(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

# R. P. ELLIOTT.

## ADJUSTABLE MIRROR SUPPORT.

No. 458,227. Patented Aug. 25, 1891.

Fig. 2.

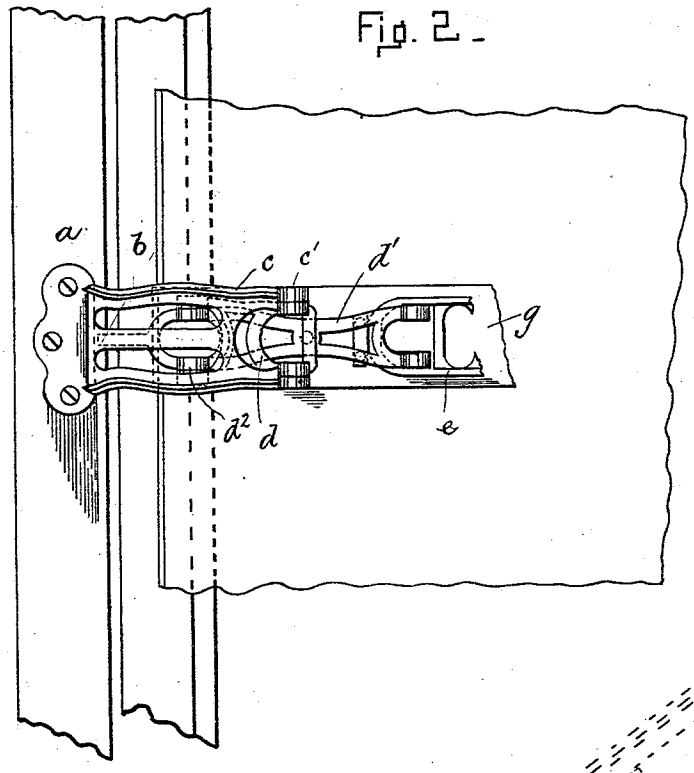
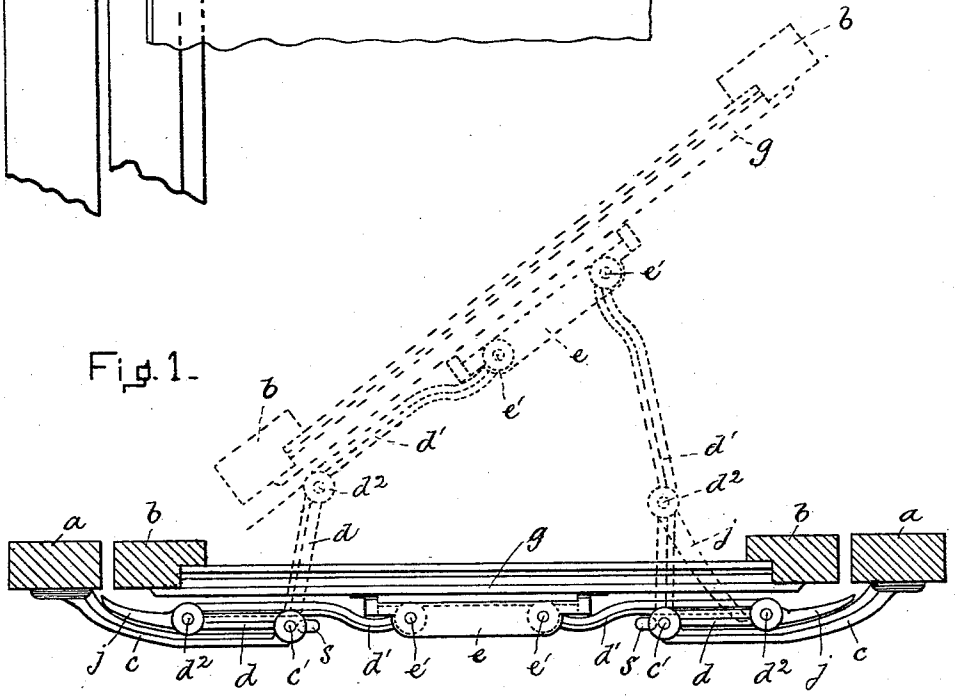



Fig. 1.




Witnesses.

Ewing W. Saunders.

O. G. Bartlett.

Inventor.

R. P. Elliott

by Wright Brown Quinby & Otis

Attys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

# R. P. ELLIOTT.

## ADJUSTABLE MIRROR SUPPORT.

No. 458,227. Patented Aug. 25, 1891.

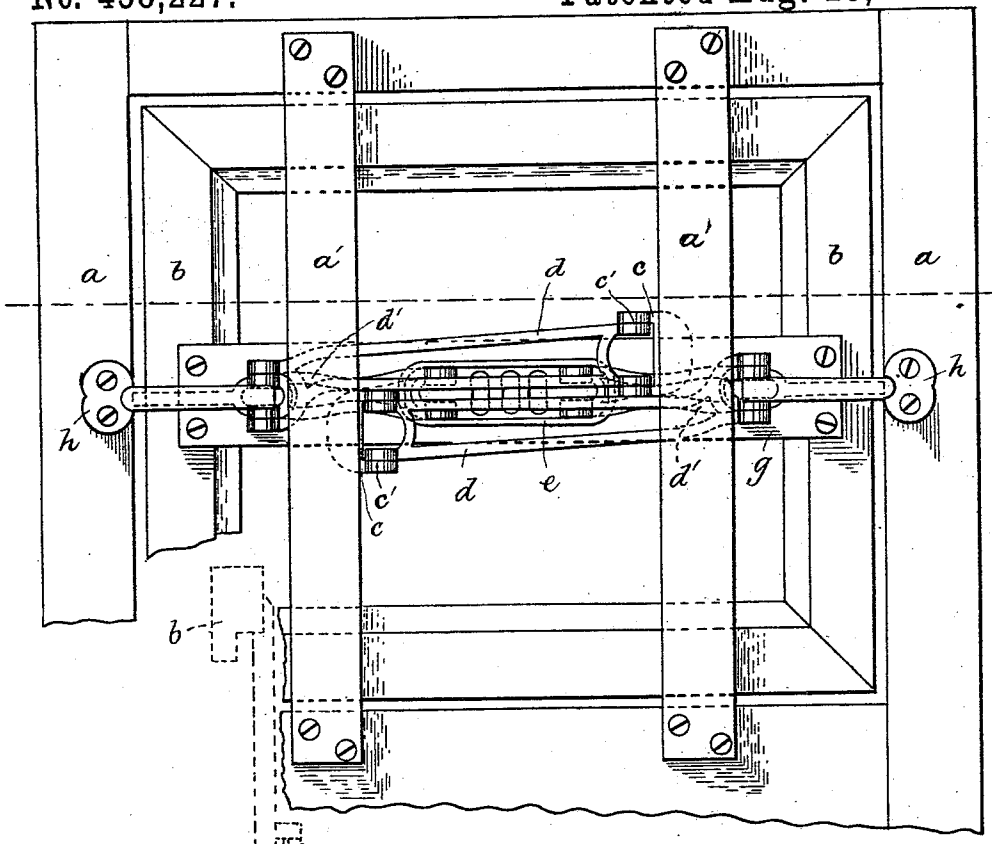



Fig. 3.

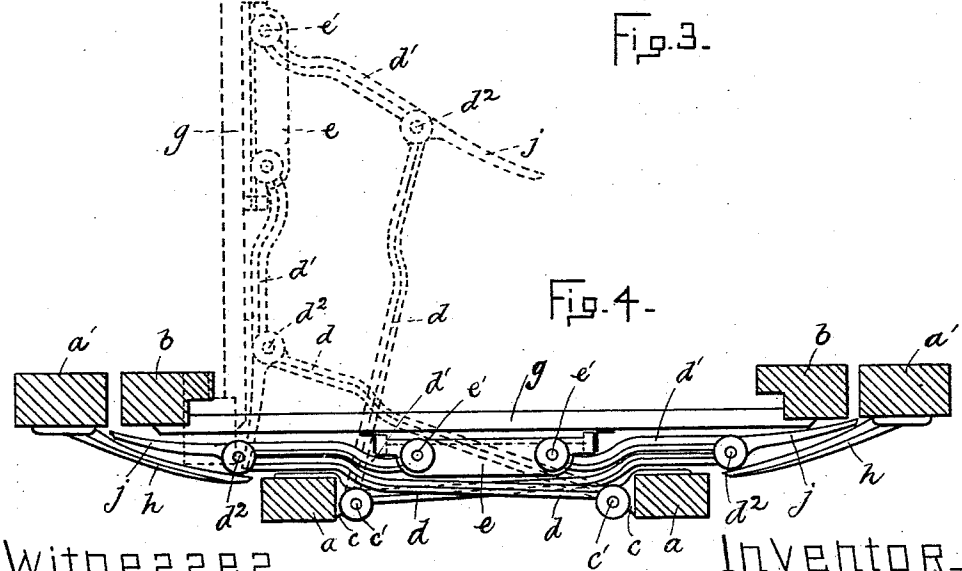



Fig. 4.

Witnesses.

Ewing W. Hamlen.

O. G. Bartlett.

Inventor.

R. P. Elliott

by Wright Brown Quinby & Otis

Attys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD P. ELLIOTT, OF NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES H. FRENCH, OF MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS, AND DAVID HEALD, OF MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## ADJUSTABLE MIRROR-SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 458,227, dated August 25, 1891.

Application filed November 28, 1890. Serial No. 372,800. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD P. ELLIOTT, of Nashua, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Mirror-Supports, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in adjustable mirror-supports, whereby toilet mirrors may be supported in various positions, and it is an improvement on the invention set forth in Patent No. 439,839, granted November 4, 1890, to C. H. French and David Heald, assignees of Richard P. Elliott, the present applicant, for mirror-supports.

The invention has for its object to provide improved means whereby a mirror may be so supported that it can be moved bodily from and toward the fixed support or piece of furniture on which it is mounted, and can be adjusted to any desired angle with relation to said fixed support without coming in contact therewith; and it consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a plan view of my improved mirror-supporting device, the standards supporting the said device being shown in section. Fig. 2 represents a back view of a portion of one fixed standard, a portion of the mirror-frame, and one end of my improved mirror-supporting device. Fig. 4 represents a plan view, similar to Fig. 1, of another form of my invention; and Fig. 3 shows a rear elevation of the same.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a a* represent two vertical standards forming a part of the article of furniture to which the mirror is to be attached and upon which it is to be supported.

*b b* represent the side pieces of the swinging frame in which the mirror is set.

*c c* represent the inner fixed sections or brackets of the swinging arms of the mirror-support, and said fixed sections are firmly affixed to the standards *a a*. The said standards are shown in Fig. 1 as at the sides of the movable mirror-frame, while in Fig. 4 they are arranged at the back of said frame.

*d d* represent the next sections of the arms of the mirror-support, and said sections *d d* are pivoted to the sections *c c* at *c' c'*, and have pivoted to their other ends at $d^2$ $d^2$ the outer sections *d' d'* of the swinging support. The outer sections *d'* are pivoted at *e'* to the yoke *e*. Said yoke *e* is attached to a strip *g*, extending across the back of the movable mirror-frame by means of horizontal frictional pivots in such manner that the mirror may be moved as on a horizontal axis and inclined to any desired angle from a vertical position.

The fixed sections *c c* are bent to project backwardly a distance sufficient to allow of the presence of the sections *d* and *d'* between said sections *c* and the back of the mirror-frame when the latter is in its normal position, as shown in full lines in Fig. 1.

The outer sections *d'* are extended beyond their pivot-points $d^2$ at *j j*. Said extensions *j j* lie in the curve formed by the sections *c* when the mirror is in its normal position, and their use is to prevent the edges of the mirror-frame from coming in contact with the standards or side pieces of the bureau or other article of furniture on which said mirror is mounted. The operation of said extensions *j* is as follows: When one edge of the mirror-frame is pulled forward, the sections *d* turn upon their pivots *c'* and the sections *d'* turn upon their pivots $d^2$ as upon a fulcrum, thereby causing the extension *j* at the end opposite the end pulled forward to come in contact with the front of the fixed section *c* at said opposite end, and thus, as will be seen, preventing the side piece *b* of the movable frame from coming in contact with the standard *a*.

It is found desirable to limit the backward movement of sections *d d*, and this is done by means of the stops *s s*, against which said sections come in contact when swung inward to the desired extent.

In the form shown in Fig. 4, in which the standards *a* are arranged at the back of the swinging frame, *a' a'* represent side standards, forming a part of the article of furniture on which the mirror is mounted, and said

standards have attached to them T-shaped pieces *h h*, which are used to take the place of the sections for the purpose of preventing contact between mirror-frame and the side standards, and said pieces *h* are so placed as to come in contact with the extensions *j* in the same manner as do the sections *c* in the form shown in Fig. 1, as already described. It will be seen that in this form the sections *c* are affixed to the standards *a*, one above the other, so that each section and the sections *d d* attached thereto can swing horizontally without coming in contact with the other. The sections *d* are of such form that the outer sections *d'* are on the same horizontal plane as in Fig. 1.

The above-described arrangement of swinging arms permits a greater range of adjustment, as either vertical edge of the movable mirror-frame may be swung forward until the mirror assumes an angle of ninety degrees or more with the back of the bureau or other article of furniture on which said mirror is mounted, so that advantage may be taken of any available light, without regard to the direction from which it comes.

The strip of wood *g*, to which the yoke *e* is attached, forms part of the so-called "glass-back," which is secured to the back of the mirror-frame to protect the mirror.

I claim—

1. The improved mirror-supporting device consisting of two series of jointed arms, each series composed of two horizontally-movable but vertically-immovable sections, one of said sections having projecting ends, combined with fixed guides or brackets arranged to co-operate with said projecting ends, as set forth.

2. In an adjustable mirror-support, the combination, with two supporting-standards, of the fixed sections or brackets *c c*, affixed to said standards, the sections *d d*, pivoted to said fixed sections or brackets, the sections *d'*, pivoted to said sections *d* and having extensions *j j* projecting beyond said pivot-point, and a yoke *e*, attached to the back of the movable mirror-frame and to which the ends of the sections *d'* are pivoted, as set forth.

3. In an adjustable mirror-support, the combination, with two supporting-standards, of the fixed sections or brackets *c c*, affixed to said standards, the sections *d d*, pivoted to said fixed sections or brackets, the sections *d'*, pivoted to said sections *d* and having extensions *j j* projecting beyond said pivot-points, a yoke *e*, attached to the back of the movable mirror-frame and to which the ends of the sections *d'* are pivoted, two side standards *a' a'*, and stop-pieces *h h* thereon, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 22d day of October, A. D. 1890.

RICHARD P. ELLIOTT.

Witnesses:
C. W. HOITT,
C. J. HAMBLETT.