(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. S. SHURTLEFF.

SHAVING GLASS.

No. 392,466. Patented Nov. 6, 1888.

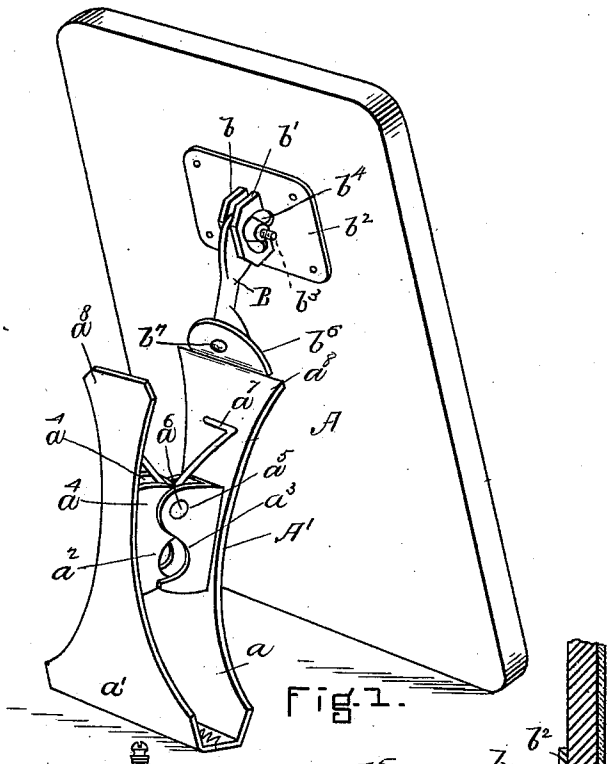


Fig. 1.

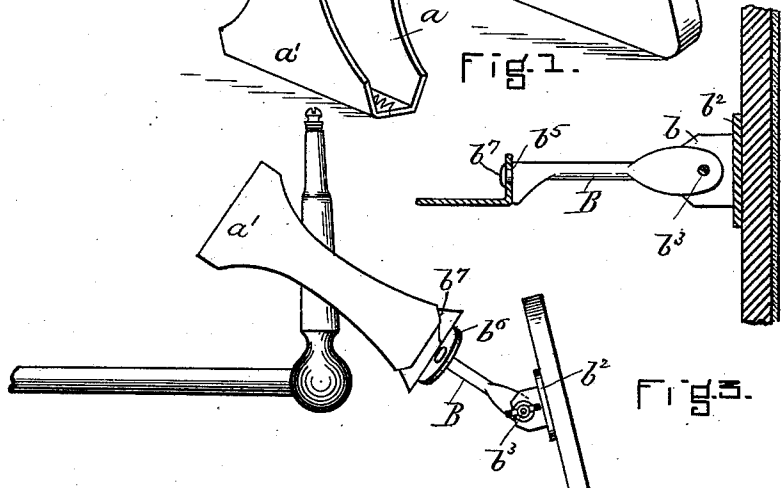


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES.

K. W. Dolan.

H. B. Emery.

INVENTOR.

Hiram S. Shurtleff.

by his attys

Clarke & Raymond.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. S. SHURTLEFF.

SHAVING GLASS.

No. 392,466. Patented Nov. 6, 1888.

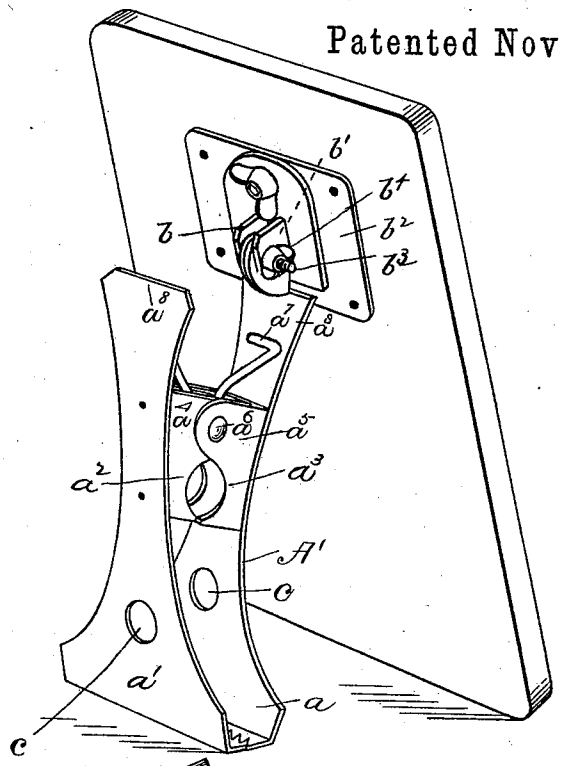


Fig. 4.

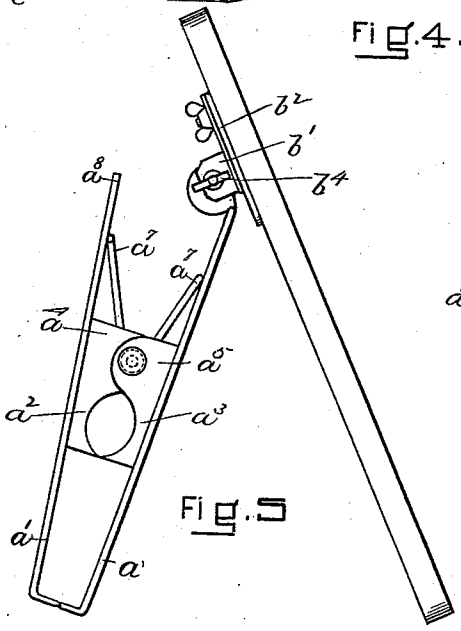


Fig. 5.

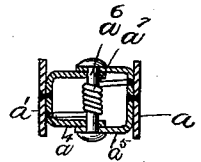


Fig. 6.

WITNESSES:
L. M. Dolan.
H. P. Emery

INVENTOR,
Hiram S. Shurtleff.
by his Atty
Clarke & Raymond.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

H. S. SHURTLEFF.

SHAVING GLASS.

No. 392,466. Patented Nov. 6, 1888.

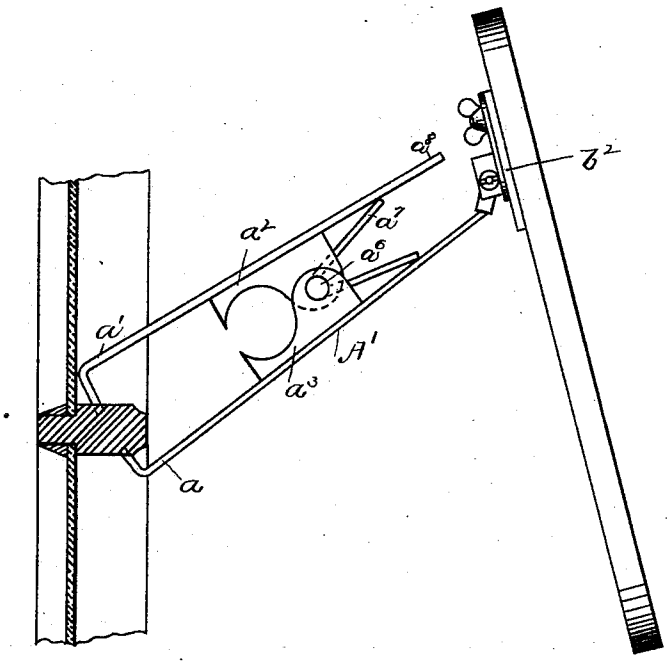


Fig. 7.

WITNESSES.
L. W. Dolan
H. B. Emery

INVENTOR.
Hiram S. Shurtleff.
by his attys
Clarke & Raymond.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HIRAM S. SHURTLEFF, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHAVING-GLASS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 392,466, dated November 6, 1888.

Application filed June 22, 1888. Serial No. 277,881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HIRAM S. SHURTLEFF, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shaving-Glasses, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

The invention relates to a portable shaving-glass provided with an adjustable clamp or supporting device, whereby it is adapted to be supported or suspended from a window-frame, gas-fixture, or other similar device in a position opposite the face of the user.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a glass having the features of my invention. Fig. 2 represents the application of the glass to a gas-fixture. Fig. 3 is a detail view, principally in section, to further illustrate the same. Fig. 4 is a view in perspective illustrating a slight modification in construction. Fig. 5 is an elevation thereof. Fig. 6 is a detail view of the jaw-hinge. Fig. 7 represents the glass as attached to the cross-bar of a window-frame.

A represents the back of the glass; A′, the holding attachment. It is represented as comprising the jaws *a a′*, by which the glass is secured to the cross-bar of a window, as represented in Fig. 7, and as having the adjustable holders or clamps a^2 a^3, by which it is secured to a burner of a gas-fixture (see Fig. 3) or other vertical support.

As it is desirable that the glass should be as small as possible to take up little room in packing, it is preferable that it should be made oblong in shape, and when of this shape it is desirable of course in use to have its length vertical, or substantially so; and to provide opportunity for attachment to any of the usual supports found in a bed or toilet room it is desirable that the jaws *a a′* be attached to the back of the frame, so that the elevation of the glass may be varied, and also so as to permit the jaws and the clamps to lay hold of vertical as well as horizontal supports. For this reason I have represented the jaws as having two movements in relation to the mirror-back—first, a vertical movement upon the arc of a circle, and, second, a horizontal turning movement; and to provide the vertical movement I have represented the jaws as secured to the mirror-back by a rod, B, the upper end of which is flattened and extends between two ears, *b b′*, which are secured to the mirror-back by the plate b^2, of which they are a part, and this flattened section of the rod is held between the ears by a bolt or screw, b^3, and thumb-nut b^4, the screw and nut acting to close the ears upon the flattened portion of the rod and to clamp it and the jaws at any desired angle in relation to the mirror-back. To permit the jaws and clamps to engage the vertical bar or support, it is necessary that the jaws should be turned a quarter-revolution in relation to the mirror-back, and this I accomplish by causing the attachment between the jaws and the rod B to be a stiff swivel attachment, and this is represented as obtained by enlarging the upper end of the rod B to form a somewhat wide bearing end, b^5, against which an ear, b^6, on one of the jaws is held by a screw or rivet, b^7, sufficiently rigidly or firmly to clamp it, but not to lock it rigidly in said position, so that the jaws may be turned up on the end of the rod B, and after they are turned will stay or remain in such position. For the jaws *a a′* and clamps a^2 a^3, I have represented two flat metal arms which are provided with inward-extending ears, the jaw *a′* having the ears a^4, and the jaw *a* the ears a^5. These ears are connected together by the pivot a^6. A spring, a^7, serves to force the ends a^8 from each other and the jaws *a a′* toward each other or closed. The ears a^4 a^5 are extended forward from the pivot and are cut out to form the grasping recesses a^2 a^3. I would say, however, that, so far as the broad features of my invention are concerned, I do not confine myself to the particular forms of construction herein represented, as there are many mechanical equivalents for the said devices, some of which are equally good if not better than those herein shown.

In Figs. 4, 5, and 7 I have represented the jaws as secured by ears to the plate b^2, and the said plate is connected by a screw and thumb-nut to a second plate secured to the back of the mirror-frame. The screw and thumb-nut permit the horizontal turning of the jaws,

and they are fastened in any desired position, and are in fact the equivalent of the stiff swivel-joint above described.

It will be observed that the jaws can also be used for a rest for supporting the mirror or glass upon a table or other support, as represented in Fig. 1. The swivel-joint between the jaws and the mirror-back to permit of the horizontal turning or rotation of the jaws in relation to the back need be stiff only when the relation of the jaws to the back of the mirror is such that the mirror or glass will not turn by gravity to present its longest diameter vertical.

In lieu of the spring for closing the jaws *a a'*, or in addition thereto, there may be used a set-screw passing through one of the jaws at its upper end and bearing against the inner surface of the other to forcibly move the jaws toward each other and to hold them clamped or locked in such position.

In lieu of the holding-clamps a^2 a^3, the jaws *a a'* may have holes *c*, as represented in Fig. 4, by which the supporting or holding device may be hung upon a gas-burner.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a shaving-glass and an attached grasping device or clamp connected with the mirror-back by a pivot to swing outwardly from the foot thereof, whereby it acts both to suspend the mirror, and also as a stay in supporting it upon a level surface, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a shaving-glass, of the glass with a grasping or holding device comprising a pair of grasping-jaws having two sets of engaging or grasping faces or edges, one of which is arranged at right angles to the other, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the mirror-back, a clamp or grasping device comprising the jaws *a a'*, one of which is movable toward and from the other, and one of which is connected with the mirror-back by an interposed swiveling-rod, B, and a clamp for securing said rod to the mirror-back in any desired position, substantially as described.

HIRAM S. SHURTLEFF.

Witnesses:
F. F. RAYMOND, 2d,
J. M. DOLAN.