

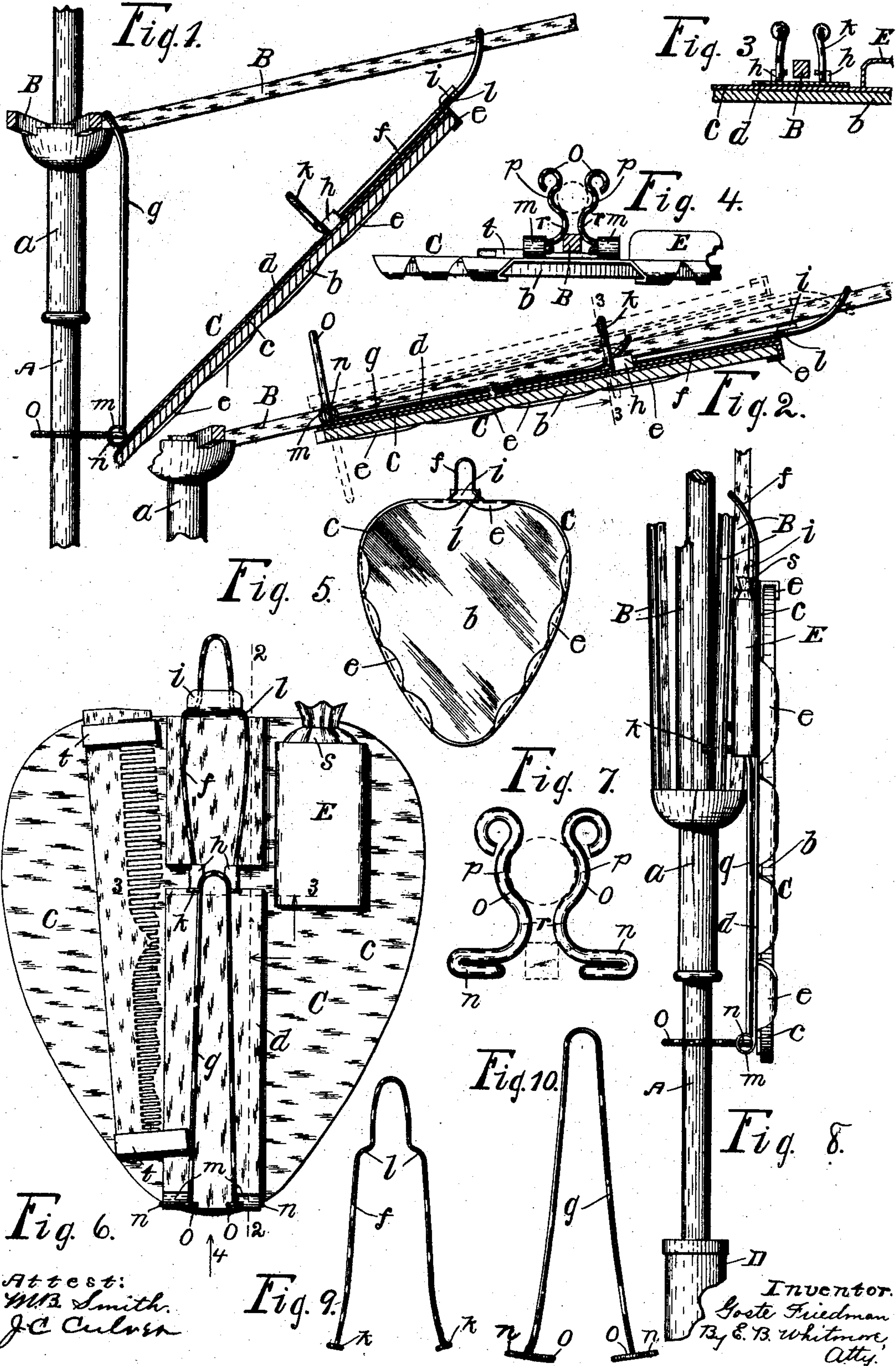
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G. FRIEDMAN.
ATTACHMENT FOR UMBRELLAS OR PARASOLS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Attest:
W.B. Smith.
J.C. Culver

Fig. 9.

Inventor.
Goste Friedman
By E.B. Whitmore,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GOSTE FRIEDMAN, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

ATTACHMENT FOR UMBRELLAS OR PARASOLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,310, dated July 19, 1904.

Application filed September 25, 1903. Serial No. 174,645. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GOSTE FRIEDMAN, of Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Attachments for Parasols or Umbrellas, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

My invention is an attachment for a parasol or umbrella, the same being a mirror to be secured removably within and under the cover of the parasol or umbrella.

This invention is designed to be held simultaneously by the rod and a brace of the parasol or suspended wholly from the brace and be moved to occupy different positions for use or turned to a position or place of safety under the cover of the parasol when not in use, the device being so constructed that it may be readily and conveniently attached to or detached from any parasol or umbrella of ordinary make.

The glass or mirror proper is held in a sheet-metal frame or case having attached parts, the invention being hereinafter fully described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims, reference being had in this specification to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of parts of the rod and braces of a parasol or umbrella of common use, showing my invention attached in place as in use, parts being sectioned on the dotted line 2 2 in Fig. 6. Fig. 2 is a similar elevation of parts of a parasol, showing the mirror attachment closed onto a brace of the frame, parts being shown in two positions by full and dotted lines, the section being on the dotted line 2 2 in Fig. 6. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of parts on the dotted line 3 3 in Fig. 6, further showing the spring-clasp of the upper suspending-loop. Fig. 4 is an end view of the parts seen as indicated by arrow 4 in Fig. 6, parts being broken away. Fig. 5, drawn to a reduced scale, is a face view of the mirror, detached. Fig. 6 is a rear elevation of the mirror, further showing the form and arrangement of the parts, parts being broken away. Fig. 7, drawn to an enlarged scale, is an end view of the lower suspending-

loop, further showing the form of the spring-clasp thereof. Fig. 8 is a side elevation of parts of the parasol and the mirror attachment as when the former is closed. Figs. 9 and 10 show in plan the upper and the lower suspending-loops, respectively.

In the drawings, A is the rod, usually of metal, of an ordinary parasol or umbrella, *a* being the runner on the rod, carrying in the usual manner the lower or inner ends of the braces B.

C is my improved attachment for the parasol, the same comprising a glass or mirror proper, *b*, and frame *c* for the glass, with other associated parts. The glass and the frame holding it may be of any convenient size and the frame made of any suitable material, and they may have any desired ornamental form or shape, as rectangular, oval, elliptical, circular, rhombic, or they may have the form of a pear or heart, as shown. The mirror-frame *c*, shown as made of sheet metal, has its curved edge formed with scallops *e*, which are bent or turned down against the face of the glass *b* to hold the latter. Centrally along the back of the mirror-frame is secured a bar or strip *d* of sheet metal for the purpose of holding loops or suspenders *f g*, of spring wire, for the mirror-body. This strip *d* is formed near the middle of its length with inturned hooks or catches *h* for holding the two branches of the upper short loop *f*, as shown, and with an offset *i* at its upper overhanging end to receive and hold the adjacent part of said loop *f*. The offset part *i* is narrower than the body of the strip *d*, as clearly shown in Fig. 6, and the branches of the loop *f*, resting flat against the rear surface of the strip, abruptly bend inward at *l* under or in front of the part *i*, the bowed end of the loop being retroverted and extending beyond said part *i*, as shown. At their ends the branches of the loop *f* are turned backward at right angles and bent or curved inward toward each other, Figs. 2 and 3, together forming a spring-clasp *k* in position to receive and hold the overlapping end of the lower loop *g* when the latter is turned down against the back of the mirror. The bends in the branches of the loop *f* to form the clasp *k* are just below

the catches or hooks *h*, which hooks serve to prevent endwise motion of the loop in an upward direction on the strip *d*, the intumed shoulders or bends *l* of the loop forward of the offset part *i* acting to prevent motion of the loop in a downward direction on said strip. This loop *f* thus fixed to the strip *d* is detachable from the mirror, and in placing it on the latter it is first placed with the shoulders *l* in front of the offset part *i*, and the branches then sprung inward under the catches *h*. At its opposite or lower end the strip *d* is divided, having its branches formed into hollow cylindrical rests *m*, turned backward, as shown, which rests hold the lower ends of the two branches of the lower spring-loop *g*. This loop *g* is formed with short bends or pivot parts *n n*, projecting laterally outward each way into the rests *m m*, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 6, and 8, in which rests the loop may swing or have pivotal motions in a plane at right angles with the body of the mirror. This movable loop *g* is detachable from the mirror, and in placing it on the latter the free ends of its branches are merely pressed together to allow the pivot parts *n n* to enter the respective rests *m m* of the strip *d*. At the ends of its branches the loop *g* is turned backward to form a spring-clasp *o*, the two opposing curved parts of the clasp being alike and in the planes, respectively, of the pivot parts *n n* and at right angles with the branches of the loop. Each part of the clasp *o* is formed with three similar opposing reverse bends, the two middle ones *p p* together forming an opening in which to receive the rod A of the parasol when the mirror occupies certain positions therein. The lower bends *r r* of the clasp *o* also serve to receive and hold between and partly under them the brace B, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, when the mirror is closed onto the brace as when out of use.

When the mirror is in position for use in the raised or opened parasol, it pends from a brace B, as shown in Fig. 1, the glass being inclined forward at the top in an angle of forty-five degrees, more or less. The mirror is held in this position pending from the brace by the suspending-loops *f g*, the clasp *o* loosely encircling the rod A of the parasol to steady the mirror and prevent it swinging on the brace. In this position of the mirror the person carrying the parasol or umbrella may, by slightly turning or tilting the parasol or umbrella, readily bring the mirror into position to reflect his or her own image or to reflect the scene or view back of him or her, to see who may be near in the rear or following, or what may be transpiring there or otherwise without turning around.

If when the mirror is in this position pending from the brace B the parasol be temporarily closed, the mirror will assume the position shown in Fig. 8, the clasp *o* during the

movement of the parts sliding freely along the rod A to a point near the handle D of the parasol, the lower or pointed end of the mirror being substantially even with the tips of the braces B of the parasol.

If at any time it should be wished to put the mirror into a position of disuse, the clasp *o* will be released from the rod A and the lower end of the mirror carried upward against the under side of the brace, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, the long loop *g* being turned down flat against the back of the mirror or the strip *d*, with its bowed end pressed into the spring-clasp *h*. In this position of the parts the brace B will lie close along or near the surface of the strip *d* and at the bottom of the two spring-clasps *h* and *o*, as appears in Figs. 3 and 4, the latter clasp holding to the brace with sufficient firmness to keep the adjacent end of the mirror securely in place. In this position of the mirror its upper or large end will be controlled and held securely to place by the bowed end of the loop *f*, pressing with elastic pressure the brace against the raised or offset part *i* of the strip *d*, and the mirror may now be slid longitudinally outward along the brace until the bow of the loop *f* meets the rib of the parasol connected with the outer end of the brace, and if with the mirror in this extreme outward position the parasol be closed the mirror will be well up under the cover of the parasol, and thus protected and out of the way. Furthermore, when the mirror is secured to the brace, as shown in Fig. 2, and occupies the extreme position thereon, as stated, or any position on the brace, it may be revolved half around the brace to the relative position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, bringing the glass uppermost, and with the parasol now closed the mirror will be within the braces with the glass facing and in contact with the rod A and so well protected.

The mirror may be, if found desirable, made long vertically and narrow, so as to occupy as little room as possible laterally when folded in the cover of the closed parasol, the glass in this form being made slightly convex from side to side to compensate for its narrowness and so to fully show the image or scene reflected from it. This mirror attachment may be readily removed bodily from the parasol or umbrella at any time when wished by drawing the clasp *o* off of the brace and then removing both loops from the body of the mirror and from the holding-brace.

The mirror-body is commonly provided on its rear surface with a pocket E for holding a bag *s* of toilet-powder or other useful article and also rests *t* for holding a comb or similar toilet article.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An attachment for a parasol, consisting of a mirror having a fixed and a movable

holding-loop to connect with parts within the parasol, said loops overlapping, and the fixed loop having parts for receiving and holding the adjacent end of the movable loop.

5 2. An attachment for a parasol, consisting of a mirror having a fixed and a movable holding-loop to connect with parts within the parasol, said movable loop having a spring-clasp to encircle the rod of the parasol, and
10 the fixed loop having a spring-clasp to hold the end of the movable loop.

3. An attachment for a parasol, consisting of a mirror having a fixed and a movable holding-loop to connect with parts within the
15 parasol, said movable loop having a spring-clasp to encircle the rod of the parasol and alternately for holding to a brace of the frame of the parasol.

4. An attachment for a parasol, the same
20 being a mirror comprising a frame for holding the glass, a bar secured to the frame and having at one end an offset part and at the opposite end rests or eyes, and intermediate hooks, a suspending-loop held immovable by
25 said offset part and the hooks, and a movable suspending-loop held pivotally in said eyes or rests.

5. A parasol provided with a mirror within its cover, a loop on said mirror to engage

one of the braces of the parasol, a detachable 30 loop also carried by the mirror, and a spring-clasp on the first-mentioned loop to receive the other loop when folded.

6. A parasol provided with a mirror within its cover, a loop on said mirror to engage 35 one of the braces of the parasol, a detachable loop carried by the mirror, a spring-clasp on the first-mentioned loop to engage the other loop when folded, and a spring-clasp carried by the detachable loop to engage the parasol- 40 rod.

7. A parasol provided with a mirror within its cover, a loop on said mirror engaging one of the braces of the parasol, a detachable 45 loop carried by the mirror, a spring-clasp carried by the first-mentioned loop to receive the other loop when folded, a spring-clasp carried by the detachable loop, and a pivotal connection between the last-mentioned clasp and its 50 loop.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of September, 1903, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GOSTE FRIEDMAN.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. PEW,
A. C. PICKARD.