No. 689,607. Patented Dec. 24, 1901.

J. H. CURRY.

COMBINED HAND AND STAND MIRROR.

(Application filed Jan. 31, 1901.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

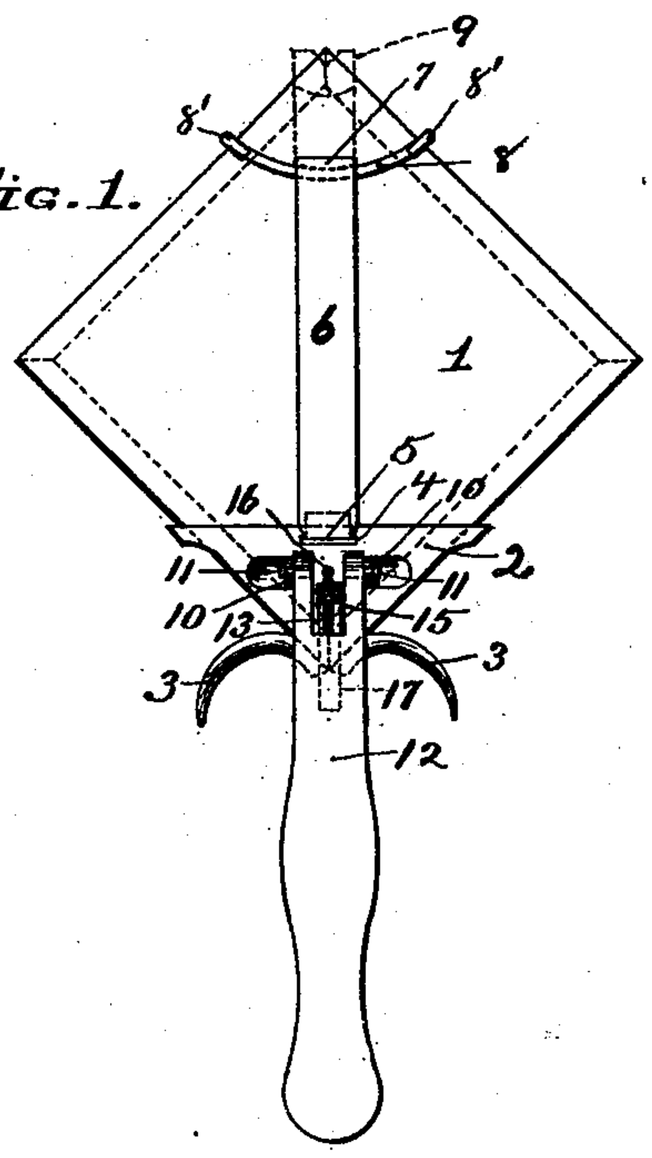


Fig. 2.

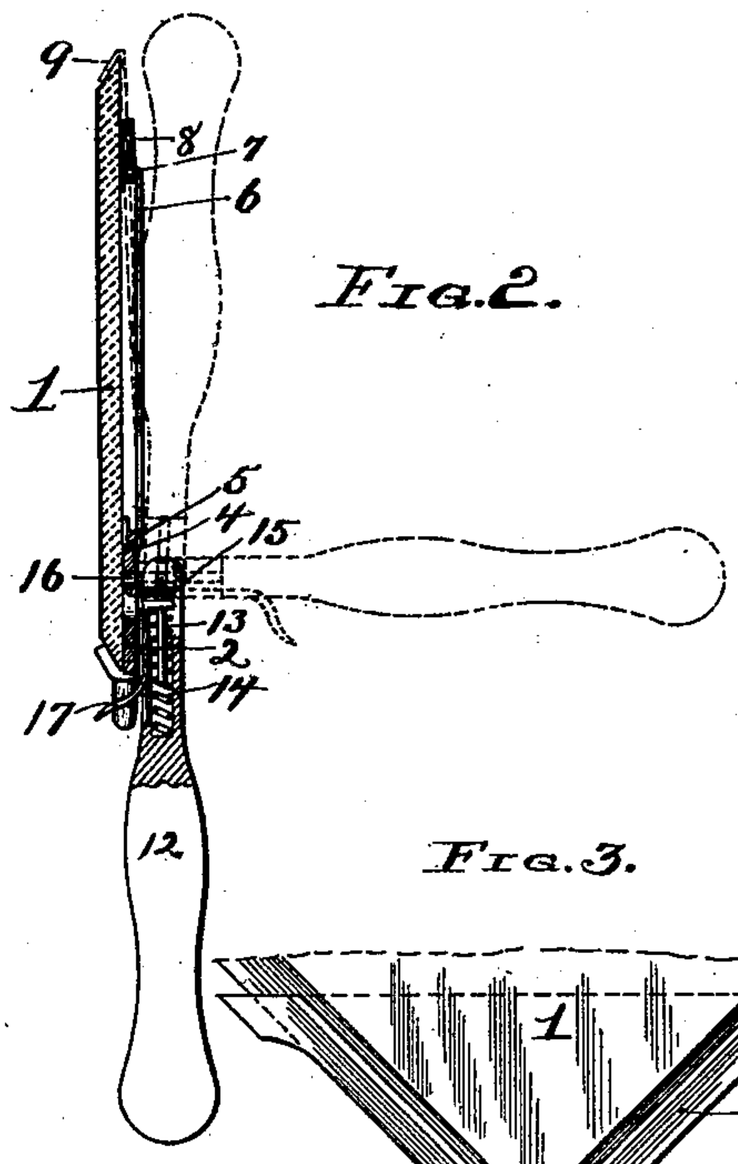
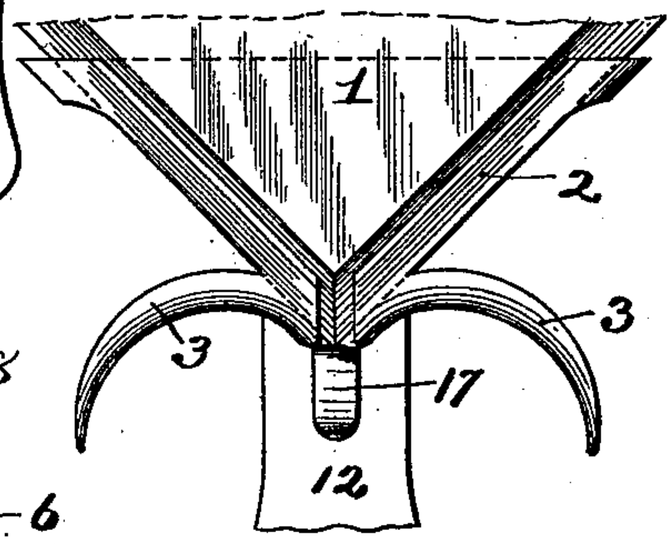


Fig. 3.



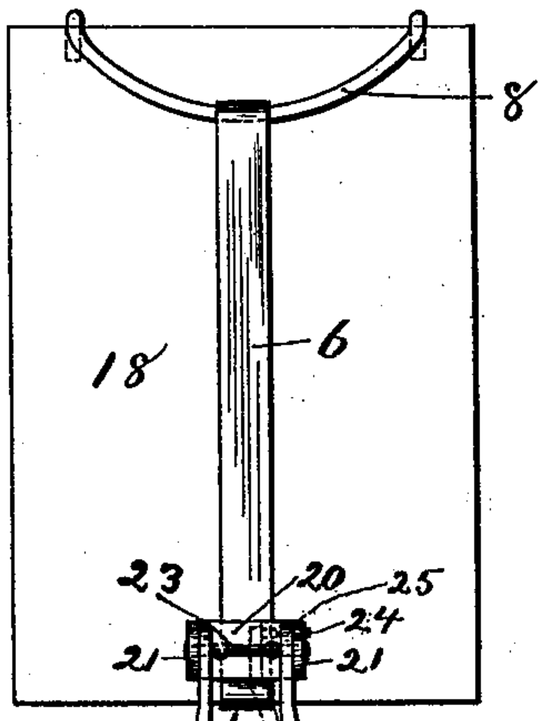


Fig. 5.

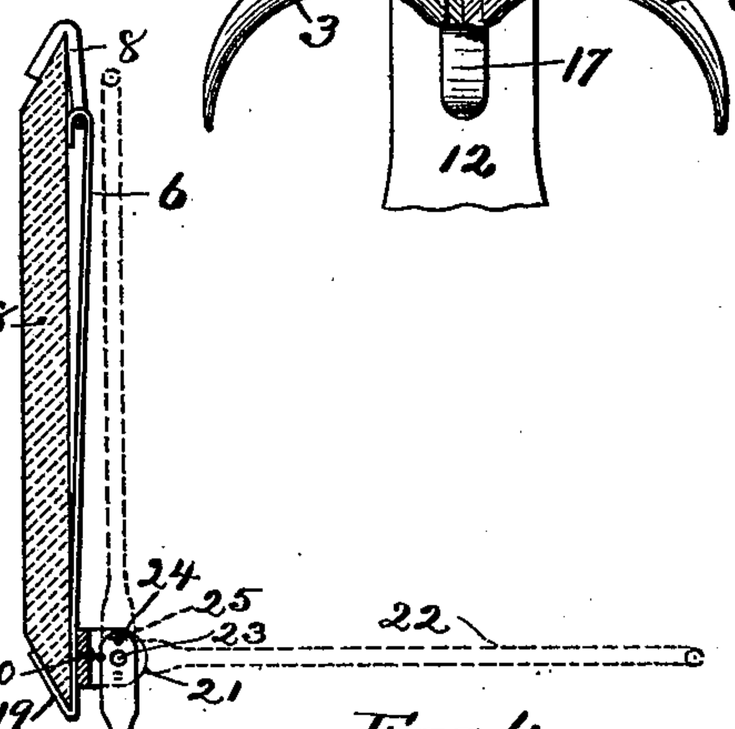
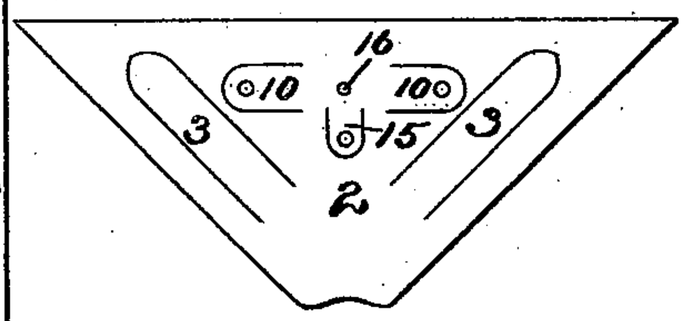


Fig. 6.

Fig. 4.



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No. 689,607. Patented Dec. 24, 1901.

J. H. CURRY.

COMBINED HAND AND STAND MIRROR.

(Application filed Jan. 31, 1901.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

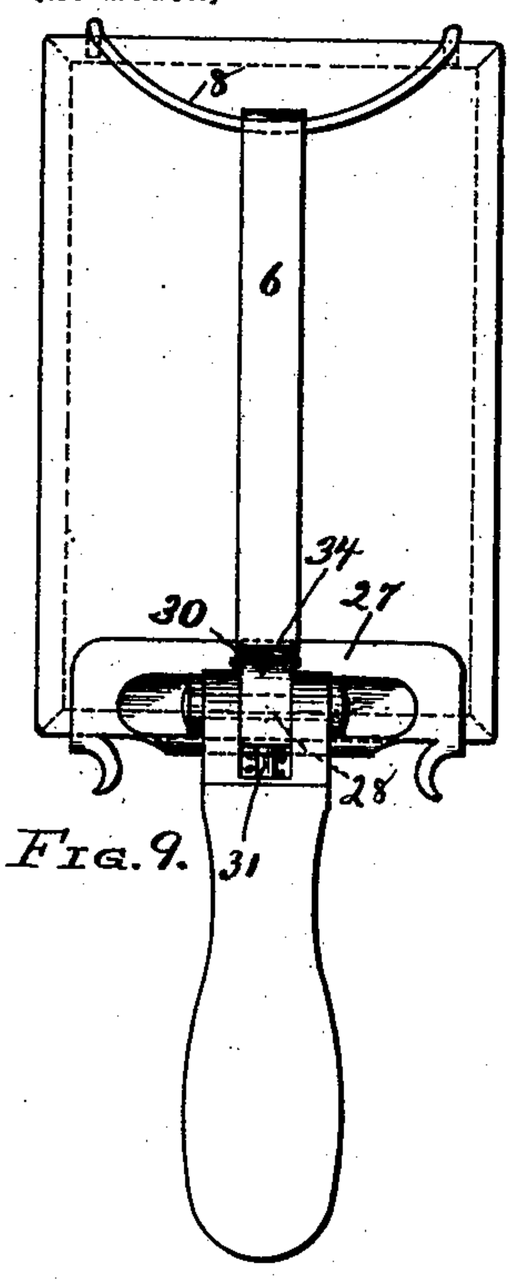

FIG. 9.

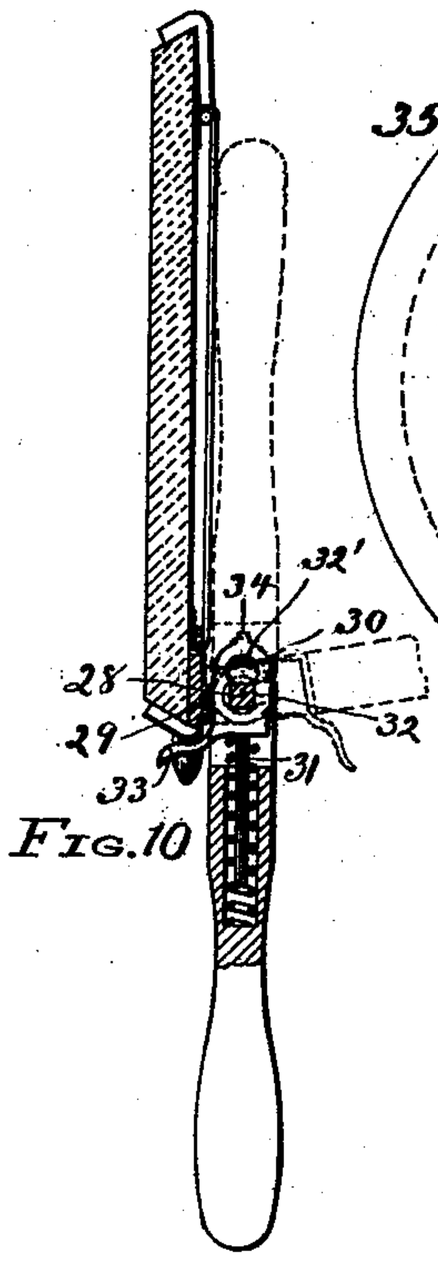

FIG. 10.

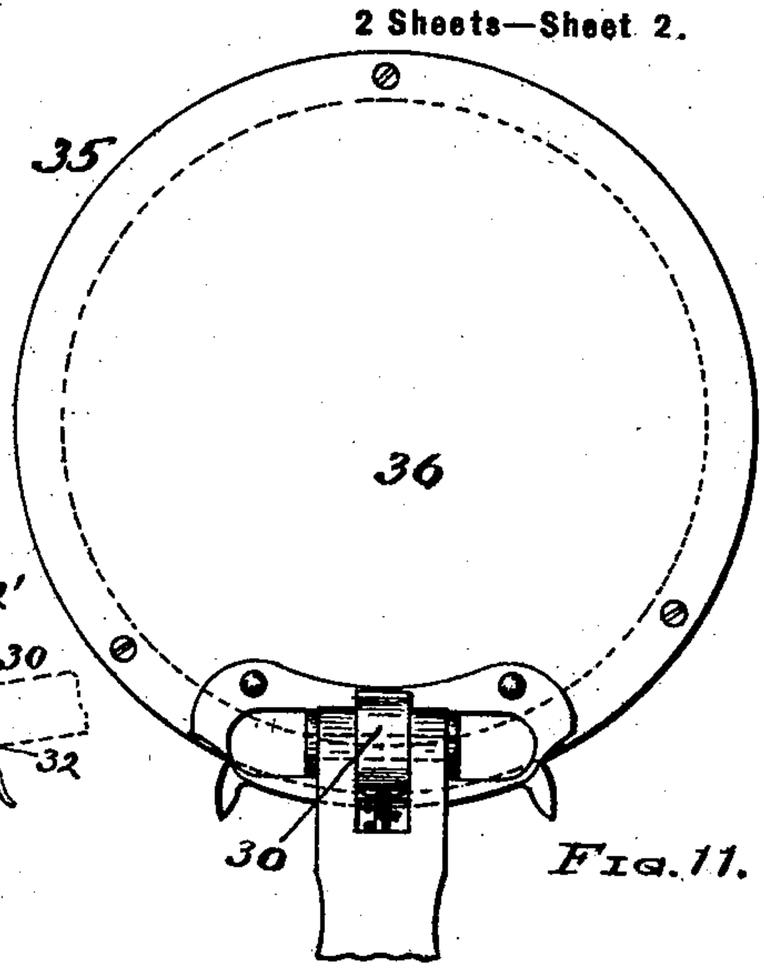

FIG. 11.

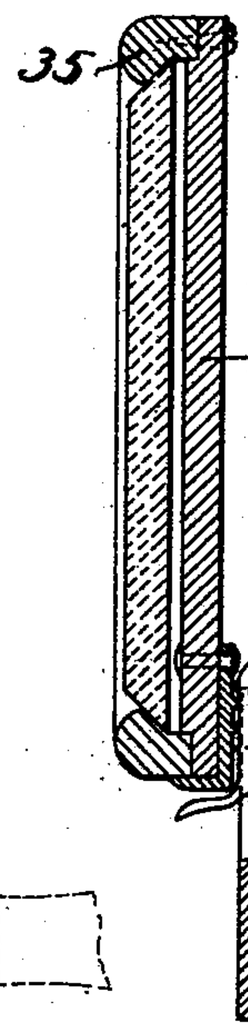

FIG. 12.

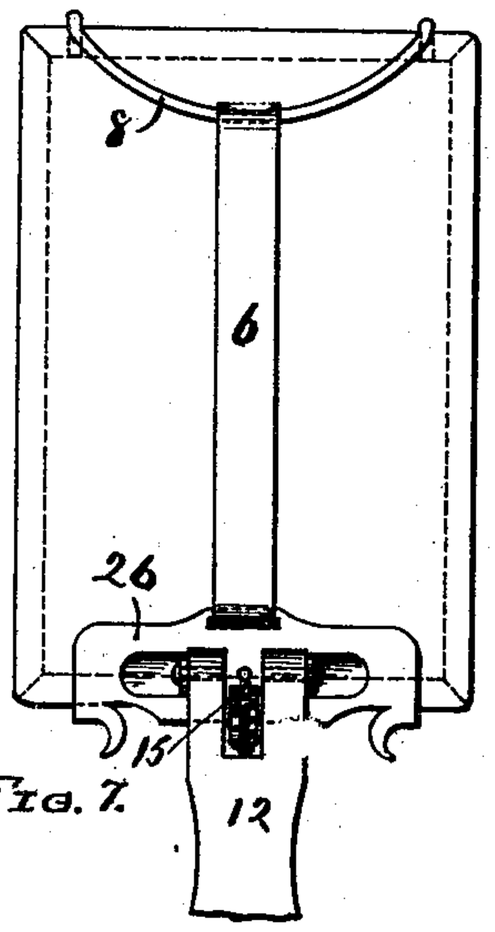

FIG. 7.

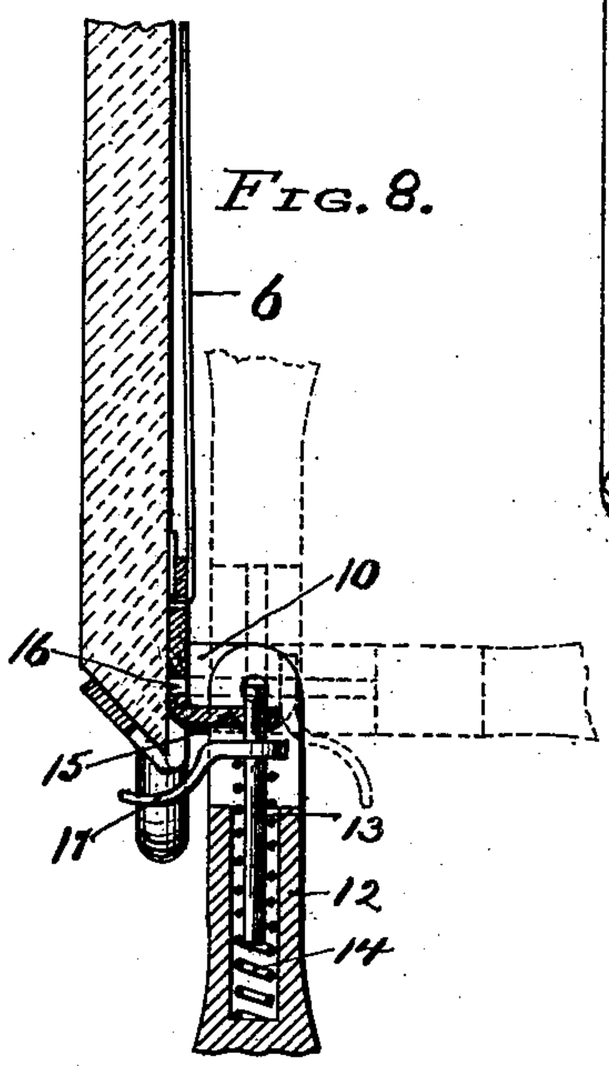

FIG. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. CURRY, OF WILKINSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

COMBINED HAND AND STAND MIRROR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 689,607, dated December 24, 1901.

Application filed January 31, 1901. Serial No. 45,443. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. CURRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wilkinsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in a Combined Hand and Stand Mirror, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in combined hand and stand mirrors; and the primary object thereof is to provide an improved detachable mounting for the glass.

A further object is to provide an improved adjustable handle part which may be used either as a handle or as a foot or stand.

Still a further object is to so construct the base or bottom portion of the mounting that it will coöperate with the handle portion in an economic and effective manner.

The invention consists in the novel features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed and illustrated by the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a mirror constructed in accordance with my improvements. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same, partly in section, the handle portion being shown in backwardly-turned adjustment in dotted lines to form a stand. Fig. 3 is a front view of the lower portion of the mounting. Fig. 4 is a view of the blank from which the base portion of the mounting is formed. Fig. 5 is a rear elevation, and Fig. 6 an edge view, partly in section, of a mounting of similar construction applied to a glass of rectangular form. Figs. 7 and 8 are views similar to Figs. 5 and 6, illustrating a mounting of modified form, and the same is true of Figs. 9 and 10. Fig. 11 is a rear elevation, and Fig. 12 a vertical sectional view, showing a portion of my improved mounting applied to a wood back or framed mirror.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, and 3 of the drawings, 2 represents a glass of diamond shape mounted to stand upright on one of its corners. The bottom portion of the mounting consists of a socket or clip 2, so formed in the manner presently to be described as to embrace the angle of the glass, the socket being formed with outwardly and downwardly disposed feet 3 to form supports, and also formed centrally and near its upper edge with a slot 4 to receive the lower hooked end 5 of a strap 6. The upper end of this strap is hooked at 7 to catch over the spring-wire loop 8, the extremities 8′ of the latter being hooked over the upper edges of the glass, or strap 6 may be made longer and formed with an apertured hook 9 to catch over the uppermost angle of the glass, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

Socket 2 is provided with the backwardly-projecting ears 10, and hinged therebetween on pins 11 is handle 12. The inner extremity of this handle is bifurcated, and within this bifurcation is the longitudinally-movable bolt or catch 13, held normally projected by spring 14. For holding the handle projected for hand use, as in Fig. 1, this bolt or pin projects into an aperture formed in the backward projection 15 of socket 2. For supporting the mirror for stand use the bolt enters an aperture 16 in socket 2, directly beneath projection 15. At the inner end of the handle is the forwardly-projecting finger-piece 17, secured to pin 13 for moving the pin when changing the adjustment. Socket 2 is shaped from a blank of stamped metal of the form shown in Fig. 4. Spring-wire 8 exerts a constant pull or tension on strap 6, thus securely uniting the mounting and the glass. The spring also compensates for variations in the size of the glass, thus increasing the utility of the mounting. Strap 6 may be made longer or shorter, according to the size of glass used, without varying any other feature of the mounting.

In the construction shown in Figs. 5 and 6 an oblong glass 18 is shown, with strap 6 extended downward and formed with a hook 19 to embrace the lower edge of the glass. Riveted to strap 6 is clip 20, the backwardly-turned ends of the clip forming ears 21, between which is mounted the looped handle 22 on pin 23. The looped handle is of spring-wire, and being loose on pin 23 may be compressed thereon to release stud 24, carried by one of the wire extremities, from apertures 25 in one of ears 21. By this means the handle may be adjusted and held automatically in desired adjustment, either for hand use, as in full lines in Fig. 6, or to form a foot for stand use, as in dotted lines in the same figure, or

the handle may be turned up against the glass, and thus compactly folded for packing, also as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 6.

The arrangement shown in Figs. 7 and 8 differs from that shown in Figs. 1 and 2 only in that a rectangular glass is shown, with socket 26 formed to embrace a straight edge of the glass rather than an angle thereof.

Socket 27 of the construction shown in Figs. 9 and 10 differs from sockets 26 of Figs. 7 and 8 in omitting projection 15 and aperture 16, and also in making hinge-pin 28 square in cross-section, and also in providing depression 29. The handle turns on the hinge-pin, as does also head 30 of the spring-actuated pin 31. The opening in head 30 is elongated, with its inner portion 32 squared to tightly embrace the squared hinge-pin 28, while the outer portion 32′ of the opening is enlarged, so that when pin 31 is withdrawn by finger-catch 33 the handle may be turned sufficiently to cause nib 34, projecting from head 30, to enter depression 29, thus rigidly holding the handle in position to form a foot or stand, as in dotted lines in Fig. 10.

In Figs. 11 and 12 the socket and handle construction of Figs. 9 and 10 are shown in connection with a framed mirror 35, having a wood or other back 36, to which the socket is permanently secured.

In all of the constructions, with the exception of that shown in Figs. 5 and 6, it will be observed that the socket portion of the mounting is formed of a blank, from which the hinge-ears and supporting-feet are cut and bent up. In each of the several arrangements, save that of Figs. 11 and 12, my improved tension device is used, while in Figs. 11 and 12 my improved socket is employed.

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

1. In an improved mirror, the combination of a glass, and a mounting therefor embodying a vertical member at the rear of the glass and secured at its lower end to the bottom edge of the glass, and a spring adapted to be secured to the upper edge of the glass and uniting with said member, substantially as shown and described.

2. In an improved mirror, the combination of a glass, and a mounting therefor embodying a vertical member secured at its lower end to the bottom edge of the glass, and a piece of spring-wire adapted to be secured at its ends to the upper edge of the glass and between its ends uniting with the upper extremity of the said vertical member, substantially as shown and described.

3. In an improved mirror, the combination of a glass and a mounting therefor embodying a vertical member secured to the lower portion of the glass, and a loop of spring-wire having its ends hooked to embrace the upper edge to the glass and between its ends uniting with the said vertical member, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a mirror, the combination of a glass, a mounting therefor, a handle hinged to the mounting, and a latch carried by and movable longitudinally of the handle for engaging the mounting and securing the handle in desired adjustment, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a mirror, the combination of a glass, a mounting therefor having pin-receiving apertures, a handle hinged to the mounting and a spring-actuated pin carried by and movable longitudinally of the handle and adapted to engage the pin-apertures of the mounting for positively securing the handle in desired adjustment, substantially as shown and described.

6. In a mirror, the combination of a glass, a mounting therefor, a handle hinged to the mounting, a spring-actuated latch at the inner end of the handle and movable longitudinally thereof, a lug projecting from the mounting and adapted to be engaged by the latch for holding the handle rigid in one position of adjustment, the mounting being formed with an aperture which the latch engages for rigidly holding the handle in another position, substantially as shown and described.

7. The socket-blank of approximately triangular outline, elongated feet 3 struck up therefrom and each paralleling a side of the triangular blank, and ears 10 struck up from the blank between feet 3, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES H. CURRY.

Witnesses:
J. M. NESBIT,
ALEX. S. MABON.