

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1

A. MARTYN.
FRAME FOR MIRRORS, &c.

No. 473,706.

Patented Apr. 26, 1892.

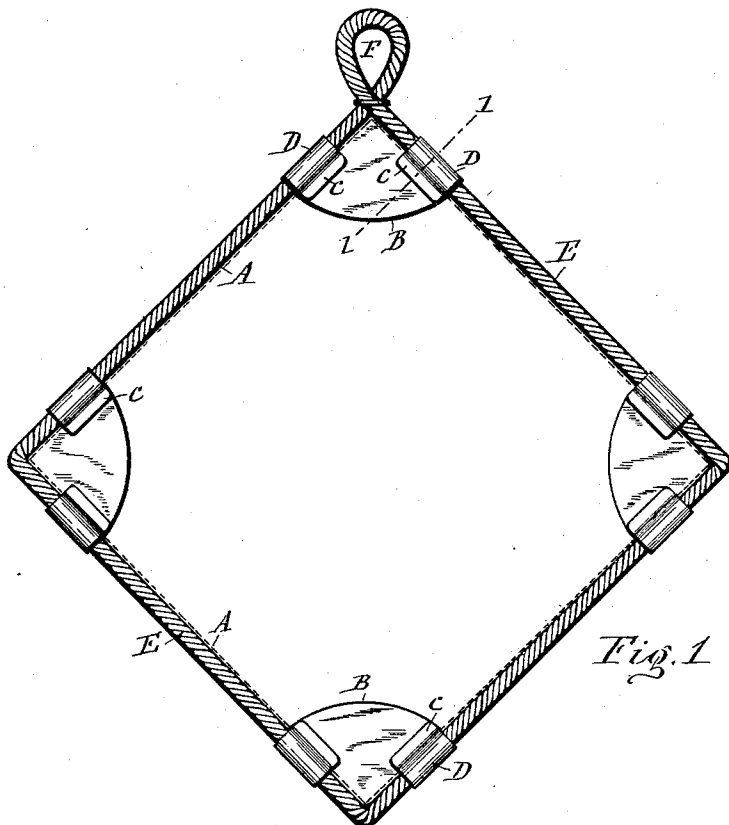


Fig. 1

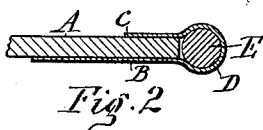


Fig. 2

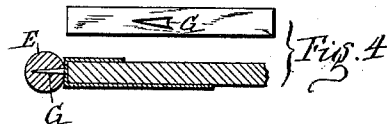


Fig. 3

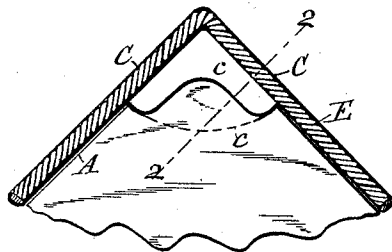


Fig. 4

WITNESSES:

C. L. Bendison
Mark W. Dewey

INVENTOR:

Arthur Martyn
By *Brady, Lasso & Smith*
his ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

A. MARTYN.
FRAME FOR MIRRORS, &c.

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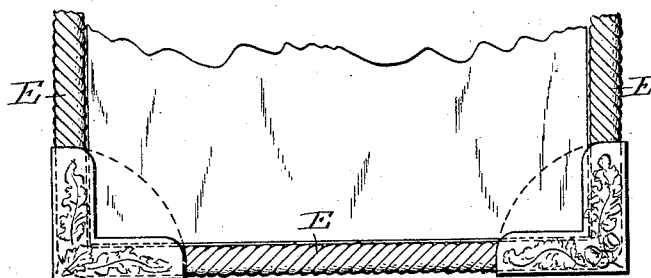
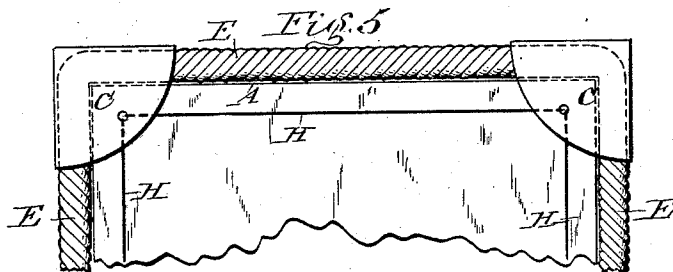


Fig. 6

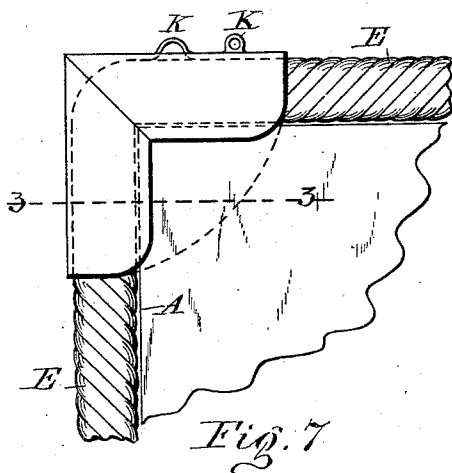


Fig. 7

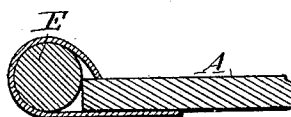


Fig. 8



Fig. 9

WITNESSES:

C. L. Bendixon
H. M. Seaman

INVENTOR:

Arthur Martyn
By *Smith, Laess & Smith*
his ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR MARTYN, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE J. B. RODWELL, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

FRAME FOR MIRRORS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,706, dated April 26, 1892.

Application filed June 8, 1891. Serial No. 395,453. (No model.) Patented in England July 9, 1890, No. 15,837.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR MARTYN, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of London, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Frames for Mirrors and Analogous Articles, (for which I have obtained a patent in Great Britain, No. 15,837, bearing date July 9, 1890,) of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention is a specific improvement in that class of frames which are composed of corner-pieces and separately-formed ties extending along the sides and ends and connected to the corner-pieces to hold them on the corners of the article to be framed.

The object of the invention is to provide more secure and efficient and at the same time simple means of tying the separate angle or corner pieces to the article to be framed; and to that end the invention consists of a frame for a mirror or analogous article composed of corner-pieces adapted to receive the corners of the article to be framed and a separately-formed continuous tie extending around the said article and connecting the corner-pieces thereto, as hereinafter more fully described, and set forth in the claim.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a frame embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on line 1 1 in Fig. 1 of one of the corner-pieces. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a modification of the means of attaching the continuous tie to the corner-pieces. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on line 2 2 in Fig. 3, and also presents a detail view of one of the constructions of the stud or spur which holds the continuous tie in place. Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are plan views of further modifications of my invention. Fig. 8 is a transverse section on line 3 3 in Fig. 7, and Fig. 9 is a plan view of a blank from which the corner-piece may be formed.

In forming the improved suspender or frame I take pieces of thin metal or other suitable material and form them into angle or corner pieces, on each of two sides of which I form a tube, ring, channel, or stud, these tubes, rings, or channels standing, when formed, at an angle to each other depending

on the shape the suspender or frame is intended to have. If a square or other rectangular article is to be suspended or framed, the tubes, rings, or channels will be formed at right angles to one another. If the article be octagonal, the tubes, rings, or channels will be formed at an angle of one hundred and thirty-five degrees to one another, and so on, according to circumstances.

To form the frame around the article, I fit or fix at each angle or corner thereof one of the said angle or corner pieces, and I then pass a continuous cord, ribbon, wire, or other suitable unyielding tie completely around the article to be framed and through the tubes, rings, or channels of the corner-pieces to fasten the latter to the corners of said article. The angle or corner pieces thus placed at the angles or corners of the article form, when connected and held together by the continuous cord, ribbon, wire, or other tie, a frame by which the said article can be safely suspended, and in order that the said invention may be fully understood I will now proceed to describe the same by reference to the accompanying sheet of drawings.

In Fig. 1, A represents the rectangular outline of a mirror, tablet, or other rigid article framed in accordance with my invention.

B are the angle or corner pieces, made, preferably, of sheet metal cut out and folded as shown in Fig. 2, so as to form internally a channel C to receive the corner of the article A and externally tubes or rings D, through which is passed the cord E, which, besides forming an ornamental margin around the article A, may be formed into a loop F at one or more corners, by which the frame and article may be suspended.

Fig. 3 shows an angle or corner piece made with the channel C to receive the corner of the article to be framed, but without the tubes or rings D, as shown in Fig. 4, and instead of such tubes or rings for holding the cord E the same is held in place on the edge of the angle or corner piece by pointed studs G, punched out of the sheet metal forming the sides thereof and turned up at right angles, or the studs may be soldered, riveted, or otherwise secured to the sides of the angle or corner pieces.

Fig. 5 is a back view of angle or corner pieces which inclose both the corners of the article A and the cord E in the channel C, the said angle or corner pieces being secured in place by wires II, extending from one to the other and passing through holes formed in the back parts thereof.

Fig. 7 shows an angle or corner piece inclosing a cord E, surrounding the article A, the section of this angle or corner piece at 3 being shown in Fig. 8.

Fig. 6 shows the lower portion of a completed frame with angle or corner pieces of the kind shown in Fig. 7, the connection of the said angle or corner pieces being effected by the cord E. Eyes K may be formed with or secured to the angle or corner pieces for the attachment of the suspending-cords, as shown in Fig. 7 for example.

Fig. 9 shows how a sheet of metal may be folded to form an angle or corner piece so that the miter-joint shall occur at the back instead of the front. The part B, which may be embossed or otherwise ornamented, forms the front of the angle or corner piece, while the parts B' are folded behind to form the back of the said piece.

I have found sheet metal to be the best and most convenient material to employ for the angle or corner pieces; but other material—such as card-board, papier-maché, celluloid, &c.—may be employed.

I am aware that frames made in the ordi-

nary way have been ornamented by the addition of decorated metal or other pieces fixed at the corners over the miters, and I make no claim generally to the use of such ornamental pieces at the corners of frames, and I am also aware that it is not novel to employ angle or corner pieces cast on the corners of tablets and such like, and I make no claim to any such device. The object of my invention is to form a frame by means of separate angle or corner pieces and a continuous connecting cord or wire in such manner that the cord or wire shall completely surround the article to be framed and can be readily inserted into or withdrawn from the angle or corner pieces at will, whereby suspenders or frames can be easily put together or taken to pieces, as may be required.

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

As an improved article of manufacture, a frame for a mirror or analogous article, composed of corner-pieces adapted to receive the corners of the article to be framed and a separately-formed continuous tie extending around the article to be framed and connecting the corner-pieces to said article, as set forth.

ARTHUR MARTYN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

WILLIAM LOCKE BYNE,
WILLIAM BARNETT.