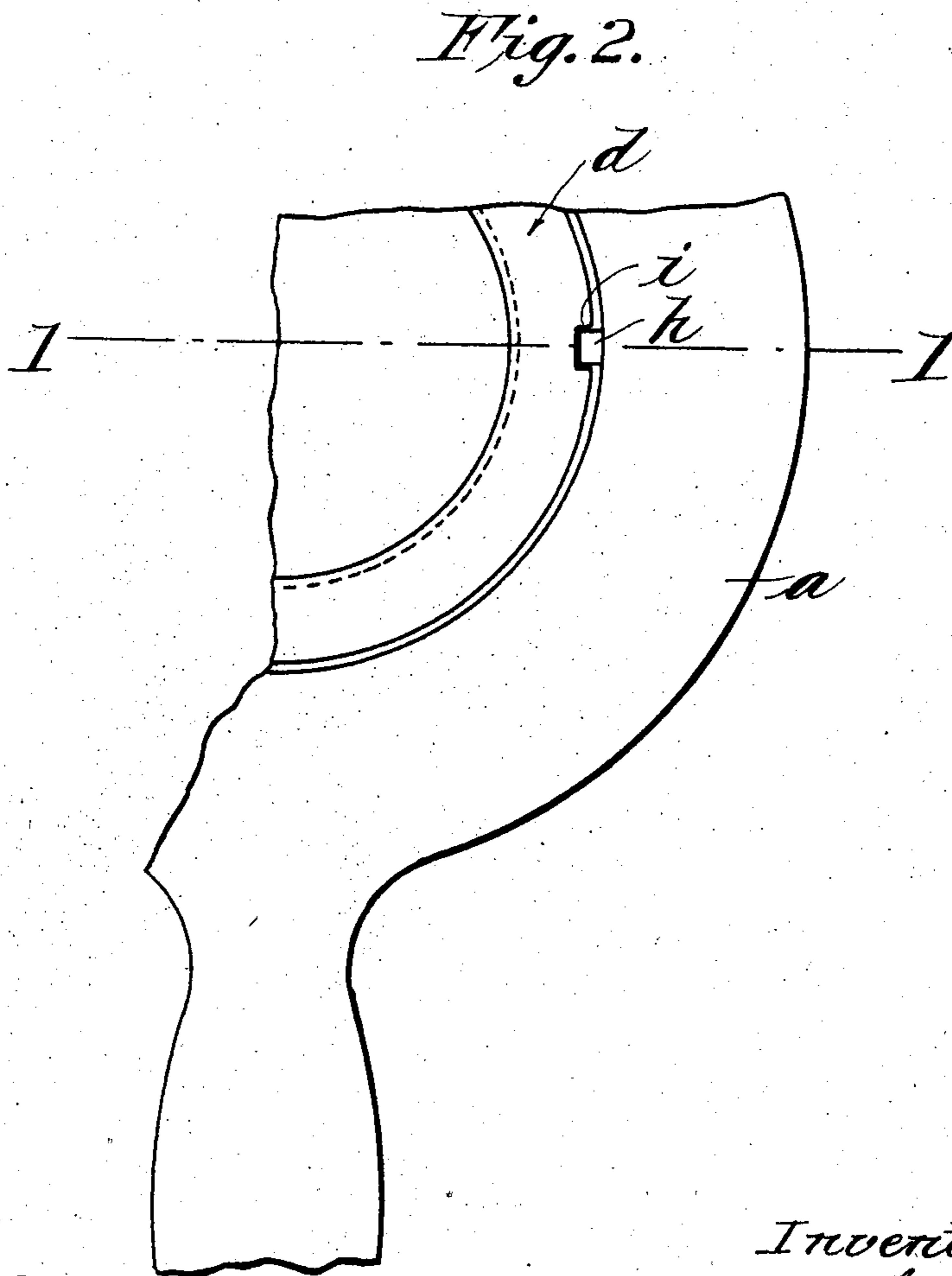
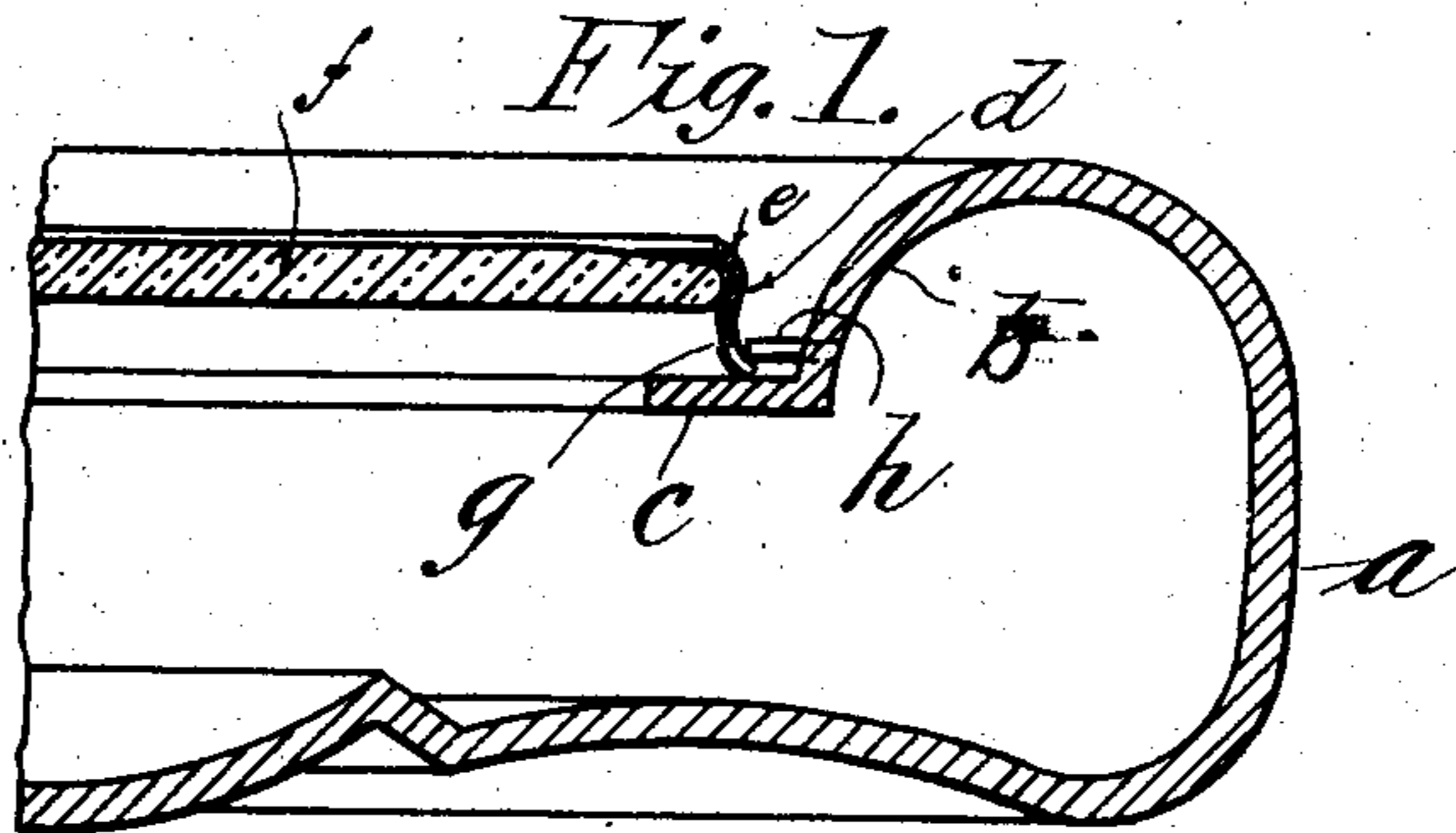


No. 834,980.

PATENTED NOV. 6, 1906.

H. W. HODGETTS.  
MIRROR SUPPORTING DEVICE.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 12, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:  
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No. 834,980.

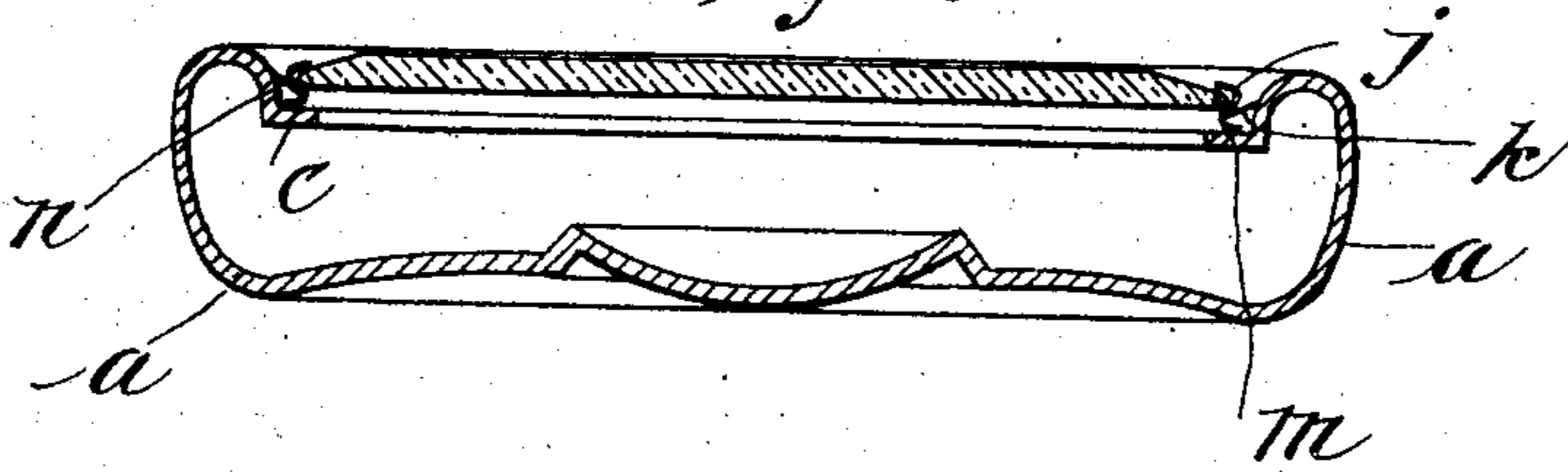
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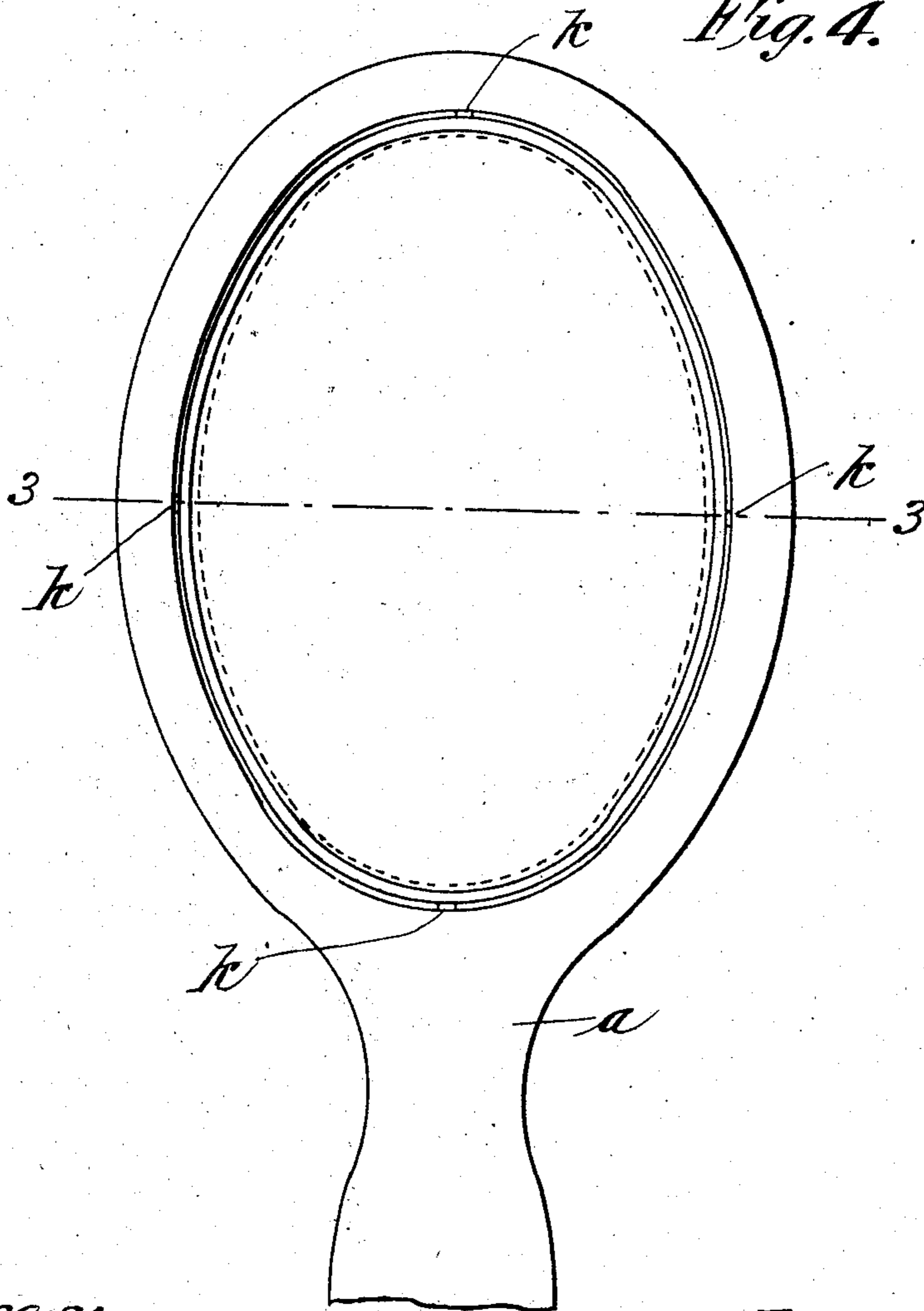
APPLICATION FILED JULY 12, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HAROLD W. HODGETTS, OF WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO  
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## MIRROR-SUPPORTING DEVICE.

No. 834,980.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 6, 1906.

Application filed July 12, 1906. Serial No. 325,751.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HAROLD W. HODGETTS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Westfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Mirror-Supporting Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in fastening devices for mirrors; and it has for its object to provide means for detachably and securely holding the mirror in its casing or "mirror-back," as it is sometimes called.

The device is especially adapted for small or hand mirrors.

Broadly, the invention consists in the employment of a ring, **S**-shaped in cross-section, or, as it is sometimes called, a "double" or "ogee" curve, one part of the curve being used to receive the edge of the mirror, while the other part is used for locking the mirror to the casing, the casing having a supporting-ledge or shoulder on which the ring is adapted to rest.

In the drawings forming part of this application, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view on the line 1 1, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a partial plan view of my improved locking means. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view on the line 3 3 of Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the modification of my improved ring-locking means.

Referring to the drawings in detail, *a* designates the mirror-casing as a whole, having the inwardly-curved portion *b* and the ledge or shoulder-piece *c* turned at an angle thereto.

*d* designates the locking-ring, **S**-shaped in cross-section, the upper portion *e* being suitably curved so as to receive the edge of the mirror *f*, the lower portion *g* being suitably curved so as to pass under the locking or retaining lug *h*, these lugs being suitably secured to the curved portion *b* of the mirror-casing, as by soldering, and spaced in parallel relation to the ledge portion *c*.

*i* designates a cut-out portion in the lower part of the ring *d* in order to permit the lugs *h* to be passed therethrough, as hereinafter described.

It is to be understood that there are several of these locking-lugs in the complete structure for securely holding the ring *d* to the casing. The ring *d* and the lugs *h* are, in effect, a screw connection.

In using my improvement the mirror *f* is placed with its periphery in the portion *e* of the ring, while the portion *g*, which has the cut-out portion *i*, is placed in register with the folding lugs *h*, and by dropping the ring down onto the shoulder or platform *c* and then giving it a rotary motion the mirror and ring are firmly locked to the casing. By means of this structure I am enabled, should the mirror become broken, to quickly and effectively replace the same in the old casing by simply rotating the ring *d* back again, so as to bring the lugs *h* and cut-out portions *i* into alinement, when it can be removed and a new mirror put in place in the same manner as before.

Referring to Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, which show a modification of my improved means for detachably holding the mirror in its casing, instead of securing the mirror to a circular casing I have devised means for securing the same to an elliptical or oval shaped casing.

The **S**-shaped or double-curved ring-piece *j* instead of being made circular is made elliptical to conform to the shape of the casing.

*k* designates a small resilient lug or retaining-piece for engaging the lower curved portion of the ring. In this modification I do not cut out the portion of the ring for the lugs *k* to pass through, as in the other form, since the elliptical-shaped ring cannot be rotated so as to lock it in place. The ring is therefore snapped down past the free ends of the lugs *k*, the part *m* of the ring-piece snapping past the lower edge of the lug *k* and seating itself firmly against the part *n* of the ring, as shown. The ring and mirror are thus as effectively locked to the mirror-casing as in the other construction described above. Should the mirror become broken, in order to place a new one in the ring-piece *j* it is only necessary to remove the same by pulling outward on the ring and disengaging the resilient lugs *k* from the same, when a new mirror may be inserted and the whole snapped back again into the casing, as before.

What I claim is—

1. An improved means for securing a mirror to the mirror-casing a ring having a portion for receiving the edge of the mirror, and a portion for engaging locking devices on the casing, said locking devices being arranged in

close proximity to a supporting-platform for the ring, the platform being integral with the mirror-casing.

2. In a device of the class described, a casing, a ring substantially **S**-shaped in cross-section, the outer portion of the curve being adapted to receive the edge of the mirror while the inner portion is adapted to rest on the shoulder portion of the casing, and locking means engaging the inner part of the **S**-shaped ring whereby the ring will be locked to the casing.

3. In a mirror-supporting device, a casing,

a shoulder or supporting-ledge integral therewith, a ring having a double curve in cross-section, one portion of the curve being cut out and the other portion adapted to receive the outer edge of the mirror, holding-lugs carried by the casing and adapted to be passed by the outer portions of the ring whereby when the ring is rotated, the same will be locked to the casing.

HAROLD W. HODGETTS.

Witnesses:

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