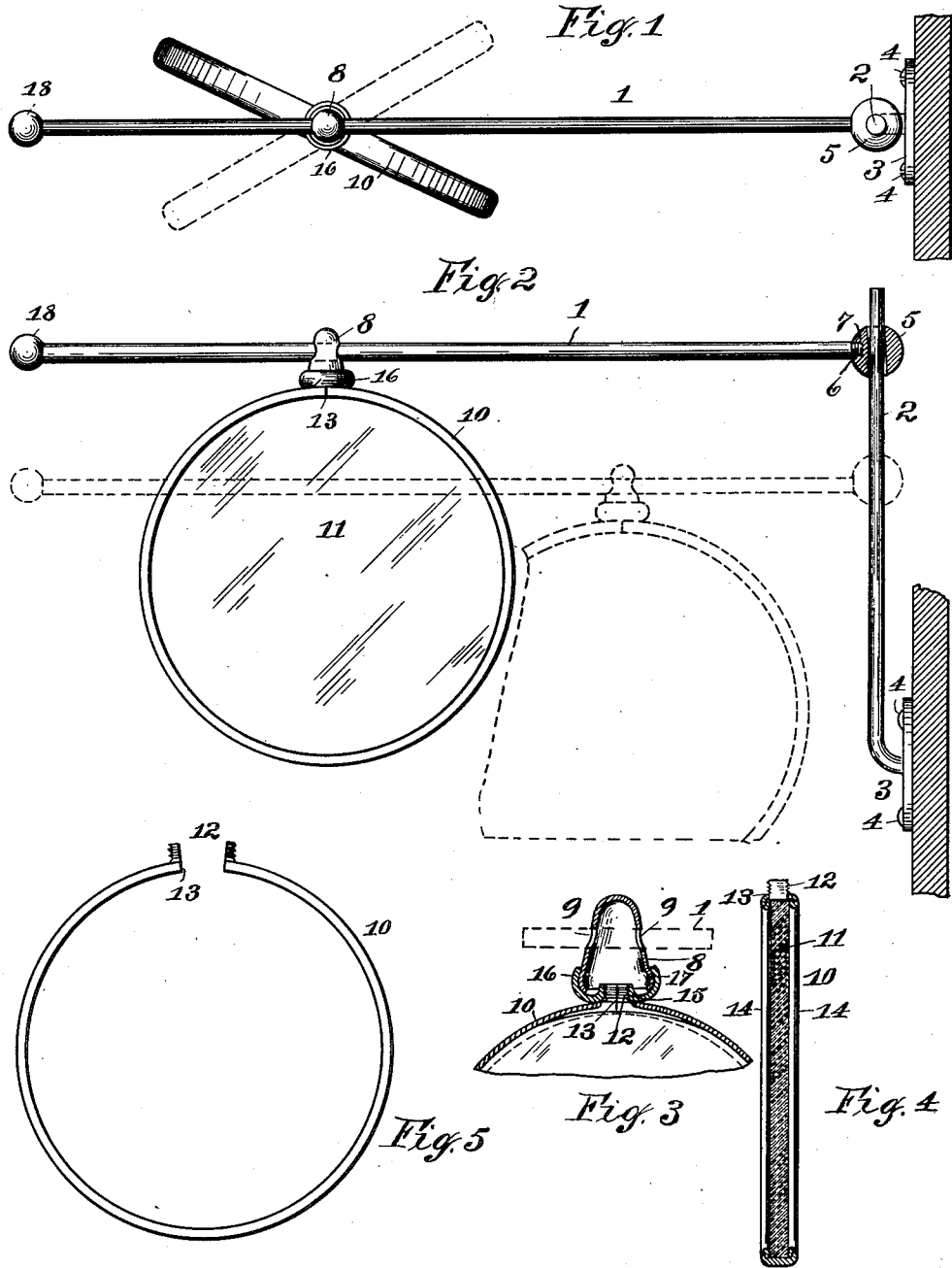


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MIRROR SUPPORT.  
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966,077.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## MIRROR-SUPPORT.

966,077.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK M. BONTA, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Mirror-Supports, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to the class of devices which are designed to be attached to a wall or other object for the purpose of supporting a mirror.

The main object of this invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive support which will permit of convenient adjustments whereby the mirror can be readily positioned as conditions may require.

To that end the invention consists in the novel arrangement and combination of the component parts of the adjustable mirror-support as will be hereinafter fully described and set forth in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1, is a plan view of my improved mirror-support showing by dotted lines the adaptability of the mirror-frame to be adjusted to different vertical planes; Fig. 2. is a side elevation showing by dotted lines the vertical adjustment of the horizontal rod from which the mirror-frame is suspended and also the longitudinal adjustment of the frame on the rod; Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail sectional view illustrating more clearly the connection of the mirror-frame to the rod; Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view of the mirror-frame illustrating the manner of securing the mirror thereon; and Fig. 5 is a detail side view of the frame.

The present construction comprises the horizontally disposed rod —1— sustained vertically on a bracket which may be of any suitable form. I prefer however, to use the style of bracket shown and which consists of a vertical rod —2— provided at its lower end with a plate —3— designed to be secured to a wall or other convenient object by means of screws as indicated at —4—.

Any suitable means may be employed for connecting the rod —1— to the bracket-rod —2— which will permit the former to be swung horizontally and at the same time allow it to be raised and lowered. In the present instance I provide one end of the rod —1— with a collar —5— adapted to slide on the bracket-rod —2—. Said collar

is of the form of a ball and the diameter of the opening is slightly larger than that of the rod —2—, whereby the weight of the rod —1— causes the edges of the opening to bite the rod —2— to sustain the rod —1— in its position. The attaching end of the rod —1— is screw-threaded, as indicated at 6, and inserted into a correspondingly threaded socket —7— in the collar —5— to permit the latter to be readily detached when required.

On the rod —1— is mounted a hanger —8— from which the mirror-frame is suspended as will be shortly described, and which is adapted to be shifted longitudinally on the rod to set the mirror at the desired distance from the bracket. This hanger consists preferably of cone shaped body which is formed hollow and composed of sheet-metal of any suitable kind at opposite sides. To mount the hanger on the rod —1—, I provide the same with two coinciding apertures —9—9— through which the rod passes as more clearly shown in 3 of the drawings.

—10— denotes the frame in which the mirror —11— is held. This frame consists of a ring preferably composed of spring-steel or other suitable metal and formed with an outwardly projecting screw-threaded stud —12— by which it is swiveled to the hanger —8— as will be shortly explained. The said frame —10— is split transversely on a line passing centrally and longitudinally through the screw-threaded stud and indicated at —13—, and has its edges folded inwardly to form flanges —14—14— between which the marginal portion of the mirror is held.

To connect the mirror-frame —10— to the hanger —8— I provide a nut —15— which receives the aforesaid screw-threaded stud —12— on the frame, said nut being composed of sheet metal and formed with an upturned collar —16— which is circular in cross sections and adapted to embrace a correspondingly shaped circumferential boss —17— formed on the lower portion of the hanger as clearly illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawings. By tightening the nut —15— to the proper degree, the mirror-frame is securely clamped to the hanger and at the same time the collar is afforded a frictional hold on the hanger, whereby the frame —10— is permitted to be turned to set the mirror in different vertical planes.

It will be seen that by splitting the frame —10— it is adapted to be expanded to permit the mirror to be easily and conveniently placed therein and removed therefrom as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings.

It will be evident that by providing the mirror-frame with a swiveled connection with the horizontal rod, in combination with the adjustability of the hanger on the horizontal rod and adjustable attachment of the latter to the bracket-rod, the mirror is adapted to be conveniently placed in various positions as conditions may require.

What I claim is:—

1. A mirror-support comprising a suitably sustained horizontal rod, a hanger mounted longitudinally shiftable on said rod, a frame consisting of a ring completely embracing the margin of the mirror and formed at its top with an upwardly projecting screw-threaded stud, and a nut on the hanger receiving the said stud and having a frictional engagement with the hanger to permit the frame to be turned to different vertical planes as set forth.

2. A mirror-support comprising an adjustably sustained horizontal rod, a hanger mounted longitudinally shiftable on said rod, a mirror-frame formed at its top with a screw-threaded stud, and a nut on the hanger for receiving the stud and formed with a collar adapted to frictionally engage the hanger when the nut is tightened to permit the frame to be swung into different vertical planes as set forth.

3. A mirror-support comprising a suitably sustained horizontal rod, a hollow cone-shaped hanger mounted longitudinally shiftable on the rod and formed with an external annular boss on its lower portion, a mirror-frame consisting of a ring formed with an outwardly projecting screw-threaded stud and split transversely on a line extending centrally and longitudinally through the

stud, a swiveled coupling for the rod and frame comprising a nut receiving said stud and formed with an upturned collar frictionally embracing the aforesaid boss as set forth.

4. A mirror-support comprising a suitably sustained adjustable hanger, a rotatable coupling-member mounted on the hanger and adapted to be clamped thereto with a frictional engagement between the parts, and a mirror-frame provided with a projection detachably secured to said coupling-member as and for the purpose set forth.

5. A mirror-support comprising a suitably sustained horizontal rod, a hanger formed with two oppositely disposed apertures through which the rod passes, a swiveled member on the hanger, and a mirror-frame provided at its top with a stud detachably secured to said swiveled member, as set forth.

6. A mirror-support comprising a suitably mounted hanger, a threaded member having a swiveled and frictional connection with the hanger, and a mirror-frame provided with a threaded projection engaging the aforesaid threaded member, as set forth.

7. A mirror-support comprising a suitably sustained horizontal rod, a hanger mounted longitudinally shiftable on said rod, a swiveled-member embracing the hanger, a frame consisting of a sheet-metal ring provided with correspondingly bent flanges between which the marginal portion of the mirror is held, and a coupling member fixed to the said frame and detachably connected to the coupling member of the hanger as set forth.

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