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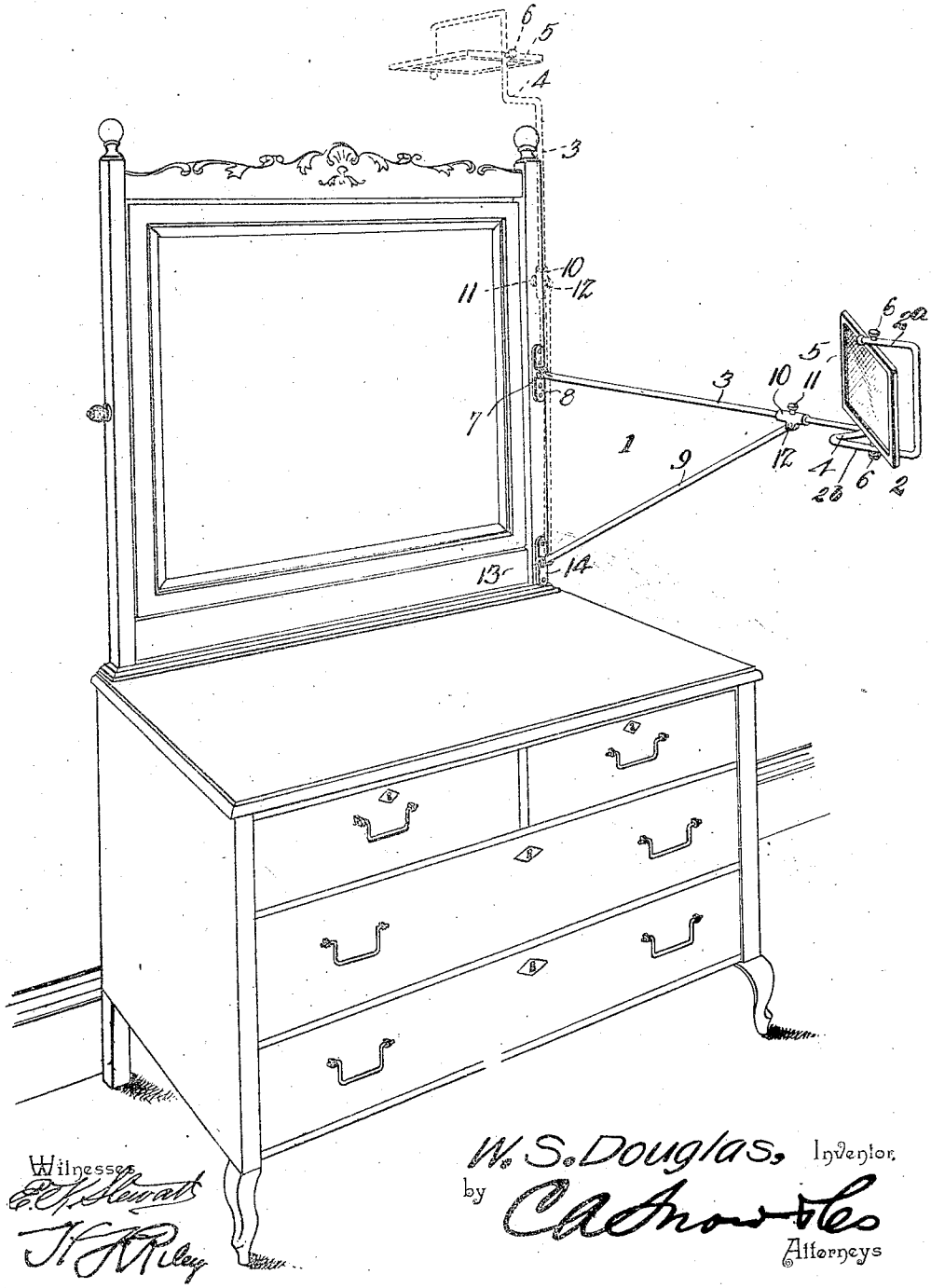
W. S. DOUGLAS.

MIRROR BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 3, 1902.

NO MODEL.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. DOUGLAS, OF EMERSON, IOWA.

MIRROR-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,944, dated March 3, 1903.

Application filed February 3, 1902. Serial No. 92,439. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. DOUGLAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Emerson, in the county of Mills and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Mirror-Bracket, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a mirror-bracket for dressers, bureaus, or the like.

The object of the present invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient mirror-bracket designed to be applied to a dresser, bureau, mirror, or the like and adapted to be readily adjusted and arranged in front of the mirror of a dresser or bureau to enable a person to stand between the two mirrors, the mirror of the bracket being provided for the purpose of dispensing with the use of the ordinary hand-mirror to enable the same effect to be obtained and at the same time leave both hands of a person free for dressing the hair, tying bows, or the like.

A further object of the invention is to provide a mirror attachment of this character which when not in use may be readily arranged over the mirror of a dresser or bureau, so that it will be out of the way and protected from injury.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawing the figure is a perspective view of a mirror-bracket constructed in accordance with this invention and shown applied to a dresser, the bracket being shown in position for use in full lines and shown folded in dotted lines.

Referring to the drawing, 1 designates a bracket or support consisting of a mirror-supporting portion 2 and a hinged arm 3 and constructed of a single piece of rod metal or similar material having its outer portion bent to form the upright mirror-supporting portion 2, which is approximately U-shaped, being composed of horizontal top and bottom portions 2^a and 2^b and a vertical connecting portion. The metal is bent at right angles at the inner end of the bottom portion 2^b to form a transverse portion 4, which offsets the upright mirror-supporting portion from the plane of the arm 3. A mirror 5 is mounted within the approximately U-shaped mirror-supporting portion 2 by means of pivots 6, which pass through the top and bottom portions 2^a and 2^b and which permit the mirror to swing horizontally. The mirror 5 is inwardly offset by the transverse portion 4 from the hinged arm 3 to arrange it in front of the mirror of a bureau or dresser to permit a person standing between the two mirrors to look into the smaller mirror and see the back of the figure fully reflected in the larger mirror. The small mirror may be adjusted as hereinafter explained and is adapted to be set at different angles and at different elevations in order to enable a person dressing to obtain a full view of any portion of the body without straining the eyes and without the use of the hand-mirror, thereby leaving both hands free for the performance of any task, such as dressing the hair or adjusting portions of clothing and the like.

The inner end of the arm 3 is perforated for the reception of a pivot 7, which passes through suitable eyes of a plate 8, which is secured to the upper portion of the dresser or bureau; but the arm may be hinged to the same in any other desired manner, as will be readily understood. The hinge-joint permits the bracket to swing upward and downward from the horizontal position (illustrated in full lines in the drawing) to the upright position. (Shown in dotted lines.) The support is held at the desired adjustment by means of a brace 9, hinged at the lower end and pivoted at its upper end to a sliding sleeve 10, arranged on the arm and provided with a set-screw for securing it at the desired adjustment. The set-screw 11 engages the arm, and when it is disengaged therefrom or loosened the support is adapted to be swung upward or downward. The ends of the brace 9 are perforated for the reception of upper and lower pivots 12 and 13, which pass through ears of the sliding sleeve and of an attachment-plate 14; but the brace may be hinged to the bureau or dresser in any other manner. The brace is also adapted to lock the bracket in its folded position or at any point between the same and a horizontal position.

It will be seen that the mirror-bracket is exceedingly simple and inexpensive in con-

struction, that it is adapted to be readily applied to a dresser, bureau, or large mirror, and that the auxiliary mirror 5 of the mirror-bracket is capable of being swung upward and downward and turned horizontally on its pivots and that it will enable a person to obtain a full view of any portion of the body without straining the eyes and with both hands free.

What I claim is—

A device of the class described comprising a bracket consisting of a hinged arm provided at its outer end with a laterally-disposed inwardly-extending transverse portion 4 and having an upright approximately U-shaped mirror-supporting portion inwardly offset from the arm by the inwardly-extending transverse portion, a mirror vertically pivoted within the upright mirror-supporting portion, and a hinged brace slidably connected with the arm, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM S. DOUGLAS.

Witnesses:
T. E. EDWARDS,
A. D. SWISHER.