

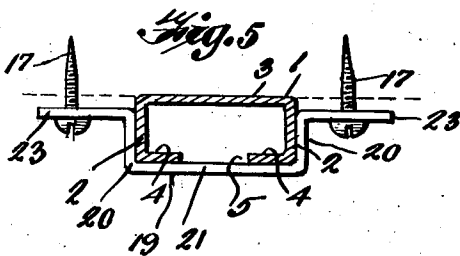
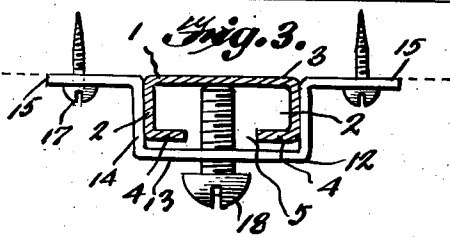
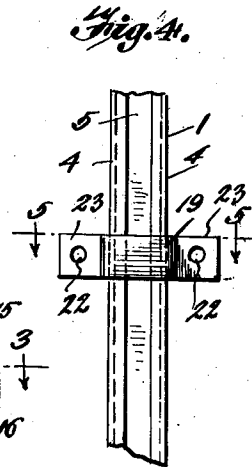
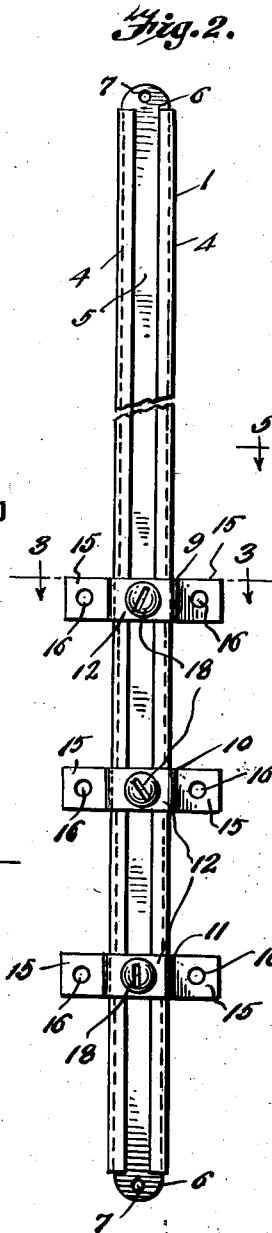
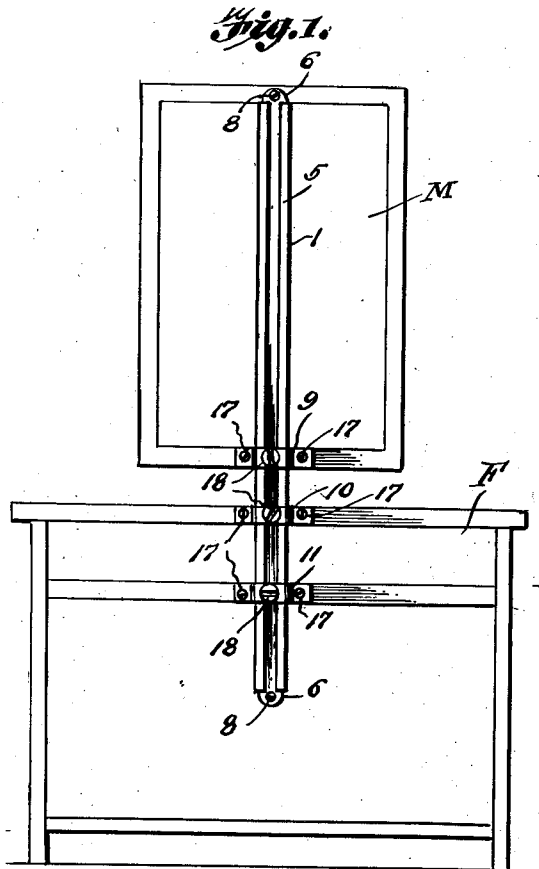
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MIRROR SUPPORT

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MIRROR SUPPORT

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1 Claim. (Cl. 248—161)

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This invention relates to a mirror supporting device and it is one object of the invention to provide a supporting device adapted to be secured in upright position at the back of a dresser, or other article of furniture, and by means of which a mirror may be firmly supported upright over the rear edge of the dresser. It will thus be seen that in a display room of a store a salesman may temporarily mount mirrors over a dresser, buffet, or the like and thus allow a customer to determine which mirror he considers most attractive.

Another object of the invention is to provide a mirror support which may be readily applied to the rear surface of an article and used as a temporary support in a sales room or sold with the furniture for use in the home of the person buying the furniture.

Another object of the invention is to provide a support including a standard adapted to be mounted vertically and shifted upwardly and downwardly to a desired position of adjustment, a mirror supported by the standard being also shiftable vertically to a position in which it will be supported a desired distance above the article of furniture.

Another object of the invention is to provide improved clamps by means of which the standard and the mirror are releasably secured, the clamps being of such formation that while they will have firm gripping action they may be easily and quickly released when a mirror is to be vertically adjusted or another mirror applied.

Another object of the invention is to provide a mirror support which consists of a standard and clamps formed of sheet metal, thus providing a strong device of light weight and also permitting manufacture at low cost.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 is a rear view showing a mirror supported over an article of furniture by the improved mounting device.

Fig. 2 is a view upon an enlarged scale showing the improved mounting device in rear elevation.

Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken along the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view in rear elevation of a modified form of mounting device.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken along the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

This improved mirror support has a standard 1 which may be of any length desired and is formed from a strip of sheet metal having side portions folded to form side walls 2 which project rearwardly from a front wall 3 and carry inward-

ly extending flanges 4. The flanges terminate in spaced relation to each other and form sections of a rear wall having a longitudinally extending slot 5 defined by space between inner side edges of the flanges or wall sections 4. Ends of the side walls 2 terminate in spaced relation to ends of the front wall 3 and the projecting ends of the front wall are rounded and form ears 6 through which openings 7 are formed to receive screws 8 by means of which ends of the standard may be secured to the back of a dresser, buffet, or other article of furniture, and to the back of a mirror M.

Prior to application of the screws 8 the standard is to be adjustably mounted in a vertical position against the back of the furniture and the mirror adjustably and removably mounted upon the standard. In order to do so there have been provided clamps 9, 10, and 11. These clamps are of duplicate construction, and upon referring to Figure 1 it will be seen that the clamp 9 is mounted against the back of the mirror across the lower end thereof and the clamps 10 and 11 are mounted against the back of the furniture, the clamp 10 being located at the top of the furniture and the clamp 11 in downwardly spaced relation thereto. Each clamp is formed from a strip of stiff metal which is bent to form a U-shaped yoke 12 having a flat bridge 13 and arms 14 extending from its ends. The length of the bridge is such that the yoke straddles the standard with its arms in close fitting engagement with the side walls 2 thereof and end portions of the metal strip from which the clamp is formed are bent to provide feet 15 which project outwardly from the arms 14 and are formed with openings 16 to receive screws 17 by means of which the clamp is firmly secured in place against the mirror or the back of the furniture. While the yoke has snug engagement with the standard the fit is such that the standard may be slid vertically through the clamps 10 and 11 and the mirror slid vertically along the standard. After the mirror has been applied to the standard and the standard shifted vertically to an adjusted position through the clamps 10 and 11 the set screws 18 which pass through threaded openings in the bridges 13 are tightened until they have abutting and gripping engagement with the front wall of the standard. The frictional grip exerted by the set screws prevents movement of the mirror along the standard and also prevents movement of the standard through the clamps 10 and 11. A salesman may thus temporarily apply a mirror to the standard of a support and support the mirror above the rear edge of the dresser for inspection by a customer. Other mirrors may then be substituted

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in its place until the customer has made a selection. The support may then be removed if the customer does not wish to buy the support or if the support is to be purchased with the dresser and the mirror the screws 8 will be applied. It will be understood that if a heavy mirror is being displayed the upper screw may be applied during display of the mirror. It will also be understood that the support may be sold as a separate article of manufacture and installed by the purchaser.

Instead of using the clamps shown in Figures 1 through 3, clamps of the construction shown in Figures 4 and 5 may be substituted. This clamp which is indicated in general by the numeral 19 is similar to the clamps 9, 10, and 11 except that the arms 20 of its yoke 21 are shorter than the arms 14 and the set screw is omitted. Referring to Figure 5 it will be seen that the length of the arms 20 is such that they terminate in spaced relation to the front wall of the standard and are therefore spaced from the back of the dresser. When the screws 17 are passed through the openings 22 in the feet 23 the bridge portion of the yoke will be drawn into binding engagement with the outer surface of the rear wall of the standard and grip the same. When adjustments are to be made it is merely necessary to loosen one screw and the standard may be slid through the clamp to an adjusted position and the screw again tightened.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

A support for removably and adjustably mounting a mirror over an article of furniture comprising an elongated hollow standard formed of stiff sheet metal and having a solid front wall and side walls extending rearwardly along opposite side edges of the front wall and carrying inwardly extending flanges constituting side portions of a rear wall and spaced from each other

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and defining a slot extending longitudinally of the rear wall the full length thereof, end portions of the front wall being formed with fastener-receiving openings, and clamps each formed of stiff sheet metal and having a U-shaped portion straddling the standard transversely thereof and having a flat bridge extending across the rear wall of the standard the full width thereof and spaced rearwardly therefrom and flat arms extending forwardly across outer surfaces of the side walls and carrying flat outstanding feet formed with fastener-receiving openings, the bridge being formed with a threaded opening registering with the slot of the rear wall, and an anchoring screw engaged through the threaded opening in the bridge and extending into the standard through the slot thereof, the screw being of a diameter appreciably less than the width of the slot to prevent binding engagement with walls of the slot and of a length adapting its inner end to be disposed in frictional gripping engagement with the inner surface of the front wall of the standard and its head in outwardly spaced relation to the bridge portion of the clamp whereby the screw may be tightened after the standard has been slid vertically through the clamp and tightly secure the standard in an adjusted position.

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