediate position shown in Fig. 3, or to support the mirror inclined upon a table.

I claim as my invention—

- 5 1. Combined with a hand-mirror, the looped spring-wire handle F, the hinge-plate E, having notches *n*, and a fastening for the handle in one or both of its extreme positions, substantially as described.
- 10 2. In combination with the mirror, the hinge-plate E, having the raised projection *e*, and the

handle F, having the slide G, arranged and operating substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 15 my invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWD. P. HAFF.

Witnesses:

M. E. DAYTON,
JESSE COX, Jr.