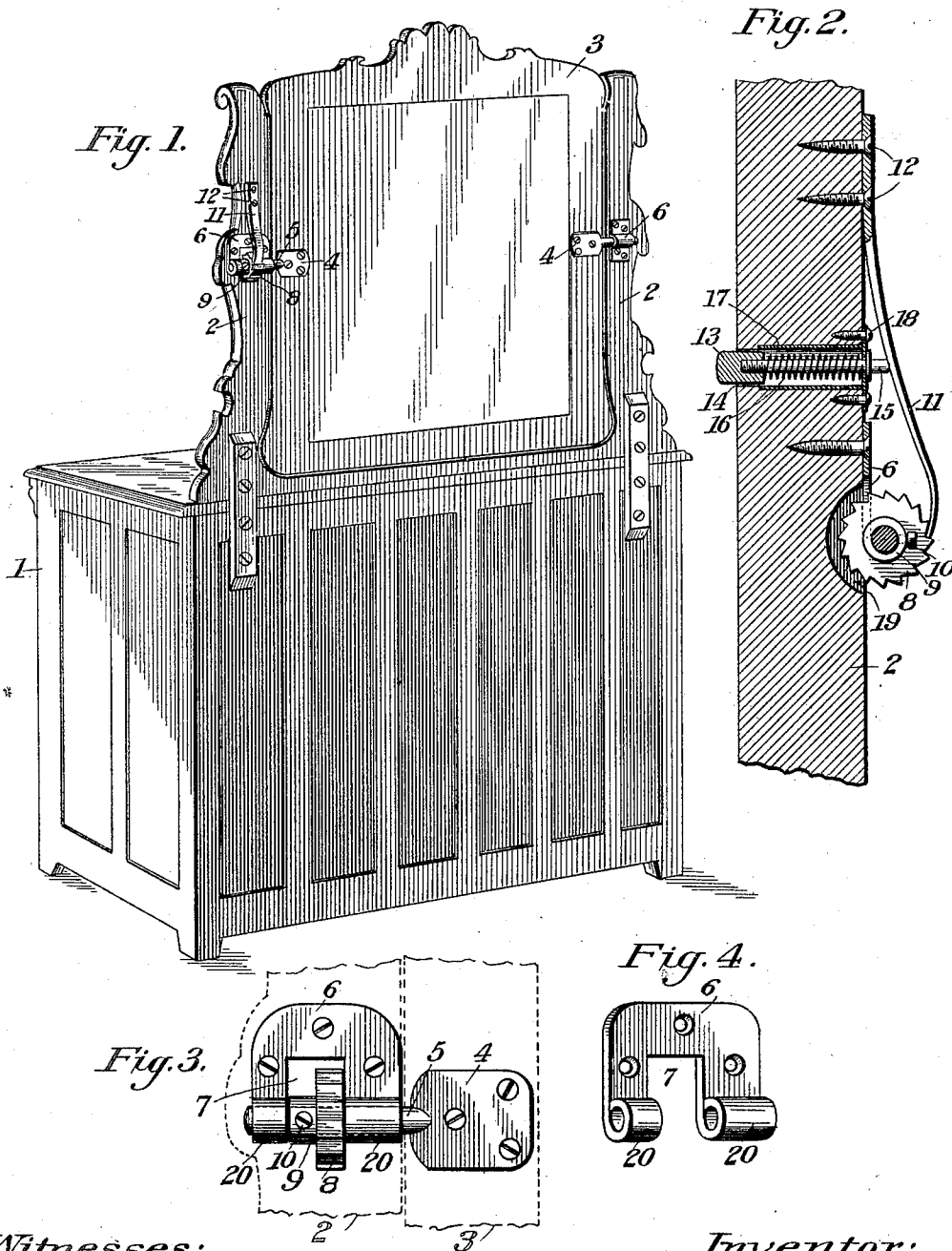


A. J. BANKS.
MIRROR ADJUSTER.

(Application filed Mar. 6, 1902.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADAM J. BANKS, OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

MIRROR-ADJUSTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 704,497, dated July 15, 1902.

Application filed March 6, 1902. Serial No. 96,912. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADAM J. BANKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norfolk, in the county of Norfolk and State of Virginia, have invented a certain new and useful Mirror-Adjuster, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to mirror-adjusters, the object in view being to provide means applicable to any mirror and the supporting-frame therefor, which means will enable the mirror to be tilted to any desired angle, held at its angle of adjustment, and instantly released by a device operable from the front of the mirror-supporting frame.

Another object of the invention is to combine with the device for adjusting the angle of the mirror means for shifting the mirror laterally to a position where it is free to swing between the supporting-uprights and then fixing the adjustment, thus preventing any portion of the mirror-frame from coming in contact with or binding against the uprights between which it is pivotally supported.

With the above and other objects in view, the nature of which will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated, and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bureau or dressing-case looking toward the rear, showing the principle of the present invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical section taken through one of the mirror-supporting uprights, showing the ratchet-wheel, pawl, release-button, and the manner in which said parts are combined. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail rear elevation showing the adjustment between one of the trunnions and ratchet-wheel, also showing the slotted trunnion-bracket. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the slotted trunnion-bracket.

Like reference-numerals denote like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In illustrating the adaptation of the present invention I have shown the same applied to an ordinary bureau or dressing-case, provided with the usual uprights 2, between

which the mirror-frame 3 is pivotally supported.

In carrying out the present invention I employ a pair of trunnion-plates 4, provided with outwardly-extending trunnions 5, the plates being secured to the back of the side members of the mirror-frame, as shown in Fig. 1, while the trunnions are received and journaled in a pair of trunnion-brackets 6.

One of the trunnion-brackets is provided with a slot 7 for the reception of a ratchet-wheel 8, which is mounted on the adjacent trunnion 5, as best shown in Fig. 3, the ratchet-wheel having a laterally-projecting hub 9, which receives a binding-screw 10, passing through the hub 9 and binding against the trunnion 5. The slot 7 is sufficiently large to receive the ratchet-wheel 8 and its hub 9, while preventing any lateral movement of said ratchet-wheel in the slot. The arrangement described, however, does not interfere with adjusting the ratchet-wheel 8 longitudinally of the trunnion 5. More accurately speaking, the trunnion 5 may be adjusted lengthwise through the ratchet-wheel 8 and hub 9. The object of this adjustment is to regulate the clearance-spaces between the side edges of the mirror-frame 3 and the adjacent inner edges of the supporting-uprights 2, thus enabling the mirror to swing freely without coming in contact with and binding against the uprights. By means of the screw 10 the ratchet-wheel may also be adjusted axially on the trunnion 5 for the purpose of bringing the mirror into accurate alinement with the uprights when adjusted to a perfectly vertical position.

Mounted on the back of the upright which carries the slotted bracket is a ratchet-engaging pawl 11, which is preferably in the form of a tapering spring, secured at 12 to the back of the upright, with its free end in engagement with the teeth of the ratchet-wheel 8. The spring serves, through the medium of the ratchet-wheel 8, to hold the mirror at any desired angle of adjustment. In order to release the pawl from the ratchet-wheel, I provide a push-button 13, arranged at the front of the supporting-frame and projecting through an opening 14 in the upright. The push-button 13 is provided with a shank

15, which passes through the upright and bears against the pawl 11, the push-button being normally urged forward by means of a coil-spring 16, which encircles the shank 15, bearing at one end against the head of the push-button and at its opposite end against the rear end wall of a metal sleeve or housing 17, inserted into the upright and held by means of a screw or other fastener 18, as shown in Fig. 2. The said Fig. 2 also illustrates the upright as being recessed at 19 to receive and permit of the turning of the ratchet-wheel 8. The slotted bracket 6 is provided with sleeve or knuckle sections 20, in which the adjacent trunnion is journaled, said sections forming oppositely-located abutments for preventing the lateral movement of the ratchet-wheel and its hub in both directions.

By means of the construction above described the mirror-frame may be accurately adjusted with respect to the supporting-uprights, so as to give the proper clearance between the mirror-frame and uprights and bring the mirror-frame into proper alinement with the uprights while standing in a vertical position. By pressing against the push-button 13, which is conveniently located at the front of the frame within reach of the operator, the pawl 11 may be shifted out of engagement with the ratchet-wheel 8, allowing the mirror to be tilted forward or backward until the desired inclination is obtained. The mirror is thus securely held and prevented from accidentally swinging or tilting. The adjusting device is cheap and simple in construction and will be found of great convenience and utility.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of a pair of uprights, a mirror-frame pivotally mounted between the same, trunnion-plates secured to the mirror-frame, trunnion-brackets on the uprights, one of which brackets is slotted, a ratchet-wheel on one of the trunnions arranged in the slotted portion above the bracket, a pawl on one of the uprights engaging the ratchet-wheel, and a pawl-operating device operable from the front of the upright, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a pair of supporting-uprights, a mirror-frame pivotally mounted between the same, trunnions secured to the mirror-frame, trunnion-brackets on the uprights, a ratchet-wheel adjustable on one of the trunnions, means for fixing the adjustment of the ratchet-wheel, a pawl on one of the uprights engaging the ratchet-wheel, and a pawl-operating device on the same upright, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a supporting-frame comprising a pair of uprights, a mirror-frame pivotally mounted between the same, trunnions on the mirror-frame, trunnion-brackets on the uprights, one of said brackets being slotted, a ratchet-wheel laterally adjustable on one trunnion and received in the slotted portion of the bracket, means for setting the ratchet-wheel, a pawl engaging the ratchet-wheel, and a pawl-shifting device operable from the front of the supporting-frame, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ADAM J. BANKS.

Witnesses:

A. B. SECONER,
F. C. MILLER.