

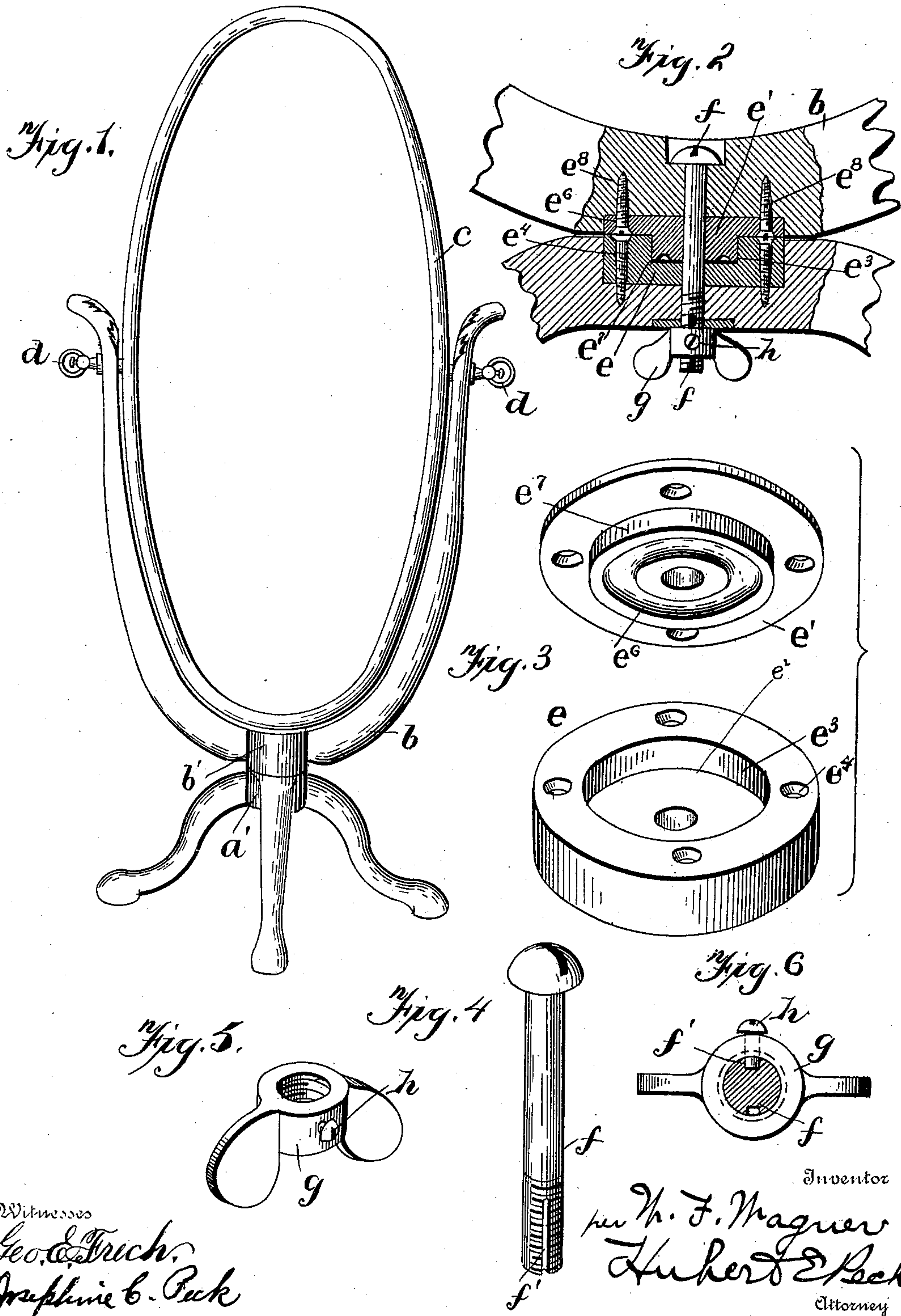
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Patented Dec. 13, 1898.

W. F. WAGNER.  
CHEVAL GLASS.

(Application filed Apr. 28, 1898.)

No Model.)



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CHEVAL-GLASS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 615,928, dated December 13, 1898.

Application filed April 28, 1898. Serial No. 679,118. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. WAGNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cheval-Glasses; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to certain improvements in cheval-glasses or floor or dressing mirrors; and the objects and nature of the invention will more fully and clearly appear in detail hereinafter.

The invention consists in certain novel features in construction and in the combinations and arrangements of parts, as more fully pointed out and specified hereinafter.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which illustrate one example within the scope of my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective of a cheval-glass constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section at the joint between the frame and base. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective of the two supporting and pivot blocks sustaining and centering the mirror-frame. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views of the coupling-bolt and its adjustable stop and locking mechanism.

In the drawings, *a* is a pedestal or base preferably arranged to movably rest on the floor, so as to be capable of transportation or movable from room to room or from location to location within a room. This base is shown formed of several legs radiating from a raised center *a'* and each resting on the floor; but of course my invention is not limited to any particular form or construction of pedestal.

*b* is the upright preferably U-shaped mirror-supporting frame horizontally rotatable independent of, although carried by, the base.

*c* is the mirror, tiltable in a vertical plane on a usually intermediate horizontal axis. The mirror is supported in the frame *b* by suitable pivot devices *d*, secured in or passing through the opposite arms or upper portions of the frame *b* and secured to the opposite portions of the mirror-casing, so that the mirror can be tilted vertically independently of the rotatable frame *b*.

It should be noted that this invention applies particularly to cheval or floor or dressing glasses which are generally of a size to reflect the full or about the full length of the figure and of a highly ornamental and artistic construction and finish for use in dressing-rooms and the like.

These articles are usually large and heavy because of the necessary size of the frame and mirror, and heretofore the frames have been rigid throughout, so that heretofore it was necessary to lift the entire article and shift the same in order to change the horizontal angle or direction of the mirror, and because of the great weight such lifting and moving were very difficult and dangerous, if not impossible, for a lady, while by means of my invention the mirror and its supporting-frame can be most easily and conveniently turned horizontally to any angle independently of the pedestal and without lifting, and the mirror can be tilted vertically independently of the supporting-frame and locked by its horizontal supporting-pivots, if so desired, although the normal position of the mirror is in the perpendicular position within the vertical plane of its turnable supporting-frame.

The center *a'* of the base is usually, but not necessarily, formed of a strong block or portion having a flattened top surface. The mirror-supporting frame *b* is usually, although not necessarily, U-shaped in form. The lower or bottom central portion of the mirror-supporting frame is preferably, although not necessarily, enlarged laterally (see *b'*) with an enlarged flat horizontal bottom face opposing and above the corresponding face or portion of the base. These faces or portions receive bearing and supporting blocks *e e'*, forming the pivotal joint or turn-table on which the mirror-supporting frame turns and by which it is supported. The base and frame *b* are usually formed of ornamental wood, and sockets (usually circular) are cut in said opposing enlarged or flat portions of the base and frame to receive the said blocks. Said blocks intermesh or turn one within the other to support and receive the lateral thrust of the supporting-frame and its mirror.

The block *e* is formed with the central circular bearing, depression, seat, hole, or socket *e<sup>2</sup>*, forming the surrounding track or bearing



surface  $e^3$ , and the block also has the countersunk holes, such as  $e^4$ , to receive the fasteningscrews  $e^5$ , extending through the same into the material of the member to which said block is secured. The opposing block  $e'$  is formed with the central circular journal, boss, projection, trunnion, or raised portion  $e^6$ , formed to extend into and fit and turn snugly within the bearing or seat  $e^2$  of the opposing block. The block  $e'$  is also formed with the annular surrounding track or bearing surface  $e^7$  and with countersunk holes to receive the fasteningscrews  $e^8$ . The end of the said boss or journal  $e^6$  can also be formed with annular track-surfaces, if so desired, or if it is desired to have the end of said journal turn and bear against the end of the socket or bearing. However, my invention is not limited in this respect. The blocks can be arranged in any suitable manner with respect to the base and frame, although as at present advised I prefer to set the cup-shaped block  $e$  in the base and the male block  $e'$  in the bottom face of the mirror-supporting frame. It should be noted that said blocks are set about flush in the base and frame, respectively; but I prefer that they shall be so secured and arranged therein that the bearing-faces of the blocks will entirely support and uphold the mirror-supporting frame and its parts and maintain the opposing wood faces separated, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, thereby avoiding friction and engagement of said wooden faces and consequent unpleasant noise, wear, and injury to polished surfaces.

The bearing-surfaces of the blocks are usually and preferably ground down true and smooth for obvious reasons.

The intermeshing blocks form the pivotal joint between the base and frame and receive the lateral strain or thrust on the frame, while a coupling-bolt  $f$  is provided to keep the parts together.

A vertical perforation extends from the top surface of the portion  $b'$  of the supporting-frame down through the same and the corresponding portion of the base is formed with a registering perforation. The bearing-blocks rigid in their respective members also have registering central perforations.

The bolt  $f$  is of sufficient length to extend entirely through the frame and base and is preferably inserted from the top with its head in a countersunk portion of the perforation in the frame, while the threaded lower end of the bolt extends a distance below said central portion of the base and is provided with a suitable stop mechanism whereby the tension of the coupling can be adjusted and the contact between the bearing-blocks tightened or loosened, as desired, and to take up wear, &c. As one construction which might be employed for this purpose I show a stop  $g$ , screwing on the downwardly-projecting end of the bolt and held at the desired adjustment by a lock, such as set-screw  $h$ , screwing in a hole tapped in the said stop-nut  $g$  to project into

a longitudinal groove  $f'$  in the bolt. One or more grooves can be employed and nicety and accuracy of adjustment thereby secured. The stop (when the set-screw has been released from the groove  $f'$ ) can be screwed up against the lower end of the pedestal center or a washer there against the proper tension between the bearing-blocks and then be locked by the set-screw  $h$ .

Material practical advantages are attained by employing an intermeshing bearing-block pivotal joint in a cheval-glass; but I do not desire to limit myself to the constructions shown, as various changes and modifications might be made without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

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

1. A cheval-glass having a floor-pedestal, a bearing-block sunk and secured rigidly therein, an approximately U-shaped upright mirror-supporting frame carrying a mirror and having an opposing bearing-block sunk and rigid in its lower face, said blocks having annular engaging bearing-tracks, and an intermeshing depressed socket and projecting boss concentric within said tracks, a coupling-bolt passing centrally through the frame and pedestal and said blocks, and provided with an adjustable stop to vary the tension between said blocks.

2. A cheval-glass comprising a floor-pedestal, a bearing-block sunk and secured rigidly in its top face, an upright horizontally-turnable mirror-supporting frame, a tiltable mirror carried by said frame, an opposing bearing-block sunk and rigidly secured in the bottom face of said supporting-frame, said blocks turning one on the other and having annular engaging bearing-tracks, a vertical coupling-bolt passing through the frame and pedestal and loosely through said blocks, and a stop on the bolt, substantially as described.

3. In a cheval-glass, the combination of a pedestal, a bearing block or plate sunk and secured rigidly in the upper end or top of the pedestal, an upright horizontally-turnable frame provided with a mirror, a bearing-block sunk and secured rigidly in the bottom or lower end of said frame, said blocks fitting one within the other and the upper block turning on the lower block, and the coupling-bolt passing loosely and centrally through the blocks and provided with stops to prevent separation of the blocks, substantially as described.

4. In a cheval-glass, the combination of a pedestal having a bearing block or plate sunk and secured rigidly in the top thereof, a horizontally-turnable upright frame provided with a mirror, and having a bearing block or plate sunk and secured rigidly in its bottom and turning concentrically on said pedestal-block, one block having a depressed seat or socket having a floor or bottom, and the other block having a projecting concentric boss fit-



ting and turning in said socket, said blocks  
engaging and holding the material of the  
frame and pedestal from injurious contact  
and said boss taking up the lateral thrust,  
5 and loose coupling means holding the blocks  
in engagement with each other and the frame  
against vertical displacement.

5. The floor or cheval glass consisting of  
the movable base or pedestal having the cen-  
10 tral elevated head with a flat top bearing-  
surface, the freely horizontally turnable up-  
right mirror-frame, the vertically-tiltable mir-  
ror in said frame, said frame having the bot-  
15 tom central supporting head or portion with a  
flat bottom bearing-surface opposing said sur-

face of the pedestal and turning thereon, the  
separate bearing-blocks rigid with and coun-  
tersunk in said surfaces respectively and the  
vertical central coupling-bolt passing loosely  
through said heads and surfaces and counter- 20  
sunk at its upper end and provided with an  
adjustable removable stop at its lower end,  
substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature  
in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM F. WAGNER.

Witnesses:

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