

No. 713,643.

Patented Nov. 18, 1902.

O. JACKSON.
MIRROR.

(Application filed Jan. 6, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

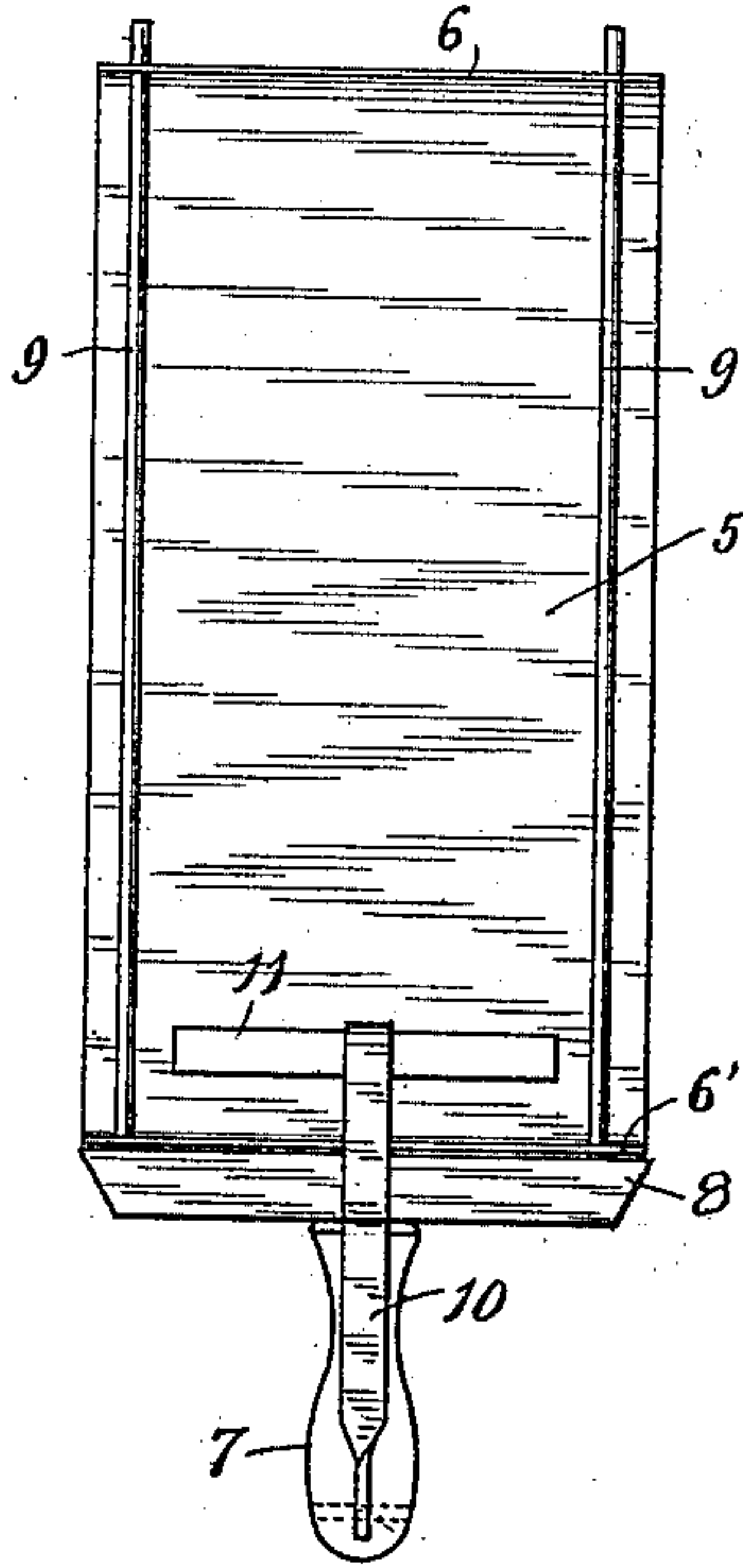


Fig. 2.

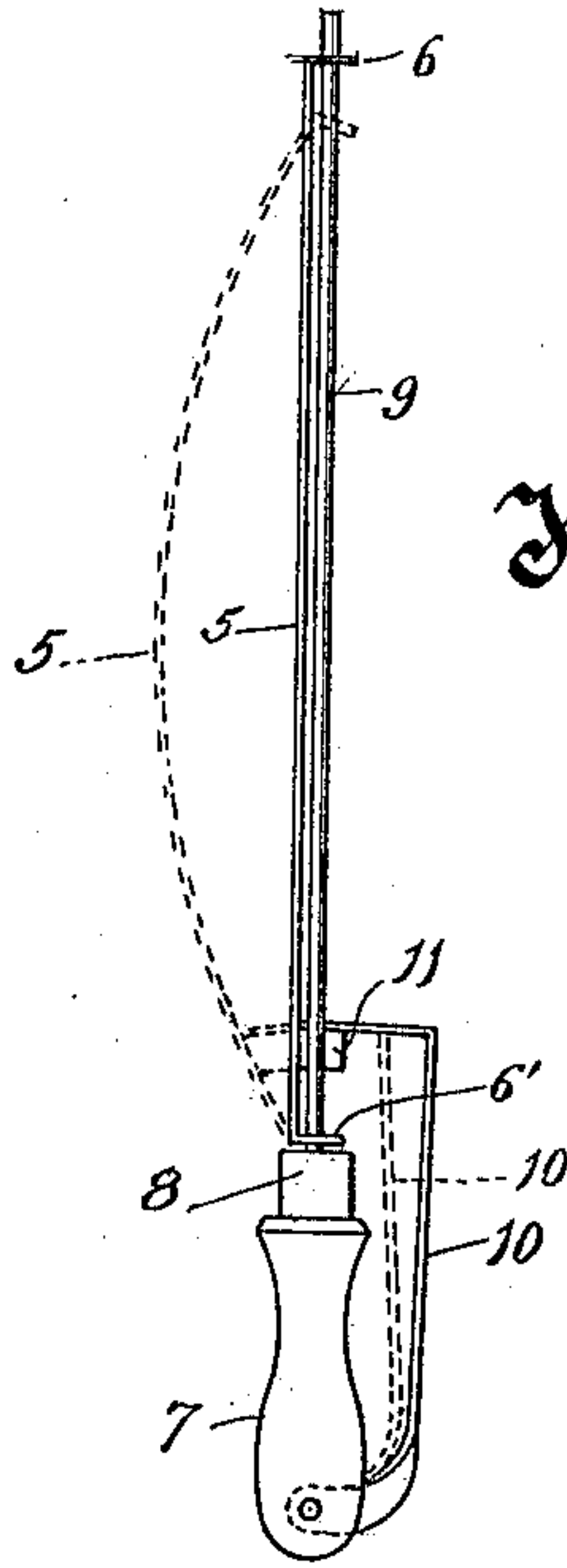


Fig. 3.

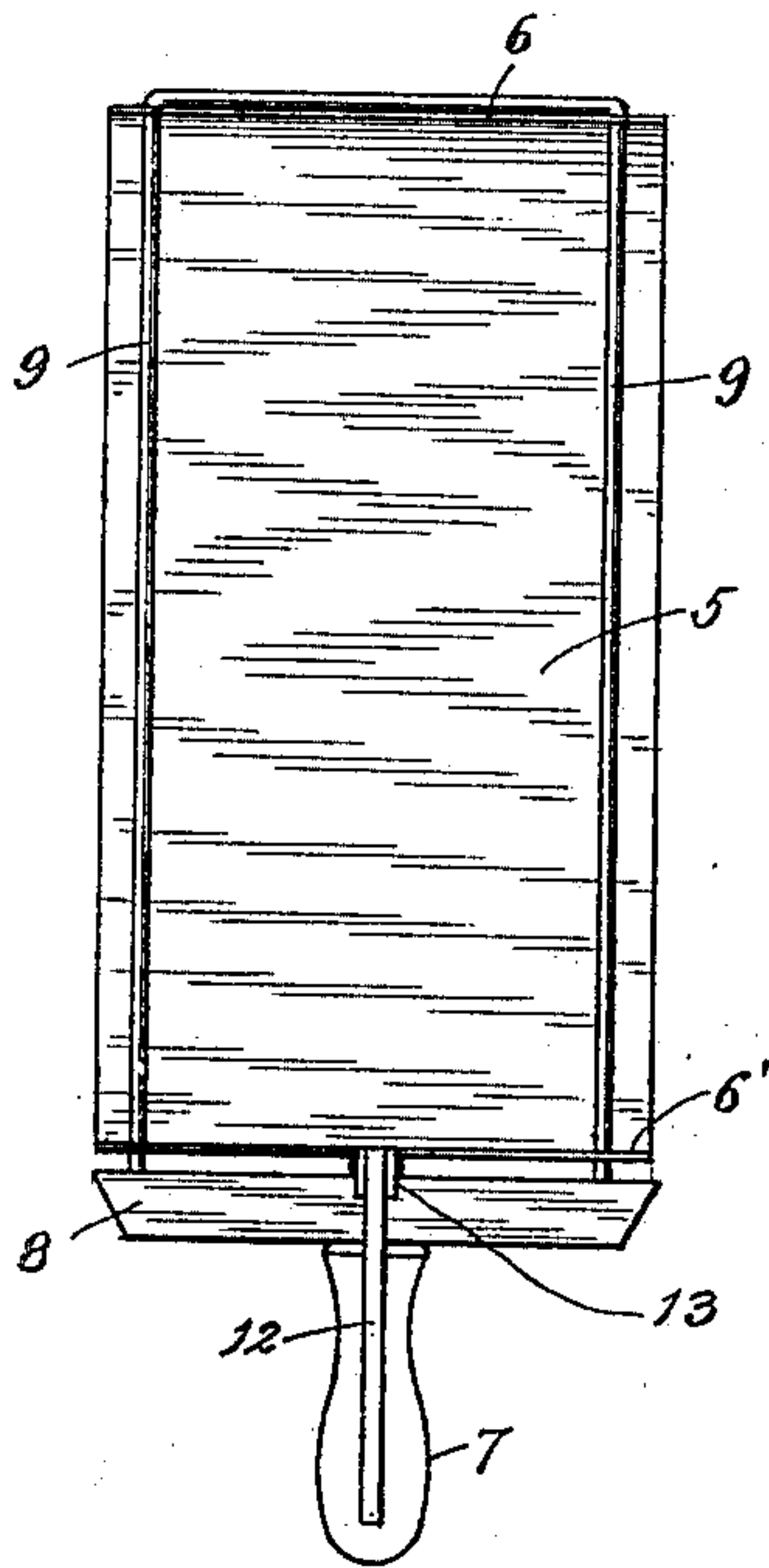
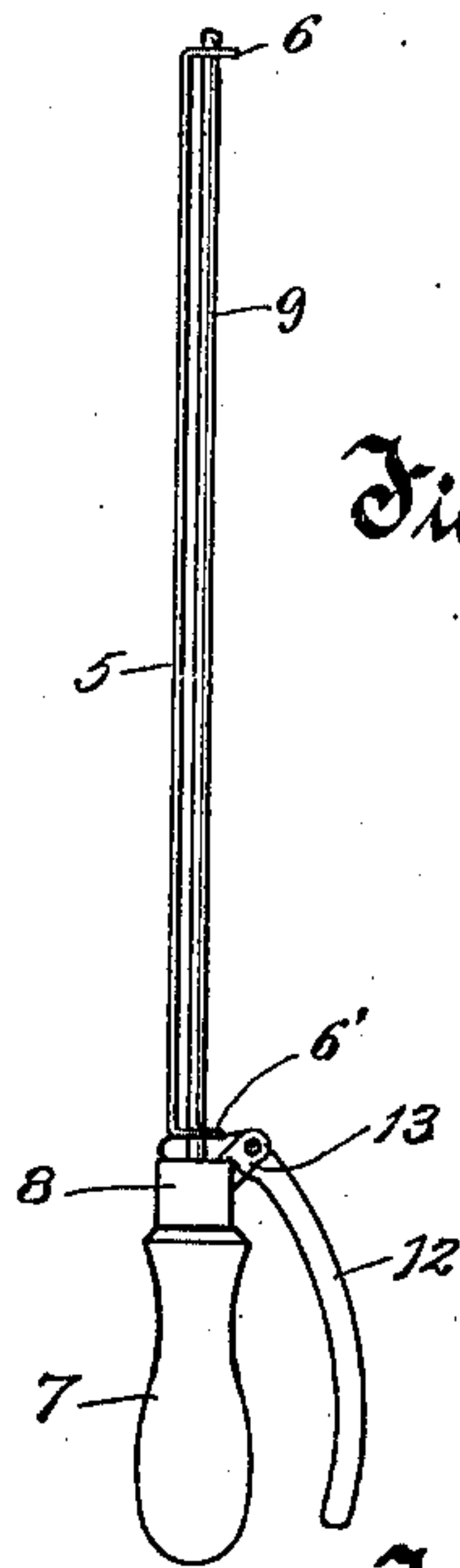


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSWALD JACKSON, OF CARROLLTON, ILLINOIS.

MIRROR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 713,643, dated November 18, 1902.

Application filed January 6, 1902. Serial No. 88,504. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSWALD JACKSON, residing at Carrollton, in the county of Greene and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mirrors, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this specification.

My invention has relation to improvements in mirrors of a class wherein the reflecting medium is of a flexible character.

The object of the invention is to provide a construction wherein a person's face or other object reflected in the mirror is caused to be elongated or broadened or otherwise distorted from the normal by reason of the varying concavities or convexities to which the flexible reflecting medium may be adjusted, thereby providing a device which is capable of furnishing an endless amount of enjoyment and amusement.

With the above primary object in view the invention consists of the devices and parts or their equivalents, as hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved device. Fig. 2 is an edge view of Fig. 1, the dotted lines illustrating the form which the flexible reflecting medium assumes when the adjusting device is operated. Fig. 3 is an elevation of a modified form of construction, and Fig. 4 is an edge view of Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 5 indicates the reflecting medium, which may be of any desirable material capable of reflecting an image and of such flexibility as to be susceptible of being caused to assume a concavo-convex form. In practice I have found that highly-polished tin combines these requisites to a maximum degree, and I therefore prefer to use a sheet of this material for the purpose indicated. The upper and lower edges of the reflecting medium are angularly bent to form the upper and lower flanges 6 and 6', respectively.

The handle of the device is indicated by the numeral 7, and the upper end of this handle portion is provided with a cross-bar 8. From near opposite ends of this cross-bar extend upwardly two legs 9 9, said legs passing freely through openings in the flanges 6 6'. By reason of the fact that the legs extend from opposite

ends of the cross-bar a clear or unobstructed image or reflecting-space between said legs is provided on the reflecting medium. Any desirable means in connection with the device may be provided for causing the reflecting medium to assume concavo-convex shapes.

In the Figs. 1 and 2 form of construction I show an arm 10, which is pivoted at its lower end to the handle, the upper end of said arm carrying an intersecting bar 11, which bears against the face of the reflecting medium. By grasping the handle of the device and pressing inwardly on the arm the bar 11 is brought into forcible engagement with the flexible reflecting medium, and hence said medium is caused to assume a concavo-convex form, as illustrated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, and the degree of the curvature may be readily regulated by either increasing or decreasing the pressure.

In the Figs. 3 and 4 form of construction instead of employing the pivoted arm 10 and its intersecting bar 11 I provide a lever 12, pivoted between lugs 13 and having its long arm in convenient position to be acted upon by a finger of the hand of the person grasping the handle. The short arm of this lever extends inwardly beneath the flange 6' of the reflecting medium. It is obvious that when pressure is exerted on the long arm of this lever the short arm thereof is caused to act on the flange 6', and consequently different degrees of curvature may thereby be imparted to the reflecting medium in accordance with the degree of turning of the lever.

In the Figs. 1 and 2 form of construction inasmuch as the intersecting bar 11 presses against the reflecting medium near the lower end of said medium the flange 6 moves downwardly on the legs 9 9. In the modified form of construction, however, the pressure is upwardly against the under side of the flange 6', and consequently the said flange moves upwardly on the legs 9 9. Hence in this construction it is advisable that a stop should be provided at the upper ends of the legs 9 to prevent the upper flange 6 from working off of said legs. This is provided for by the U-shaped form of the wire forming the two legs, the transverse upper connecting member thereof acting as a stop. This manner of forming the legs is also desirable and conven-

ient, as it permits said legs to be readily constructed from a single piece of wire.

From the foregoing description the operation of my invention will be readily understood. When the reflecting medium is acted upon so as to be curved into a concavo-convex form, it will reflect an exaggerated or abnormal image of the person or object in front thereof—as, for instance, a lengthening or broadening of the object—and these exaggerated or abnormal images may be changed and modified simply by changing or modifying the degree of curvature of the reflecting medium. It is also obvious that by looking into the concave side of the mirror certain effects are obtained and then by reversing said mirror and looking onto the convex side thereof other and different effects are obtained.

My device will be preferably constructed in a small size, so it can be sold as a toy, and will provide an infinite amount of entertainment and amusement.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a mirror, the combination of a frame, a flexible reflecting medium mounted thereon, and means carried by the frame and adapted, when operated, to act on the reflecting medium to curve said reflecting medium into concavo-convex form.

2. In a mirror, the combination of a frame provided with projecting legs, a flexible reflecting medium movable on said legs, and means carried by the frame and adapted, when operated, to act on the reflecting medium to curve said reflecting medium into concavo-convex form.

3. In a mirror, the combination of a frame provided with projecting legs, a flexible reflecting-plate provided at opposite ends with projecting flanges through which the legs pass freely, and means carried by the frame and adapted, when operated, to act on the

reflecting-plate to curve said plate into concavo-convex form.

4. In a mirror, the combination of a handle, a cross-bar carried thereby, legs extending from the cross-bar, a flexible reflecting-plate provided at opposite ends with projecting flanges through which the legs pass freely, and means carried by the handle and adapted, when operated, to act on the reflecting-plate to curve said plate into concavo-convex form.

5. In a mirror, the combination of a frame, a flexible reflecting-plate carried thereby, a lever pivoted to the frame and adapted, when turned, to have one end act on the reflecting-plate and bend said plate into concavo-convex form.

6. In a mirror, the combination of a frame having legs projecting therefrom, a flexible reflecting-plate provided with projecting flanges through which the legs freely pass, and a lever pivoted to the frame and adapted, when turned, to have its free end act on the reflecting-plate and cause said plate to move on the legs and to be bent into concavo-convex form.

7. In a mirror, the combination of a handle provided at its inner end with a cross-bar, said cross-bar having legs extending therefrom, a flexible reflecting-plate provided with projecting flanges through which the legs freely pass, and a pivoted lever having its free end provided with a cross-piece which is adapted, when said lever is turned, to act on the reflecting-plate and cause said plate to be bent into concavo-convex form.

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

OSWALD JACKSON.

Witnesses:

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