Dec. 23, 1941. A. PAVENICK 2,267,132

ILLUMINATING MIRROR

Filed Feb. 16, 1939

Fig. 1.

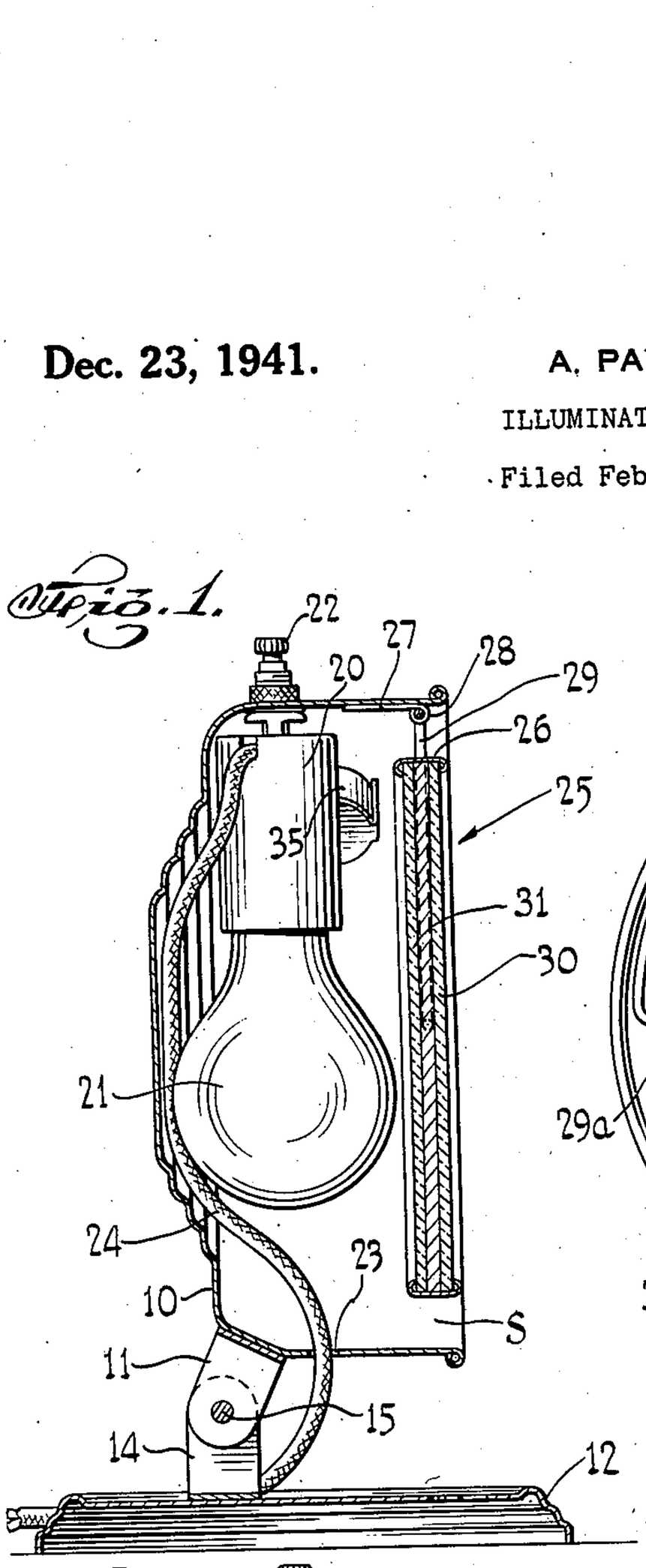


Fig. 2.

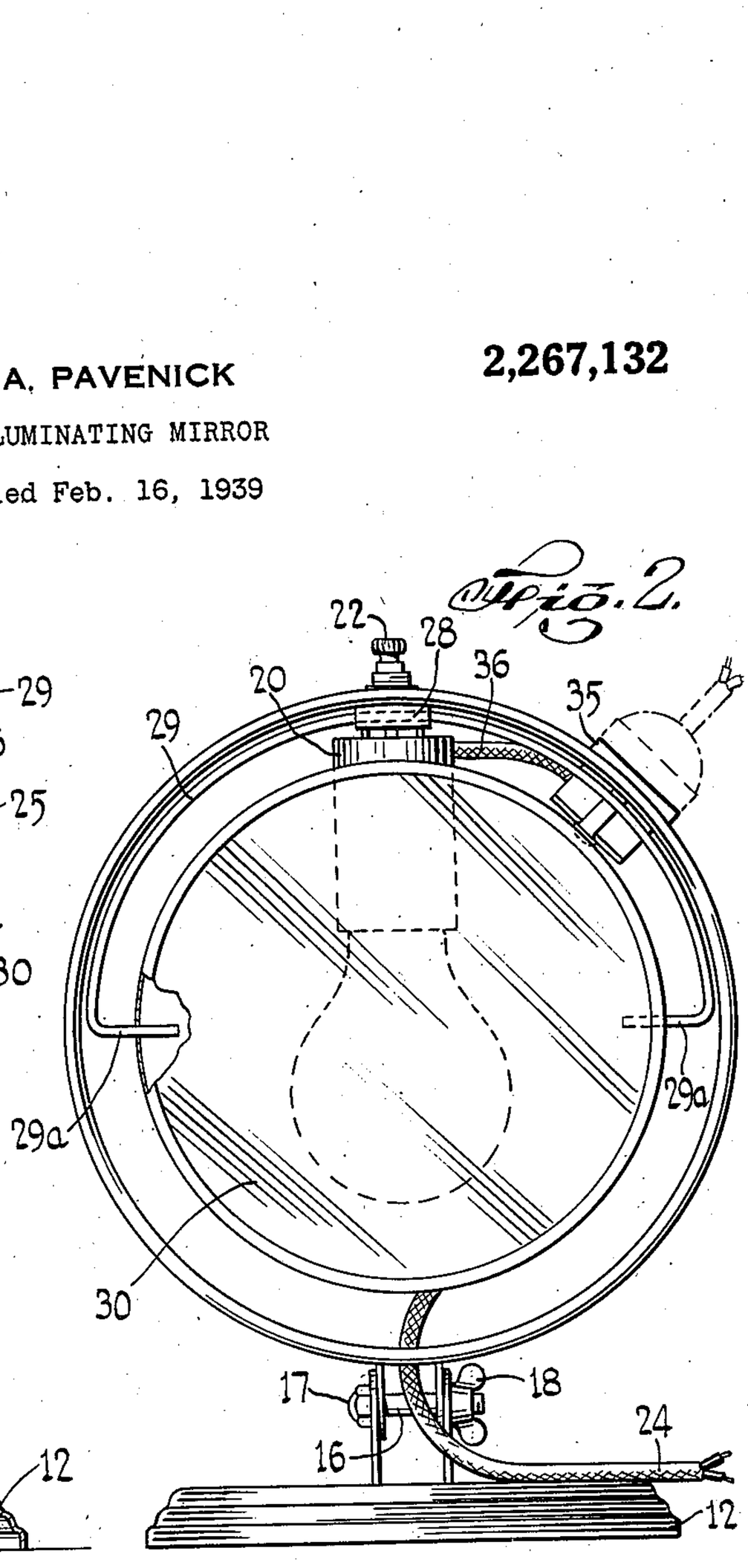


Fig. 4.

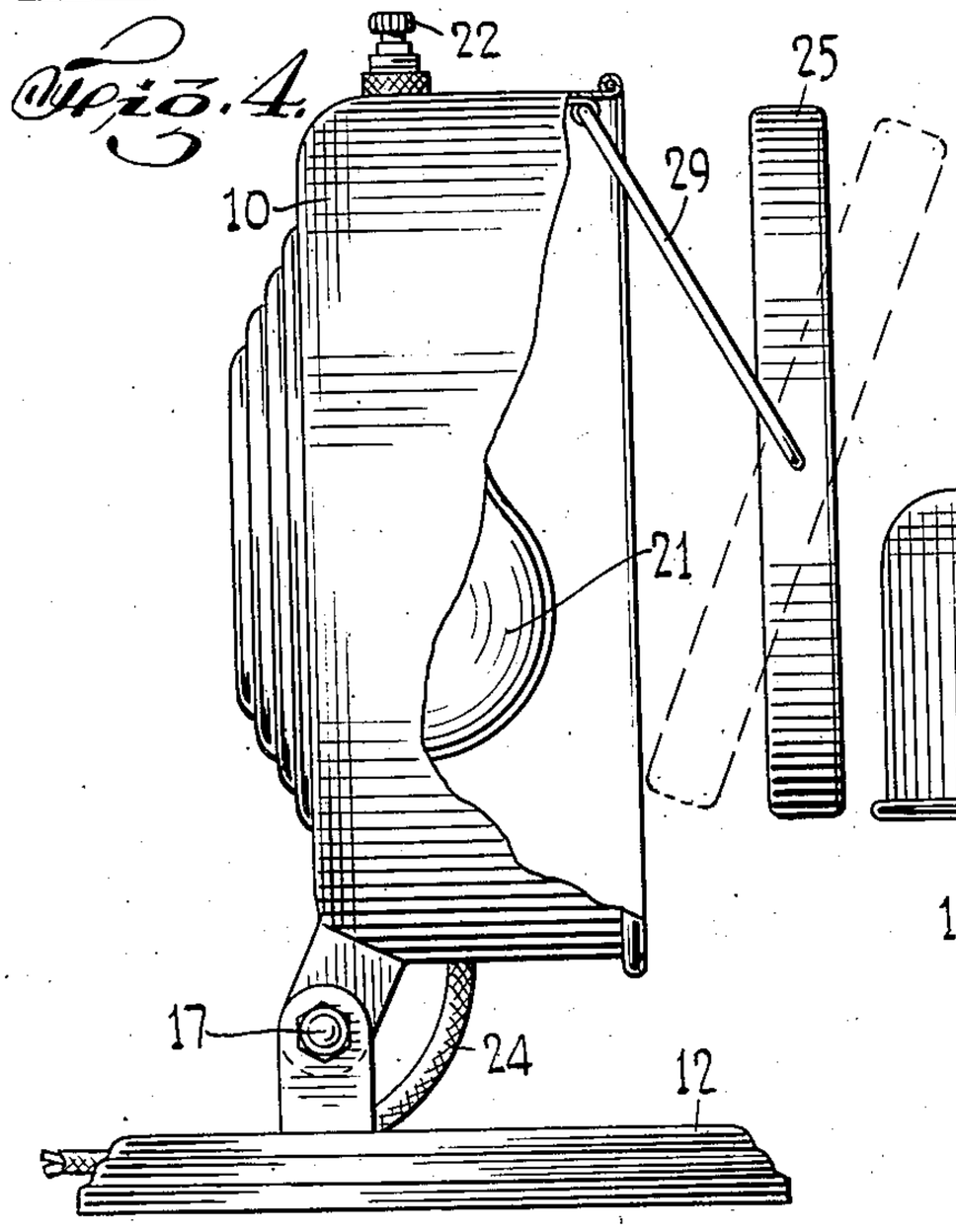
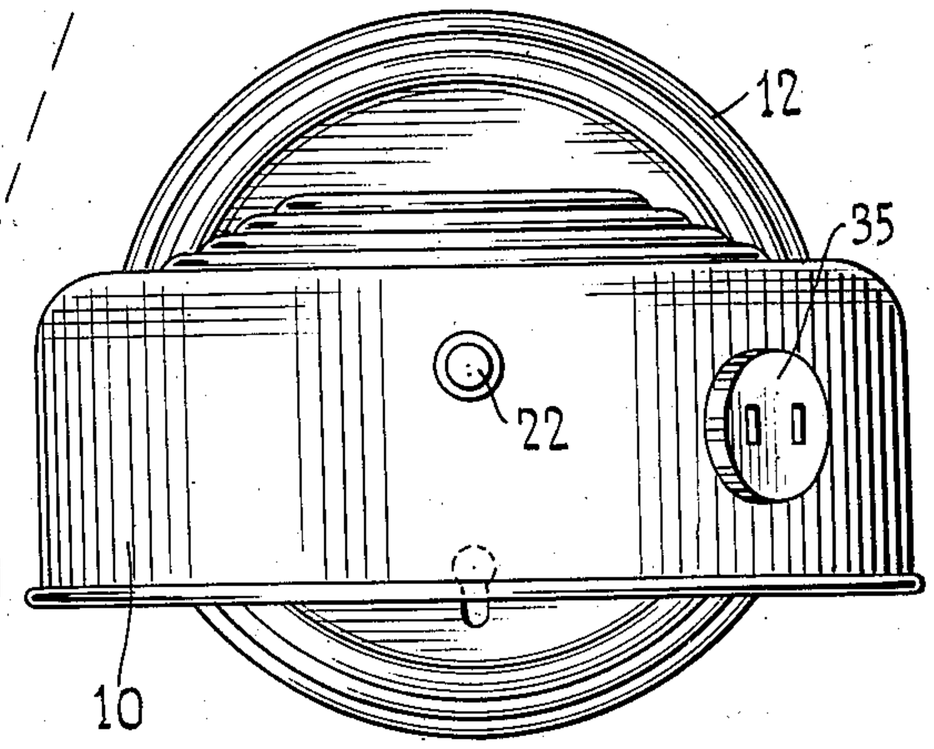


Fig. 3.



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Patented Dec. 23, 1941 2,267,132

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,267,132

ILLUMINATING MIRROR

Abraham Pavenick, New York, N. Y.

Application February 16, 1939, Serial No. 256,616

4 Claims. (Cl. 240—4.2)

This invention relates generally to illuminating devices. More particularly my invention relates to the type of illuminating devices which are combined with mirrors and adapted for use as make-up or shaving mirrors.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a device of the character described which shall be so designed that the user thereof may regulate the amount of light which he desires to have cast upon himself.

Another object of my invention is to provide in a device of the character described, such construction whereby a double-sided mirror may be employed, one side being an enlarging mirror and the other side being a standard type mirror, and in which the said mirror sides may be manually selectively positioned.

Still another object of my invention is to provide a device of the character described which shall comprise relatively few and simple parts, which shall be easy to assemble, which shall be relatively inexpensive to manufacture and which at the same time shall possess a high degree of efficiency.

Other objects of this invention will in part be obvious and in part hereinafter pointed out.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the construction hereinafter described, and of which the scope of application will be indicated in the following claims.

In the accompanying drawing, in which is shown one of the various possible embodiments of this invention,

Fig. 1 is a vertical cross-sectional view of a combined mirror and lamp constructed in accordance with my invention,

Fig. 2 is a front elevational view thereof, with a portion of the mirror broken away to disclose the mounting thereof,

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the device illustrated in Fig. 2; and

Fig. 4 is a side elevational view of my device, illustrating a manner of its use.

Referring now in detail to the drawing, there is disclosed a device constructed in accordance with my invention and adapted for use as a combined lamp and make-up or shaving mirror. The device comprises a reflector member **10**, which is of generally circular cup-shape and which is provided with an inverted U-shaped mounting member **11** attached at the bottom thereof as shown. The reflector **10** is mounted on a base member **12** by means of a U-shaped mounting member **14** fixed to the base and designed to cooperate with the mounting member **11**. The members **11** and **14** are provided with aligned apertures **15**, through which a shaft **16** is adapted to pass so that the reflector **10** may be pivotally tilted in any desired direction with respect to the base. To maintain the reflector **10** in any desired angular position, the shaft **16** may be threaded at one end and provided with an enlarged head **17** at the other end thereof. A wing nut **18** may be threadedly received on the shaft **16** so that the adjacently disposed overlapping portions of the mounting members **11** and **14** may be frictionally held against relative movement. The reflector **10** and base **12** may be of any suitable material, such as for example, sheet metal.

On the inside of the reflector **10**, there is mounted an electric socket **20**, into which there is adapted to be received a lamp **21** of any desired size. A switch member **22** of any suitable construction well known in the art is mounted outside of the reflector **10** to operate the lamp **21**. At the bottom of the reflector **10** there is provided an aperture **23**, through which a conductor wire **24** connected to the socket **20** is adapted to pass. The free end of the wire **24** may be provided with the usual connecting plug (not shown) for connecting the device to a source of current. In the construction as thus far described, it is seen that the device may function as a lamp for any desired purposes, such as for illumination or as a reading lamp.

In order that the device of my invention may be adapted for use for shaving or for make-up purposes, I have provided a mirror member **25** which is preferably of circular shape and which is contained in a channeled frame **26** of the same peripheral contour as the contour of the edge adjacent the open side of the reflector **10**. The mirror member **25** is supported on the reflector **10** by means of a mounting plate **27** which is permanently attached to the inner wall of the reflector **10** by any suitable attaching means such as for example, by welding. The plate **27** is provided at one end thereof with a looped or tubular bearing portion **28**, through which there is passed a bail member **29**. The free ends **29***a* of said bail member are bent inwardly towards each other and pass through suitably provided apertures in the channel **26**. The bent bail portions **29***a* are so designed with respect to the frame **26** that the mirror member **25** may be rotatable about its horizontal diameter as an axis and a sufficient amount of friction is provided between

the portions 29*a* and the channel 26 to permit the mirror member 25 to maintain any angular position in which it may be placed. In addition to the above, the bail member 29 is so designed with respect to the tubular portion 28 of the plate 27 that the said bail member may rotate in the tubular portion 28 as an axis. A predetermined amount of friction between the bail member 29 and the tubular portion 28 is provided so that the said bail member 29 may be manually rotated to any desired position and will be maintained in such position by the frictional construction just described.

The mirror member 25 is preferably of lesser diameter than the diameter of the reflector opening, to provide an annular space S between the mirror frame 26 and the wall of the reflector 10, through which the light from the lamp 21 may pass.

It is thus seen that the above described construction that when a person desires to use the device of my invention as a shaving or make-up mirror, the mirror member 25 will serve to prevent the light from the lamp 21 from directly shining into the eyes of the user and the light coming through the space S will be sufficient to light up the face of the user without having a glare in his eyes. Also by my construction, as above described, it is noted that the mirror member 25 may be manually adjusted so that the amount of light passing through the space S may be increased if desired. Thus, for example, as clearly shown in Fig. 4, the bail member 29 may be pivotally swung in an outward direction to cause the mirror member 25 to be spaced further from the lamp 21 and thus permit a larger opening surrounding the mirror and the reflector. Due to the frictional mounting as above described, the mirror member 25 will be maintained in this outwardly projected position as shown in Fig. 4. Also due to the mounting of the mirror member 25 on the bail portion 29*a*, the mirror may be rotated on its diametrical axis so that the said mirror in its new projected position may be in a plane parallel to its original position. Sufficient friction between the bail portions 29*a* and the frame 26 will maintain the mirror 25 against undesired diametrical rotation.

Due to the manner in which I have mounted my mirror member 25 on the reflector 10, I am able to construct a mirror member 25 having double mirror surfaces 30 and 31. The mirror surface 30 disposed at the front as shown in Fig. 1 may be of the flat plain type, whereas a second mirror 31 disposed at the back of the member 25 may be of the concave or enlarging type. Either mirror 30 or 31 may be used, since, if it is desired to reverse the mirror, it is merely necessary to rotate the bail 29 to a position sufficiently removed from the reflector 10 to provide clearance for rotation, so that the mirror member 25 may then be rotated on the bail portions 29*a* for a complete revolution.

It is also noted that by my invention as above described, in which a double-sided mirror is employed, an increased intensity of light passing through the space S is obtained due to the fact that the mirror member which is disposed adjacent the lamp 21, whether it be the enlarging mirror 31 or the plain mirror 30, acts as an additional reflector member and throws more light back against the inside surface of the reflector to be again deflected through the space S.

If desired, an additional socket 35 may be mounted in the wall of the reflector 10, and extending to the outside surface thereof so that an electric shaver or any other desired instrument may be operated directly in connection with my device. The socket member 35 may be suitably interconnected with the socket 20 by a conductor 36.

It will thus be seen that there is provided a device in which the several objects of this invention are achieved, and which is well adapted to meet the conditions of practical use.

As various possible embodiments might be made of the above invention, and as various changes might be made in the embodiments above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the accompanying drawing is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In a device of the character described, the combination of a base, a reflector tiltedly mounted on said base, said reflector being open on one side, a lamp socket mounted on said reflector and adapted to receive a lamp therein, a double-sided mirror, means for mounting said mirror on said reflector adjacent the said open side to provide a space between the said mirror and the said reflector for the passage of reflected light rays from said lamp, said last named means including means whereby said mirror may be moved outwardly away from said open side to increase the amount of said space and at the same time to maintain parallelism with its original position while permitting rotational movement of said mirror on its diametrical axis to selectively expose either side of said double-sided mirror.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination of a base, a reflector tiltedly mounted on said base, said reflector being open on one side, a lamp socket mounted on said reflector and adapted to receive a lamp therein, a double-sided mirror, means for mounting said mirror on said reflector adjacent the said open side to provide a space between the said mirror and the said reflector for the passage of reflected light rays from said lamp, said last named means including means whereby said mirror may be moved outwardly away from said open side to increase the amount of said space and at the same time to maintain parallelism with its original position while permitting rotational movement of said mirror on its diametrical axis to selectively expose either side of said double-sided mirror, said mounting means being so designed that said mirror will be frictionally maintained in any such selected position.

3. In a device of the character described, the combination of a base, a reflector tiltedly mounted on said base, a lamp socket mounted on said reflector and adapted to receive a lamp therein, said reflector having an open side, a mirror frame, a double-sided mirror mounted in said frame, a bail member mounted intermediate its free ends on said reflector adjacent the open side thereof, said bail member being frictionally pivotally movable with respect to said reflector, the free ends of said bail member being angularly bent inwardly towards each other, said mirror frame being rotatably mounted on said angularly bent bail portions to selectively expose one side of said double-sided mirror, the axes of rotational movement of said bail member and of said mirror frame being parallel, said mirror

frame being so positioned whereby said mirror will partially close the said open side and will conceal said lamp from the direct light rays.

4. In a device of the character described, the combination of a reflector open on one side, means to support an electric lamp within said reflector, a double-sided mirror, means for mounting said mirror on said reflector adjacent the said open side to provide a space between the said mirror and the said reflector for the passage of reflected light rays from said lamp, said last named means including means whereby said mirror may be moved outwardly away from said open side to increase the amount of said space and at the same time to maintain parallelism with its original position while permitting rotational movement of said mirror on its diametrical axis to selectively expose either side of said double-sided mirror.

ABRAHAM PAVENICK.