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UNIVERSALLY MOUNTED ADJUSTABLY POSITIONABLE MIRROR

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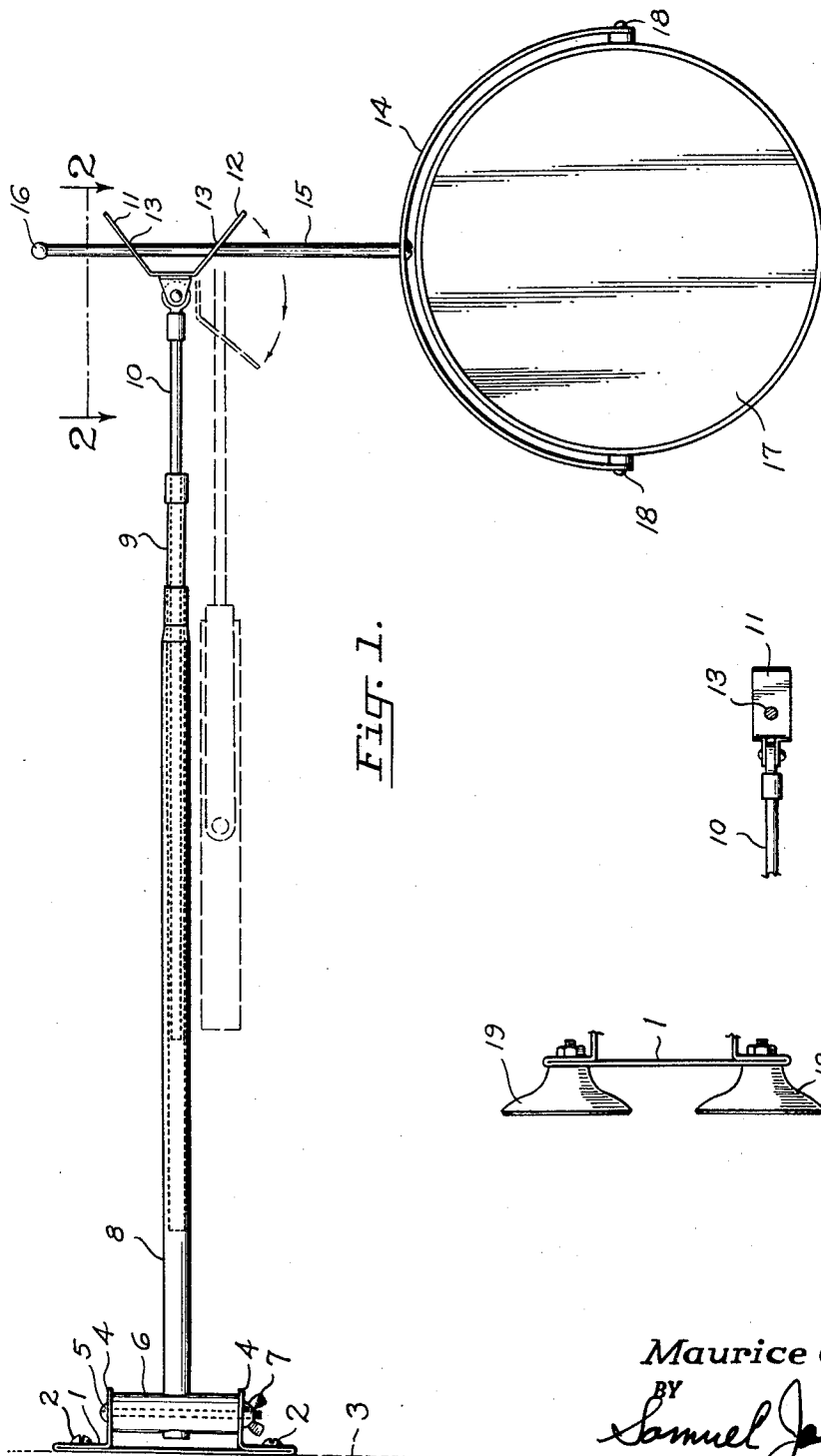


Fig. 1.

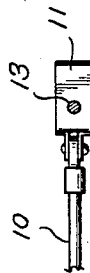


Fig. 2.

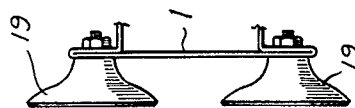


Fig. 3.

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UNIVERSALLY MOUNTED ADJUSTABLY
POSITIONABLE MIRROR

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2 Claims. (Cl. 88—97)

This invention relates, in general, to a utility mirror which may be used independently of, or in conjunction with a stationary mirror. Specifically, the invention relates to all-purpose plain or double-faced plain and magnified mirrors adjustably positionable at practically all angles either to a vertical or horizontal plane.

It is common knowledge that women are ever conscious of their over-all personal appearance, and to maintain their hair, face, and clothing properly groomed, they make almost constant use of a mirror as an aid to their grooming. To them an essential for elegance is properly groomed hair. Consequently, it is a daily practice among them to set their hair in pin-curls before retiring and to remove the pin-curls and groom their hair in the morning. With the advent of home permanent kits many women set their hair and rely upon their own ingenuity in its arrangement. They also watch their complexion, as well as their hemlines for tell-tale slip exposure and the proper alignment of the hosiery seams.

Men are not without vanity and, while women apparently pamper theirs, men, nevertheless, frequently resort to the mirror for their personal grooming, such as shaving and combing their hair.

The quintessence of my invention is to provide a mirror which is easily maneuverable into any desired lateral or vertical position to give the person using the mirror complete freedom to use both hands to more easily and effectively carry on the necessary grooming duties.

Another object of my invention is to provide an auxillary mirror, capable of substantial extension from its support, highly adaptable for positioning in any desired angle, and when not in use, unobtrusively positionable in relation to its support, which may be utilized in any room of a home, but which is particularly adaptable for the bathroom.

A further object of my invention is to provide a mirror which is substantially laterally extensible but which may be, nevertheless, compactly positioned when not in use.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a mirror and supporting structure which is relatively simple in construction and yet easily maneuverable into almost any desired position, both vertically and horizontally.

Other advantages and novel characteristics of my invention will become apparent and more readily understood from the detailed description which follows and from the accompanying drawings forming a part thereof, in which:

Fig. 1 is an elevational plan view of a mirror and supporting structure embodying the principles of my invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary, top-plan view, partially in section, taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction indicated, showing details of construction of a portion of the supporting structure for the mirror embodying the principles of my invention; and

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary elevational view of a modified form of a supporting bracket.

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Referring to Fig. 1, bracket 1 is supported by any desirable means, as by threaded elements 2, to wall or other support 3. A pair of ears 4 extending in parallel space relation from bracket 1, each has an opening therein in direct alignment with each other through which threaded bolt 5 passes which acts as the support for swivel 6 moveably positioned between ears 4. A wing nut, or similar member 7, threadably secured to bolt 5, is used not only for retaining bolt 5 in position but also to vary the friction between the engaging surfaces of the ears 4 and swivel 6. By this means the ease of rotation of swivel 6 is controlled.

A plurality of arms 8, 9, and 10, are telescopically positioned in relation to each other with arm 8 being fixedly secured, in any desirable manner, to swivel 6. While, for purposes of description only 3 arms are shown, it should be evident that a greater or lesser number of arms might be employed without in any way affecting the principles of the invention.

A frictional catch, having fingers 11 and 12 angularly disposed in opposite relation to each other, each having an opening 13 therein in direct alignment with each other, is hingedly secured to the free end of arm 10 as graphically shown in Fig. 2. Since this hinging arrangement is primarily intended for permitting the mirror and its supporting structure to be more compactly packaged in the manner shown in dotted line in Fig. 1, it is not deemed necessary to describe the structural details of such hinged arrangement.

A yoke 14 has a spindle 15 secured centrally thereto and extending upwardly therefrom. Spindle 15 is slidably positioned in openings 13 of arms 11 and 12 but is normally frictionally restrained from such movement by arms 11 and 12. A stop 16 is secured to the free end of spindle 15 to prevent the accidental removal of the spindle from its position in relation to arms 11 and 12. Since the diameter of spindle 15 is slightly less than the diameter of openings 13 and since arms 11 and 12 have flexibility responsive to hand pressure, the vertical movement of the spindle 15 is easily controllable by varying the angles of arms 11 and 12 through such pressure and consequently reducing their frictional engagement of such arms with the spindle. Of course, the vertical movement of the spindle, or its stationary position in relation to the arms 11 and 12 does not in any way effect the rotation of the spindle and yoke 14 attached to it. A mirror 17, single or double-faced, is rotatably positioned within the yoke 14 by any desirable means, as by pins 18.

In Fig. 3 is shown a modified bracket 1. The modification consists primarily of substituting for threaded elements 2 used as supporting the bracket to wall or other support 3, a pair of suction cups 19 having the usual characteristics for supporting bracket 1 to a flat surface. Such a bracket, of course, does not have the stability inherent in the bracket shown in Fig. 1 of the preferred structure. However, it does have the advantage of mobility lacking in the bracket in Fig. 1. Except for such modification, the remaining structural characteristics of bracket 1 is identical.

From the foregoing description, it is evident that there is provided a mirror and supporting structure that has versatility of movement in many directions and angles, permitting one to effectively see all portions of the body. It is adaptable for many uses too numerous to mention, in addition to those particularly outlined in the foregoing specification and although I have found from actual practice that the mirror as shown and described is extremely efficient in operation, it is quite possible that changes may be made in the details of construction and arrangement of parts which, nevertheless, will come within the scope of this invention, and therefore, I do not wish to

limit myself to the disclosure shown and described herein except as specified in the following claims, in which I claim:

1. A mirror supporting structure of the class described comprising, a supporting bracket removably securable to a supporting surface, a telescopically extensible arm associated with said supporting bracket, a mirror and a mirror supporting yoke, a spindle secured centrally of and extending upwardly from said yoke, a catch secured to the free end of the extensible arm for frictionally holding said spindle without impairing its rotation, said catch comprising a pair of fingers angularly disposed in opposite relation to each other, each having an opening through which said spindle passes, said fingers, when compressed, permitting the vertical positioning of said spindle, and a stop secured to the free end of the spindle for preventing its accidental removal from said catch.

2. A mirror supporting structure of the class described comprising, a supporting bracket removably securable to a supporting surface, a telescopically extensible arm associated with said supporting bracket, a mirror and a mirror supporting yoke, a spindle secured centrally of and extending upwardly from said yoke and a catch secured to the free end of the extensible arm for frictionally

holding said spindle without impairing its rotation, said catch comprising a pair of fingers angularly disposed in opposite relation to each other, each having an opening through which said spindle passes, said fingers, when compressed, permitting the vertical positioning of said spindle to thereby raise and lower the mirror supporting yoke.

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