(No Model.)

S. K. ABBOTT.

ADJUSTABLE MIRROR.

No. 314,771. Patented Mar. 31, 1885.

Fig. 1

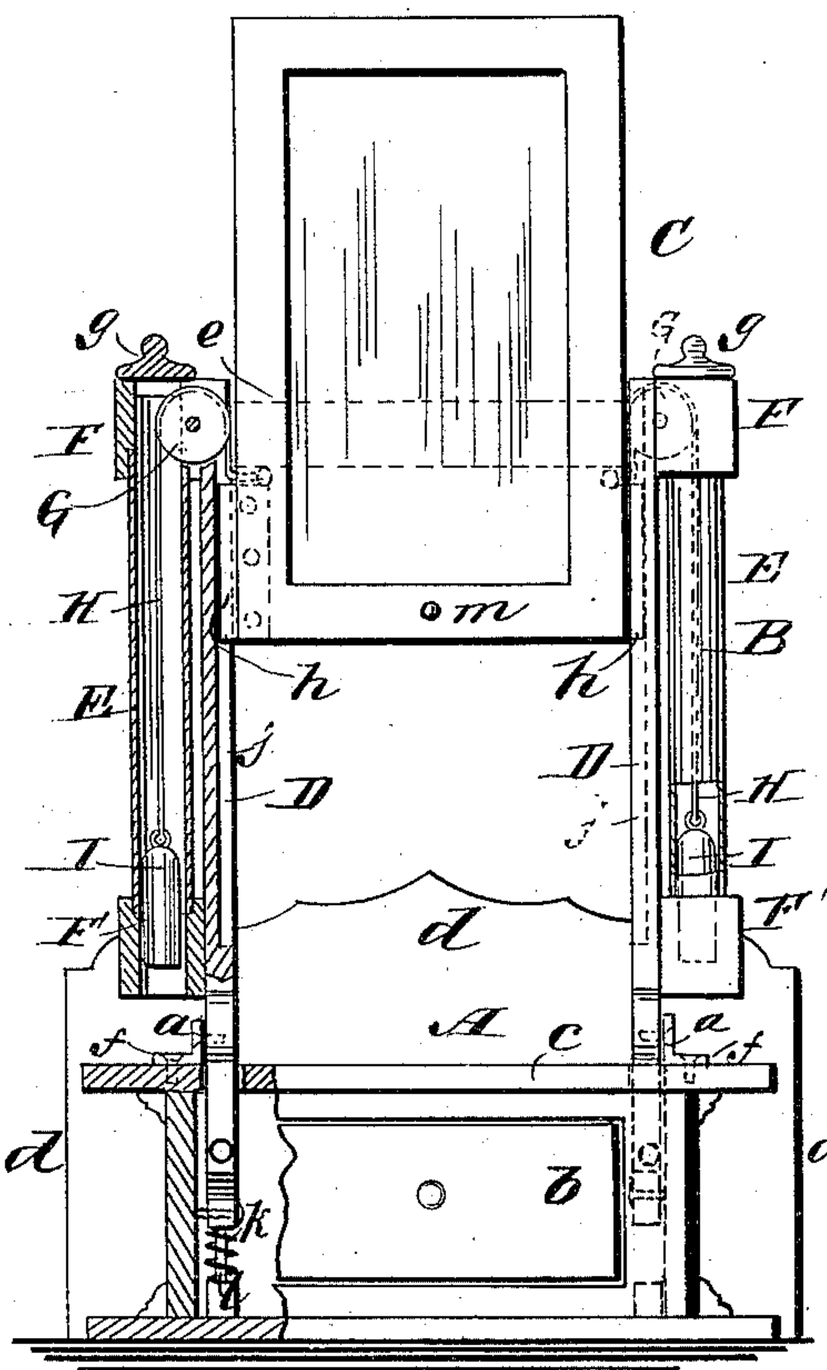


Fig. 2.

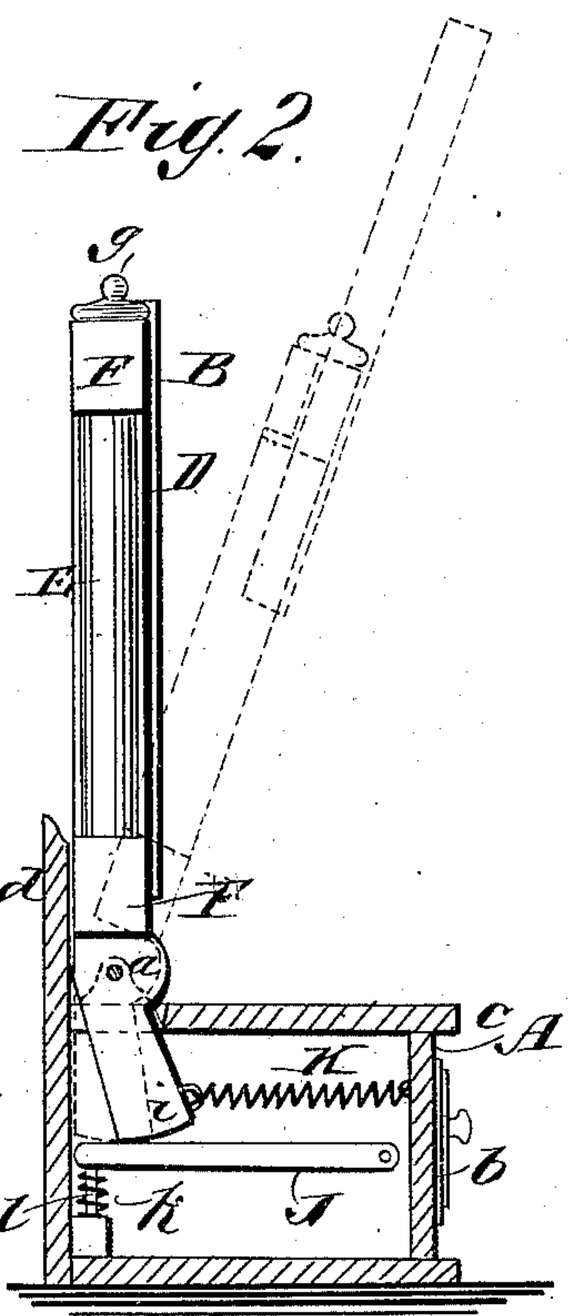
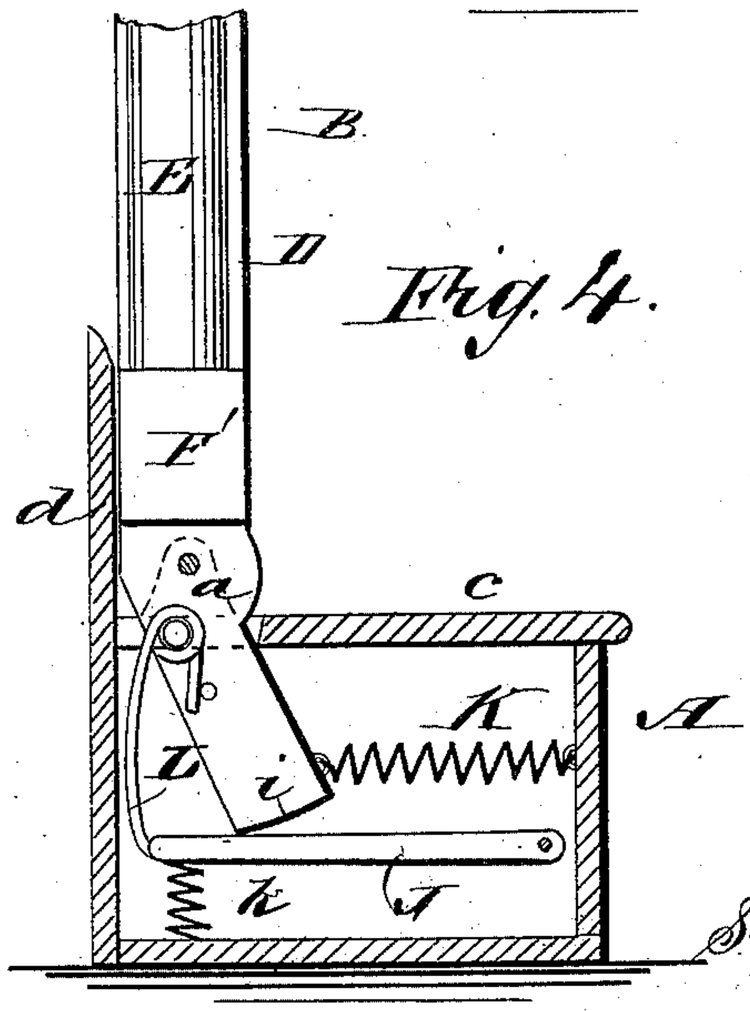


Fig. 3

Fig. 4.



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ADJUSTABLE MIRROR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 314,771, dated March 31, 1885.

Application filed May 20, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEARNS KENFIELD ABBOTT, of Warnerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Adjustable Mirror, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide adjusting devices for mirrors of medium size, whereby such mirrors will be made more useful than large mirrors as ordinarily hung.

The invention consists of the construction and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a cabinet-base having a mirror mounted upon it in accordance with my invention, parts being broken away and parts being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, the end of the base being cut away. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of one of the uprights of the swinging frame; and Fig. 4 is the same view as Fig. 2 in part, and showing a modification in the spring.

Pivoted at *a* upon a suitable base, A, is a frame, B, which frame is adapted for holding adjustably a mirror, C. The base A may be made in any convenient form, but preferably in the form of a cabinet having one or more drawers, *b*, a top plate, *c*, of any appropriate material, and having its back *d* extended at the sides and above the top, as shown. The frame B consists of the uprights D, pivoted at *a* in slots of the top *c* of the base to brackets *f*, secured upon the top plate, *c*, of the base A, and of the top cross-stay, *e*. (Shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1.) Short tubes E, of metal or other material, are supported at the outer sides of the frame B in sockets F F′, attached to the uprights D, one at the top and one near the base A, which sockets are apertured longitudinally to the inside diameter of the tubes E. An ornamental cap, *g*, closes the upper ends of the sockets F. Pulleys G are pivoted in slots in the inner sides of the upper sockets, F, over which pulley-cords H run, which cords have their outer ends attached to the mirror C near its base, and have attached to their inner ends within the tubes E weights I, which weights are adapted to move freely in the tubes E, and are of sufficient gravity to balance the mirror C. Guides *h* are attached to the lower end of the mirror C at the rear side, which guides are adapted to slide in grooves *j* in the inner sides of the uprights D. The lower ends of the uprights D are inclined outwardly from their pivot-points *a*, and are made convex upon their lower ends, *i*, as shown. Bars J are pivoted at one end to the ends of the base A, and have their free ends held in contact with the convex ends of the uprights D by suitable springs, as shown, by spiral springs *k*, coiled around a guide-pin, *l*, securely to the base A for the bars J. Spiral springs K are attached by one end to the front of the base A near each end, and have their other ends attached to the lower ends of the uprights D, which springs are of sufficient tension to, in connection with the friction of the bars J upon the ends *i* of the uprights D, hold the mirror C in position. Instead of the spiral springs K, springs L, as shown in Fig. 4, may be used; or, for large, heavy mirrors, both springs may be used.

In use the frame B, carrying the mirror, is held in the vertical position, bearing against the back *d* by the springs K and bars J. If the frame B is inclined forward, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 2, the inclined back of the lower ends of the uprights D rests against the back *d* of the base A, and the weight of the frame and mirror, with the friction of the ends *i* upon the bars J, keeps the frame in this position against the tension of the spring K. The mirror can be adjusted in any position between these two points, and will be held thereat by the friction of the spring-pressed bar J. The mirror C can be adjusted vertically a distance of about two-thirds of its length, the guides *h* sliding in the grooves *j* of the uprights D, and will be held at any point by the weights I and cords H. With these two adjustments a mirror can be readily adjusted so that a person can view the upper portion of the body and nearly to the feet with the mirror in the perpendicular position, and with a slight inclination of the mirror to the feet the mirror can be adjusted vertically, and by varying the in-

clination the whole person can be viewed, or, vice versa, the inclination can be adjusted first and the mirror then raised or lowered in the frame B. The mirror can be adjusted for any desired use for tall or short people, or for children even when sitting upon the floor. A handle, *m*, is provided upon the lower part of the mirror-frame for convenience in adjusting it. With these devices for adjusting a mirror, small mirrors will be as useful for all purposes for which adjustable mirrors are used as mirrors of large size, and the expense of large mirrors will be largely saved in the first cost, and if broken will not be as expensive to replace. The base A can be of any height and can be secured to the wall in any suitable manner.

A mirror can be hung above or attached to a bureau or wash-stand in the manner described. I do not limit myself in this respect, all that is requisite being a base having sufficient depth for the lower ends of the uprights and the spring devices.

The whole may be made ornamental and finished in various styles.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the base A, of the frame B, consisting, essentially, of two uprights pivoted near their lower ends to said base, and a mirror mounted between said uprights, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the base A, of the uprights D, pivoted thereto near their lower ends, a mirror mounted between said uprights, and devices acting on the lower ends of said uprights to hold said uprights in a vertical or inclined position, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the base A, of the uprights D, having their lower ends inclined, as shown, and pivoted to said base, of the mirror mounted between said uprights, a spring connecting the lower ends of the standards and the base, and a spring friction device engaging the lower ends of the uprights, for overcoming the action of the former spring when the uprights are inclined, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of the base, uprights D, pivoted to said base near their lower ends, pulleys G, mounted in the upper ends of said uprights, and hollow boxes or tubes secured to said uprights, with the mirror sliding between said uprights, weights in said boxes, and cords passing over said pulleys and secured to the mirror and the weights.

5. The combination, with the uprights D, pivoted at *a* in the base A, carrying the vertically-adjustable mirror C, and having their lower parts inclined outward and convexed on the ends *i*, of the spring K, the pivoted bars J, and the springs *k*, substantially as shown and described, and for the purposes set forth.

6. The combination, with the base A, having a back, *d*, extending above the top plate, *c*, of the frame B, pivoted to swing in the said base, and having its uprights D inclined forward at their lower ends from the line of the pivots *a*, as shown and described, and of the springs K, and friction devices bearing upon the lower ends of the said uprights, substantially as specified.

7. The uprights D D, provided with pulleys G G at their upper ends and sockets F F′ on their sides, and tubes E, secured at their ends to said sockets, in combination with the mirror B, sliding between said uprights, and the cords and weights H I, for balancing said mirror, substantially as set forth.

8. An adjustable mirror consisting, essentially, of a base, A, provided with a back, *d*, uprights D D, provided with forwardly-inclined lower ends, pulleys at their upper ends, and side tubes or boxes, said uprights pivoted at *a*, with their lower ends extending within the casing, mirror C, sliding between the uprights, weights I in the boxes, cords H, connecting the mirror and weights, the spring K, secured to the base and lower portion of the upright, and the spring-operated bar J, bearing upward against the lower ends of the upright, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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