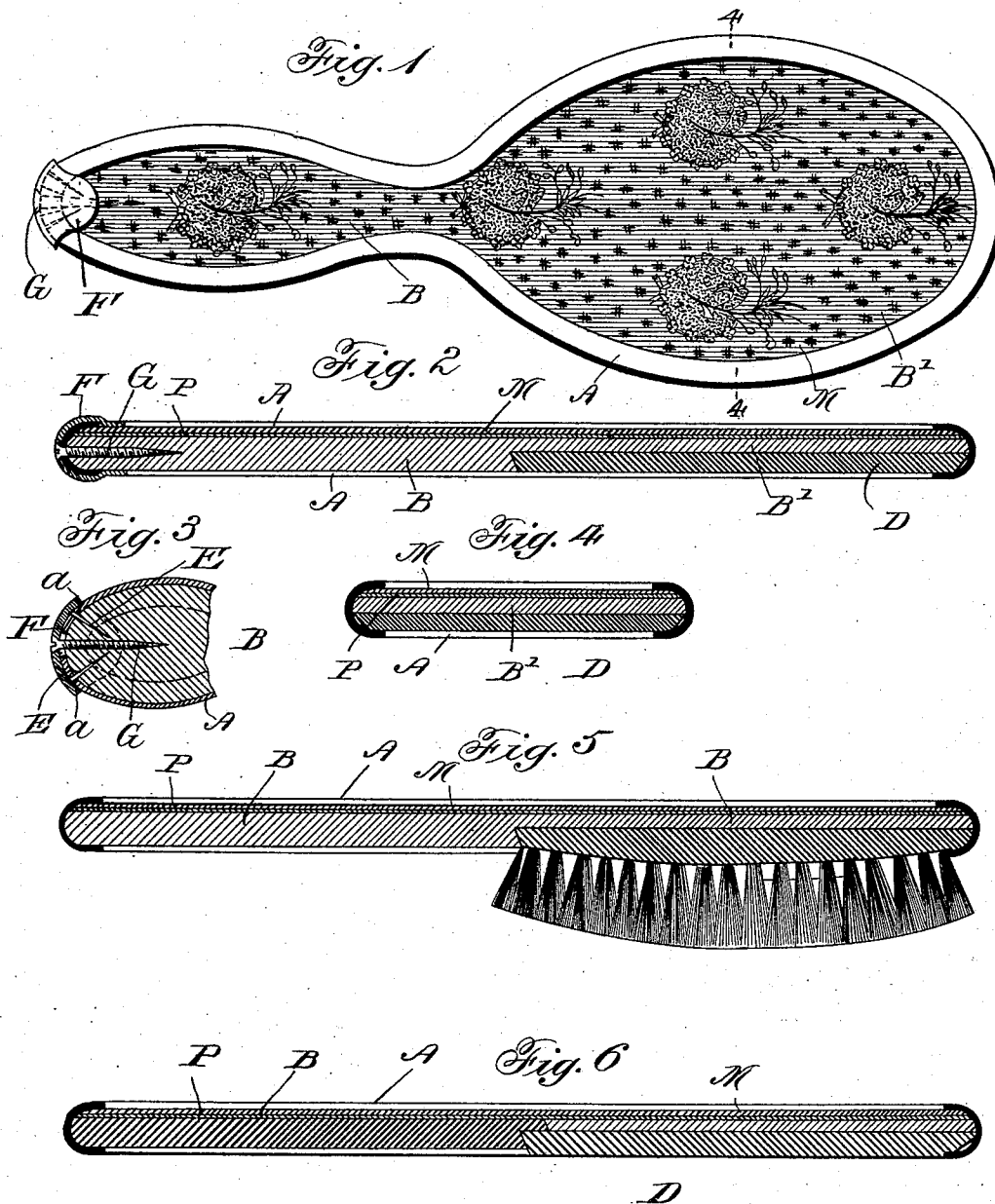


(No Model.)

E. A. REINHARDT.
HAND MIRROR OR BRUSH.

No. 578,362.

Patented Mar. 9, 1897.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST ADOLPH REINHARDT, OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

HAND-MIRROR OR BRUSH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 578,362, dated March 9, 1897.

Application filed March 20, 1895. Serial No. 542,459. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST ADOLPH REINHARDT, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing in Montreal, Canada, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Hand-Mirrors and Analogous Articles, of which the following is a specification.

I have devised a construction which presents a smooth and tasty appearance, amply defended by metal around the entire edge, with the body, neck, and handle all in one. The exterior of the back within the metal border is transparent celluloid, presenting beneath it a thin sheet of satin or other desired decorative material. It may be paper decorated with any degree of richness and in any style required.

I form the metal border of a strip of proper metal of uniform width and presenting a channel on its inner face which embraces the edges of the other materials. The single joint where the ends abut together is at the end of the handle. Each end is secured independently to the handle and the joint is covered by a cap.

In one way of using the invention the edges are cemented within the metallic border. It may, however, be preferable for general use to leave the parts uncemented, in which condition the parts may all be separated and reassembled when required.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a view of the back. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a section of a portion of the handle in a plane at right angles to Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4 4 in Fig. 1. The remaining figures show modifications. Each is a central longitudinal section corresponding to Fig. 2. The thickness of the several parts is exaggerated. Fig. 5 is a brush, and Fig. 6 a mirror.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures where they appear.

A is the border metal, a strip of the proper length, concavo-convex in cross-section and curved to correspond with the graceful contour of the body, neck, and handle.

B B' is the body, the thicker part B constituting the handle and neck and the part B', in one therewith, but thinner, extending over the area in rear of the glass.

D is the glass.

M is a thin sheet of transparent celluloid, cut by dies or otherwise to the form required to cover the whole back quite to the end of the handle in one continuous piece.

P is a correspondingly-shaped sheet of decorative material introduced in the manufacture between the body B B' and the celluloid. This sheet P may be silk, satin, or paper, variously decorated by suitable processes or by hand-painting, silvering, or gilding. Both the layers M and P should be sufficiently yielding to serve as a protection for the body and glass whenever the device is subjected to violence, as when it may by accident be allowed to fall on the floor.

Small holes *a* are bored or punched in the metal A near the abutting ends. In applying the parts together the metal previously bent to give a correct fit is compressed firmly upon the body and the sheets of the back, so as to fit tightly, and while thus held pins E are inserted through these holes *a* into the wood or other material B of the handle.

F is a cap of the same kind of metal as the border A, or of a different kind, as may be preferred, struck up in an ornamental shape with a smooth exterior and applied over the abutting ends of the metal A. The general exterior of this cap is rounded and the center is sunk and perforated and receives a screw G, having a head sufficiently small to be received in the sunk portion of the cap, thus presenting a smooth exterior. The construction is strong and will endure all ordinary conditions for an indefinite period. When for any reason, as the accidental fracture of the glass, it is desired to separate the parts, this can be done by operating on the screw G with a sufficiently small screw-driver and releasing the cap and then drawing out the pins E.

The metal A will be always sufficiently elastic to make it easy to apply the parts together and to separate them again. In forming the metal A the strip may be channeled or partially channeled in advance, and the shaping is effected by embracing the back and handle,

with the glass and the back layers M P, between levers having the inner faces properly formed, and drawing the levers forcibly together, so as to press the metal into close contact with the edge of the material to be inclosed and thus forming it to the proper degree of curvature. The impressions may be repeated two or three times, as will be required with ordinary hard brass.

Any cement may be used which will adhere to the several materials employed. I have in my experiments used successfully what is purchased in the market under the name of "celluloid cement," applying it sparingly both in the bottom of the groove in the interior of the strip A and to the edges around the periphery of the body, neck, and handle B B', glass D, decorative material P, and celluloid M, and applying the parts promptly together with the required force.

Modifications may be made in the forms and proportions without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of the invention.

It will be understood that in constructing brushes in accordance therewith the glass D is replaced by a brush-pad of hard wood or other suitable material in which the bristles or other brush material have been previously set. I consider rubber equivalent. Fig. 5 represents the invention as thus applied.

My border metal or strip A not only gives

a smooth and tasteful finish around the edge, but so greatly strengthens the structure that the handle and the body may be made in separate pieces. In such case the reduced thickness of the handle may project only a little beyond the adjacent edge of the glass or of the brush-pad instead of extending the whole length, the remainder of the length being filled out by a sheet of pasteboard or other suitable material cut to the required form. Fig. 6 shows this construction.

I claim as my invention—

In a hand-mirror or analogous device, the combination of a handle, neck and body B, B', a sheet of non-fragile material M, with the decorative sheet P between, and a channeled strip of metal A extending in a single piece around the edges with a joint in such strip at the end of the handle, the removable pins E joining the ends separately and removably to the handle, the cap F covering such joint and pins, and the screw G confining it independently to the handle, all arranged to serve substantially as herein specified.

In testimony that I claim the invention above set forth I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ERNEST ADOLPH REINHARDT.

Witnesses:

GEO. L. EASTMAN,
M. F. BOYLE.