N. M. STONE.

MOUNTING FOR MIRRORS, PICTURES, SIGNS, OR OTHER DISPLAYED ARTICLES.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1921.

1,407,177. **Patented Feb. 21, 1922.**

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

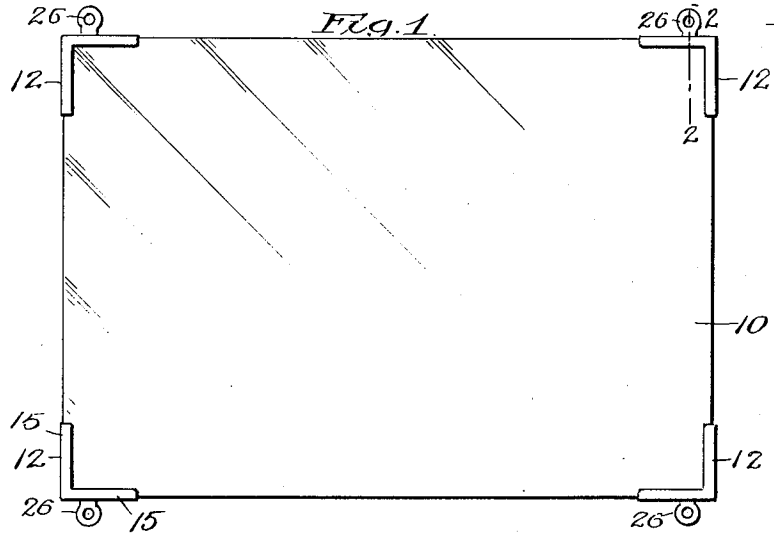


Fig. 2.

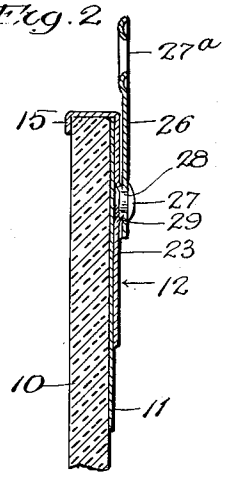


Fig. 3.

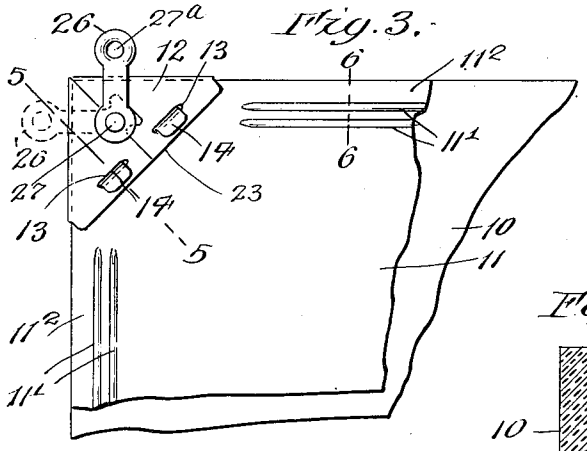


Fig. 4.

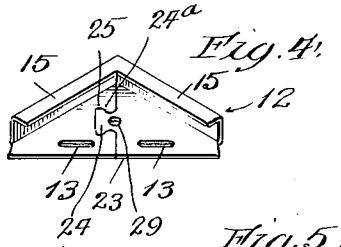


Fig. 5.

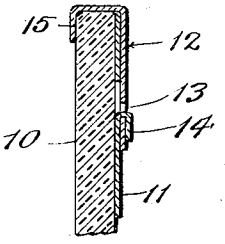


Fig. 6.

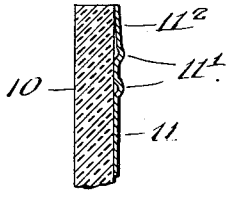


Fig. 8.

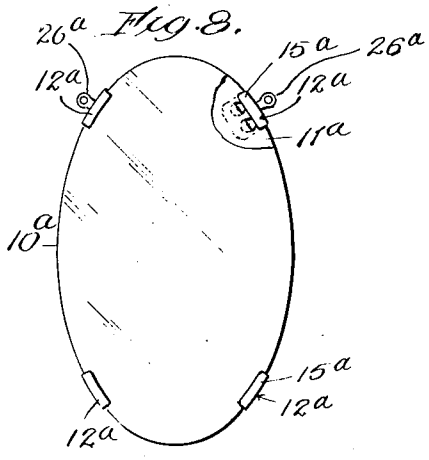
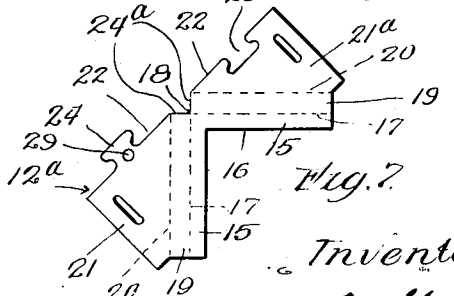


Fig. 7.



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by Charles C. Sherry,
his Atty

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 9

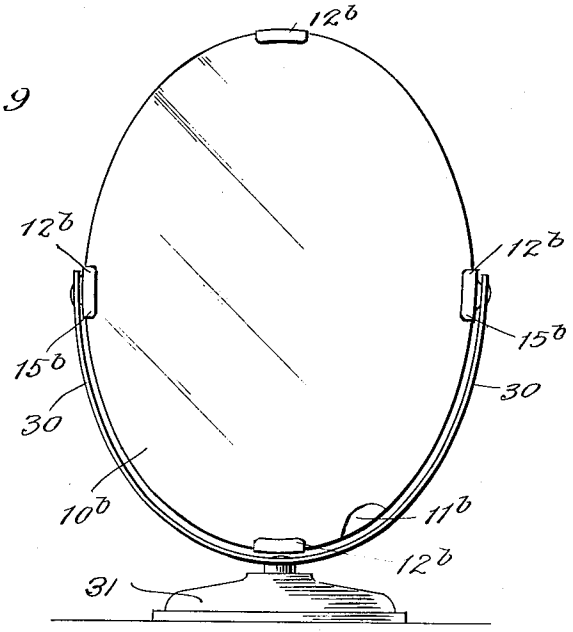


Fig. 11.

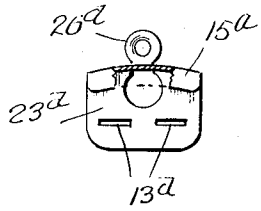
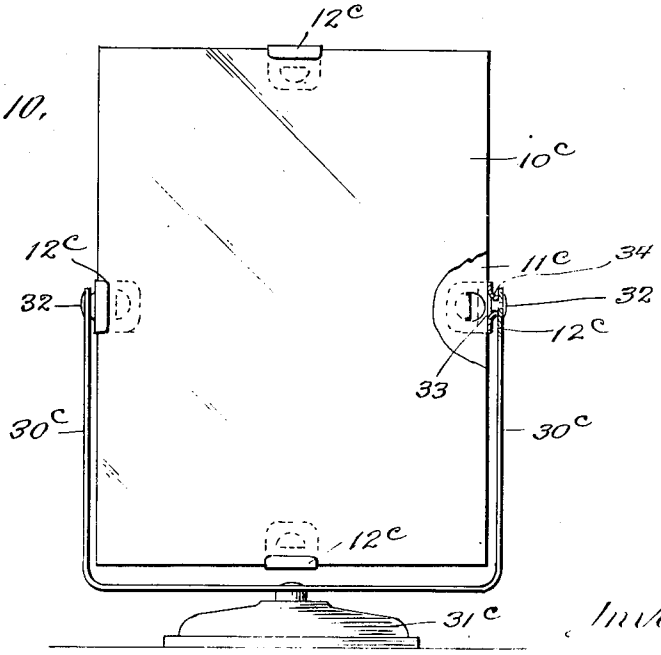


Fig. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN M. STONE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MOUNTING FOR MIRRORS, PICTURES, SIGNS, OR OTHER DISPLAYED ARTICLES.

1,407,177. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 21, 1922.

Application filed September 12, 1921. Serial No. 499,956.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN M. STONE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, Cook County, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mountings for Mirrors, Pictures, Signs, or other Displayed Articles, of which the following is declared to be a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to mounting for mirrors, pictures, signs or other displayed articles and its principal objects are to provide a simple, efficient and ornamental mounting which is readily assembled and applied to the article to be mounted thereon; to provide a mounting in which a comparatively negligible portion of the mounted article is covered, which is especially desirable with mirror mountings. Another object is to provide a mounting capable of being wholly made of metal, of few parts, permanently secured together upon the article mounted therein. Another object is to provide a mounting, in which the part or parts that overlie the corners of the article are exposed to view, are not marred by any seams or the like which otherwise would deter from the attractive appearance of the exposed portions of the mounting. With these and other objects and advantages in view, this invention consists in the several novel features hereinafter fully set forth and claimed.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a front view of a mounting embodying a simple form of the present invention, with an article mounted therein; Fig. 2 is a detail cross-section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of one corner portion of the mounting and article mounted therein; Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the pieces forming part of the mounting; Fig. 5 is a detail cross-section taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 3; Fig. 6 is a detail cross-section taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 3; Fig. 7 is a plan of a blank from which corner piece is made; Fig. 8 is a front elevation of a slightly modified form of the invention with an article mounted therein; Fig. 9 is a front elevation of the invention applied to an oval stand mirror; Fig. 10 is a front elevation of the invention applied to a rectangular stand mirror, and Fig. 11 is a front elevation of a retaining piece containing a slightly modified form of hanger.

Referring to said drawing and first to Figs. 1 to 7, inclusive, the reference character 10 designates an article such as a mirror, picture, sign or other displayed article, which may be of rectangular, square, polygonal or round or oval form, as desired. (See also Fig. 8). A backing 11, preferably formed of sheet metal, is placed against the rear face of the article 10, and covers it. The marginal edges of the article 10 and backing 11 are made to coincide as shown. Secured to said backing 11 by any suitable and desirable means, as for instance by welding, spot-welding, butt-welding, soldering or riveting them together, are retaining pieces 12, which, in the preferred embodiment of the invention, are located at the corners of the article. Instead of permanently fastening the retaining pieces to the backing, they may be fastened thereto by forming slots 13 in said retaining pieces and striking up tongues or tangs 14 from the backing, thrusting the tongues or tangs through the slots and bending them back over and down on the retaining pieces, as is clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 5.

In case the retaining pieces 12 are placed at the corners of the backing, they are formed with angularly disposed narrow flanges 15 that overlie the edge portions of the article 10 at the corners thereof and act to positively hold the article 10 in place on the backing. Said flanges 15 are made quite narrow so as to cover only a small part of the edge portion of the article 10.

The corner retaining pieces 12 are preferably made of sheet metal, and are each formed from a blank 12^a which is shown in Fig. 7. Said blank comprises the angularly disposed flange portions 15 which, when the corner retaining pieces are used on square or rectangular backings, extend at right angles to each other. They extend from the right angled edges 16 of the blank to lines indicated by the dotted lines 17 that run parallel with the edges 16 and meet at the point 18. The portions 19 of the blank located between the dotted lines 17, 20, form the portions of the corner retaining pieces, which engage the edges of the article 10, and beyond said dotted line 20 are wings 21, 21^a that form the back 23 of said corner retaining pieces, and in which the slots 13 are made for the reception of the tongues or tongs 14. The edges 22 of the wings extend at an angle of 45 degrees to the lines 20,

whereby when the blank is folded into form, said edges will meet to form a substantially triangular shaped back 23. In forming a corner retaining piece, the blank is folded down along the dotted lines 17 to bring the portions 19 into planes extending at right angles to the flange portion 15. This brings together the edges 24^a of the parts 19. The wings 21, 21^a are then folded down on the lines 20 to bring them into parallel relation with the flanges 15, with the edges 22 contiguous to each other and said edges are then secured together by any way suitable means, as for instance by welding, spot-welding or butt-welding them together or soldering them together. Instead of permanently fastening them together, the edge 22 of the wing 21 may be formed with a tongue 24 and the edge 22 of the wing 21^a with a slot 25, said tongue and slot being formed with interlocking edge portions 24^a whereby when the tongue is placed in the slot the two wings become interlocked.

For the purpose of suspending the mounting, I provide hangers 26 in the form of short metal strips having eyes 27^a at their outer ends through which screws, or other fastening devices may be thrust to secure them to a wall or other support. The inner ends of the hangers 26 are movably secured to the back 23 of the corner or retaining pieces 12 by rivets, bolts, or the like 27 that extend through holes 28, 29, formed respectively in the hangers and tongue 24 of the back 23. This arrangement provides means whereby the hangers may be turned at any angle with respect to the backing, which may be found advantageous in fastening the same to a wall or other support. The hangers may, however, be permanently fastened to the corner pieces by any other suitable means.

For obtaining greater rigidity in the backing 11, the latter is struck up at places adjacent its edges to form beads or ribs 11^1 that run parallel with said edges, and the edge portions 11^2 of the backing are made to lie at a slight angle with respect to the main portion of the backing inclining toward the mirror or other article mounted thereon, whereby the edges of the mirror and backing may be held in close contact when the parts are secured together.

In the form illustrated in Fig. 8, a mirror 10^a of oval form is illustrated, and the backing 11^a is consequently made oval in form conforming to the shape of the mirror. The retaining pieces 12^a are secured to the backing, as in the preferred form, and are each formed with a flange 15^a which overlies the front edge portion of the mirror. In this case the flange portion 15^a conforms to the marginal edge of the mirror. Hangers 26^a are secured to the retaining pieces, as in the preferred form.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Fig. 9, the retaining pieces 12^b are secured to the backing 11^b as in the forms heretofore described, and are provided with lips or flanges 15^b that overhang the mirror 10^b. They are disposed around the edge of the backing 11^b and the side retaining pieces are pivotally mounted on supporting arms 30 that are secured to and project up from a comparatively heavy base portion 31.

In the form illustrated in Fig. 10, a rectangular mirror 10^c is shown mounted on a rectangular backing 11^c, and secured thereto by retaining pieces 12^c disposed at the top and bottom and at the sides of the mirror as shown. The retaining pieces are secured to the backing as in the preferred form, and pivotally connected to arms 30^c that extend up from a comparatively heavy base 31^c. The pivotal connection between the side retaining piece and arm 30^c may comprise a rivet 32 having a head 33 countersunk in an outwardly pressed boss 34, which is formed on the retaining piece 32^c, said rivet extending out through a hole in the boss and through a hole in the arm 30^c, and its outer end being headed as shown.

In the form of retaining piece illustrated in Fig. 11, slots 13^d are provided for tongues on the backing, and the flange 15^a is provided as before. The hanger 26^d is formed by punching out a tongue from the metal, of the back part 23^d, of a shape corresponding to the desired shape of the hanger 26^d, and bending the tongue out into substantial alignment with the plane of the back part 23^d.

The invention is particularly applicable for holding mirrors or other articles, including a glass or transparent member, and by reason of the tongue and slot connection between the backing and retaining pieces, the latter may be readily attached to the backing with their narrow flanges slightly overhanging the mirror to thereby firmly and positively hold it in place on the backing.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A mounting of the class described, comprising a backing formed with struck-up tongues adjacent its edges, a plurality of separate retaining pieces each formed with a back part located behind said backing and having a slot arranged to register with a tongue, the latter being bent over and down upon the back of said retaining pieces, and each retaining piece being further formed with a narrow, continuous flange portion paralleling and overlying the edge portion of an article mounted in the mounting.

2. A mounting of the class described, comprising a backing formed with struck-up tongues adjacent its edges, a plurality of separate corner pieces, each formed with a back part located behind said backing and

having slots arranged to register with said tongues, the latter being bent over and down upon the back of said corner pieces, and each corner piece being further formed with a narrow, continuous flange portion embracing two angularly disposed parts paralleling and overlying the edge portion of an article mounted in the mounting.

3. A mounting of the class described, comprising a backing, a plurality of separate corner pieces secured thereto, each formed with a narrow continuous flange portion paralleling and overlying the edge portion of an article mounted on the mounting, each corner piece being further formed with interlocked wings forming a back for the corner piece.

4. A mounting of the class described, comprising a backing, a plurality of separate corner pieces secured thereto, each formed with a narrow continuous flange portion paralleling and overlying the edge portion of an article mounted on the mounting, each corner piece being formed with two wings constituting the back of the corner piece, one of said wings having a tongue interlocked with a slot in the other wing, and a hanger secured to said tongue.

5. A mounting of the class described, comprising a backing, a plurality of separate corner pieces secured thereto, each formed with a narrow continuous flange portion paralleling and overlying the edge portion of an article mounted on the mounting, each corner piece being formed with two wings constituting the back of the corner piece, one of said wings having a tongue interlocked with a slot in the other wing, and a hanger pivotally secured to said tongue.

6. A mounting of the class described, comprising a backing, a plurality of separate retaining pieces, secured to said backing by tongue and slot connections, and each formed with a narrow continuous flange portion paralleling and overlying the edge portion of an article mounted in the mounting, and pivotal supporting connections extending from at least two of said retaining pieces.

7. A mounting of the class described, comprising a backing formed with struck-up tongues adjacent its edges, a plurality of separate retaining pieces each formed with a slot arranged to register with a tongue, the latter being bent over and down upon said retaining pieces, and each retaining piece being further formed with a narrow, continuous flange portion paralleling and overlying the edge portion of an article mounted in the mounting, and pivotal supporting connections extending from at least two of said retaining pieces.

8. In a mounting for mirrors, a sheet metal backing having the same outline and size as the mirror, and formed adjacent its edges with rearwardly pressed beads paralleling said edges, the edge portions of said backing, which extends from the beads to the edge of the backing, inclining toward the mirror, and corner pieces secured to said backing and having flanges overhanging said mirror and acting to hold the edges of said inclined edge portions in close contact with the back of the mirror.

NATHAN M. STONE.