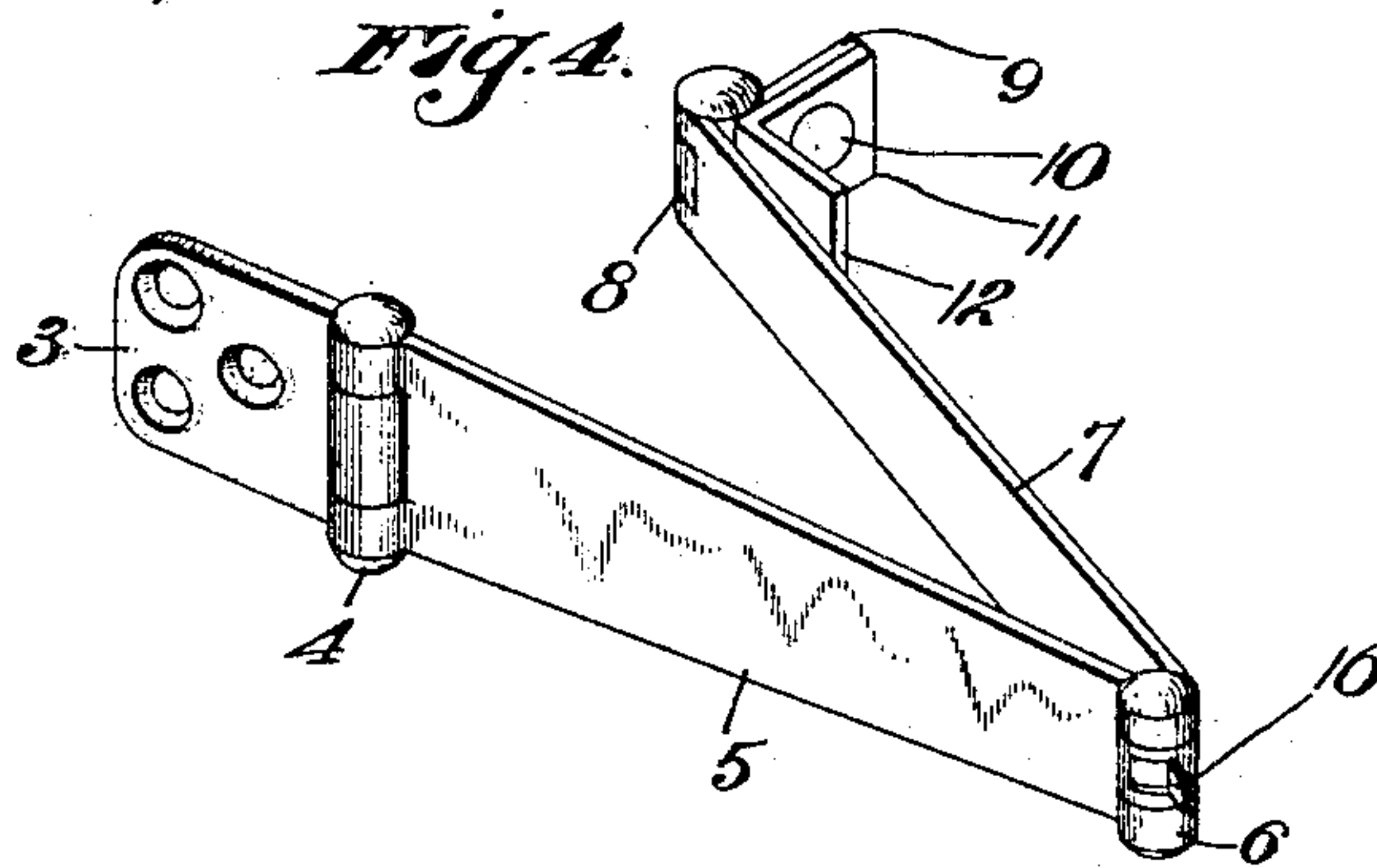
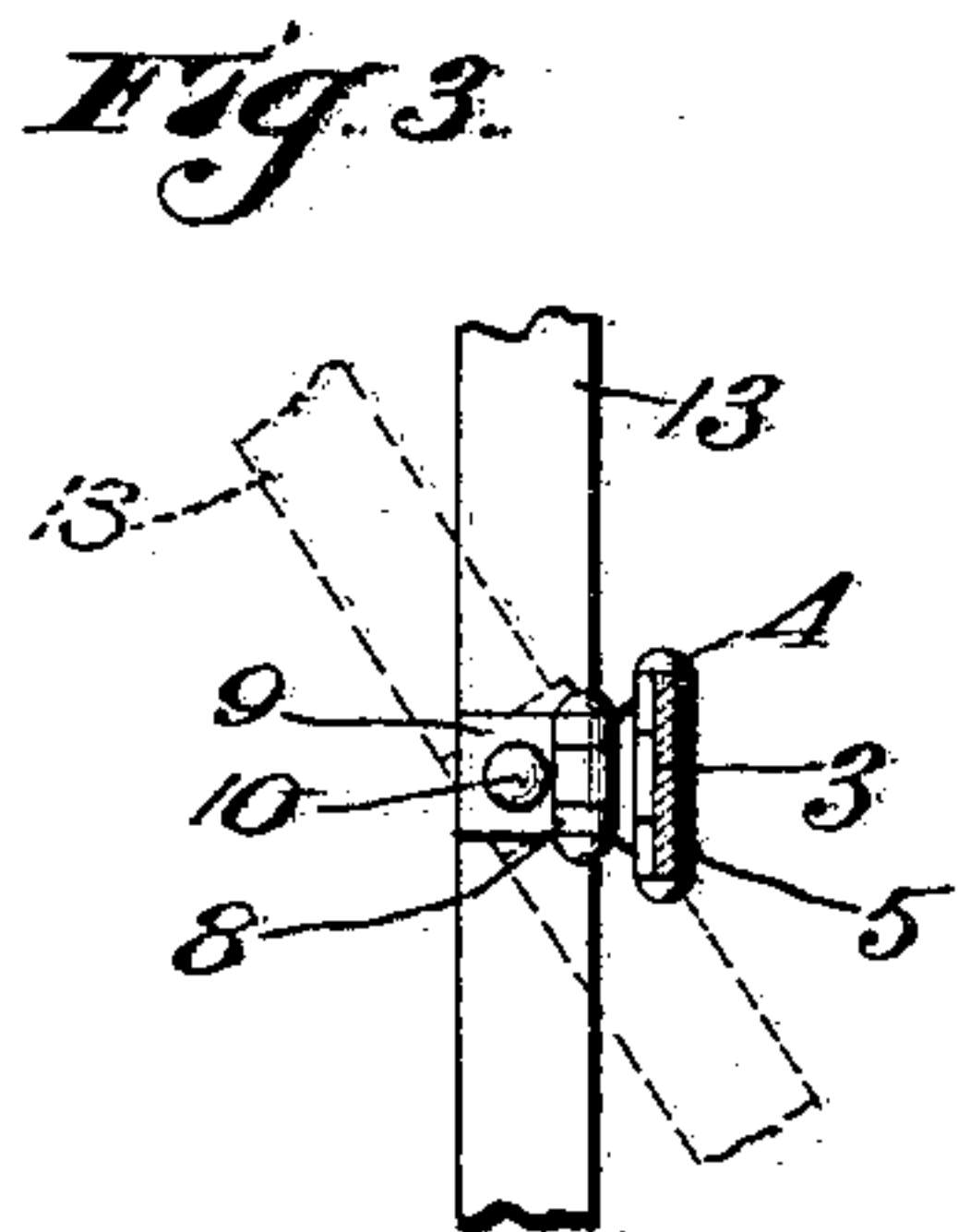
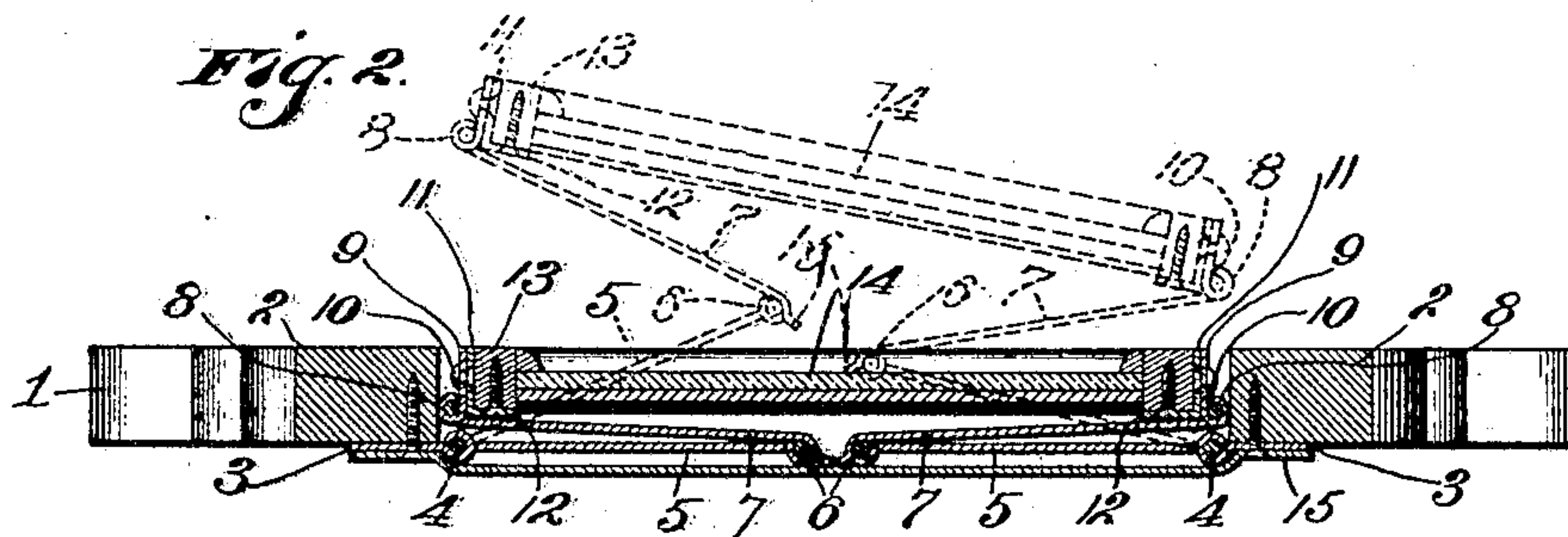
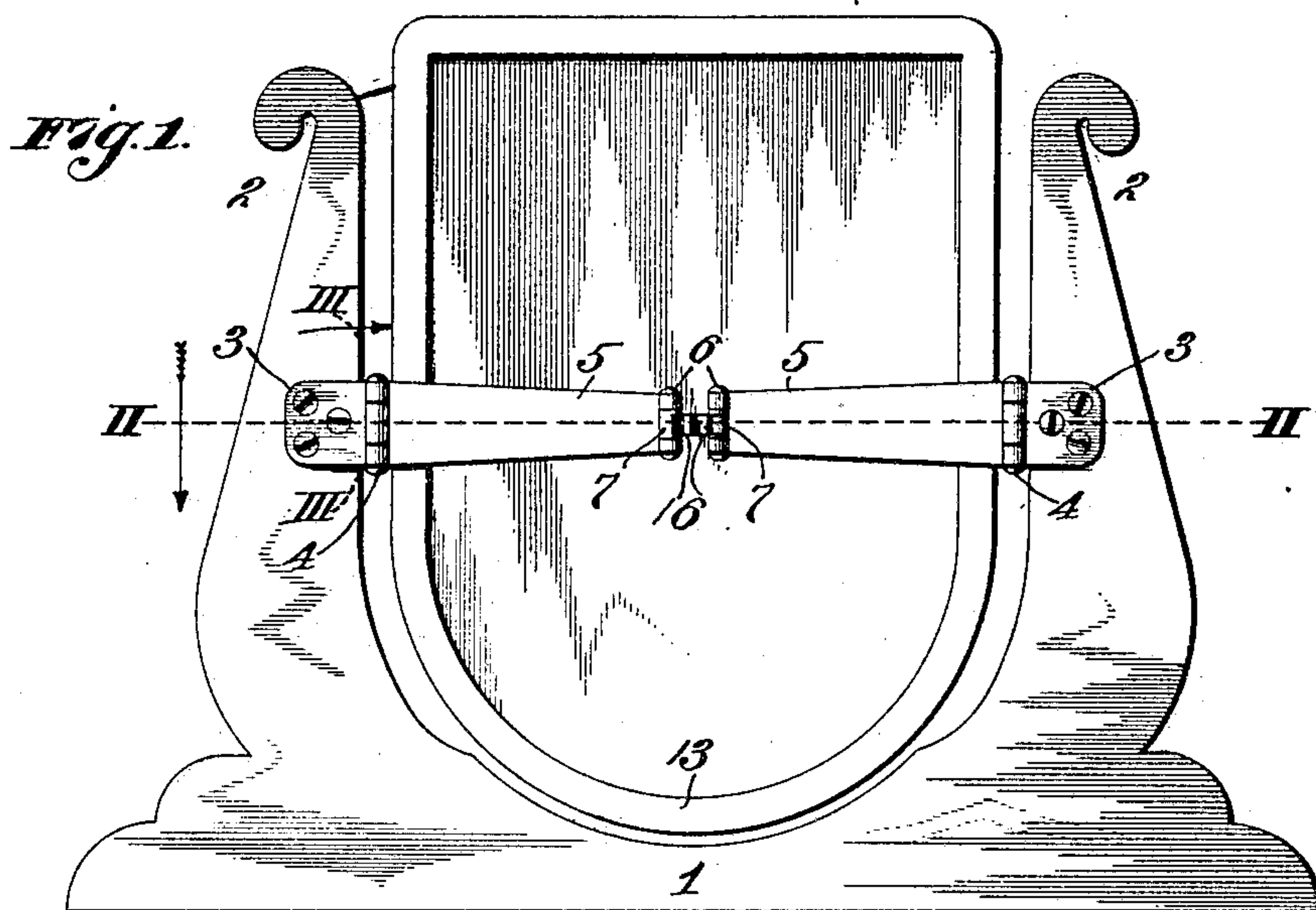


No. 781,693.

PATENTED FEB. 7, 1905.

J. L. TANDY.
MIRROR HANGER.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 2, 1904.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. TANDY, OF HORTON, KANSAS.

MIRROR-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 781,693, dated February 7, 1905.

Application filed August 2, 1904. Serial No. 219,188.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. TANDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Horton, in the county of Brown and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mirror-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to mirror-hangers, and more especially to that class whereby the mirror may be tilted vertically or laterally, or both vertically and laterally at the same time; and my primary object is to produce a device of this character which can be employed conveniently upon an ordinary dresser or toilet-table and permit of the adjustment mentioned without any danger of the mirror frame or hangers striking and defacing the wall, although the dresser or table is backed squarely against such wall.

A further object is to produce a hanger of the type outlined which is of simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive construction.

With the above-mentioned objects in view the invention consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction and organization, as hereinafter described and claimed, and in order that it may be fully understood reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a rear view of a mirror-carrying frame equipped with hangers embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken on the line II II of Fig. 1, but also includes a stop omitted from said figure. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line III III of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the hangers.

Referring to the drawings in detail, where like reference characters identify corresponding parts, 1 indicates a frame of the type usually found upon dressers or toilet-tables, and of course may obviously be modified more or less; and 2 the arms or side portions of such frame.

3 represents small brackets rigidly secured to the rear sides of said arms. Hinged, as at 4, to said brackets are swing-arms 5, and hinged, as at 6, to said arms are swing-arms 7, the latter occupying a position forward of the mirror. Hinged, as at 8, to the opposite ends of

arms 7 are small brackets 9, and swiveled, as at 10, to and at the inner sides of said brackets 9 for movement in a vertical plane are angle-plates consisting of arms 11 and 12. 13 indicates a mirror-frame of suitable size and form to fit and operate through the space between arms 2, and said frame fits snugly in the angle-plates and is secured rigidly, as shown, or otherwise to the rear arms 12 thereof, the mirror-frame being equipped, as usual, with mirror 14.

For the purpose of preventing the pivoted ends 6 of arms 5 and 7 swinging back beyond the plane indicated in full lines, Fig. 2, I provide a stop 15, which stop is preferably in the form of a cross-bar extending from one bracket 3 to the other and preferably secured rigidly in place by the means which secure said brackets to arms 2.

A dresser or toilet-stand equipped with my improved mirror-hangers may be placed squarely against a wall, and yet permit one to tilt the mirror vertically to any desired degree or swing the mirror laterally at an angle to the face of the dresser, so as to bring it in line with the light from whatever source it may be derived, or, again, the mirror may be tilted and also pitched at an angle to accommodate the light. To effect the first-named adjustment, the operator simply grasps the mirror and draws it forward, so as to cause the divergence of arms 5 and 7, which arms obviously constitute an expansive frame. The operator then tilts the mirror so as to swing its upper end forward or rearward, as required, which operation is obviously effected without any danger of the mirror-frame striking the wall, because it is disposed so remotely therefrom by the previous adjustment. If it is desired to swing the mirror laterally to better intercept the rays of light, one of the expansive frames is expanded more than the other, as indicated in the dotted lines, Fig. 2. If it be desired to swing the mirror both vertically and laterally, such adjustment can obviously be made, as the swivel action of angle-plates 11 is independent of the movement of the expansive frames.

When the mirror is pushed back toward its original position, it is arrested at the proper

time by the hinge-points 6 coming in contact with stop 15, which thus serves to limit the backward movement of the arms 5 and 7 and prevents any possibility of the wall being de-
5 faced by the contact of said hinge-points therewith.

For the purpose of arresting the expansive action of the expansive frames to prevent the arms 5 and 7 thereof getting in line with
10 points 4 and 8, and thus interfering at times with the return of the mirror to its original position, I provide a stop for each of said frames, said stops being produced, preferably,
15 by stamping tongues 16 out of arms 7 and projecting them into the path of the inner or rear sides of the proximate arms 5, so that the latter when approaching the longitudinal plane of the former shall be struck and ar-
20 rested by said stops 16, and thus be disposed to operate in the opposite direction as the mirror is pushed back.

From the above description it will be apparent that I have produced a mirror-hanger which embodies the features of advantage
25 enumerated as desirable in the statement of the object of the invention and which while showing the preferred embodiment of the same is obviously susceptible of modification in various particulars without departing from
30 the principle of construction involved.

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

35 1. The combination of a frame, brackets secured thereto, arms hinged to said brackets for horizontal swinging movement and provided with tongues or stops at the ends remote from the brackets, arms hinged to the first-named arms and adapted to strike said

tongues or stops at times, brackets hinged to 40 the opposite ends of the second set of arms, and a mirror supported from and between said last-named brackets.

2. The combination of a frame, brackets secured thereto, arms hinged to said brackets 45 for horizontal swinging movement and provided with tongues or stops at the ends remote from the brackets, arms hinged to the first-named arms and adapted to strike said tongues or stops at times, brackets hinged to 50 the opposite ends of the second set of arms, a mirror supported from and between said last-named brackets, and a rigid cross-bar rearward of and in the same horizontal plane as the first-named arms and secured to said first- 55 named frame.

3. The combination of a frame, brackets secured thereto, arms hinged to said brackets for movement in a horizontal plane, a second set of arms hinged to the first-named set, 60 brackets hinged to the opposite ends of the second set of arms and also adapted for movement in a horizontal plane, a set of angle-plates having a pair of their arms longitudinally alined and their other arms projecting 65 forward and swiveled for vertical movement to and at the inner or opposing sides of the last-named brackets, and a mirror-frame fitting between said forwardly-projecting arms of the angle-plates and secured rigidly to the 70 alined arms of said plates.

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

JOHN L. TANDY.

Witnesses:

T. A. RAFFETY,
B. B. NORRIS.