

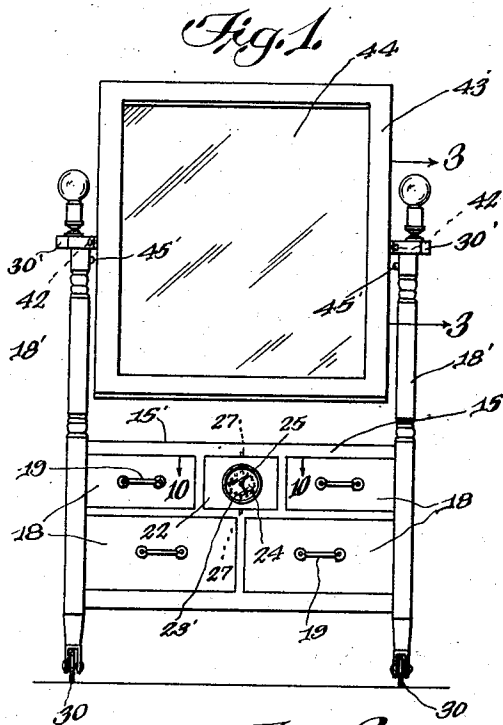
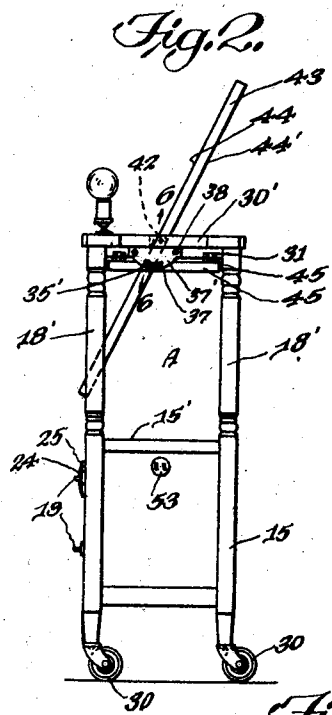
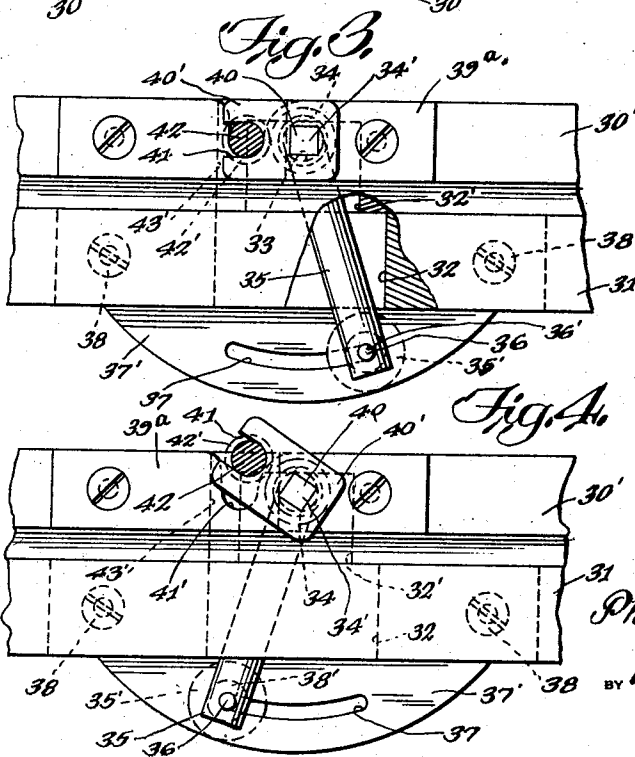
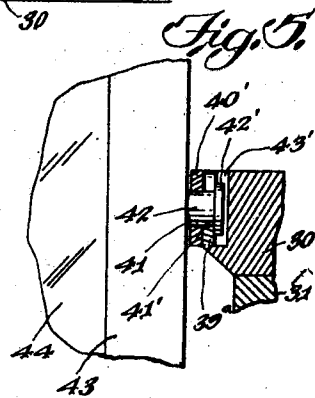
Feb. 22, 1927.

P. G. GARDNER
COMBINATION FURNITURE

1,618,922

Filed Feb. 26, 1926

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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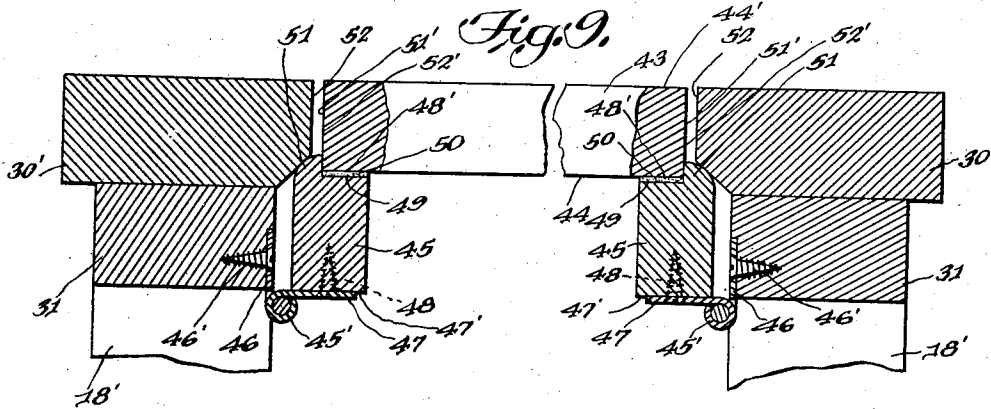
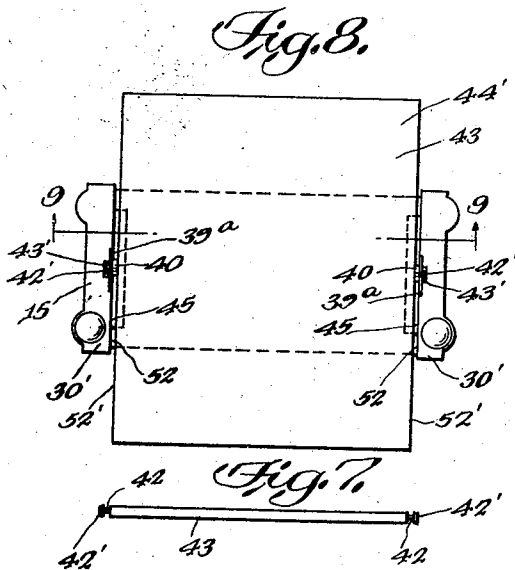
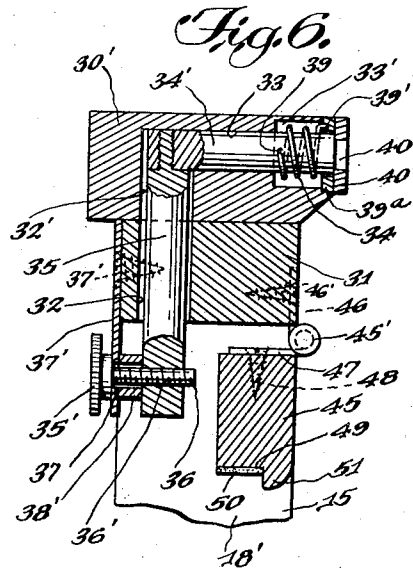
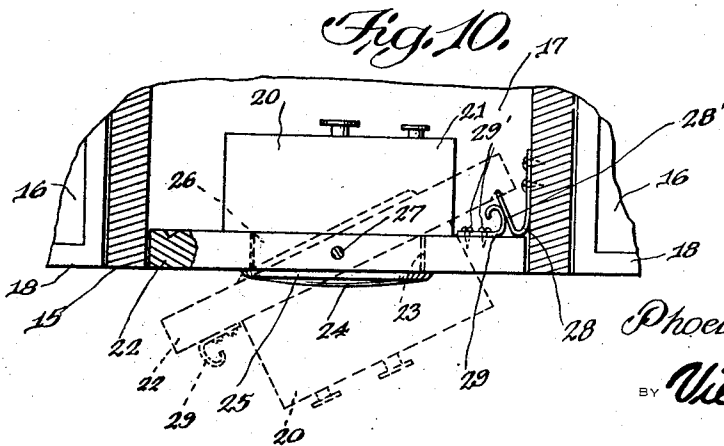
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P. G. GARDNER
COMBINATION FURNITURE

1,618,922

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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Patented Feb. 22, 1927.

1,618,922

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COMBINATION FURNITURE.

Application filed February 26, 1926. Serial No. 90,909.

This invention relates to certain novel improvements in combination furniture and has for its principal object the provision of an improved construction of this character which will be highly efficient in use and economical in manufacture.

Among the several objects of the invention is the production of an article of this character wherein the article can be used as a dressing table, a desk or a tea table without making any constructing changes.

A further object of the invention is the production of an article of this character wherein there is provided a simple combination and arrangement of parts for effectively locking the mirror frame in position when used as a desk top or tea table.

A further object of the invention is the production of a device of this character wherein there is provided a simple combination and arrangement of parts for securing the mirror carrying frame to the article whereby the mirror frame can be adjusted at any desired angle.

Other objects will appear hereinafter.

The invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention will be best understood by reference to the accompanying drawings illustrating the preferred form of construction, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of the invention illustrating the article as being used as a dressing table.

Fig. 2 is a typical side elevational view of the invention as illustrated in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary detail view of the invention taken substantially on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary detail view similar to that illustrated in Fig. 1 illustrating certain parts in different positions.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional view illustrating the method of mounting the trunnions of the frame, embodied in the invention, in position.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional detail view taken substantially on line 6—6 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 7 is an edge elevational view of the mirror frame embodied in the invention.

Fig. 8 is a top plan view of the invention illustrating the frame in position to be used as a desk top or tea table.

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary sectional view taken substantially on line 9—9 of Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary sectional view taken substantially on line 10—10 of Fig. 1.

The preferred form of construction includes a body 15 defining compartments 16 and 17 and a top 15' upon which toilet articles or the like are adapted to be supported. The compartments 16 are adapted to accommodate drawers 18 having suitable handles 19 facilitating removal thereof. The compartment 17 is adapted to accommodate a casing 20 of a suitable time piece 21. This time piece is supported by a door 22 having an opening 23 through which the dial 23' of the time piece is exposed. The dial is protected from dust or other like particles of matter by a dial glass 24 carried by a suitable bezel ring 25 having flange portions 26 mounted in the opening 23. The door 22 carries trunnions 27 facilitating pivotally mounting the door to the body to permit the casing to be brought from confined position in the compartment 17 as illustrated in Fig. 10. The door 22 is yieldably locked with the casing 20 confined in the compartment 17 through the medium of a spring leaf 28 having an end portion 28' in abutment with a clip 29 secured to the door as at 29'.

The body 15 is supported by corner posts 18' of ornamental design, as illustrated in Fig. 1. These corner posts carry at their lower ends castors or rollers 30 facilitating moving the article about. The upper ends of the corner posts are connected in pairs A by cross pieces 30'. Connected to these cross pieces are blocks 31 defining elongated vertically extending recesses 32 communicating at their upper ends with recesses 32' formed in the cross pieces as best illustrated in Fig. 6. These latter recesses are in communication with bearing holes 33. The bearing holes at their outer ends are enlarged as at 33' to accommodate spring members 34 embracing operating bolts 34' mounted for rotation in the bearing holes 33. The inner ends of these operating bolts have threaded engagement with operating levers 35 carrying at their lower ends set screw buttons 35' having threaded shank portions 36 threaded for threaded engagement with tapped holes 36' formed in the operating levers as best illustrated in Fig. 6. These operating levers extend substantially at

right angles with respect to the operating bolts 34' and the shanks of the set screw buttons work in arcuated slots 37 formed in the guide plates 37' carried by the blocks 31 and secured thereto by securing elements 38.

Disposed between the guide plates 37' and the operating levers 35 are collars 38' carried by the shanks 36'.

The arrangement is such that by threading the shanks 36 into tapped holes 36' the operating levers 35 will bind against the collars 38' causing the collars to bind against the guide plates 37' effectively locking the operating levers and operating bolts in certain positions for reasons hereinafter set forth.

The spring members 34, herein referred to, have end portions secured to the operating bolts as at 39 and opposite end portions secured to face plates 39' which are in turn secured to the cross pieces 30'. The arrangement is such that upon rotation of the operating bolts in a certain direction, by operation of the operating levers, the spring members will be caused to tightly wind around the operating bolts so that when the operating bolts are free to rotate in an opposite direction, rotation in that opposite direction will be urged by the spring members 34.

As illustrated in Figs. 3 to 5 inclusive, the outer ends of the operating bolts are reduced to provide square studs 40 receiving keeper plates 40'. These keeper plates are notched as at 41 and the notches thereof are adapted under certain conditions for registration with notches 41' formed in the face plates 39^a. The keeper plates are held in position with the notches thereof from registration with the notches 41' of the face plates by the spring members 34 for reasons hereinafter set forth.

The notches herein described are adapted to accommodate trunnions 42 carried by a mirror frame 43 as best illustrated in Fig. 7. These trunnions have head portions 42' formed thereon adapted to be received in recesses 43' formed in the cross pieces 30' to the rear of the face plates 39^a.

This mirror frame carries a mirror 44 of approved construction and in an approved manner, the back of the frame being free from protruberances of screw heads or the like which would hinder the use of the back 44' of the frame as a tea table or desk top or the like.

When mounting the mirror frame in position, when the article is to be used as a dressing table or the like, the set screw buttons 35' are manipulated to relieve the binding effect between the operating levers 35 and the collars 38' to permit the operating bolts to be rotated in a direction by the action of spring members 34 to bring the notches 41 of the keeper plates out of registration with the

notches 41' of the face plates. The hands of the assembler are now free to firmly grasp the frame to position the trunnions 42 thereof in the notches 41. The weight of the frame will cause the keeper plates to rotate against the action of the spring members to bring the notches of the keeper plates into registration with the notches of the face plates with the trunnions 42 locked in the heads 42' thereof confined in the recesses 43'. The set screw buttons are now manipulated to bring the operating levers into binding relation with the collars to lock the operating levers and operating bolts and keeper plates against movement by action of the spring members when the frame is adjusted in a proper angle.

From this description it is apparent that by the simple combination and arrangement of elements herein described means is provided for effectively locking the mirror frame against self displacement and that the simple combination and arrangement of elements permit expeditious removal of the mirror frame for the purpose of using the back thereof as a table top or the like, this removal being permitted in the following manner.

To remove the mirror frame for the purpose of using the back thereof as a table top or the like, the set screw buttons are manipulated to relieve the binding action between the operating levers and the collars at which time by action of the spring members the operating bolts are rotated to permit the keeper plates to move the notches thereof out of registration with the notches of the face plates when the frame is manually raised to disengage the trunnion heads from the recesses 43'.

The frame, when its back is used as a table top or the like is supported in position in the following manner.

As best illustrated in Fig. 9 the blocks 31 have hingedly connected thereto supporting bars 45 through the medium of suitable hinges 45' which include leaf members 46 secured to the blocks as at 46' and leaf members 47 secured to the bottom edges 47' of the supporting bars as at 48. The supporting bars are disposed in the position illustrated in Fig. 6 when the frame is supported to use the article as a dressing table. The bars, when serving to support the frame with the mirror at the under side thereof, are disposed in the position illustrated in Fig. 9.

The supporting bars in their preferred form of construction include cut out portions providing seats 49 protected from injuring the frame by suitable felt strips 50. Opposite these seats are bearing flanges 51 which are adapted to bear against the adjacent side edges 51' of the frame when supported by

the bars with portions thereof resting upon the seats 49. The bearing flanges 51 when in the position illustrated in Fig. 9 are disposed between the side edges 52 of the cross pieces and the adjacent side edges 52' of the frame for reasons hereinafter understood. In mounting the frame with the mirror at the under side thereof the supporting bars are disposed in the position illustrated in Fig. 9 after which the trunnions 42 of the frame are mounted in the notches of the keeper plates to move the keeper plates under weight of the frame against the action of the spring member 34 and to bring the notches of these keeper plates into registration with the notches of the face plates to lock the trunnions with their heads 42' confined in the recesses 43. After this has been accomplished the edge portions 48' of the frame will be found resting upon the seats 49 of the supporting bars and held against displacement by reason of the locked relation between the trunnions of the frame and the keeper plates and the face plates. It is important to note that as the weight of the frame is disposed at one side of the hinge members that by reason of this weight the bearing flanges 51 are brought into bearing relation with the side edges 52' of the frame and in this position the frame is supported in a flat horizontal position. Removal of the frame for the purpose of reversing the side thereof is obvious from the description herein.

When the article is used as a dressing table or the like with the mirror disposed in a proper angle there is provided on the top edges of certain of the corner posts illuminating elements in the form of electric lamps. These lamps are connected in circuit in any approved manner with a female plug 53 carried by the body as illustrated in Fig. 2 and adapted to receive a male plug (not shown) for the purpose of connecting the lamps in circuit with a suitable source of electrical energy.

While I have shown the preferred form of construction of my invention it is to be understood that various changes and alterations may be carried out in manufacture without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the appended claims.

The invention having been set forth, what I claim as new and useful is:

1. In combination, a mirror frame, means pivotally supporting the mirror frame permitting said mirror frame to be disposed either in substantially a horizontal plane or a vertical plane, supporting members cooperating with said frame supporting means for supporting said mirror frame when disposed in said substantially horizontal plane, said supporting members having edge portions provided with seats accommodating adjacent edge portions of the mirror frame, and means hingedly connecting the support-

ing members to the frame supporting means permitting said supporting members to be swung in position to dispose the seats thereof in position to receive said adjacent edge portions.

2. In combination, a mirror frame, means pivotally supporting the mirror frame permitting said mirror frame to be disposed either in substantially a horizontal plane or a vertical plane, supporting members cooperating with said frame supporting means for supporting said mirror frame when disposed in said substantially horizontal plane, said supporting members having edge portions provided with seats accommodating adjacent edge portions of the mirror frame, means hingedly connecting the supporting members to the frame supporting means permitting said supporting members to be swung into position to dispose the seats thereof in position to receive said adjacent edge portions, and means for releasably locking said mirror frame in said substantially vertical plane or in a position at an inclination with respect to the body.

3. In combination a mirror frame, a body defining posts at the corners thereof, cross pieces connecting the posts together in pairs, means pivotally connecting the mirror frame to the cross pieces permitting said mirror frame to be disposed in substantially a horizontal plane, supporting members having edge portions defining seats adapted to accommodate adjacent edge portions of the mirror frame for supporting said mirror frame against tilting movement, and means hingedly connecting the supporting members to the cross pieces.

4. In combination a mirror frame, a body defining posts at the corners thereof, cross pieces connecting the posts together in pairs, means pivotally connecting the mirror frame to the cross pieces permitting said mirror frame to be disposed in substantially a horizontal plane, supporting members having edge portions defining seats adapted to accommodate adjacent edge portions of the mirror frame for supporting said mirror frame against tilting movement, means hingedly connecting the supporting members to the cross pieces, and means for releasably locking said mirror frame in an angular position with respect to the body, said means including trunnions carried by the mirror frame, keeper plates pivotally supported by the cross pieces and having notched portions adapted to receive the trunnions, face plates carried by the cross pieces and having notched portions adapted to receive the trunnions when said keeper plates are pivoted by weight of the frame in a direction to dispose the trunnions in the notched portions of the face plates, and means for locking said keeper plates against pivotal movement.

5. An article of furniture including supporting members, cross pieces connecting the supporting members in pairs and defining recesses, members disposed beneath the cross pieces defining recesses in communication with the recesses of the cross pieces, face plates carried by the cross pieces including notches formed in the bodies thereof, guide plates carried by the members disposed beneath the cross pieces including arcuated slots, operating bolts carried by the cross pieces, operating levers confined in the recesses of the cross pieces and the member disposed beneath the cross pieces and having operative connection with the operating bolts, set screw buttons having threaded engagement with the operating levers and having shank portions working in the arcuated slots, said set screw buttons being adapted to effect binding relation between the operating levers and the guide plates, keeper plates carried by the operating bolts and having notches formed therein adapted under certain conditions to register with the notches of the face plates, resilient means operable upon the operating bolts for moving the keeper plates in a position with the notches thereof out of registration with the notches of the face plates, and a mirror frame including trunnions adapted to be disposed in the notches of the keeper plates and move the keeper plates against the action of the resilient means in a direction to bring the notches thereof into registration with the notches of the face plates.
- In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

PHOEBE G. GARDNER.