

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. HUFELAND.

MIRROR.

No. 365,183.

Patented June 21, 1887.

Fig. 1.

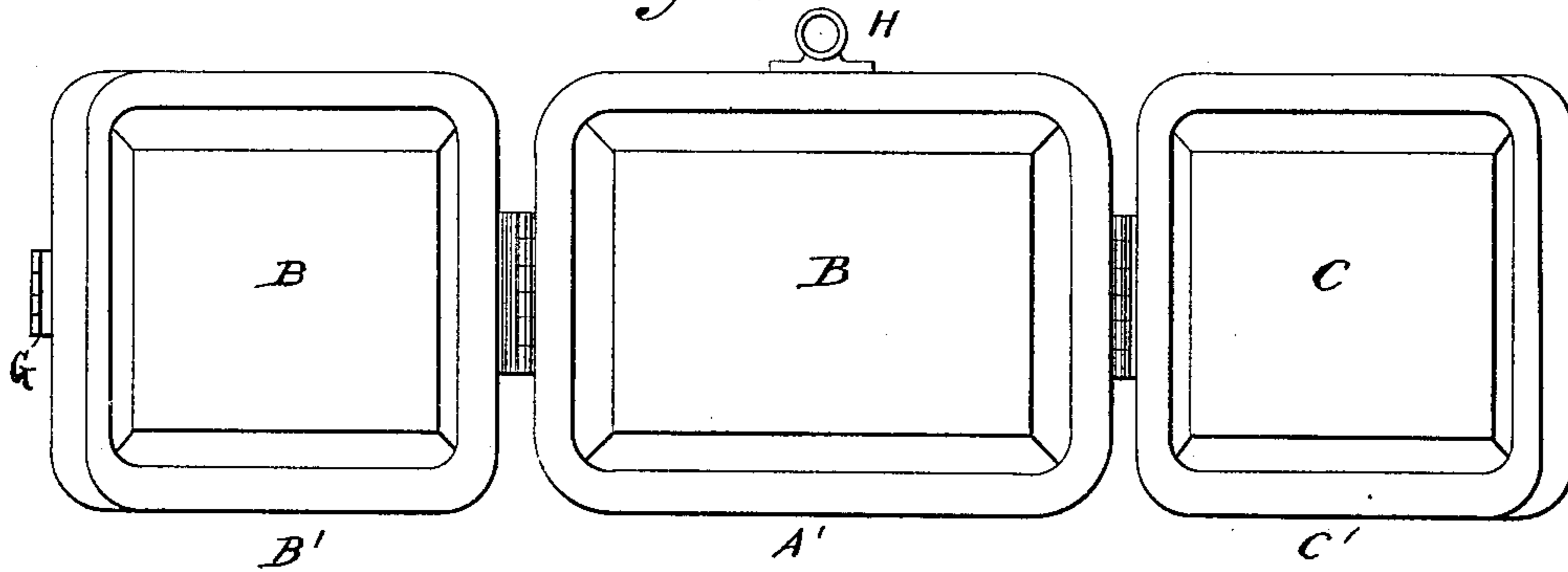


Fig. 2.

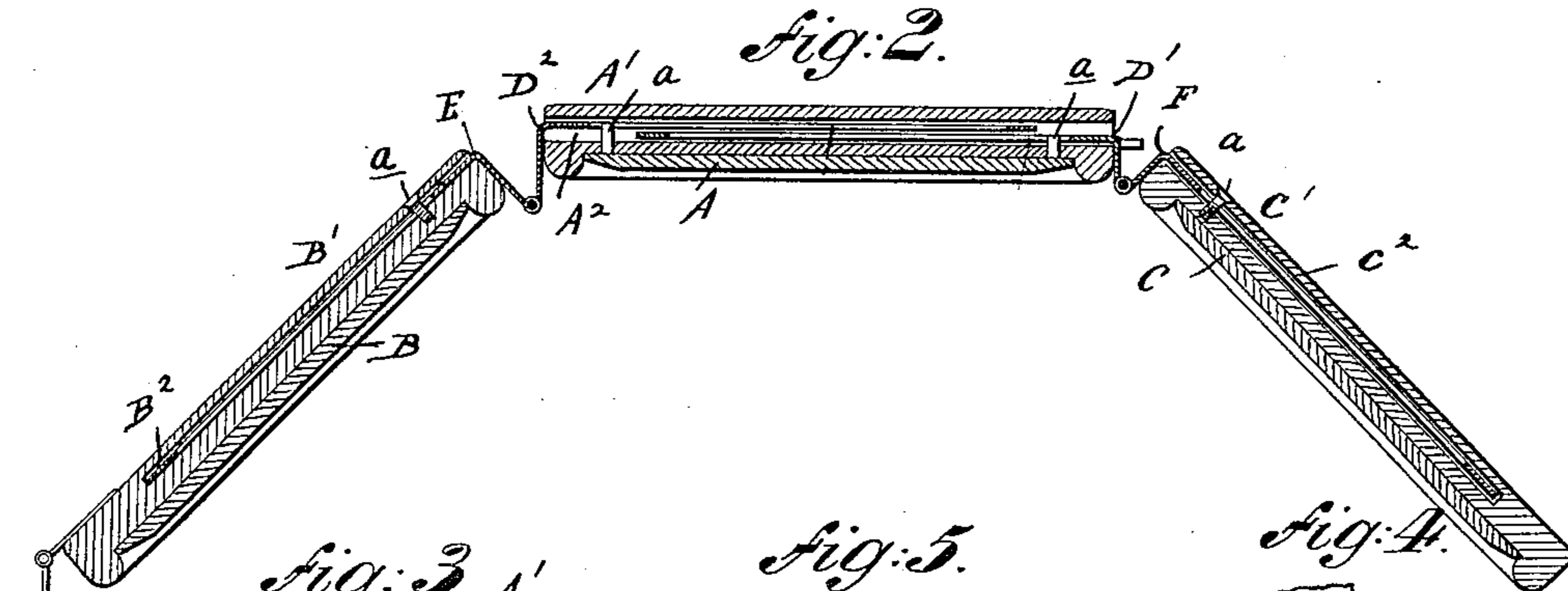


Fig. 3.

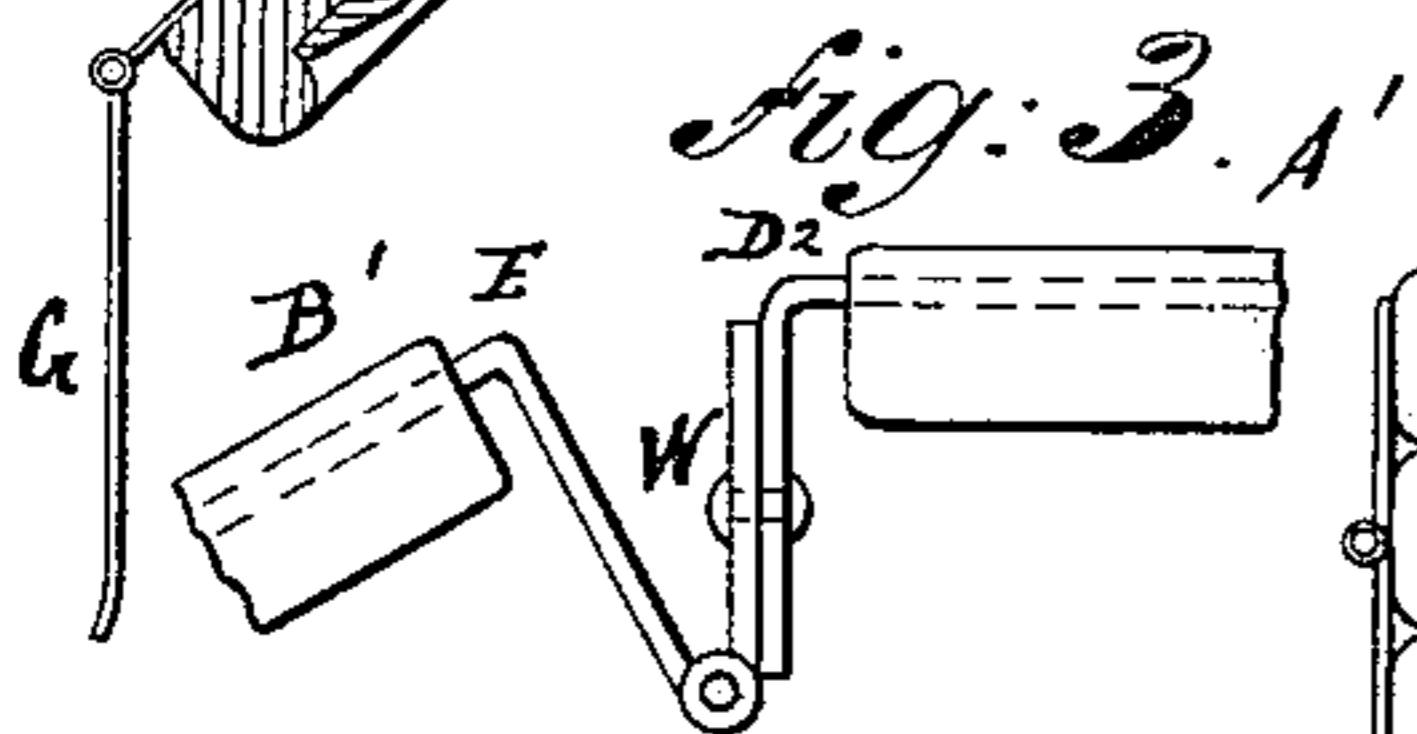


Fig. 5.

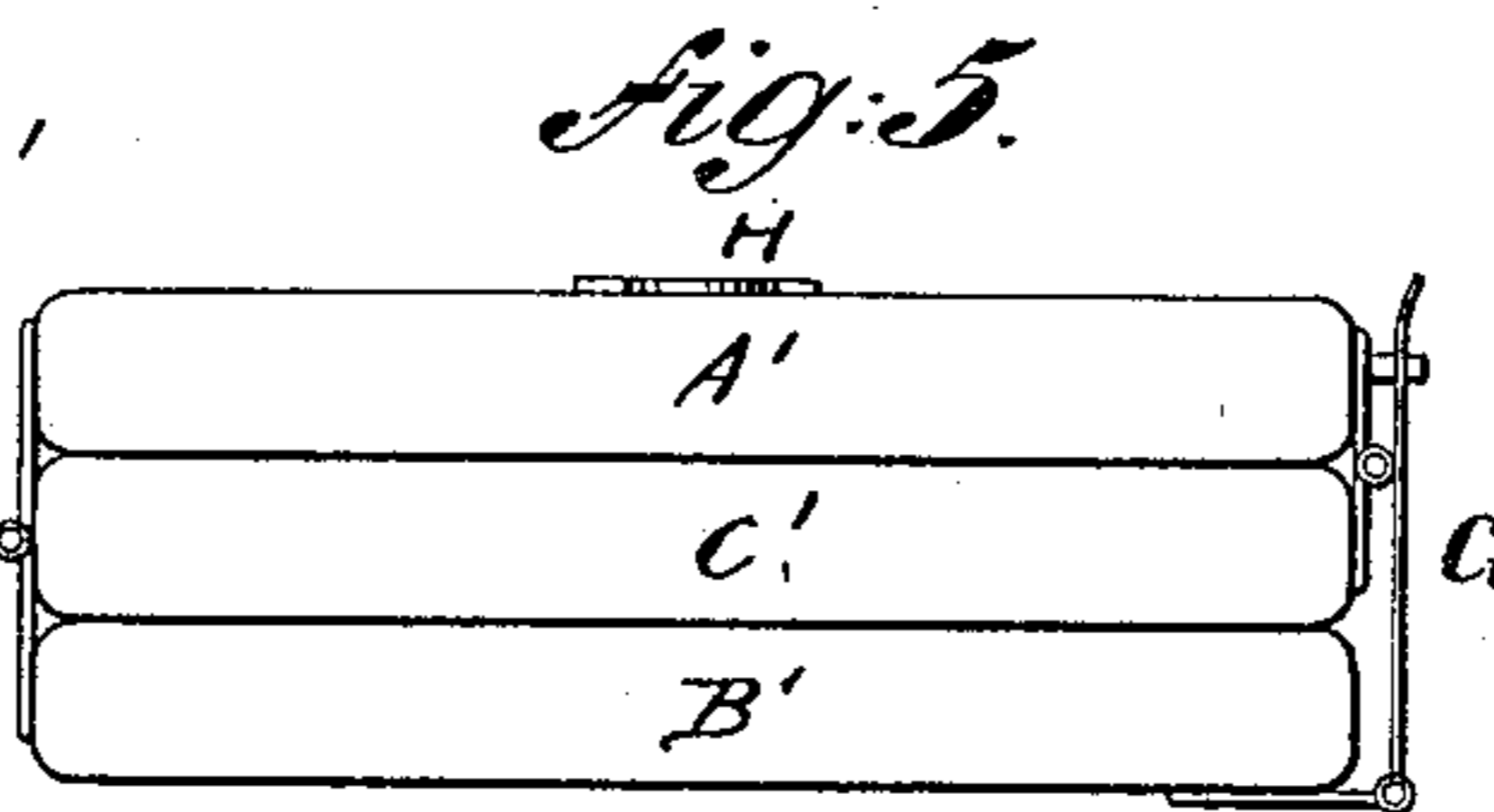


Fig. 4.

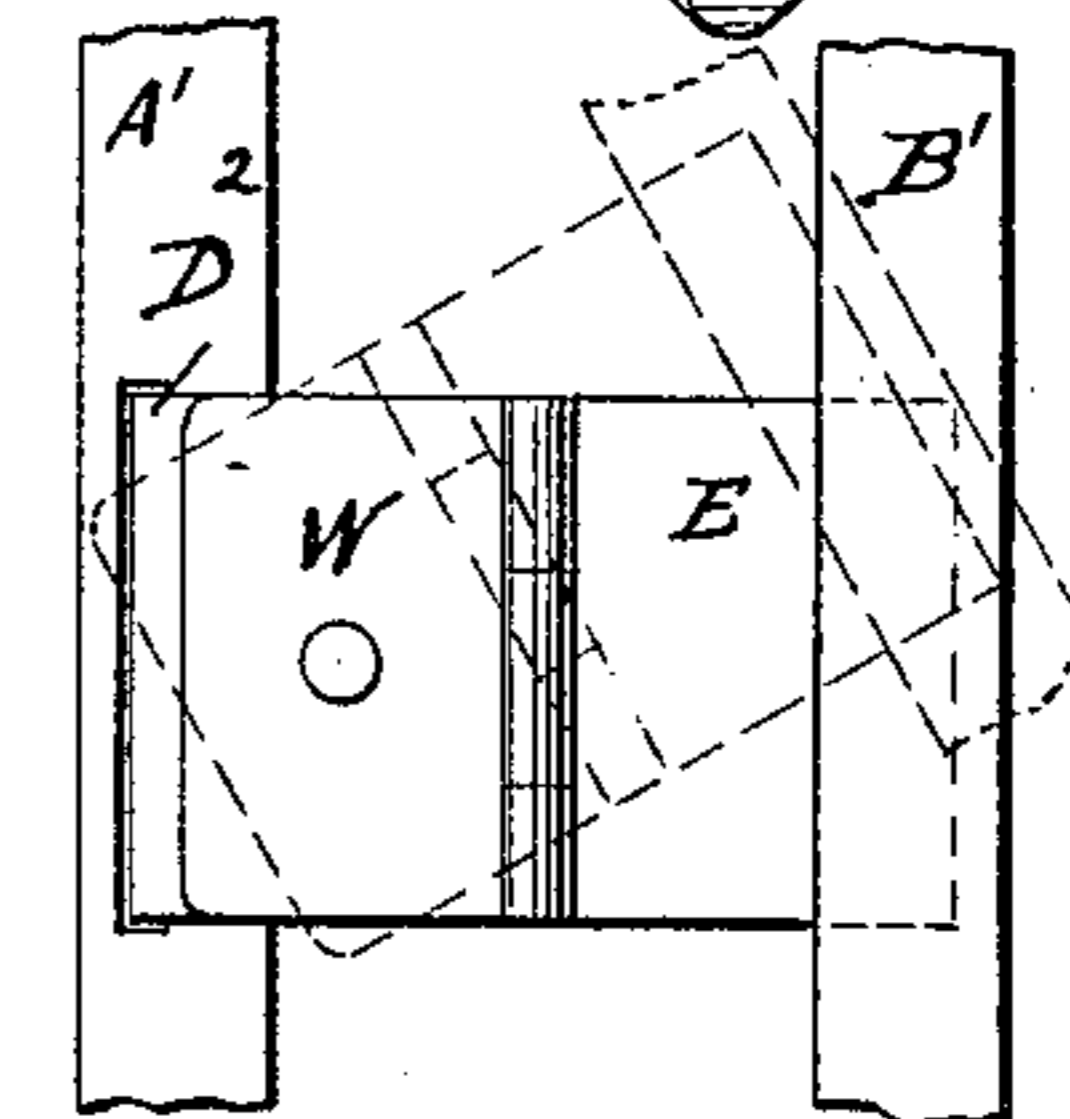
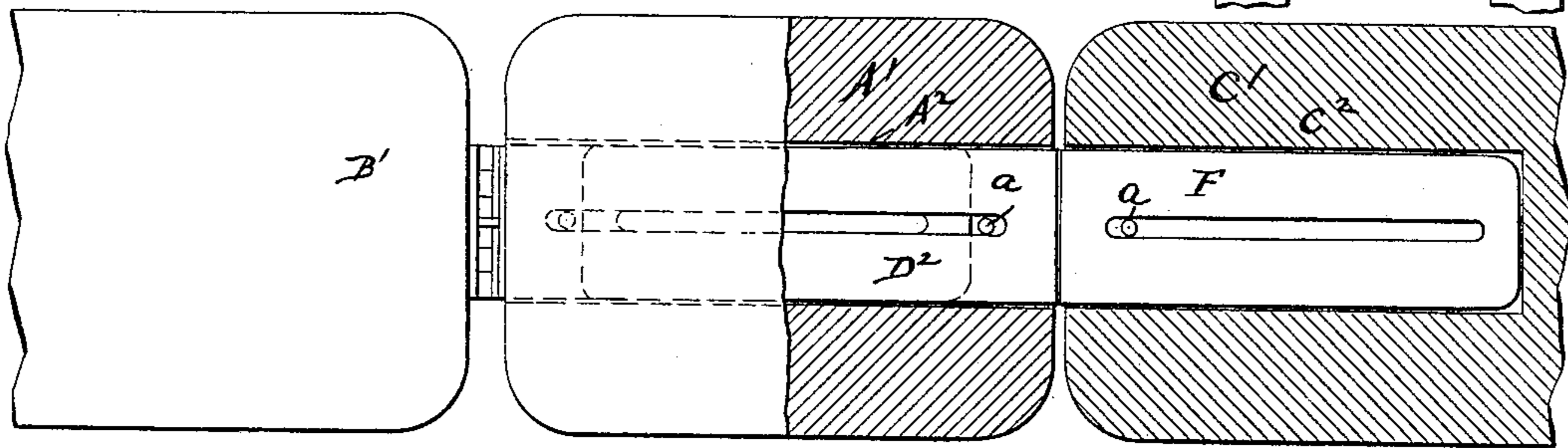


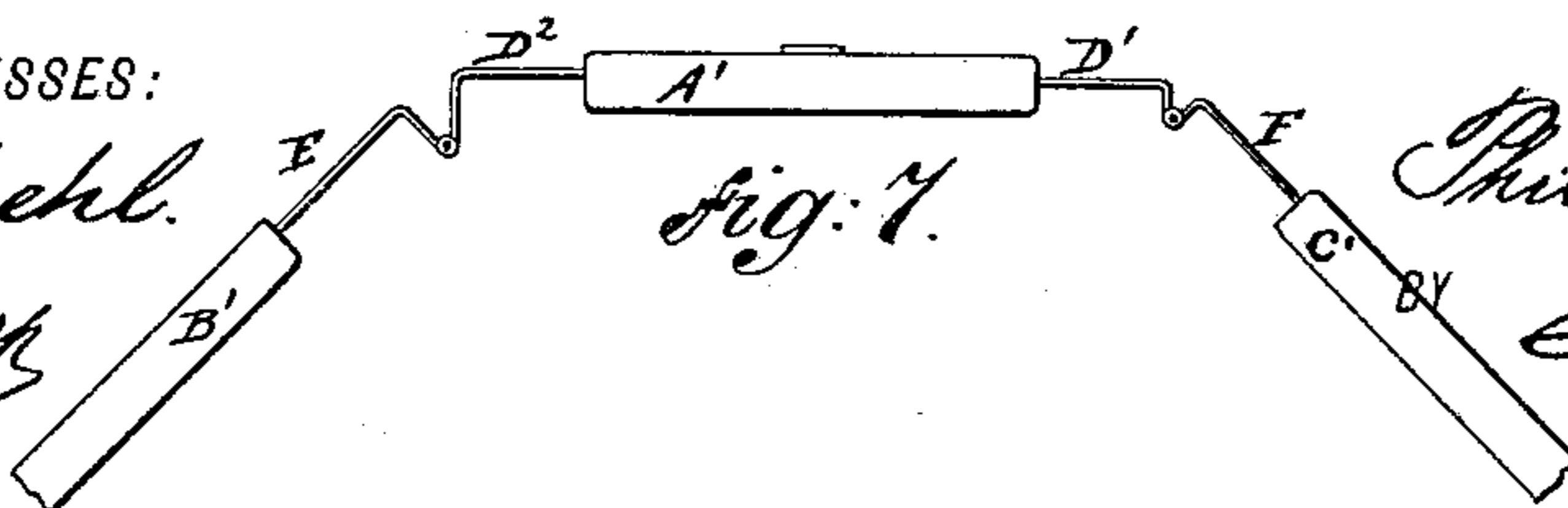
Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

A. Schehl.
Carl Kay

Fig. 7.



INVENTOR

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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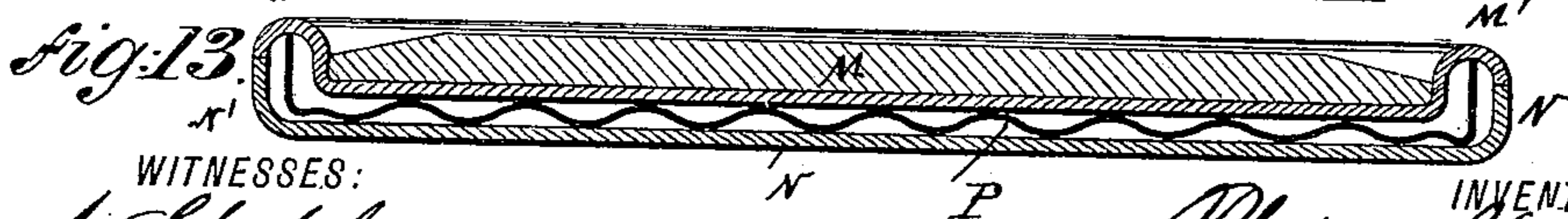
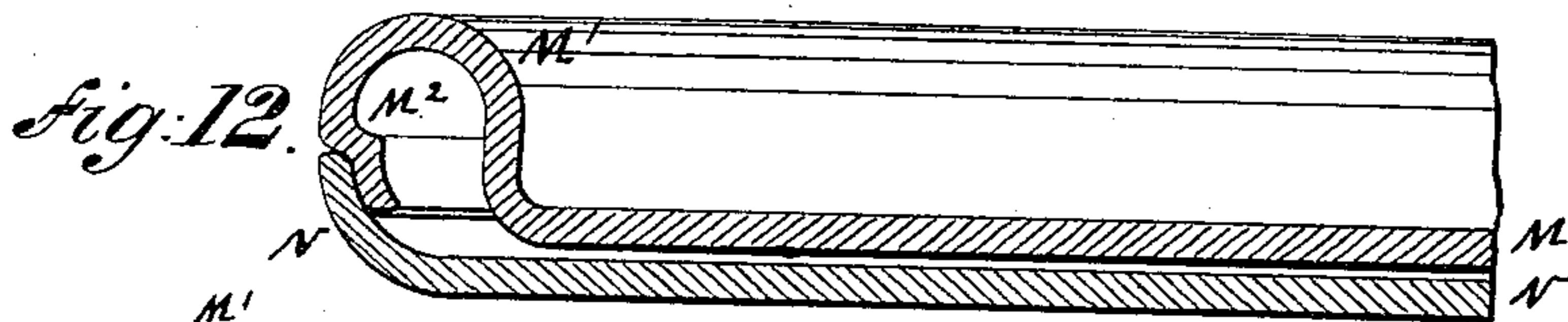
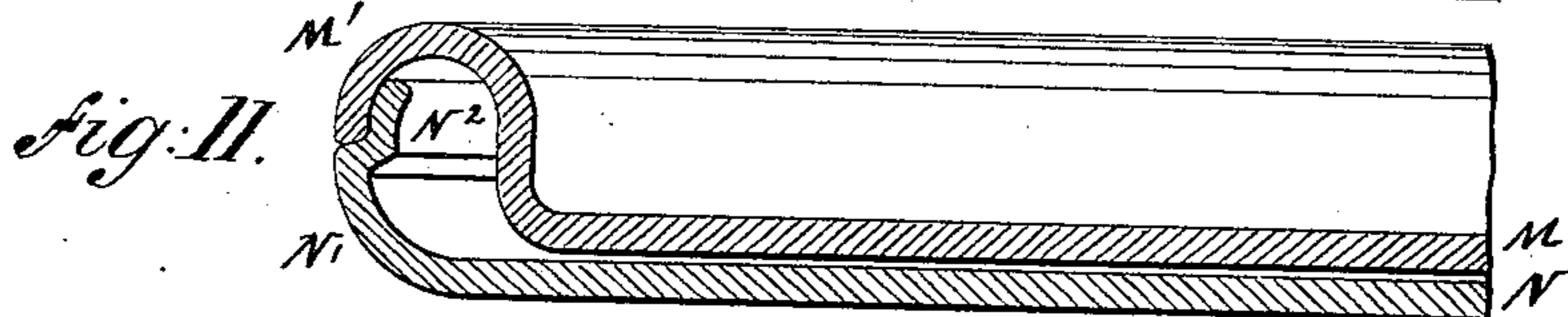
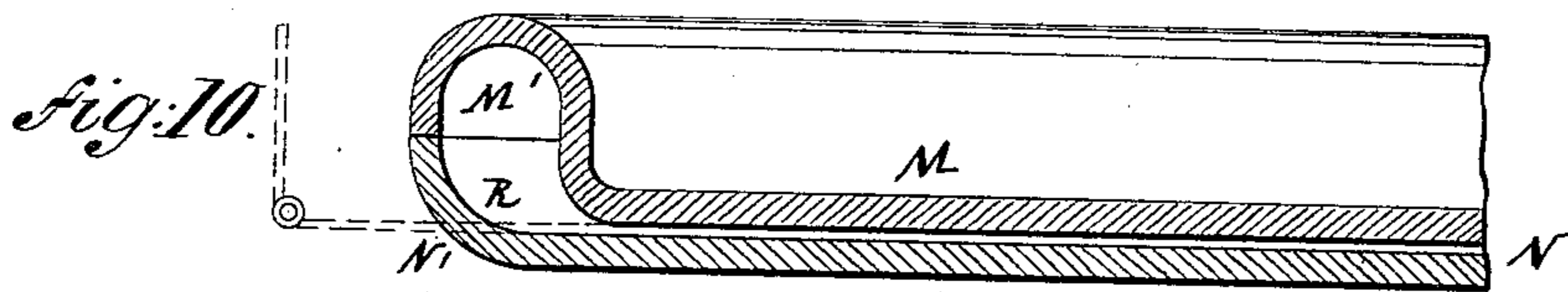
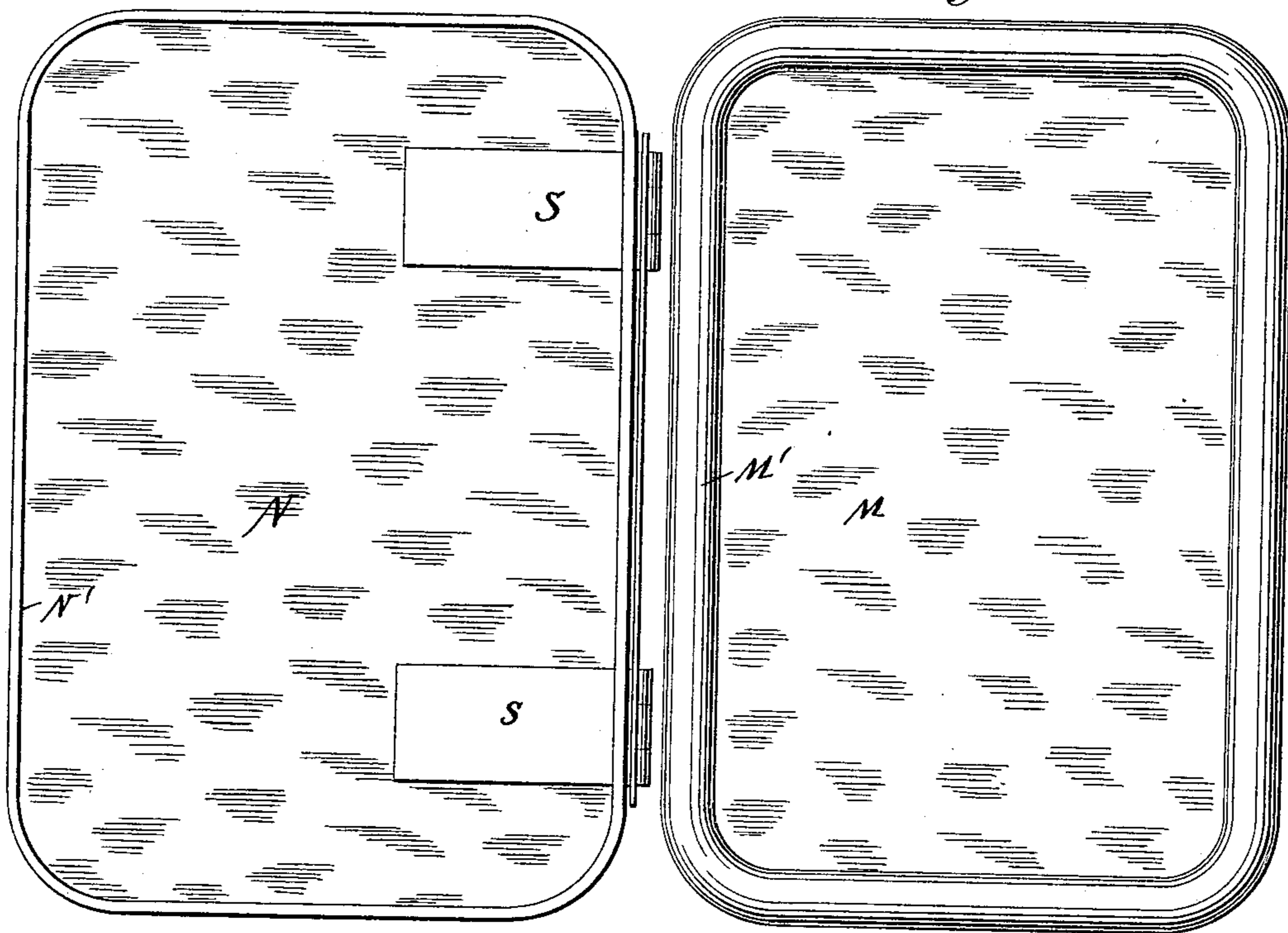
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Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILLIP HUFELAND, OF NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO PETER WIEDERER, OF STAPLETON, NEW YORK.

MIRROR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,183, dated June 21, 1887.

Application filed March 31, 1887. Serial No. 233,142. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILLIP HUFELAND, of the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented
5 certain new and useful Improvements in Mirrors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in mirrors and frames for holding the same, and also relates to that class of mirrors known as
10 "triplicate mirrors."

The object of my invention is to provide a triplicate mirror of small size which can be folded very compactly, and at the same time can be so adjusted as to have as great a scope
15 as large-sized triplicate mirrors.

A further object of my invention is to simplify the construction of the backing, frame, or holder in which the glass is held, thereby reducing the cost of manufacture and also making the frame lighter and more durable and preventing warping.

The invention consists of a triplicate mirror composed of three separate mirrors, which are united by hinges uniting the ends of metal
25 bands or strips which are mounted to slide in the backings of the mirrors, thus permitting of moving those ends of the mirrors at which the joints are located a greater or less distance from the central mirror, but without interrupting the connection between the three, thereby
30 permitting of adjusting the mirrors, so that the same have the same scope as larger triplicate mirrors have.

The invention consists, also, of a mirror-frame composed of a backing of two sheets or layers of card-board, veneer, or like material having their edges bent over to form a hollow rim, said layers being firmly united.

The invention also consists of the combination and construction of parts and details, as will be fully described and set forth hereinafter, and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of my improved triplicate folding
45 mirror, the same being opened. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views of a modified hinge; Fig. 5, an end view of the mirror folded or closed; Fig. 6, a rear view of the same, parts being
50 broken out and others in section. Fig. 7 is a top view of a triplicate mirror on a smaller

scale, showing it open and the wing-mirrors drawn from the central mirror, parts being broken out. Fig. 8 is a detail face view of one of the layers of the pasteboard backing. Fig. 9
55 is a face view of the other layer. Figs. 10, 11, 12, and 13 are detail cross-sectional views of the layers forming the backing, showing the different constructions.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The mirrors A, B, and C, forming the triplicate mirror shown in Fig. 1, are each held in a backing or frame, A' B' C', made of wood, ivory, celluloid, hard rubber, pasteboard, veneer, or
65 any other suitable material, which backing may be covered with plush, embossed leather, or finished in any desired manner.

The frame or backing A' of the mirror A is provided in its back with a longitudinal slot or recess, A², and the frames B' and C' of the mirrors B and C are provided in their backs with the longitudinal slots or recesses B² C², respectively. As shown in Fig. 1, the slot or recess A² in the frame or backing A' extends
75 from end to end, whereas in the frames or backings B' C' the slots or recesses do not extend from end to end, but are open at one end of the backing only. In place of providing the recess or slot A² in the backing A', two slots
80 or recesses may be provided, extending from the ends to within a short distance from the middle; but I prefer to use one longitudinal slot extending from end to end. Into the recess or slot A², I insert the metal strips D' D²,
85 each having one end bent at right angles, and to the rectangularly-bent ends of said strips D' D² the rectangularly-bent ends of metal strips E and F are hinged, said tongues or strips E and F being passed into the slots B² C², respectively, of the frames B' C'. The said strips are each provided with a longitudinal slot, into which a pin, a, passes, for the purpose of preventing said strips being withdrawn entirely from the slots or recess. The rectangularly-
95 bent end of the strip D' is shorter than the end of the strip D², so as to permit of folding the frame B' over the frame C'. If desired, the strips E and F may be fixed in the frames or backings B' and C', and the strips D' and D² only be arranged to slide in the backing or frame A'; or, if desired, the strips D' and D²

may be fixed in the frames or backing A' and the strips E and F only mounted to slide.

It is evident that by withdrawing the strips D' D² or E or F a greater or less distance from their slots, grooves, or recesses of the frames the edges of the mirror frames or backings B' and C' can be moved a greater or less distance from the side edges of the frame or backing A' in the plane of said frame, and by withdrawing the strips E and F from the frames or backings B' and C' the edges of the frames B' C' can also be moved a greater or less distance from the plane of the frame A', as, for example, is shown in Fig. 7.

As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the hinges may be provided with a swivel-joint, W, so as to permit of turning the wing-mirrors in such a manner that their angle to the horizontal plane will be different from that of the central mirror. I am thus enabled to adjust the mirrors at different distances from each other, and as the strips E, F, D, and D' are hinged to each other I can give the three mirrors any desired inclination to each other, and can adjust them in any position most convenient for the person using them.

The mirror can be folded very compactly, and occupies very little space—in fact, not much more than an ordinary hand-mirror; but as it can be extended, it will answer the same purpose as a large triplicate mirror. In place of providing the strips with slots and passing pins through said slots, it is evident that any other device may be provided for preventing the withdrawing of the strips from the slots entirely.

G represents a latch, which may be of any suitable construction, for the purpose of holding the sections together when closed.

H represents an eye, ring, or analogous device on the mirror-frame A', for the purpose of suspending said mirror.

It is evident that in place of using one strip D D' and E F these strips may be replaced by two or more parallel strips, as this would be a mere duplication of the device stated above.

As stated above, the frames can be made of wood, celluloid, pasteboard, or other suitable material. This material is rather heavy, wood is expensive and requires much labor, and consequently I make the frames of pasteboard or veneer in the following manner: Said frames consist of two sheets, M and N. The edges of the bottom sheet, N, are bent up in quadrant shape N', and the edges of the sheet M are bent over to form a hollow bead, M', as shown in Fig. 1. The sheets M and N are glued together or fastened by any suitable adhesive material; or they may be riveted together, the edge of the bead M' resting on the edge of the quadrant N', thereby forming a frame of double thickness provided with a hollow rim, forming a recess for receiving the mirror. If desired, the quadrant may be provided with an offset or shoulder, N², (shown in Fig. 11,) for receiving the edge of the bead M'; or, as shown in Fig. 12, the bead may be provided with a shoulder, M², for

receiving the edge of the quadrant N'. In larger frames I do not unite the layers M and N directly, but introduce a sheet, P, of corrugated metal, pasteboard, or like material between the layers M and N.

In case hinge-strips S are to be fastened in the backing, they are introduced through slots R in the quadrant N' and inserted between the layers M and N, as indicated in Fig. 8 in full lines and in dotted lines in Fig. 10. The pasteboard backing thus formed is covered with plush, embossed leather, paper, or other material, and can be finished in any suitable manner by means of varnish, color, japan, &c.

A frame made of sheets cemented or glued together is not only lighter and cheaper than a wooden frame, but it has the great advantage that it does not warp, contract, or expand, as a wooden frame does, but at all times holds the glass firmly and securely, and does not require a veneer strip for holding the glass, as wooden frames do.

In case the triplicate mirror is to be made with the pasteboard frames, just described, the strips or tongues slide in the space between the layers M and N, in which case the said sheets M and N must be so glued as not to be united at those places where the slot or groove for the strips is to be formed.

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

1. A triplicate mirror having a central mirror and a wing-mirror at each side of the same, said wing-mirrors being mounted to move or slide toward and from the side edges of the central mirror in a plane in line with that of the central mirror, and each of said winged mirrors being also mounted to slide toward and from the central mirror in a plane at an angle to that of the central mirror, substantially as shown and described.

2. A triplicate mirror composed of a center mirror and hinged wing-mirrors, the wing-mirrors being provided with strips on which said wing-mirrors are mounted to slide toward and from the plane of the center mirror, substantially as shown and described.

3. A triplicate mirror composed of a center mirror and hinged wing-mirrors, the wing-mirrors being mounted to slide on strips in the backing or frame of said wing-mirrors, said strips being held in the backing or frame of the center mirror, substantially as shown and described.

4. A triplicate mirror composed of a central mirror and two wing-mirrors, the wing-mirrors being mounted to slide on strips which are hinged to strips mounted to slide in the backing or frame of the center mirror, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a triplicate mirror, the combination, with a central mirror and two wing-mirrors, of overlapping strips mounted to slide out of the opposite edges of the central mirror and strips mounted to slide in the backs of the wing-mirrors, which strips on the wing-mirrors are

hinged to the opposite sliding strips of the central mirror, substantially as shown and described.

6. In a triplicate mirror, the combination, with a central mirror-frame and glass in the same, which central frame has a longitudinal slot or recess in its back, of strips mounted to slide in the recess or slot and wing-mirrors connected to the central mirror by said strips, substantially as shown and described.

7. In a triplicate mirror, the combination, with a central mirror frame and glass, of wing-mirror frames, all these frames having longitudinal slots or recesses in their backs and strips mounted to slide in the recesses, which strips are hinged to each other, substantially as shown and described.

8. In a triplicate folding mirror, the combination, with a central mirror-frame and two wing-mirrors, of sliding strips in the back or frames of the central and wing mirrors and stops for preventing the withdrawing of the strips entirely from the slots or recesses in the frames, substantially as shown and described.

9. In a triplicate mirror, the combination, with a central mirror, of sliding strips on the backing of the same, and of wing-mirrors hinged and swiveled on the outer ends of the strips to swing toward and from the central mirror to be capable of adjustment at an angle to the horizontal plane different from that of the central mirror, substantially as herein shown and described.

10. A triplicate mirror consisting of a central mirror and a wing-mirror hinged and swiveled to each end of the central mirror to swing toward and from the face of the central mirror, and to be adjustable at an angle to the

horizontal plane different from the angle of the central mirror to the horizontal plane, substantially as shown and described.

11. A mirror backing or frame composed of two sheets of material, one having its edge bent over to form a quadrant and the other bent over to form a hollow bead, the adjacent or inner faces of said sheets being united throughout, whereby a backing of double thickness is formed, the quadrant and the hollow bead forming a hollow rim for the frame, against the inside of which hollow rim the edges of the mirror can rest, substantially as shown and described.

12. In a mirror-frame, the combination of two sheets of material united face to face and a layer of corrugated material between said sheets, substantially as shown and described.

13. In a mirror-frame, the combination of two sheets united face to face and hinge strips between the two sheets, substantially as shown and described.

14. In a mirror-frame, the combination of two sheets having their end edges bent over, which sheets are united face to face, the outer sheet having slots in its bent edges, and a hinged strip extending through said slots into the space between the two sheets, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PHILLIP HUFELAND.

Witnesses:

OSCAR F. GUNZ,
CARL KARP.