No. 646,216. Patented Mar. 27, 1900.

O. HILLSTROM.

REFLECTOR.

(Application filed Oct. 18, 1899.)

(No Model.)

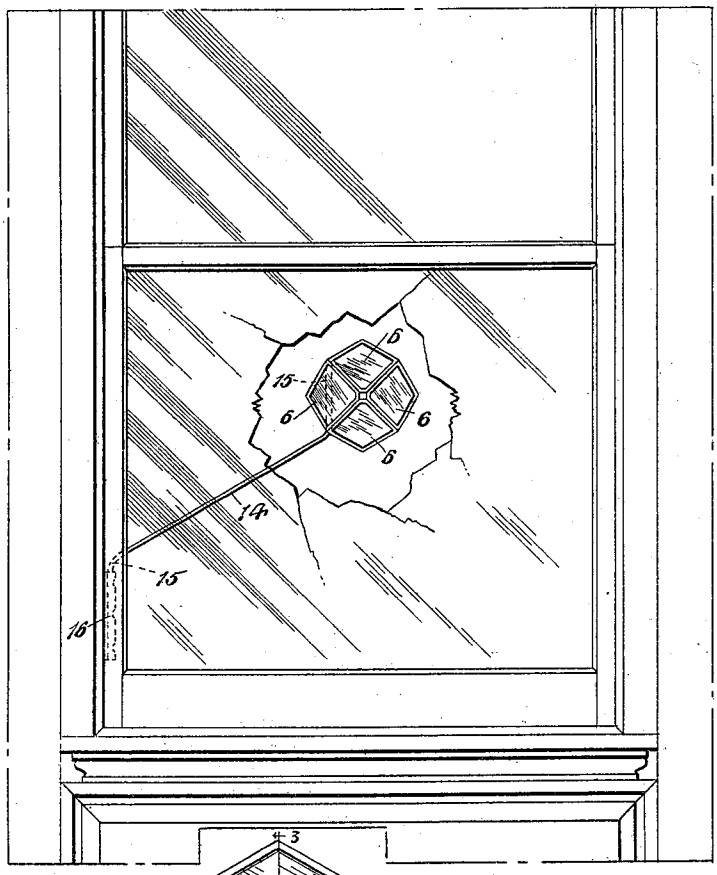


Fig 1

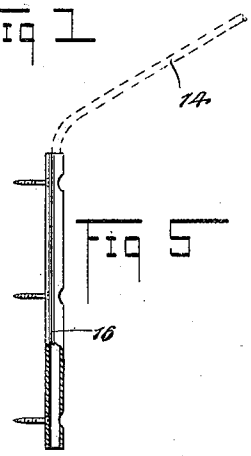


Fig 5

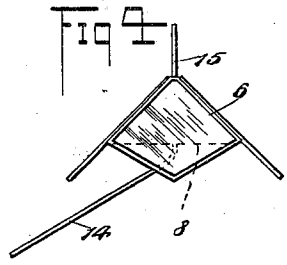


Fig 4

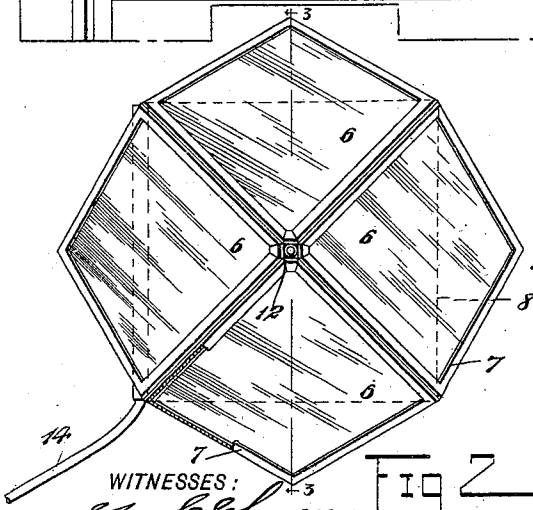


Fig 2

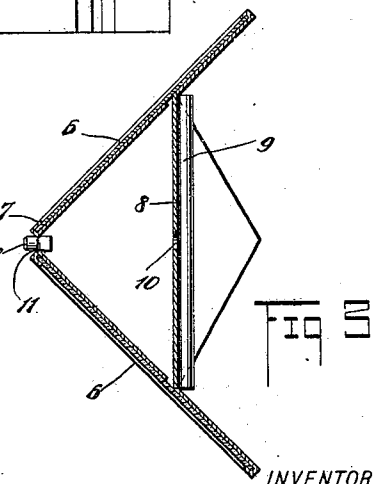


Fig 3

WITNESSES:

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REFLECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 646,216, dated March 27, 1900.

Application filed October 18, 1899. Serial No. 733,998. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR HILLSTROM, of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Reflector, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of this invention is to provide a reflector which may be placed in front of a window of a house to permit of seeing objects at the sides of the window without opening the same.

This specification is the disclosure of one form of my invention, while the claims define the actual scope thereof.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a view showing the invention in use. Fig. 2 is an enlarged front view of the reflector. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a reduced view showing the reflector disposed in a manner different from that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and Fig. 5 is a detail view showing the manner of mounting the arm on which the reflector is carried.

The reflector is preferably composed of four lozenge-shaped mirrors 6, which are held on an essentially-pyramidal body by means of flanges 7, turned up over the mirrors. This body is provided with a web 8, extending across its interior to strengthen the same, and one side edge of the web 8 is formed with a tubular socket 9. The web 8 is also formed with a central opening 10 and the body with an opening 11 at the apex thereof, in which opening 11 a rubber stopper 12 is removably fitted. The reflector thus constructed is held in the desired position by means of an arm 14, the ends 15 of which are bent diagonally to the main portion and one fitted in a socket 16, which is adapted to be secured at the side of the window-frame. The other end of the rod or arm 14 may be fitted either in the socket 9 of the reflector or in the openings 10 and 11 thereof. Fig. 1 shows the arm 14 with its upper end 15 engaged with the socket 9, so as to hold the reflector in such a way as to permit seeing at each side of the window and above and below the same. In Fig. 4 the reflector is shown placed in a vertical position by passing the upper end 15 of the arm 14 through the openings 10 and 11, in which case, of course, the stopper 12 is removed. This arrangement of the reflector is useful in permitting persons to see objects above the window. The reflector may be placed with the apex of the pyramid downward by simply reversing it from the position shown in Fig. 4, and when so placed it permits seeing objects below the window. When the reflector is mounted as in Fig. 1, the stopper 12 serves as a fender, preventing the reflector from being smashed against the window or from smashing the glass of the window.

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

1. A reflector, formed of a number of mirrors arranged in pyramidal form and having an opening in the apex, a web extending across the base of the reflector, a tubular socket formed on the web, the web having an opening in the center thereof, in alinement with the opening in the apex of the reflector, and a stopper removably fitted in the opening in the apex of the reflector.

2. A reflector, composed of a number of mirrors fastened together in the form of a tapering figure, a web extending between the mirrors at essentially the base of such figure, and means for supporting the reflector, such means passing through the web and having connection with the reflector at the apex thereof.

3. A reflector, composed of a number of mirrors fastened together in the form of a tapering figure, a web extending between the mirrors at essentially the base of such figure, a socket attached to the web, and means for supporting the reflector, such means being removably and loosely fitted in the socket to permit the adjustment of the reflector.

OSCAR HILLSTROM.

Witnesses:
J. B. OWENS,
JNO. M. RITTER.