July 20, 1926. 1,593,246

H. DE HAVEN

SHAVING MIRROR

Filed Nov. 6, 1923 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

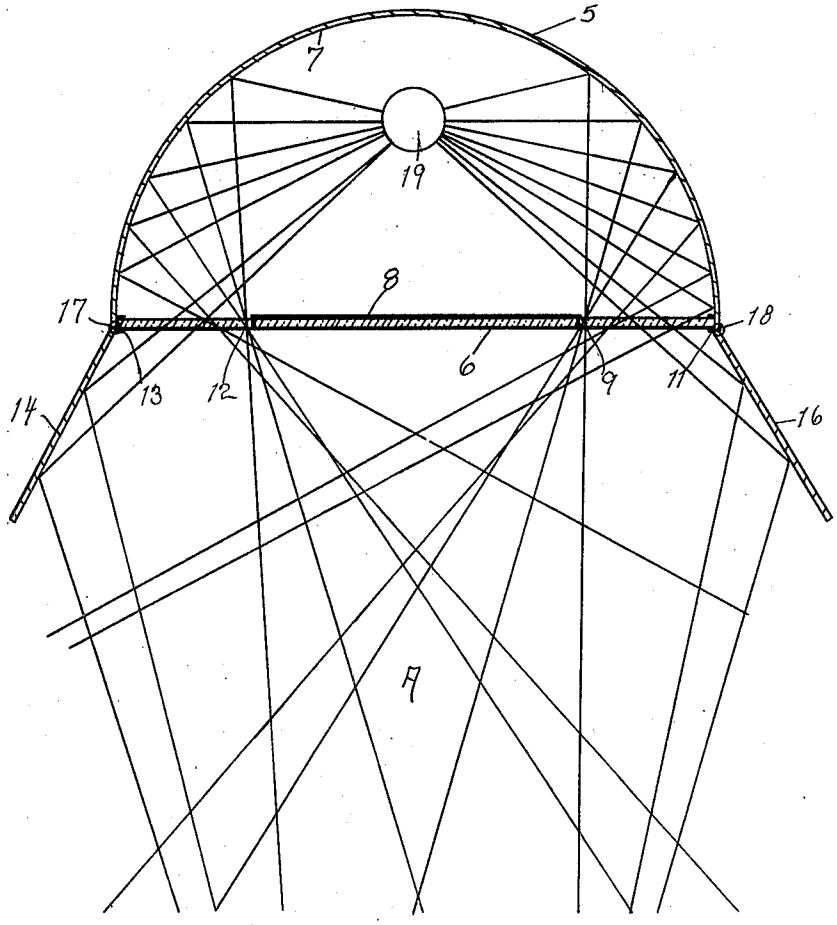


Fig. 1.

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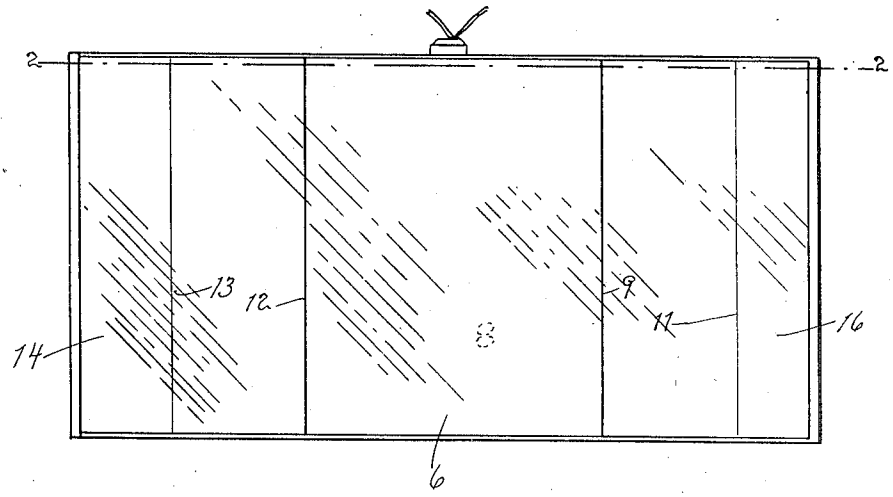


Fig. II.

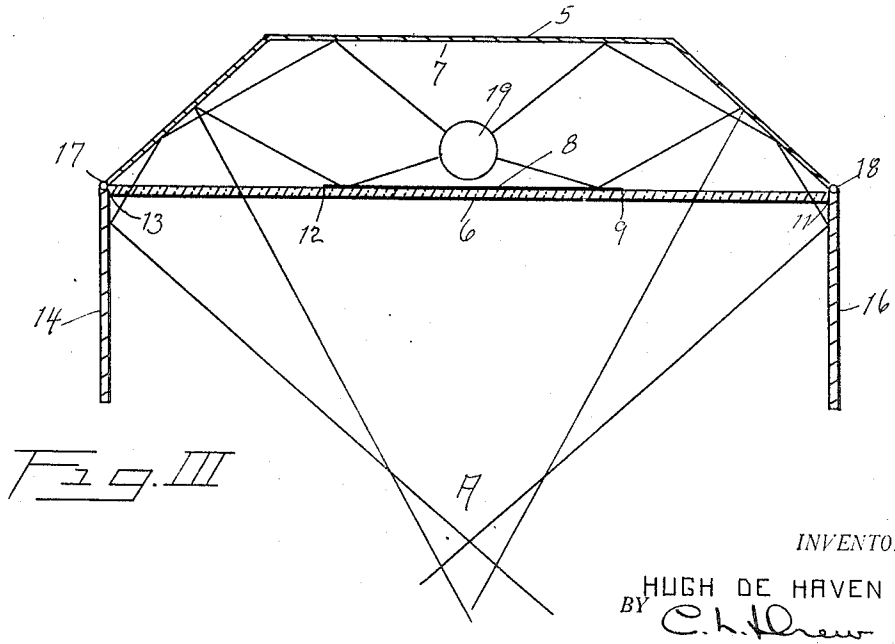


Fig. III

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGH DE HAVEN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

SHAVING MIRROR.

Application filed November 6, 1923. Serial No. 673,095.

This invention relates to improvements in shaving mirrors.

The principal object of this invention is to produce a shaving mirror in combination with an illuminating means which will cast an indirect light upon the face of the user, the rays of which light will cross each other so that the beard will appear as the bristles of a brush, that is, in bold relief upon the face of the user.

Another object is to produce a device of this character which is simple in construction, cheap to manufacture and well within the purchase price of the average user.

Another object is to produce a device wherein the light will be protected from the eyes of the user, thus eliminating the usual blinding where direct illumination is employed.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:—

Figure 1 is a cross section of my device taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 2,

Figure 2 is a front elevation of Figure 1, and

Figure 3 is a modified form of my invention shown in cross section.

Applicant is aware of the fact that many forms of shaving mirrors have been employed. These mirrors, however, in most instances consisted of a reflecting surface having a curved surface which magnified. This type of shaving mirror, however, failed in that it did not give proper illumination on all points of the face and therefore it was impossible for a person to see the part of the face in proximity to the ears.

Applicant has therefore devised a shaving mirror which employs indirect illumination or reflected rays in such a manner that these rays are caused to cross and re-cross each other before striking the face, with the result that there is no glare, the illumination being of such a nature that these cross rays cause the bristles or hair on the face to stand out similar to the bristles of a brush thereby obviating the necessity of a magnifying mirror and at the same time securing a much better illumination on all parts of the face.

In the accompanying drawings wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 5 designates a semi-circular casing having its top and bottom closed.

A glass plate 6 is positioned in the front or open portion of this semi-circular casing and extends from the top to the bottom thereof. The interior of the casing 5 is polished or otherwise provided with a reflecting surface 7, while the glass plate 6 carries upon its inner surface a coating of silver as shown at 8, thus producing a mirror when viewed from the point A.

The portions of the glass between the points 9 and 11 and 12 and 13, respectively, preferably have their surfaces ground so as to cause a better defusion of light. Swinging mirrors 14 and 16 are hinged as shown at 17 and 18, respectively to the curved casing 5, while a bulb or other source of illumination is mounted within the device as shown at 19, the result being that the rays from the source of illumination or bulb 19 extend outwardly and strike the reflecting surface 7, change their direction of travel passing outwardly through the ground glass portions of the glass 6, as best shown in Figure 1. At the same time some of the rays strike the swinging mirrors 14 and 16 and also have their direction of travel changed.

The silvered portion 8 of the glass 6 prevents any direct rays from passing through that portion of the glass and therefore all illumination of the face is necessarily indirect illumination.

In the modified form shown in Figure 3 the action is similar to the action just described the only difference being that the casing 5 is angular instead of semi-circular. It will thus be seen that a person standing at any point in front of the mirror 8 will be enabled to secure a cross ray illumination upon the face and at the same time will avoid any direct illumination in the eyes, thus providing a simple and yet efficient shaving mirror.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same and that various changes in the shape, size and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:—

1. In a device of the character described a casing having a reflecting surface formed therein, a transparent plate mounted in said casing, said plate having its central area silvered so as to form a mirror, and vertically hinged mirrors secured to said casing, for the purpose specified.

2. In a device of the character described, a central mirror, a mirror vertically hinged at each side of said central mirror and spaced therefrom, said hinged mirrors having substantially the same area as said central mirror, a source of illumination to the rear of said central mirror, and means for reflecting rays of light from said source of illumination to a point in front of said central mirror, said rays passing between said central mirror and said hinged mirror on an angle so as to produce cross rays at substantially all points in front of said central mirror.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HUGH DE HAVEN.