Oct. 17, 1933. D. C. DILLON 1,930,925

DRESSING TABLE AND MIRROR THEREFOR

Filed July 21, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

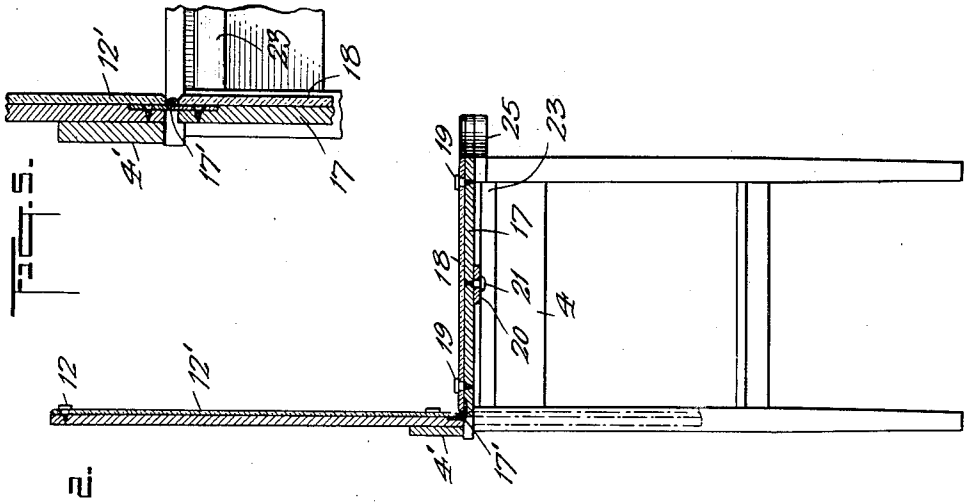


FIG. 5.

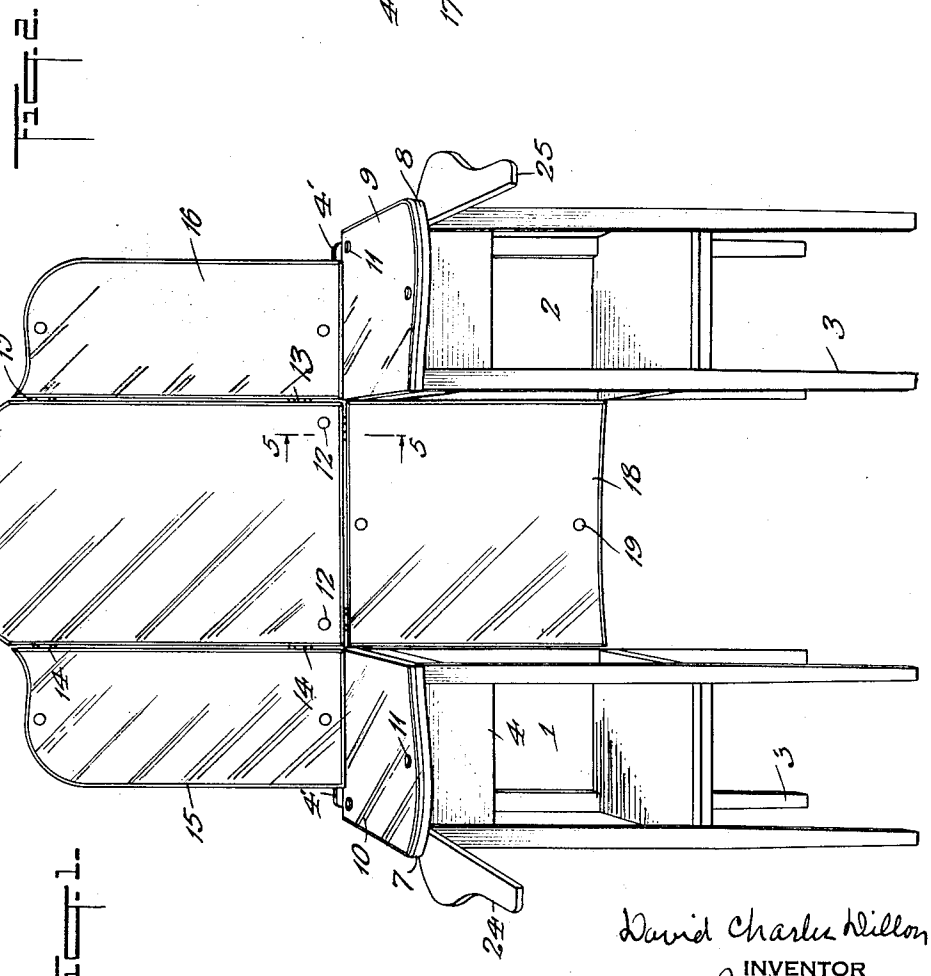


FIG. 2.

FIG. 1.

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Filed July 21, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

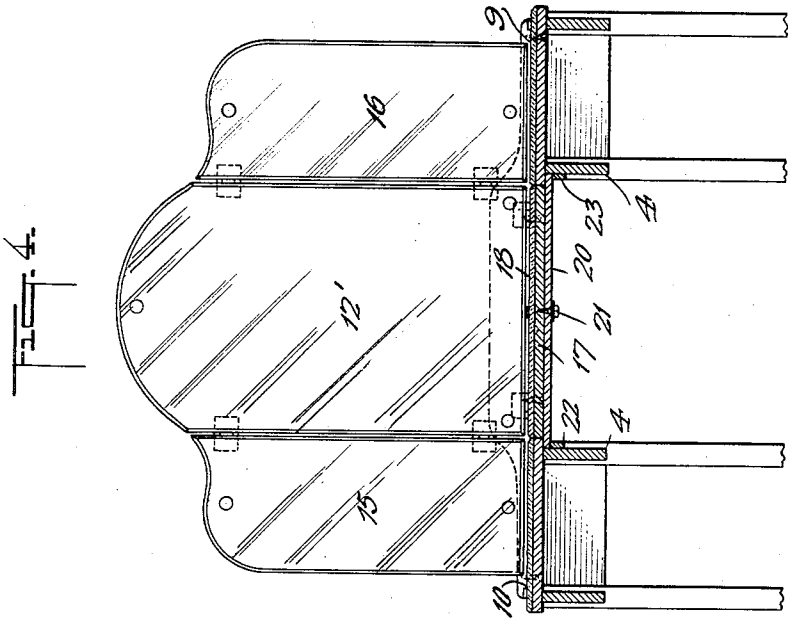


Fig. 4.

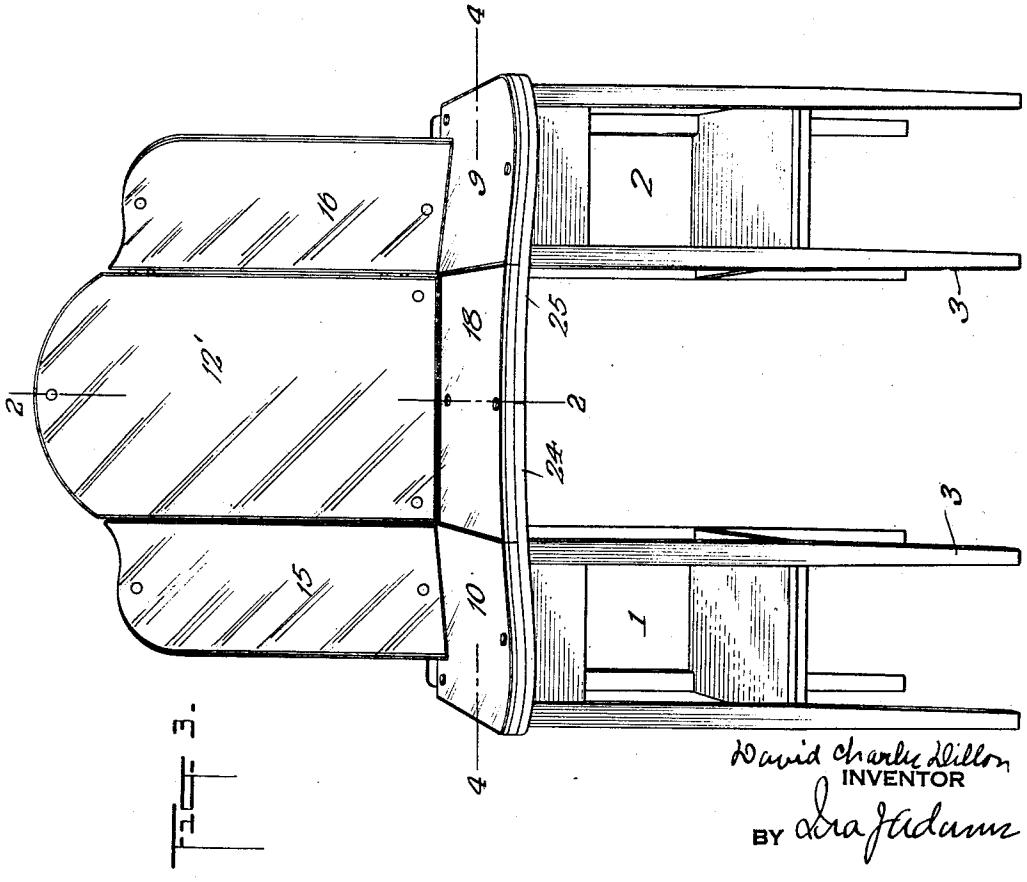


Fig. 3.

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DRESSING TABLE AND MIRROR THEREFOR

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Application July 21, 1931. Serial No. 552,107

5 Claims. (Cl. 45—5)

This invention relates to dressing tables and mirrors therefor.

One object of the invention is to construct a combination mirror so that one portion is held in vertical position to reflect images of the upper part of the user while the other in one position serves as a table surface and in the other position as a mirror to reflect images of the lower part of the user.

Another object is to construct a so-called "Kidney" dressing table having a vertical mirror at the back and a mirror top with provisions for lowering the center part of the latter to serve as a continuation of the vertical mirror.

Other objects will appear in the following specification, reference being had to the drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the cheval or "Kidney" type table, the arms for the curtains or drapes (not shown) being in open position.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken along line 2—2 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view with the curtain arms in closed position.

Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken along line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a partial section taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, the table consists of two parts 1 and 2 spaced to provide room for the user in sitting position. Each side part is supported by a plurality of legs 3, four in this instance, with appropriate mortised side members 4 to furnish a rigid structure. The two parts 1 and 2 are joined together at the rear by any appropriate means. I have shown for this purpose a member 4' held to the table top by appropriate screws or bolts (not shown). The parts 1 and 2 have wood or other suitable tops or backing plates 7 and 8 secured thereto in the usual way. Mirrors 9 and 10 are secured to these tops by any means such as screws 11. To the support 4 is secured by screws 12, another mirror 12' in vertical position to reflect the upper portion of the user when sitting at the table. To this vertical mirror is hinged at 13, 14, two additional mirrors 15 and 16. These side mirrors may be adjusted into various positions to reflect different views of the rear. A wood backing plate 17 is hinged at 17' to the member 4, or other appropriate part. A mirror 18 is secured to this backing plate by appropriate means such as screws 19. The hinging of the mirror 18 is such that it will lie either in a horizontal plane or swing down to a vertical plane. In the first position it is held or latched flush with the mirrors 9 and 10 by any appropriate means. For this purpose I have illustrated a bar 20 pivoted to the plate 17 at 21. The ends of this bar are adapted to turn over cleats 22, 23 fastened to the inside members 4 of the parts 1 and 2 and thus support the mirror in horizontal position.

With the center mirror in horizontal position the user has virtually a continuous mirror table top and back and side mirrors to reflect images of the user in sitting position.

By turning the latch bar 20 free of the slots formed by cleats 22 and 23 the mirror 18 may be lowered to lie in a vertical plane and furnishes virtually a continuation of the mirror 12 thus giving with the latter a full length image of a person standing before the dresser.

Beneath the tops 7 and 8 are pivoted the arms 24 and 25 and to these arms and to the side of the dressing table may be attached drapes. These drapes are not shown as they will be of various designs and form no part of the invention. By turning these arms about their pivots (not shown) the drapes may be opened out to permit the user to sit before the dresser. By revolving the arms back, the curtains or drapes enclose the front of the table. The arms also furnish support for the pivots of horizontal mirror 18 but since it is necessary to have this mirror held in horizontal position with the drapes open, it is necessary to have an additional support such as the latch bar 20.

It will be apparent that various latching means may be used and the mirrors may be joined together in various ways than those illustrated. The invention therefore is not to be limited to any particular arrangement.

Having described in my invention what I claim is:

1. In dressing tables, a mirror, means to support the mirror vertically to produce images of the upper part of an object, a second mirror, means to support the second mirror in a horizontal position to serve as a table top and in a vertical position to produce images of the lower part of the object.

2. In dressing tables, a table top having two side portions spaced to form an open center portion, a mirror secured to the back of the top, and a second mirror hinged at the rear in said center portion and adapted to be positioned parallel, either to the table top, or to the first mirror, and means to support the second mirror parallel to the table top.

3. In dressing tables, a vertical mirror, side

mirrors hinged to each side of the vertical mirror and a bottom mirror hinged at the base of the vertical mirror and adapted to extend as a continuation thereof in one position and to extend at right angles thereto for a table top in another position.

4. In dressing tables, a top consisting of two side parts having a space therebetween, a mirror vertically positioned at the rear of said space, and a second mirror hinged at the base of the first mirror and adapted to lie horizontally in said space and vertically as a continuation of the first mentioned mirror.

5. In dressing tables, a table top consisting of two spaced mirrors, a mirror attached in vertical position at one end of the space, a second mirror hinged adjacent the lower edge of the first mirror to hang in a vertical position to constitute a continuation of the first mirror, and means to latch the second mirror in horizontal position to bridge the space between said spaced mirrors.

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