No. 847,757. PATENTED MAR. 19, 1907.

S. S. FRETZ, Jr. & H. VAN BUREN, Sr.

WINDOW MIRROR.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

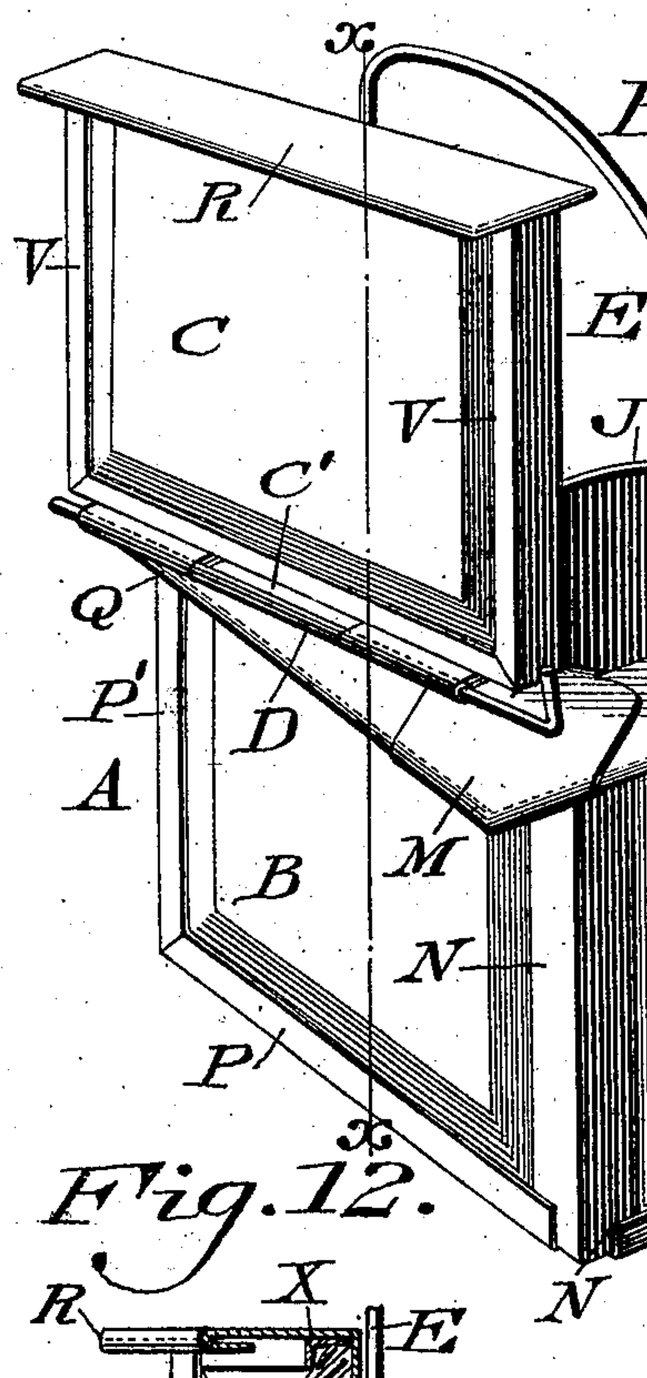


Fig. 12.

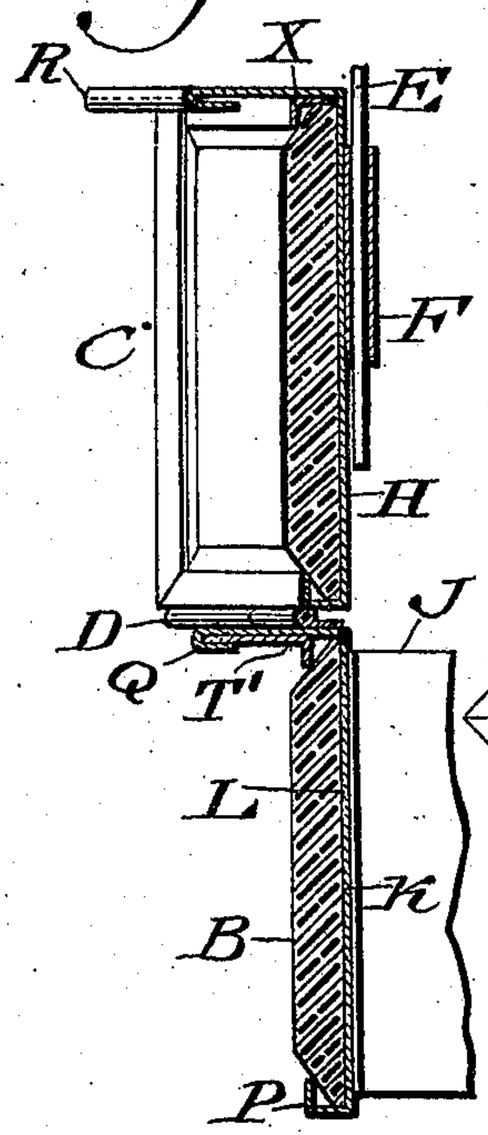


Fig. 13.

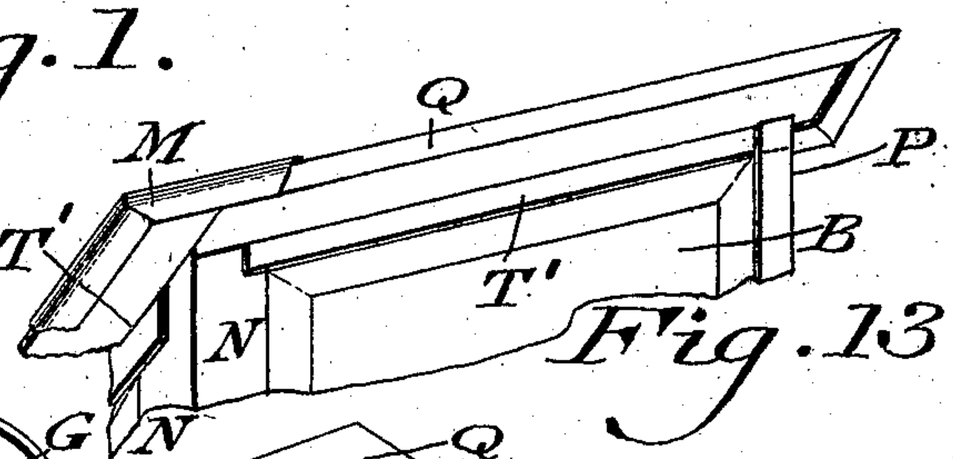


Fig. 2.

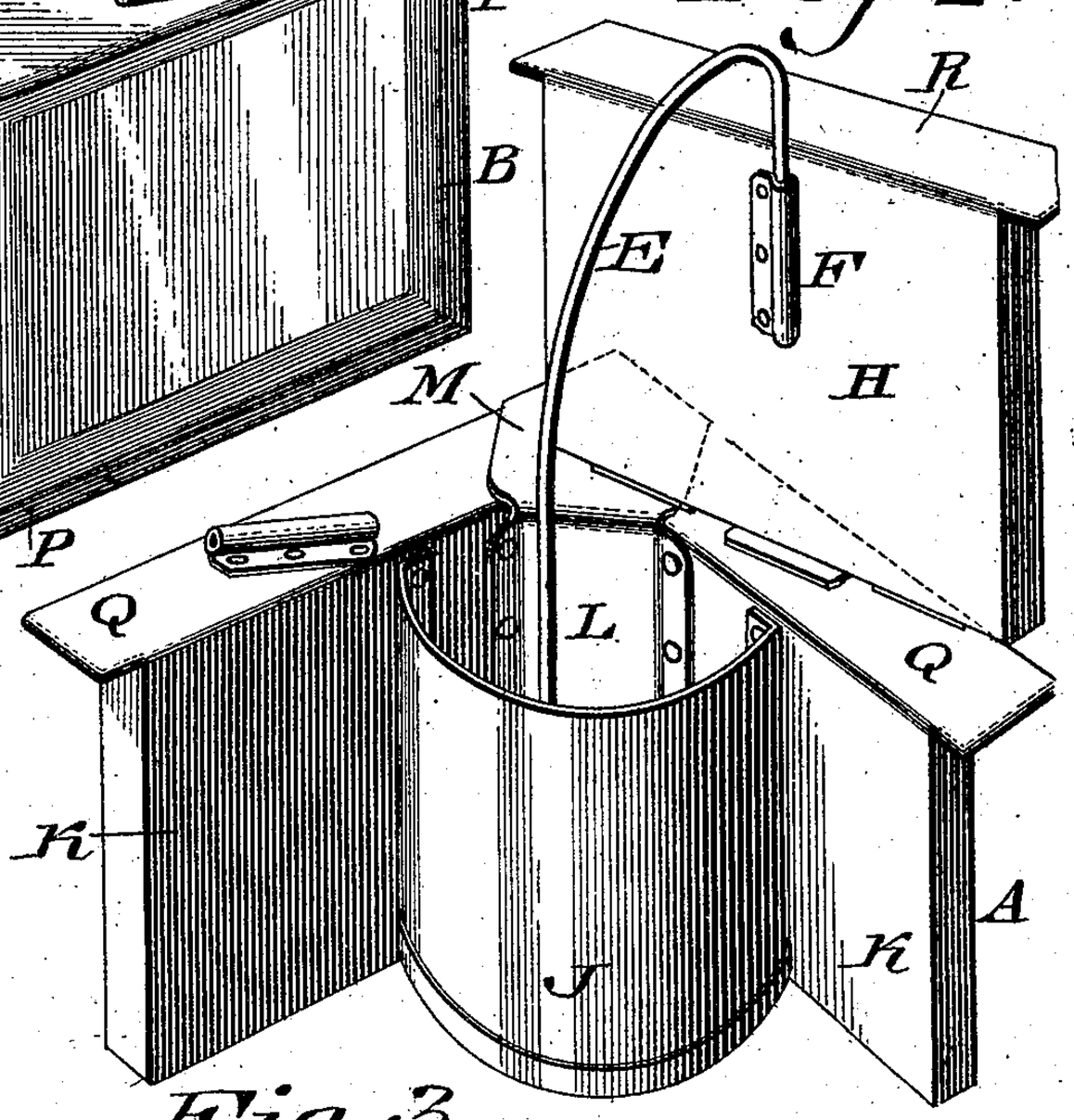
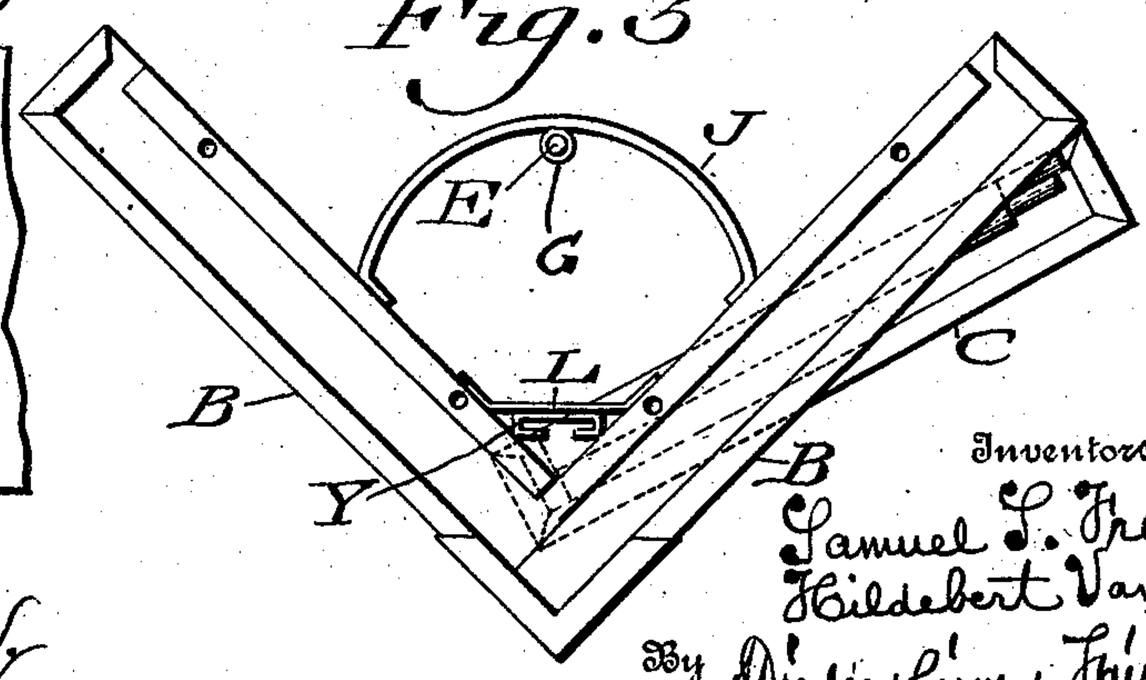


Fig. 3



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

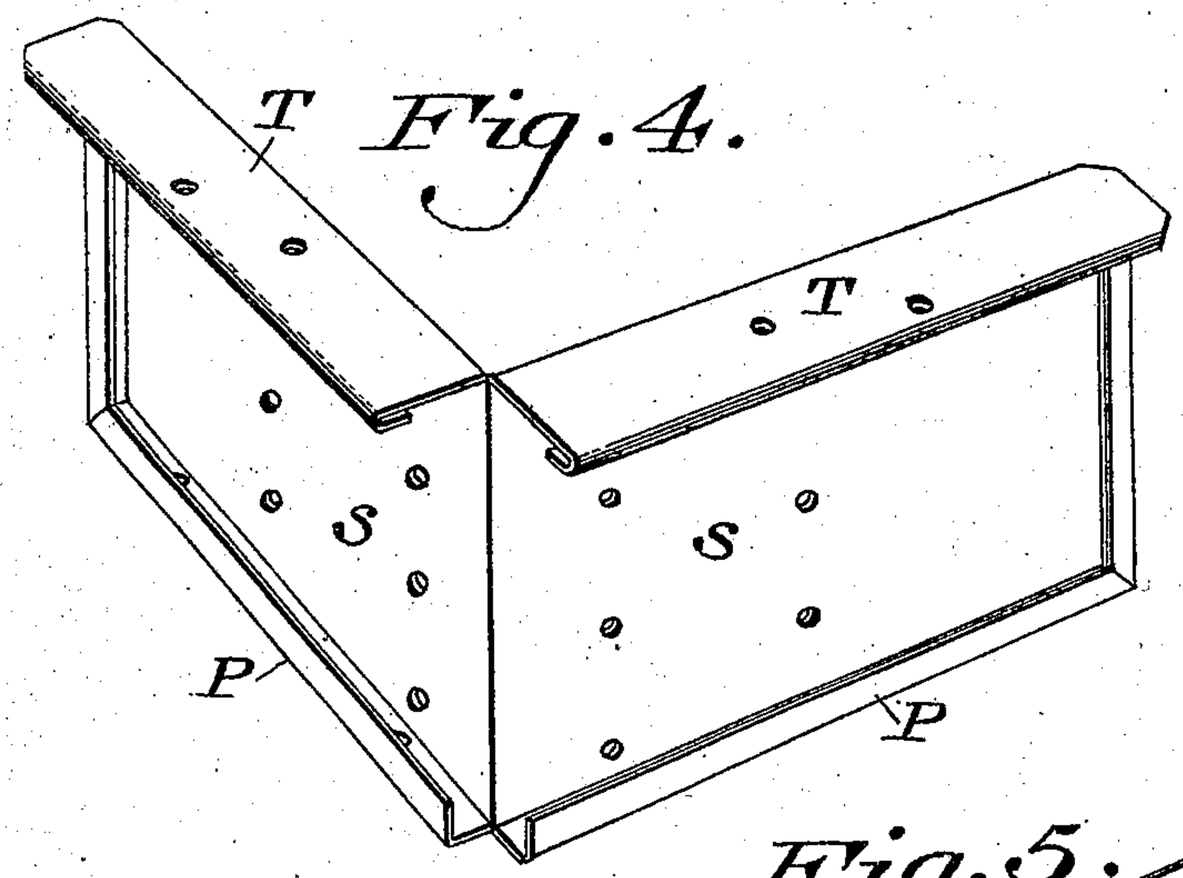


Fig. 6.

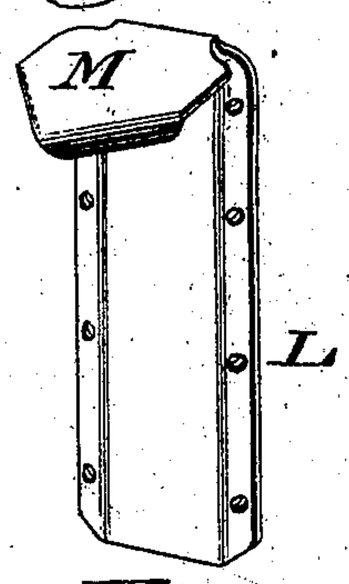


Fig. 7.

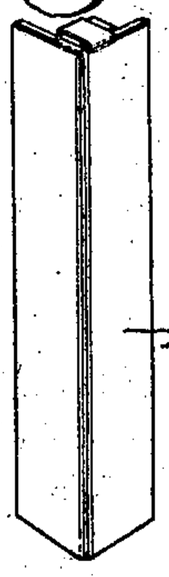


Fig. 5.

Fig. 11.

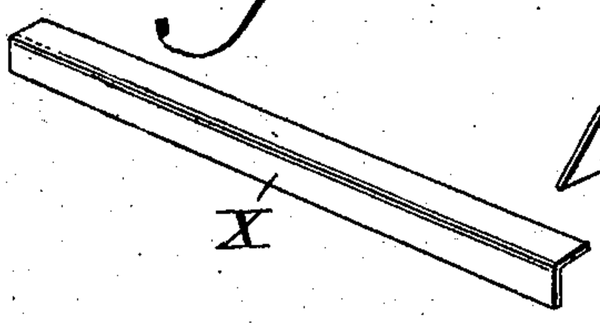


Fig. 8.

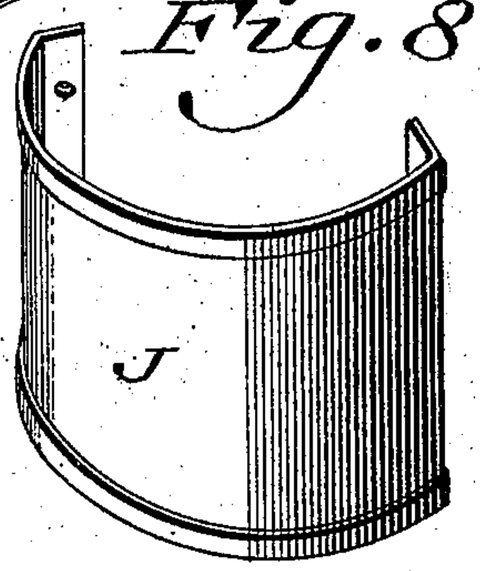


Fig. 10.

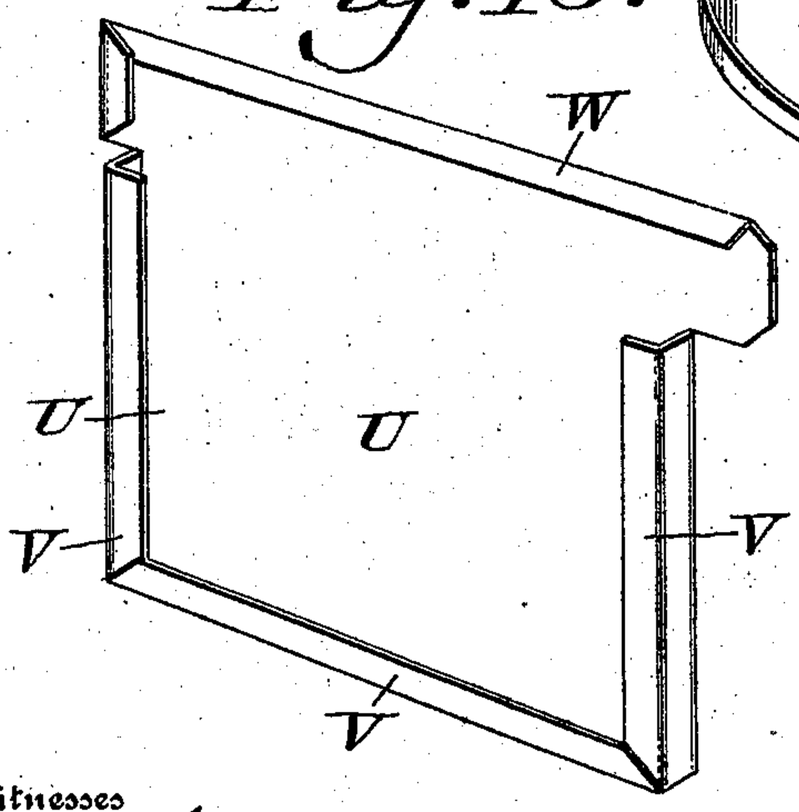
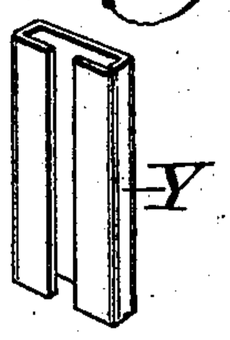


Fig. 9.



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WINDOW-MIRROR.

No. 847,757. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 19, 1907.

Application filed September 29, 1906. Serial No. 336,773.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL S. FRETZ, Jr., and HILDEBERT VAN BUREN, Sr., citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Window-Mirror, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention consists of a window-mirror the members of the frame of which are of novel construction, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

Figures 1 and 2 represent perspective views of opposite sides of a window-mirror embodying our invention. Fig. 3 is a top plan. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the frames. Fig. 5 is a similar view of one of the stiffening-plates. Fig. 6 is a similar view of the corner-plate. Fig. 7 is a like view of the front angle-plate. Fig. 8 is a similar view of the curved brace. Fig. 9 is a like view of the sleeve. Fig. 10 is a like view of the upper frame. Fig. 11 is a like view of the angle-bar. Fig. 12 is a vertical section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 13 is a perspective detail looking at the corner lower portions.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a window-mirror composed of the angular portions B B and top portions C, the latter being superimposed on a member of said portions B and connected therewith by the hinge D, whereby the angle of said portion C may be varied or adjusted as desired. In order to hold said portion C in adjusted position, we employ the arm E, whose ends are freely fitted in the ears F and G, respectively, on the frame H of the top portion or mirror C and the brace J, which secured to the frames K of the angular portions or mirrors B at the back thereof firmly connects said frames K and strengthens the same.

In order to strengthen the angle of the frames K at the back thereof, we employ the plate L, whose sides are connected with the opposite frames K and which has an upward extension M, forming a tongue, the object of which will be hereinafter more fully described.

In order to strengthen the angle of the frames K at the front thereof, we employ the plate N, which is of angular form and occupies the front angle of the frames, and its limbs respectively overlap the opposite mirrors B B, and its upper and lower ends being secured, respectively, at the angle of the ledges Q and the bottom flanges P of said frames K, said flange P and the side flanges P′ serving to hold the mirrors B in position at relative places.

On the top of the members of the frames K are the ledges Q, which extend horizontally forward therefrom, so as to overhang the fronts of the mirrors B, said ledges also extending horizontally laterally from the side ends of said frames K, so as to overhang said ends, the ledges thus forming sheds for the mirrors B, preventing rain and water from entering joints between said mirrors and the frames thereof.

On the upper end of the frame H is the ledge R, which extends horizontally forward therefrom, so as to overhang the front of the mirror C, said ledge also extending horizontally laterally from the side ends of said frame, so as to overlap said ends, the ledge thus forming a shed for the mirror C, preventing rain and water from entering the joints between said mirror and the frame thereof.

Each of the frames K is adapted to have the top mirror C hinged thereto, for which portion the butt C′ of a hinge is connected with each frame.

The frames K are formed of a plate S, of suitable metal or other suitable material, bent into angular form, with side and bottom flanges P for holding the mirrors proper, B, therein.

The limbs T at the top of said plate when the parts are assembled constitute the ledges Q, which are thus integral with the frames K as a strong structure, and they are, furthermore, stiffened by the plates T′, which are laid against the under sides of said limbs and embraced by the flanges thereof. The lower portions of said plates rest against the front of the top portions of the mirrors B and assist in retaining the latter in their frames.

The tongue M of the plate or brace L is bent over the top of the portions of the ledges Q at the angle thereof and then seamed down over the front edges thereof, thus vastly stiffening and strengthening the angle of the ledges, and consequently the tops of the frames K at the relative place.

The frame H is composed of the plate U,

of metal or other suitable material, cut and bent into shape forming the flanges V for holding the mirror C and also the flange W, which, properly bent, constitutes the ledge R of said frame H, it being evident that the frame H and said ledge R are integral, forming a strong construction and avoiding joints that may separate or open, the same being true of the frames K and the ledges Q.

In order to hold the top of the mirror C, we employ the angle-bar X, which rests on the top edge of said mirror and is held down and controlled by the ledge R, the ends of said bar being fitted under the flanges V, whereby the bar is reliably retained in position.

At the back of the angle of the frames K is the eye or sleeve Y for receiving the bracket or arm by which the device is supported.

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

1. In a window-mirror, a mirror of angular form, a vertically-disposed plate connecting the opposite frames thereof at the angle thereof, and a tongue angularly continuous of and integral with said plate and secured to said frames at their angular portions.

2. In a window-mirror, an angular frame provided with mirror-engaging flanges and a ledge which is adapted to overhang the top of said frame at the front thereof and a vertically-disposed plate at the angle of said frame having a tongue angularly continuous of and integral with said plate and secured to said frame and ledge.

3. In a window-mirror, an angular frame provided with mirror-engaging flanges and a ledge which is adapted to overhang the top of said frame at the side ends thereof and a vertically-disposed plate at the angle of said frame having a tongue angularly continuous of and integral with said plate and secured to said frame and ledge.

4. In a window-mirror, an angular frame provided with mirror-engaging flanges and a ledge which is adapted to overhang the top of said frame at the top and side ends thereof and a vertically-disposed plate at the angle of said frame having a tongue angularly continuous of and integral with said plate and secured to said frame and ledge.

5. In a window-mirror, an angular frame, having mirror-engaging flanges and a ledge at the top thereof integral therewith and a vertically-disposed plate at the angle of said frame having a tongue angularly continuous of and integral with said plate and secured to said frame and ledge.

6. In a window-mirror, a frame of angular form, and ledges at the tops of the members thereof integral therewith and a vertically-disposed plate at the angle of said frame having a tongue angularly continuous of and integral with said plate and secured to said frame and ledge.

7. A window-mirror, a frame of angular form, a stiffening-piece secured to said frame at the angle thereof, a tongue extending angularly from and integral with said piece and secured to said frame, and a ledge adapted to overhang said frame and being continuous and integral with the same.

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