

(No Model.)

C. O. FROSTENSON.
ADJUSTABLE REFLECTOR FOR WINDOWS.

No. 582,856.

Patented May 18, 1897.

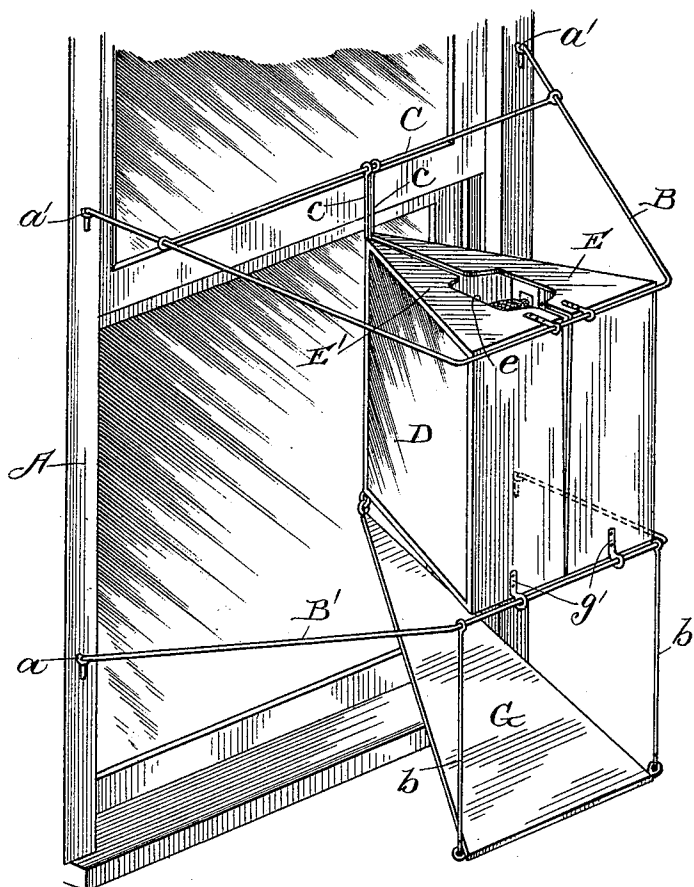
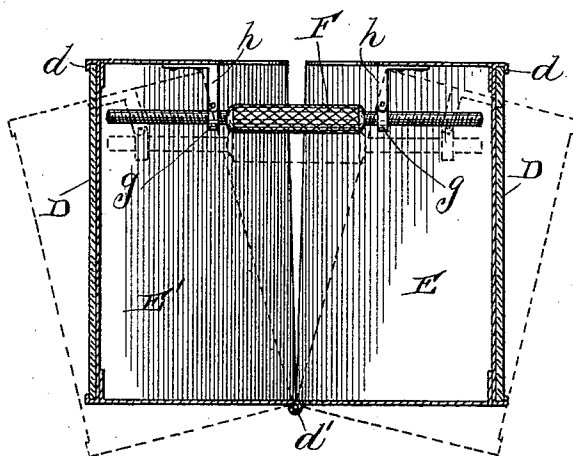


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
W. J. Jaeger,
C. A. Duggan.

Inventor:
Charles O. Frostenson.
By Chas. C. Titman
Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES O. FROSTENSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ADJUSTABLE REFLECTOR FOR WINDOWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 582,856, dated May 18, 1897.

Application filed December 16, 1896. Serial No. 615,862. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES O. FROSTENSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Reflectors for Windows, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in an adjustable reflector to be secured on the outside of a window to reflect the images of passing objects on the street; and it consists in certain peculiarities of the construction, novel arrangement, and operation of the parts thereof, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide a reflector which shall be simple and inexpensive in construction, strong and durable, easily placed in position or readily removed therefrom, and, second, such a reflector the parts of which may be so adjusted as to properly reflect the images of passing objects on the street when the reflector is placed on windows of different heights or distances from the street or sidewalk.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention pertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe it, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the exterior of a window-casing, showing my reflector secured thereto; and Fig. 2 is a sectional view through the center of the upper portion of the reflector, showing the mechanism for adjusting the parts and illustrating by dotted lines the position to which the sections containing mirrors may be placed when the reflector is applied to a window at a considerable distance above the street or sidewalk.

Similar letters refer to like parts throughout both views of the drawings.

A represents a window-casing of the ordinary construction, to which is secured, near the window-sill, eyelets or sockets *a*, and some distance above the same other eyelets or sockets *a'* to receive the downturned ends of the supporting-frames B and B', which are made of wire or metal rods and form three sides of a figure substantially rectangular in

shape. Extending across the upper support B is a brace-rod C, which is loosely connected to the sides of said support, so that it may slide thereon.

Movably secured on the rod C are two rods *c*, which are secured at their lower ends to the upper part of the apex of the sections E and E' of the reflector, which sections are preferably made of metal and triangular in form in cross-section, and have secured on their opposite surfaces mirrors D, which are held in position by means of flanges *d* at their perimeters. The sections E and E' are secured together at their meeting surfaces on the bottom by means of a hinge or hinges *d'*, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The top of the sections is formed with a central opening *e* to admit of access to the adjusting-rod F, which is provided near its ends with right and left screw-threads, which engage properly screw-threaded collars *g*, which are pivotally connected to brackets *h* on the lower surface of the top of each of the sections. Secured on the outer surface of the sections and near their lower ends are eyelets *g'*, which encircle the outer portion of the supporting-frame B', which affords a brace and support for the lower part of the reflector.

Connected to the lower part of the sections E and E' and at the apex thereof is a triangular-shaped piece G, upon the lower surface of which is secured a mirror and which when in use is suspended in an inclined position, as shown in Fig. 1, by means of rods *b*, which are connected at their upper ends to the support B' and at their lower ends to the piece G, as is clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

From the foregoing and by reference to the drawings it will be seen and clearly understood that by placing the bent ends of the supports B and B' in the sockets *a'* and *a*, respectively, the reflector, which is secured on the supports, as above set forth, will be held at a slight distance from the outer surface of the window and that the mirror of the inclined piece G will reflect objects directly beneath the device, while the mirrors D in the sections E and E' will reflect the images of objects on either side of the window. It is also apparent that if the reflector is attached to a window some distance above the street or sidewalk the mirrors on the sections E

and E' must be inclined in order to produce or attain the reflection of near-by objects below, and for this purpose I use the adjusting-rod F, by turning which in one direction the
5 upper part of the sections will be forced outward, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings, thus attaining the desired angle or inclination of the mirrors. It is therefore
10 apparent that a person sitting within the room may view by looking into the mirrors of the reflector the street and sidewalk and objects passing thereon with ease and almost as perfectly as if looking out of a bay-window.

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

1. In a reflector, the combination of the supporting-frame with two triangular sections secured thereon, and hinged together at their
20 bottom, a mirror on the outer surface of the sections, brackets secured to the upper por-

tion of the sections, each being provided with a screw-threaded collar pivotally secured thereto, and an adjusting-rod engaging the said collars, substantially as described. 25

2. The combination with a supporting-frame of two triangular sections secured thereon and hinged together at their bottom, a mirror on the outer surface of the sections, brackets secured to the upper portion of the sections,
30 each being provided with a screw-threaded collar pivotally secured thereto, an adjusting-rod engaging said collars, and a triangular piece provided with a mirror on its lower surface, said piece being secured in an inclined
35 position to the lower portion of the apex of the sections and to the lower supporting-frame, substantially as described.

CHARLES O. FROSTENSON.

Witnesses:

CHAS. C. TILLMAN,
E. A. DUGGAN.