

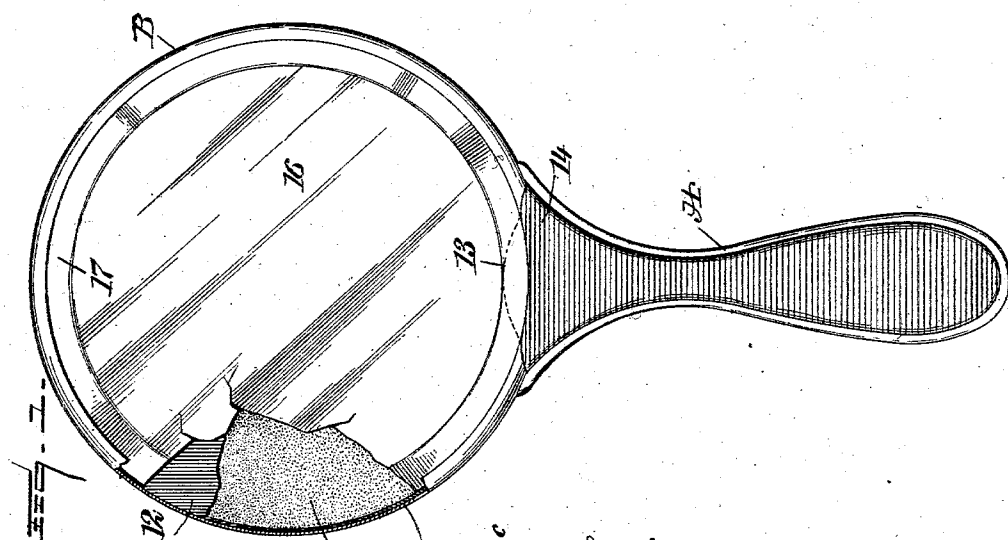
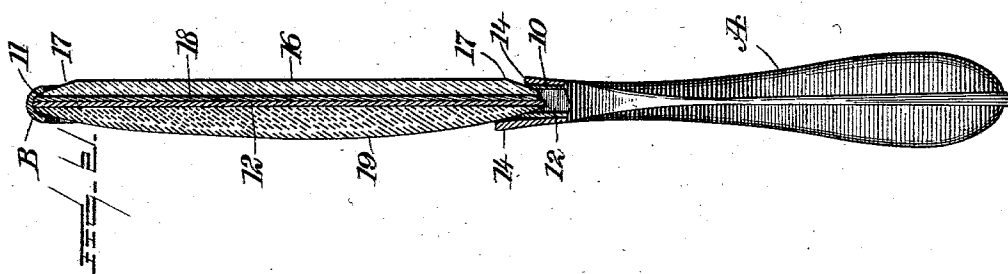
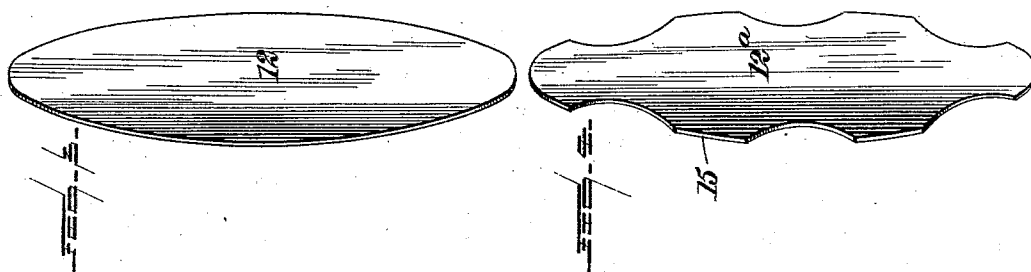
No. 758,382.

PATENTED APR. 26, 1904.

L. B. PRAHAR.
MIRROR.

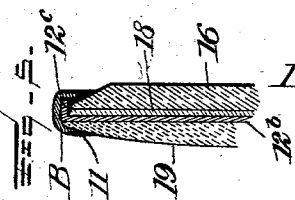
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 10, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

G. D. King
J. H. Kline



INVENTOR

Louis B. Prahar

BY

Wm. H. ...
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS B. PRAHAR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MIRROR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 758,382, dated April 26, 1904.

Application filed December 10, 1903. Serial No. 184,554. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS B. PRAHAR, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mirrors, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of my invention is to provide a construction of mirror, especially hand-mirrors, whereby the glass may be securely held in a contractile frame or a divided frame provided with means for placing it under tension without danger of the reflector, no matter how thin the glass may be, from being checked or broken during the operation of securing it in position or when the mirror is subjected to any edge strain during transportation or to accident incident to handling such mirrors—as, for example, should the frame come in violent engagement with any object.

A further purpose of the invention is to so locate and construct the protective medium for the glass reflector that it will impart rigidity and stability to even an exceedingly frail glass and will materially assist in strengthening the frame as a whole.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of these several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a hand-mirror with parts of the body broken away to disclose the details of construction. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central section through the body of the mirror and a sectional side elevation of the handle therefor. Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective views of the protective mediums for the reflector; and Fig. 5 is a sectional view through a flanged protective medium and a reflector seated therein, together with a sectional view of a portion of the frame and a sectional view of the backing.

A represents the handle of a hand-mirror, which handle may be partially or entirely hollow and which is adapted to receive the terminal members 10 of a divided contractile frame B, which frame has a channel or gutter 11 in its inner face, and it is here stated that such a frame is not claimed as new or the han-

dle and that any well-known means may be employed for lessening the diameter of the frame proper by exerting tension on the terminal members 10.

The invention consists in the employment of a stable yet light material—such as tin, sheet-iron, aluminium, or their equivalents—which, as is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is in the form of a disk 12, either plain or having a recess 13 in that portion which is presented to the head 14 of the handle. This disk is virtually a protective plate, as will be hereinafter described, and it may be in the form of a simple spider, or, as is equivalently shown in Fig. 4, the protective plate, therein designated as 12^a, may be provided with marginal projections 15 at desired intervals apart.

The protective plates illustrated are of circular formation, being adapted to the conventional form of a glass reflector having the customary bevel 17 at its front marginal portion; but I desire it to be understood that the protective plate employed may be adapted to any form of reflector to which the contractile frame or its equivalent is adaptable.

The protective plate employed in every instance is of larger size than the size of the reflector, but not necessarily much larger, the difference in size being only sufficient to permit the protective plate to extend a fractional portion of an inch beyond the margin of the reflector.

In assembling the parts of the mirror the reflector 16 is backed by a suitably-shaped pad 18, of any appropriate material. Then the protective plate 12 is placed upon the pad, extending beyond the marginal portion of the reflector 16, but not necessarily beyond the edge of the pad, and a suitable back 19 is then added, which may be or may not be of the same size as the protective plate. These assembled parts are placed within the gutter or channel 11 of the body of the contractile frame B, and said body is then placed under tension in the customary or in any desired manner, whereupon, as the assembled parts mentioned are clamped in the frame B, all the tension will be sustained by the protective plate at its edge portion and the edge of the glass reflector will be wholly relieved from

tension and all of the parts within the frame at their edges will be firmly and securely held in the channeled portion of the frame.

From the foregoing it is evident that no matter to what extent the mirror may be subjected to endwise jar the glass reflector will be relieved from all such shock, which shock will be entirely sustained by the protective plate. It is further evident that a backing of fragile material may be employed and equally protected, as the backing need not be of greater size than the reflector.

In Fig. 5 I have illustrated a protective plate 12^b, having a marginal flange 12^c, and within this flange a glass reflector is located, whereby the entire margin of the reflector is protected.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In mirrors, a contractile frame, a reflector, a protective disk-like plate of rigid material at the back of the reflector and ex-

tending beyond the margin of the reflector, which frame engages the margin of the protective plate and the outer face of the reflector, said protective plate relieving the reflector from marginal strain, as described.

2. In mirrors, a fragile reflector, a protective circular metal plate at the rear of the reflector, a backing for the two elements, and a contractile frame having a channel which receives the marginal portion of all of the elements, the protective plate taking all of the edge tension due to the adjustment of the frame upon the elements inclosed thereby, as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS B. PRAHAR.

Witnesses:

J. FRED. ACKER,
JNO. M. RITTER.