March 28, 1950 J. KOZLOFF 2,502,224

MIRROR ATTACHED SPECTACLE FRAME

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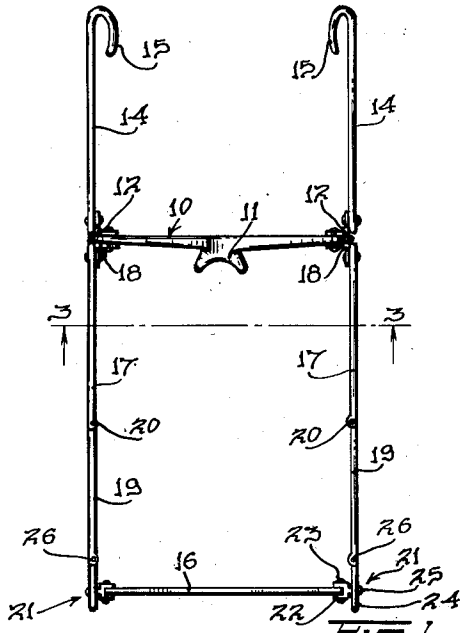


FIG. 1.

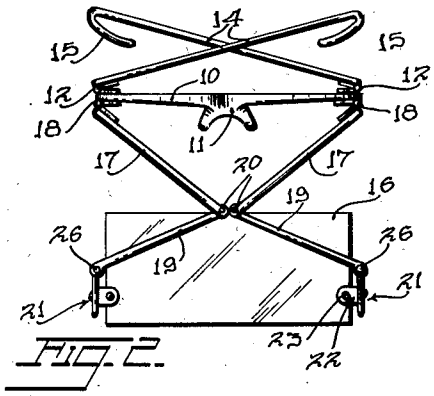


FIG. 2.

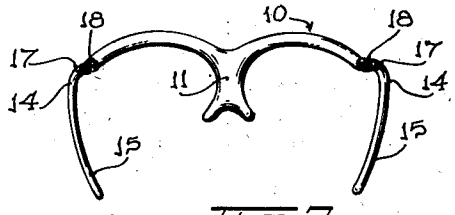


FIG. 3.

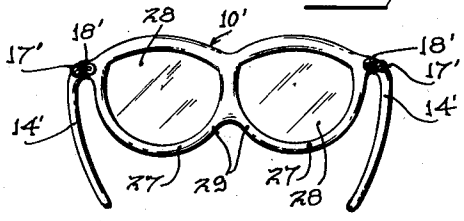


FIG. 4.

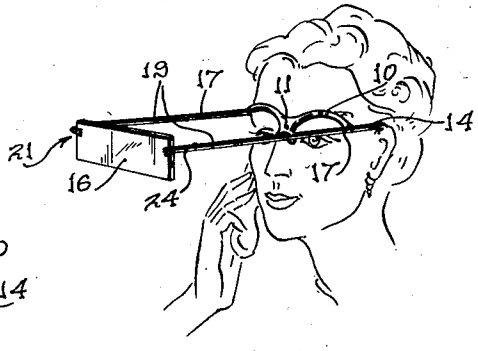


FIG. 5.

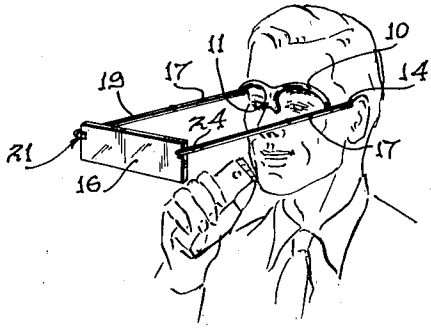


FIG. 6.

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MIRROR ATTACHED SPECTACLE FRAME

John Kozloff, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 88—101)

1

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in mirror supports.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a mirror and mirror-support combination of a novel and useful type, and one of such nature that the mirror support may be readily attached to the body of a person desiring to use the mirror for facial inspection and, for instance, in the case of a woman, for cosmetic application, or, for instance, in the case of a man, for shaving.

According to the invention, the new appliance, a readily portable one, and preferably variously collapsible to facilitate considerably reducing its over-all dimensions for storage or portage between uses, and also, preferably, having the mirror so mounted that the same can be tilted as desired either for maximum value in use or for increasing the extent of collapsibility of the appliance between uses, is attachable, as aforesaid, to the user's body, and directly thereto.

The attachment of the appliance is to the head of the user, by means solely of elements for coactingly engaging the ears and the upper portion of the nose of the user. In this connection, there is provided a head engaging structure which incorporates a forehead bridging member and a pair of temple pieces of the kind familiar in the spectacle-frame art.

Said bridging member, if employed merely as such, comprises a main upper portion, from the lower central part of which depends a pair of outwardly diverging projections for straddling the upper portion of the nose of the wearer. However, when desired, said bridging member may be actually in the form of a spectacle frame, for mounting eyesight-corrective lenses; in which case the nose straddling means may be provided other than as the projections just mentioned.

The new appliance further includes an anterior supporting frame, extending or extensible substantially horizontally in front of the bridging member and at its forward end carrying a mirror. Said anterior frame may include a pair of side supports each incorporating a plurality of links, with the links of each side support pivotally interconnected and with one of such links pivotally connected to the bridging member, and also, if desired, with another of said links pivotally connected to the mirror.

The invention thus provides a mirror and mirror-support combination which can be instantaneously attached to and detached from the body of the user, and one which is not only directly attached to the body rather than wholly or partially to the attire of the user, but thus

2

attached solely to an upper part of the head of the user, and so with elimination of auxiliary braces or other additions which extend down from the general horizontal plane of the appliance when worn, thereby to leave wholly freely accessible any and all facial, neck and throat areas.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, and to the appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawing forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 shows in plan a now favored embodiment of the invention, the same being shown as a collapsible one, but now expanded for use.

Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the appliance collapsed.

Fig. 3 is a transverse section, taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a similar view, but taken at a corresponding point through a modification wherein the bridging member is of a different shape from that shown in Fig. 3, for carrying at each side an eyesight-corrective lens.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view, showing the appliance as worn by a woman, and in use as an aid in cosmetic application.

Fig. 6 is a similar view, but showing the appliance as worn by a man, and in use during shaving.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the appliance comprises a bridging member 10 from the lower central portion of which depends a pair of downwardly diverging projections or nosepieces 11.

Hinged as at 12 to the rear side of the bridging member 10 at each of its opposite ends is a temple piece 14 terminating in an ear-hook 15. These parts are used to attach the appliance firmly and securely to the head of the user, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

The anterior supporting frame for the mirror 16 comprises a pair of side supports, both as here shown incorporating a like line of links. Each such line comprises a rear link 17 hinged as at 18 to the front side of the bridging member 10 at one end thereof, and a forward link 19 pivoted to the link 17 as at 20.

In order to permit the anterior supporting frame for the mirror to be collapsed as shown in Fig. 2, without having to detach the mirror 16 therefrom, a pair of mirror mounting fitments

21 are provided. Each such fitment includes a forked element 22 for straddling a side edge of the mirror and for being suitably secured to the latter as by a rivet 23, a side-piece 24, and a pivotal connection as at 25 between said element 22 and said piece 24. Each side-piece 24 may be considered as a short link, and the same is pivotally connected as at 26 to the forward end of the adjacent forward link 19.

The rotatable mountings of the forked elements 22 allow the mirror 16 to be variously tilted with the appliance in use, and also to be swung in under the links 19, as in Fig. 2, when collapsing the appliance.

If desired, the forked elements 22 or equivalents could be fixedly carried at the forward ends of the links 19 or equivalents, for permanently holding the mirror 16 always substantially vertical or at an ascertained optimum reflection angle when the appliance is in use. In that case, the mirror could be merely frictionally held by the elements 22 or equivalents, so that the mirror could be readily detached from said elements or equivalents, thereby to permit even a greater degree of collapse for the anterior supporting frame than as illustrated in Fig. 2, by relative swings of the links of each pair of links 17 and 19.

In such connection, it is to be emphasized that the invention is broader than the collapsible or non-collapsible nature of the anterior supporting frame for the mirror, or the manner of permanently or detachably or rotatably or fixedly mounting the mirror at or near the forward end of said frame; and an analogous statement must also be made in regard to the manner of connection of the temple pieces 14 to the bridging member 10.

As shown in Fig. 4, wherein a bridging member 10' is included, and wherein the parts corresponding to the parts 14, 17 and 18 are respectively marked 14', 17' and 18', said bridging member is shaped to provide a pair of frame elements 27 for mounting a pair of eyesight-corrective lenses 28. Here a substitute for the nose-pieces 11 is shown as comprising the inner lower portions 29 of said frame elements 27.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

In a spectacle frame having a member for extension across the forehead above the eyes and provided intermediate of its ends with a depending nose-piece and at its ends with rearwardly extending temple pieces, a mirror spaced forwardly of the member and parallel thereto and being as wide as said member is long, a pair of parallel side supports extended forwardly from the ends located on opposite sides of said mirror, forked elements mounted on the opposite sides of said mirror, and trunnions extended laterally outward from said forked elements and rotatively supported on the front ends of said side supports, so that said mirror can be turned on a horizontal axis to a desired vertically inclined position, each of said side supports comprising a pair of end aligned links having their adjacent ends pivotally connected together to pivot inward relative to each other on a horizontal plane, the rearmost link of each pair having its rear end pivotally attached to the ends of the member, and short links pivotally mounted on the front ends of the fore-most links of said and aligned links and extended at right angles across the sides of said mirror and upon which said trunnions are pivotally mounted, whereby said end aligned links may be collapsed moving said mirror close to the member by pivoting said aligned links relative to each other, relative to the member and relative to said short links leaving said short links extended at right angles to said mirror.

JOHN KOZLOFF.

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