

- [54] **MIRROR SUPPORT METHOD**
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1969, abandoned.
- [52] U.S. Cl. **29/407, 29/464, 248/476,**
312/224, 312/225
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312/294, 224, 225; 248/475, 476, 466, 158,
201; 40/125 H, 125 F, 140; 287/20.92 R,
20.92, 20.92 C

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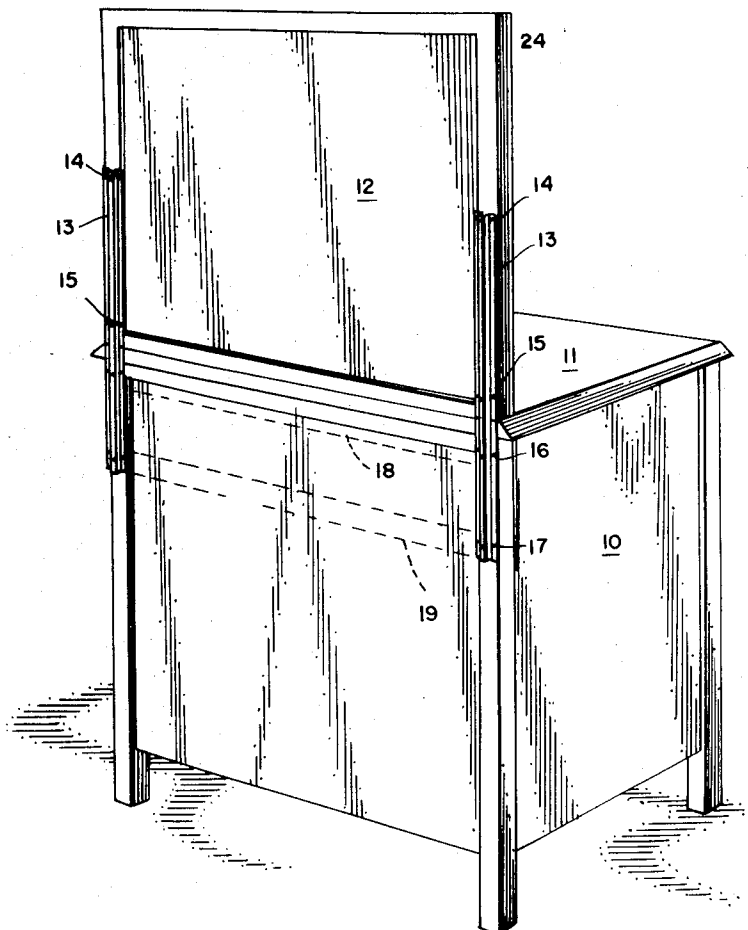
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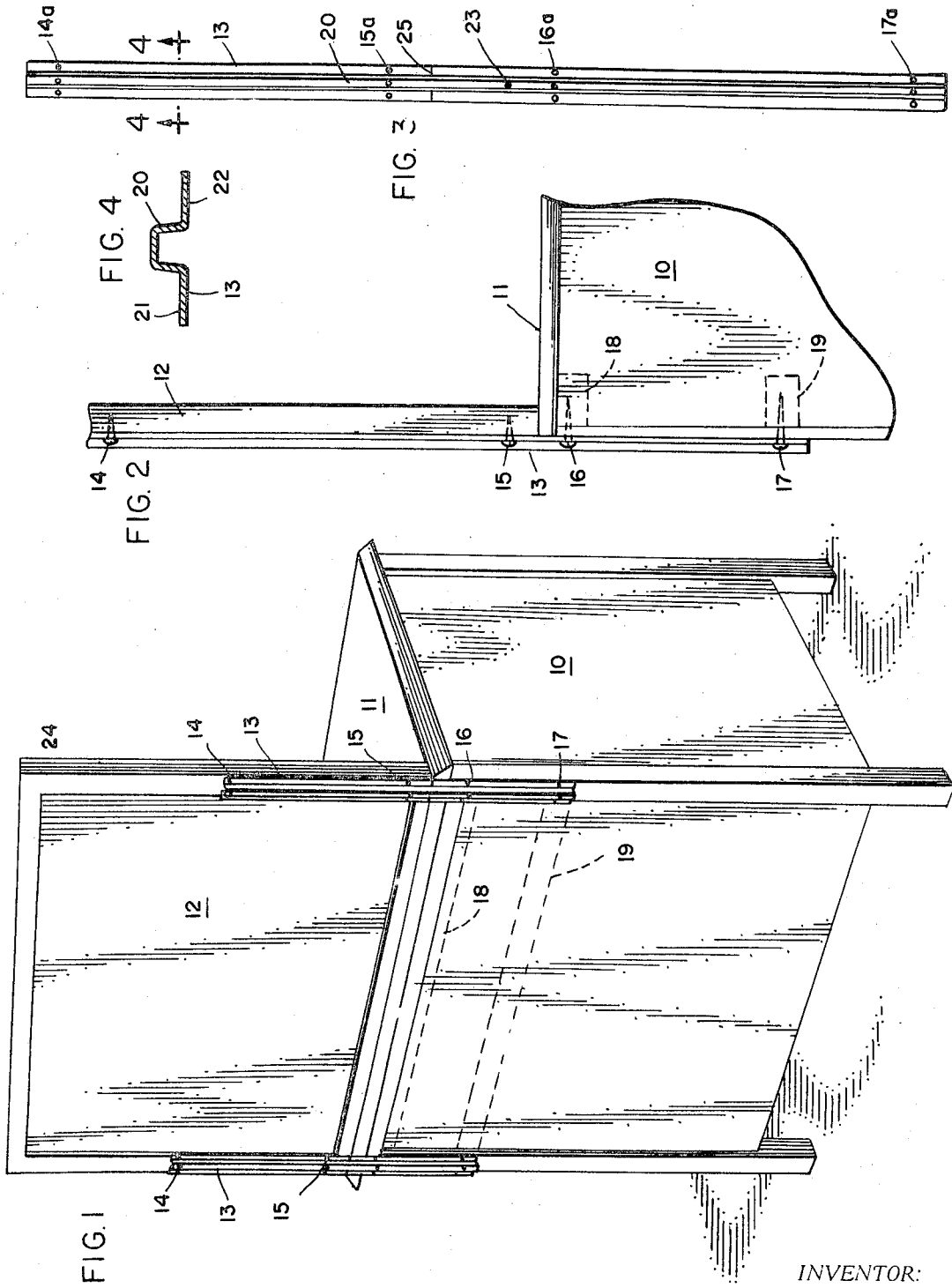
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[57] **ABSTRACT**

A method of installing elongated unitary brackets each having a centrally disposed, longitudinally extending rib and laterally extending flanges and screw openings spaced along its length, each bracket further having a scribing line at a predetermined position so as to be aligned with the bottom of a mirror on which it is to be installed, securing a pair of brackets to the vertical sides of a mirror frame with the scribing line aligned with the mirror bottom, positioning certain preselected openings on the lower side of said line in alignment with the supporting rail and the parting rail of the mirror-supporting dresser and securing said brackets to said dresser by installing fastening means through said preselected openings.

3 Claims, 4 Drawing Figures





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MIRROR SUPPORT METHOD

This application is a continuation-in-part of my co-pending application Ser. No. 809,135, filed Mar. 21, 1969, now abandoned.

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In the past a variety of quite complicated brackets have been employed for the purpose of supporting mirrors above dressers. Exemplary of such structures are those seen in the U. S. Pat. Nos. 3,120,937 and 3,178,137. For certain types of furniture, it is desirable to use simpler mirror supporting means. I have found that where this is the case, a problem arises in making sure that the installation is secure and capable of properly supporting the mirror. To that end, I have provided a simple support member which is so arranged and constructed as to enable foolproof installation, even by unskilled artisans, and in a manner which results in maximum security in the support.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The invention is described in conjunction with an illustrative embodiment in the accompanying drawing, in which

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the rear side of a mirror-equipped dresser and which features the inventive support;

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary side elevational view of the structure seen in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an elevational view of the inventive bracket; and

FIG. 4 is an enlarged transverse sectional view such as would be seen along the sight line 4-4 applied to FIG. 3.

In the illustration given and with particular reference to FIGS. 1 and 2, the numeral 10 designates a dresser equipped with the usual front pull-out drawers (not shown). The dresser has a top 11 and supported thereabove is a mirror 12. The support for the mirror 12 is afforded by the brackets 13 which are so identified in all four views of the drawing.

Still referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, it will be seen that each bracket 13 is secured at two points to the mirror 12 as by wood screws 14 and 15 extending through openings 14a and 15a. At its lower end, each bracket 13 is secured to the dresser by means of additional wood screws 16 and 17 extending through openings 16a and 17a (see FIG. 3). More particularly, the wood screw 16 extends through the bracket 13 into the supporting rail 18 provided as part of the top perimetric framework on the dresser 10 for supporting the top 11. In some installations the screw 16 may extend into the top 11. The lower screw 17 extends into the parting rail 19. The parting rail 19 is a framework or support type assembly used throughout the dresser for supporting drawers, dustproofing, and center guides.

In the practice of the invention, the brackets 13 are initially provided by stamping an elongated metal strip to provide a centrally positioned longitudinally extending rib as at 20 (so designated only in FIGS. 3 and 4). The stamping also provides a plurality of openings which may be in the flange portion 21 and 22 of the bracket 13 or may be in the rib portion 20 as for example as at 23 in FIG. 3, or may be in both positions. In the illustration given in FIG. 1, only the openings occurring in the flanges are employed because of the thin-

ness of the frame 24 provided on the mirror 12. During the preparation of the bracket 13, I insure that at least two openings are provided at predetermined points so as to be in alignment with the supporting and parting rails 18 and 19. These are related to a particular dresser 10 through the provision of hash marks as at 25, which hash marks are scribed on the surface of the bracket 13 in a position aligned with the bottom of frame of the mirror 12.

In the practice of the invention, I employ bracket members 13 which have a length of the order of 15-30 inches. The embodiment illustrated has a length of 21 inches and the hash marks 25 are provided 12-½ inches from the bottom of the bracket, i.e., the portion connected to the dresser 10. The openings are advantageously of a three-sixteenth inch diameter and positioned as indicated, although in certain instances a plurality of openings along the length of the lower portion of the bracket may be utilized for making a versatile bracket, i.e., one adapted for use with a plurality of different styles and sizes of dressers. Advantageously the rib 20 has a width of the order of about ¼ to about ½ of the total width of the bracket and the rib itself extends from the top plane of the bracket at least about ⅙ of the overall height of the bracket (including rib). I have found that the hash mark or scribe line 25 constitutes an advantageous means for quickly positioning the openings 16 and 17, which openings are normally spaced apart 3-12 inches, depending upon the spacing of the supporting and parting rails. On the other side, i.e., upwardly of the hash mark 25, I provide a plurality of openings for the securement of the bracket to the mirror. At least two openings spaced at least 2 inches apart are provided and advantageously these are provided on both sides of the central rib 20 — thereby permitting the brackets to be used for both the right-hand and left-hand sides of a mirror 12.

In operation, the brackets are initially secured to the mirror.

I claim:

1. A method of mounting a frame-equipped mirror above a dresser comprising the steps of stamping a pair of elongated metal strips to provide each strip with a longitudinal rib and laterally projecting flanges on each side of said rib and a plurality of longitudinally spaced openings in said flanges, said stamped strips being substantially identical and adapted to constitute supporting brackets for installation on the vertically extending sides of the mirror frame, transversely scribing a line on each of said brackets intermediate the ends thereof to position at least two longitudinally spaced openings on the lower side thereof when the bracket is disposed with its length vertically, said two lower side openings being at predetermined spaced distances from said line corresponding to the location of the dresser supporting and parting rails, placing a pair of said brackets adjacent the back of a mirror and adjacent opposite vertically extending sides of said mirror with the line of each bracket aligned with the mirror bottom, installing fastening means into said mirror frame through two openings on the upper side of said line, positioning said mirror above said dresser, with the lower side two openings in alignment with the supporting and parting rails of said dresser, and installing fastening means through openings on the other side of said line into said dresser.

2. The method of claim 1 in which openings are punched into said bracket flanges on both side of said

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longitudinal rib, installing securing means through openings on one lateral side of said rib for one of said brackets and through the other lateral side openings for the other bracket.

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3. The method of claim 1 in which said openings are punched into said rib, said rib having a width in the range of one-fourth to one-half the bracket width.

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