

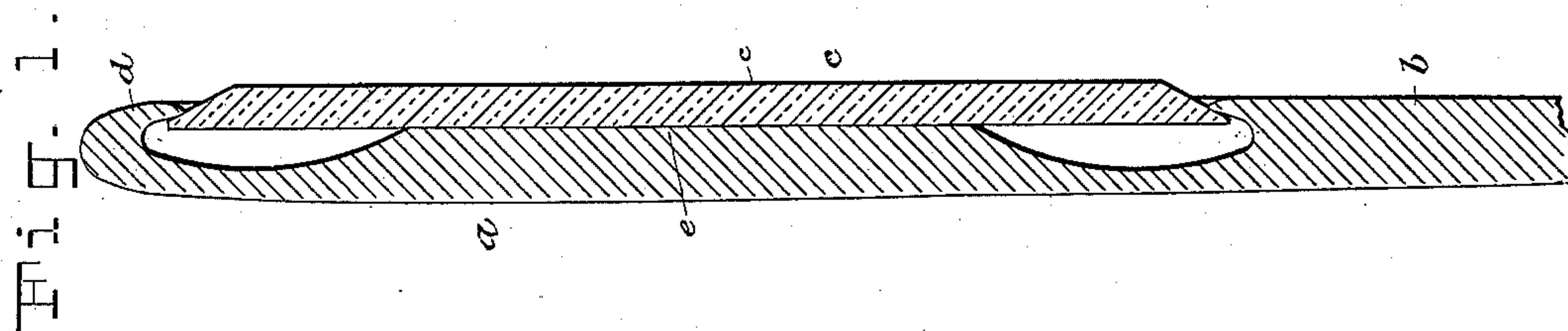
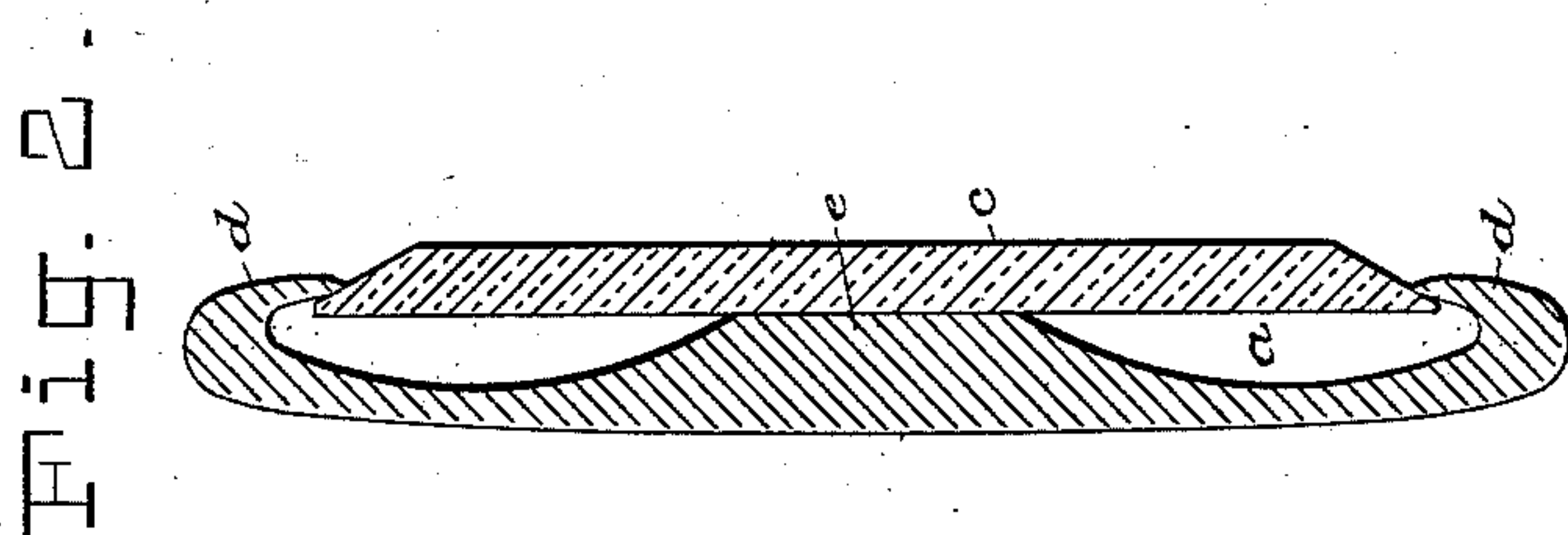
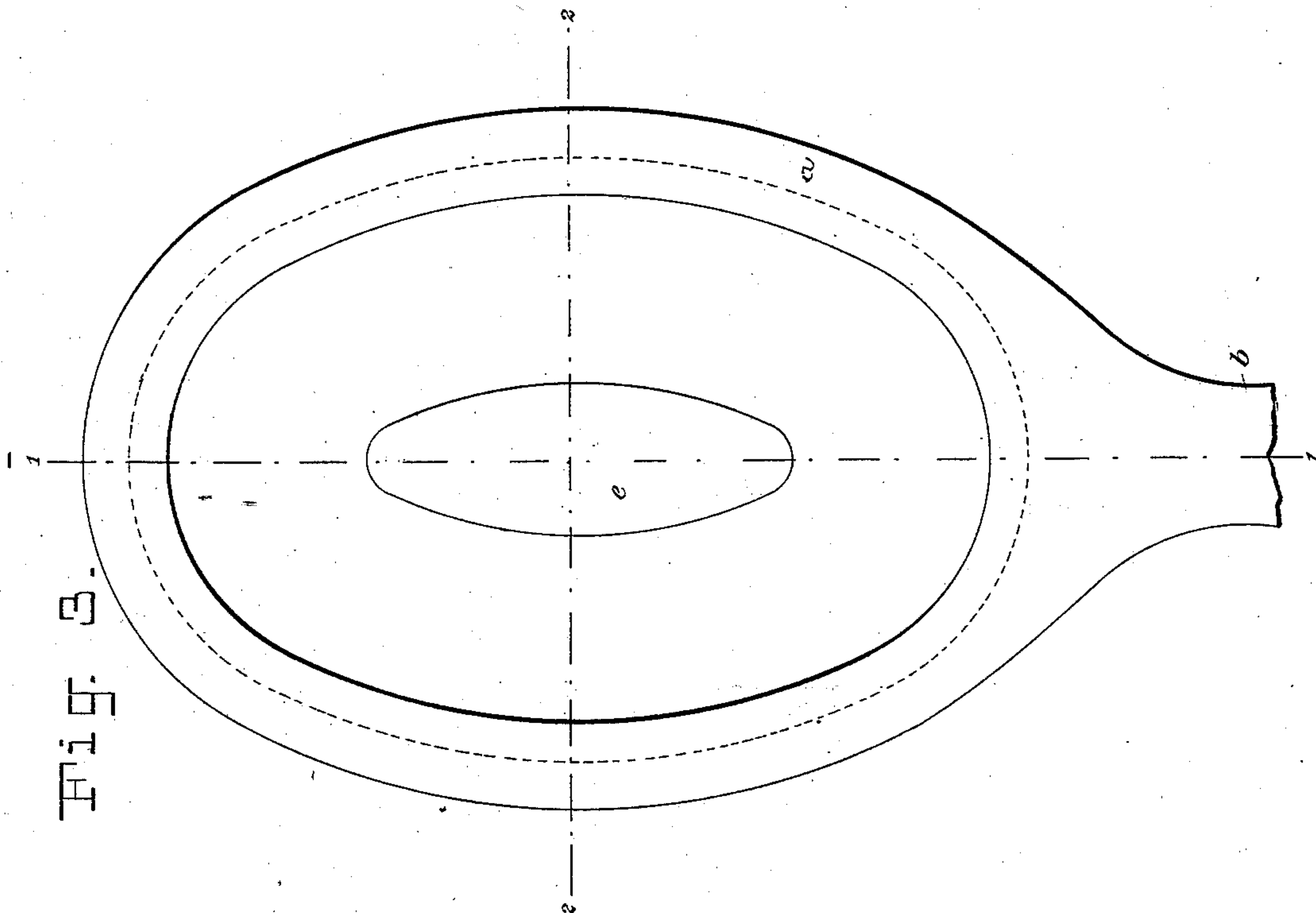
(No Model.)

F. J. KALDENBERG.

TOILET MIRROR.

No. 310,950.

Patented Jan. 20, 1885.



WITNESSES:  
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By his Attorney,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK J. KALDENBERG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## TOILET-MIRROR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 310,950, dated January 20, 1885.

Application filed May 23, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK J. KALDENBERG, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toilet-Mirrors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of mirrors designated as portable toilet-mirrors—such as hand-glasses and those mounted upon a stand or in a swinging frame; and the objects of my improvement are, first, to increase the strength and retaining-power of the frame; second, to afford an accurate and effective means for securing the glass within the frame; and, finally, in greatly simplifying the general construction of the whole device. These objects I accomplish by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a toilet hand-mirror embodying my improvement, a portion of the handle being shown in elevation. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same slightly modified in construction, taken on the line 2-2 of Fig. 3; and Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the frame, the glass being removed.

*a* represents, in general, the frame proper for retaining the glass; and *b*, the handle of the same. *c* is the glass, which is beveled on its edge in the usual well-known manner. The frame and its handle are preferably cut from one piece of material—such as ivory, tortoise-shell, rubber, or other substance suitable for the purpose. Where these mirror-frames are made of the more expensive material—such as ivory, for instance—it is very important that they should be so constructed as to avoid the destructive effects that are likely to follow upon the natural shrinking or warping of the material, either at the sides or back portion. When the material is pressed into contact with the unyielding surface of the glass, it is caused to split or crack at those points which are the weakest in the frame. To obviate this tendency to shrinkage and warping of the frame, I re-enforce it with an increased thickness of material in its principal parts. The frame *a* is provided with an inwardly extending or overhanging lip, *d*, which incloses the edge of the glass *c*. The inner surface of the

back of the frame is formed with a gradual sloping upward and inward toward the center, so that the frame is much thicker in the middle than at the outer boundary of the back, and a flat-top protuberance is formed in or nearly in the central part of the back, as shown at *e*, upon which the glass *c* rests. The glass is supported directly on this elevation, being at such a height as to permit its peripheral edge to lie easily beneath the lip *d* of the frame. The surface surrounding the flat portion or plane of the protuberance may be cut away more abruptly, as seen in Fig. 2, so that the outer portion of the back is of a more uniform thickness; but any such variation is a matter of convenience only.

To insert the glass into the frame, it is held in a slightly-inclined position and one edge or side of the glass is pushed into the groove formed in the rim portion. Then, as the glass is allowed to fall and rest upon the boss or protuberance in the center of the frame, the remaining edge may be easily pushed beneath the rim and the glass be adjusted so as to rest uniformly within the cavity.

If preferred, I may secure the glass by cement to that portion of the frame upon which it is supported, and in that case, in order to protect the quicksilver, I paste a thin piece of paper to the back of the glass, pasting it only around the edges, and then cement it to the central supporting portion of the frame.

In the drawings the internal protuberating part of the frame is shown as formed solid with the back; but this is not requisite, (though generally to be preferred, as being more simple,) as a separate piece of material of the proper size and form may be cemented or otherwise secured to the frame to give the additional thickness and to support the glass. By making the back thicker I am also enabled to put thereon any desired monogram in "intaglio," which could not be done on the ordinary frames without weakening the material to a considerable extent.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A frame for containing mirror or other glasses, provided with a rim and overhanging lip and having a boss or protuberance of unyielding material formed on the back portion,



for supporting the glass above the back, as set forth.

2. In a toilet-mirror, the combination, with a mirror-glass, of a frame having an overhang-  
5 ing rim and having its back portion re-enforced by increasing the thickness of the material from the outer edge to the center, where-

by increased strength is given to the back and a solid elevated bearing is formed for the glass, as and for the purposes set forth.

FRED. J. KALDENBERG.

Witnesses:

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