May 31, 1932. S. H. FLANIGAN 1,860,928

ADJUSTABLE CEILING MIRROR

Original Filed March 27, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

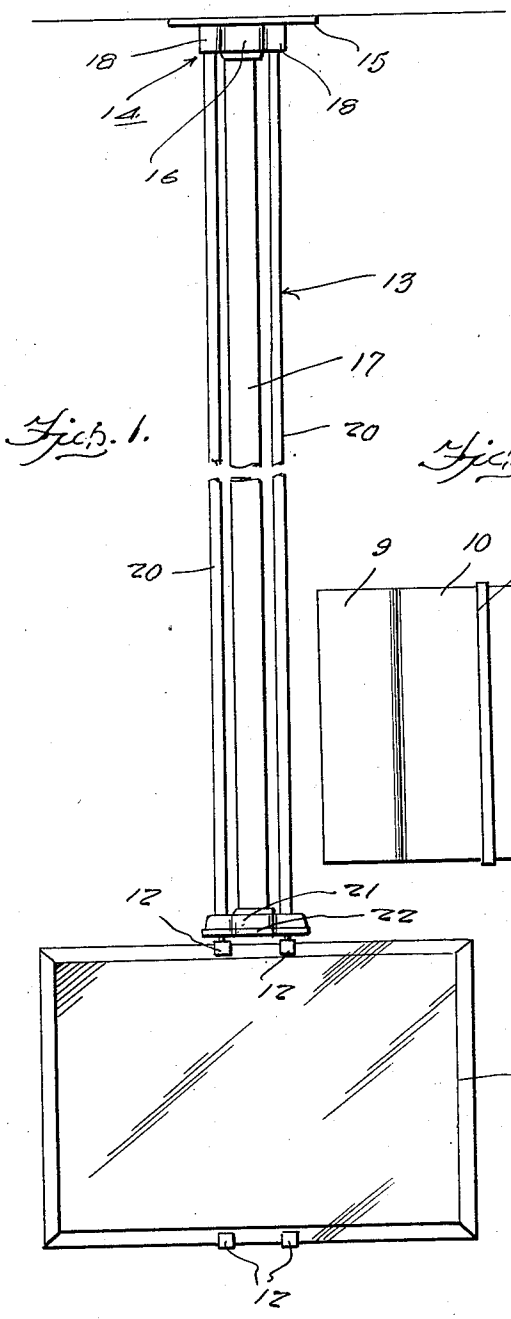


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

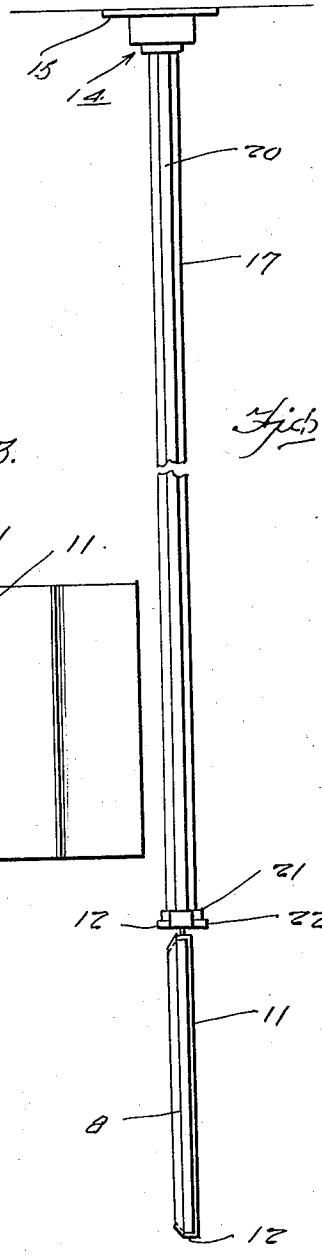


Fig. 2.

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Fig. 4.

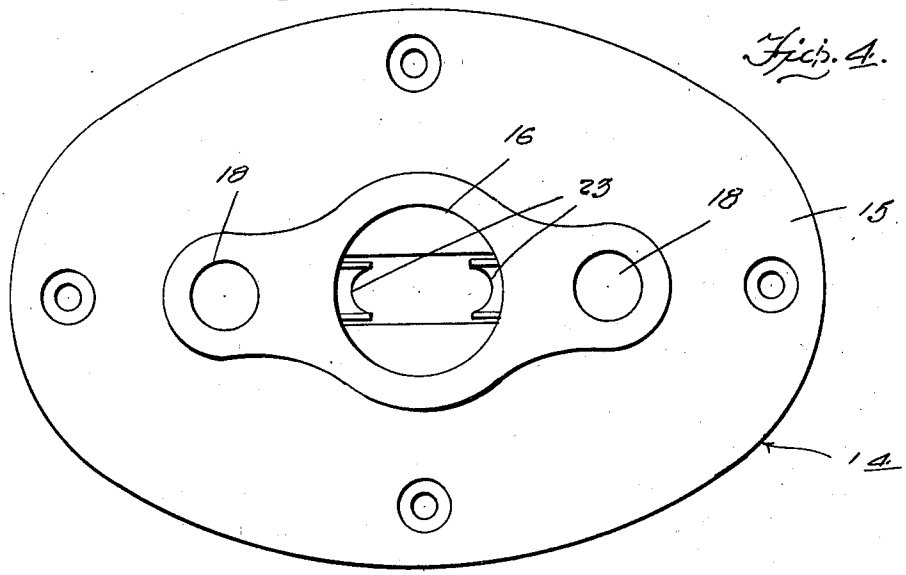


Fig. 6.

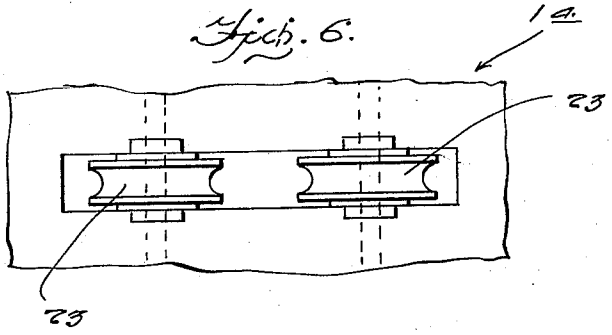


Fig. 5.

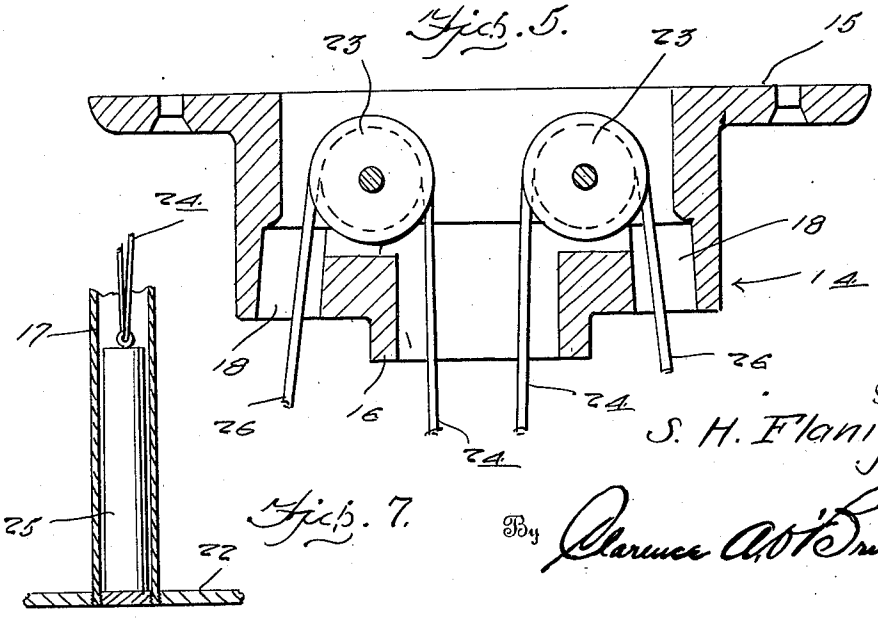


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ADJUSTABLE CEILING MIRROR

Application filed March 27, 1929, Serial No. 350,275. Renewed November 3, 1931.

This invention relates to an improved adjustably mounted mirror which, in accordance with the present invention is suspended or hung downwardly from a ceiling or the like, and which can be raised or lowered in a vertical plane to dispose it at a desired elevation for use.

My primary aim is to generally improve upon the inventions of this class, by providing one which is held to be a mechanical achievement in the art, a structure which is the result of a modern idea, one which is practicable, economical, and capable of fulfilling the requirements of an invention of this class in a satisfactory manner.

Briefly described, the invention involves the utilization of a novel, vertically disposed suspension fixture, constructed to accommodate a counterweight, operating cords or cables therefor, and guide pulleys, whereby to permit the mirror to be normally disposed at an elevated out-of-the-way position, but to be conveniently turned down to a suitable elevation for efficient vision.

The specific arrangement and cooperation of details will become more readily apparent from the following description and drawings.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a device constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation view of the same.

Fig. 3 is a rear view of the mirror per se, with its especially bent metallic backing member.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged bottom plan view of the ceiling attaching bracket.

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section through said bracket.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary plan view observing the pulley arrangement, and

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary sectional and elevational view showing the rope suspended slidable counterweight.

Referring now to Fig. 1, it will be seen that the mirror per se is designated by the numeral 8. It is of ordinary rectangular beveled edge construction, and as shown in Fig. 3 it has a backing member 9 whose central portion is bent out as at 10 to form a sort of an arched resilient retainer for the spaced parallel straps 11. These straps have their opposite ends hooked over the longitudinal edges of the mirror, as indicated at 12 and the action of the part 10 is to exert a slight yieldable pressure outwardly on the straps to hold them firmly in place and prevent slippage of the hooked ends.

The hanger or ceiling figure is generally designated by the reference character 13. At the upper end thereof is an especially cast bracket 14, including an attaching flange 15 and a depending portion having a central portion 16 for connection of a central relatively large weight guide tube 17, and the reduced end connections 18 for the small rope receiving and guiding tube 20.

These tubes 17 and 20 are connected at their lower ends with a somewhat similar casting 21, having a removable cover plate 22.

As shown in Fig. 5, a pair of guide pulleys 23 are mounted in the bracket 14 and sash cord, rope or equivalent elements, pass over these plates. The central depending portion 24 of the cords extend down through the central tube 17, where they are connected with a properly sized counter-weight 25, (see Fig. 7). The remaining end portion 26 extends through the smaller tube 20, where they are fastened in any suitable manner to the metal straps 11, as shown for example in Fig. 1.

Particular emphasis is to be laid upon the compact and convenient arrangement of the parts comprising depending hangers or suspension fixtures embodying the upper ceiling bracket 14, the similarly designed casting 21 and the guide tubes 17 and 20.

Obviously, this figure will be of a length to normally support the mirror 8 in a position to dispose it out of the way. However, when it is desired to use the mirror, it is simply grasped and pulled down, during which time, it is obvious that the cords ride over the pulleys, causing the weight 25 to elevate in the tube 17.

The equalization and counter-balancing action permits the mirror to stay put. Hence, when the user is through with the mirror, it is simply necessary to lift it slight-

ly and to allow it to return to its normally elevated out of the way position.

It is thought that by considering the description in connection with the drawings, a clear understanding of the construction, operation and advantages of the invention will be made. Therefore, a more lengthy description is regarded unnecessary.

Changes in shape, size, and rearrangement of details coming within the field of invention claimed may be resorted to in actual practice if desired.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:—

1. In a structure of the class described, upper and lower castings, a centrally disposed guide tube connected at its opposite ends to said castings, a pair of additional guide tubes connected at their opposite ends to said castings, a weight slidable in said first-named tube, pulleys mounted in one of said castings, cords connected with said weight and extending up over said pulleys, and down through said second-named tubes.

2. In a structure of the class described, upper and lower castings, a centrally disposed guide tube connected at its opposite ends to said castings, a pair of additional guide tubes connected at their opposite ends to said castings, a weight slidable in said first-named tube, pulleys mounted in one of said castings, cords connected with said weights and extending up over said pulleys, and down through said second-named tubes, a mirror, a pair of attaching straps attached to said mirror, the lower ends of the last-named end portions of said cords being securely connected with said fastening devices.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

SAMUEL H. FLANIGAN.