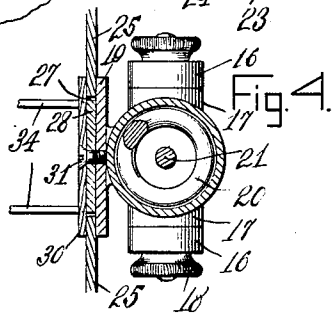
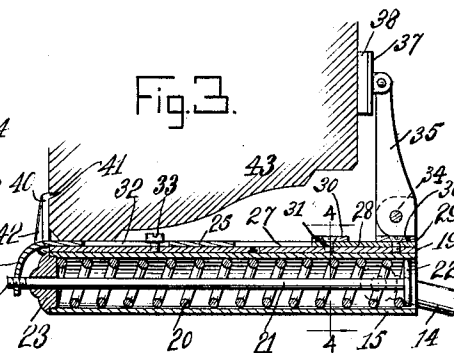
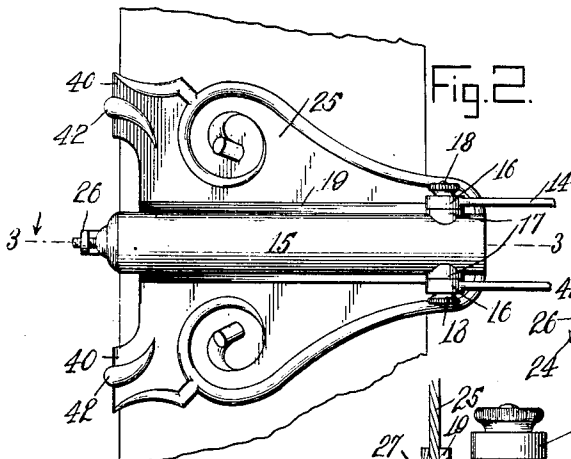
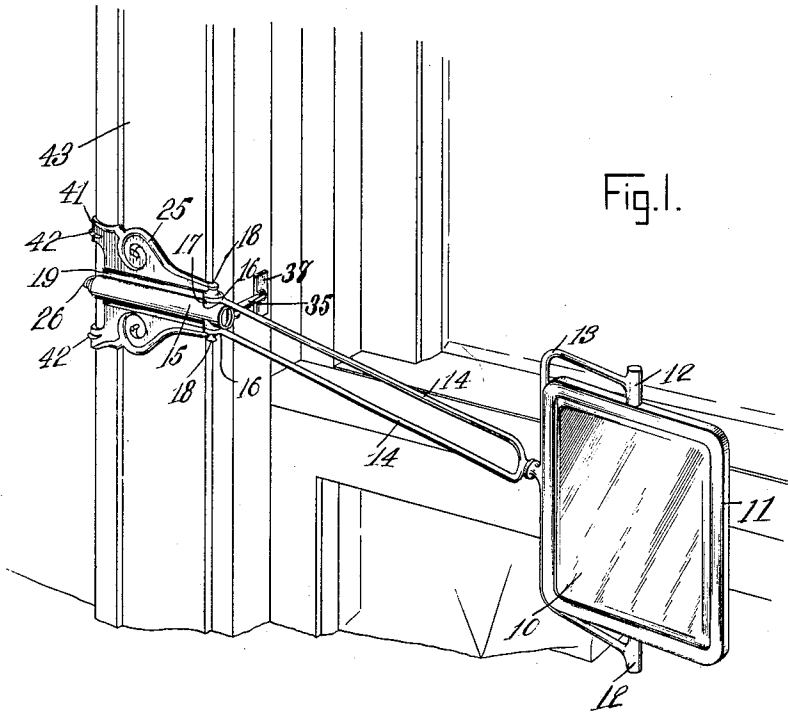


E. CHANAL.
ADJUSTABLE BRACKET.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 6, 1912.

1,057,932.

Patented Apr. 1, 1913.



WITNESSES

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ADJUSTABLE BRACKET.

1,057,932.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 1, 1913.

Application filed September 6, 1912. Serial No. 718,379.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMILE CHANAL, a citizen of France, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Adjustable Bracket, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to adjustable brackets and has reference more particularly to a device of this class which comprises a frame adapted to carry a mirror or lamp or a flower pot or any other object, having gripping means associated with same for attaching the said frame carrying an object in a desired place and position.

An object of the invention is to provide an inexpensive adjustable bracket, simple, light and strong in construction, easy in its manipulations and positive in its action, that can be easily put on or off from the supporting place.

Another object of the invention is to provide an adjustable bracket that will permit a displacement of the supported object without displacing the bracket itself.

It is a well known fact that when an object is to be placed near a window or door a place will be selected on which the largest amount of light falls, and the object is there placed. As, for example, in the case of a flower pot or light reflector or picture or any other similar object. The same is true when using a mirror, and particularly when using a portable mirror near a door or window; the person will instinctively place himself in position to receive the maximum amount of light so as to have a clear reflection in the mirror. But, as during the day time the intensity of light and also its relative direction to the window or door is not constant but continually changing and in most cases it changes from one side to the other and, consequently, at different hours of the day the position of the person must be changed when using the mirror at different hours; and as the mirror must be suspended or attached in some way to leave the hands free, the most advantageous place cannot be selected at will. To

make it possible for a person to select the most advantageous place when looking into a mirror near a window or door, or when using a reflector or a picture and desiring that the largest amount of light fall on same, I have invented an adjustable bracket by means of which the supported object, it may be a mirror or any other object, is so placed as to give the best results under given conditions.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and fully set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of my invention as attached and supported on the window molding; Fig. 2 is an elevation of same; Fig. 3 is a central section on line 3 3, Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line 4 4, Fig. 3.

Before proceeding to a more detailed description of my invention it must be understood that while my bracket is primarily intended for attachment to windows or door frames or similar supports, it is not limited to same by its construction; and, also, while it is principally intended to carry a mirror, it may carry a lamp or a reflector or a flower pot or any other object, or used for advertising purposes. The arms supporting the object may be of a fixed or adjustable length, that is, solid or telescopic; and their shape, size and form may vary with the object to be carried and the desired effects to be obtained. The arms may be removably attached to the frame so that different sets of arms may be attachable to the same bracket and, in consequence, different sets of objects may be carried by the same bracket, at different times.

Referring to the drawings, 10 is a mirror of any desired shape or form and provided with a similarly shaped frame 11, the frame being provided with centrally and vertically projecting trunnions engaging in bear-

ings 12 of loop 13 forming the support of the mirror. The trunnions of the frame of the mirror journaling in bearing 12 of the loop 13 allows a revolving motion of the mirror in a vertical plane, as can be seen from Fig. 1. The loop 13 is preferably integral with the arms 14 pivotally supported on one end of a tube or casing 15 by means of an enlarged portion 16 provided at the free end of the arms 14, bears against a similarly enlarged projection 17 on the surface of the casing 15 and maintained in bearing with said projecting portions 17 by means of threaded members 18. Due to this pivotal connection of arms the mirror will revolve about the pivotal points on the casing as a center. The tube or casing 15 is exteriorly provided with a flange 19 preferably integrally with it, and interiorly with a coil spring 20 and rod 21 concentric with the tube and provided at one end with a head 22 fitting snugly into the tube and bearing against one end of the coil spring 20, the other end of the coil spring bearing against a cap 23 threaded into the tube or otherwise secured to same. The rod 21 at its end opposite the head 22 projecting through said cap 23 is provided with threads 24.

30 The flange 19 of casing 15 is adapted to bear against the exterior face of a frame 25, preferably shaped out of sheet metal and triangular in form, and the casing 15 lying in the direction of the altitude of the triangle. In the base of the triangle, centrally with the casing, a bent portion 26 projects above the exterior surface of the frame and is provided with a threaded aperture adapted to receive the threaded ends 24 of rod 21.

40 Just opposite to said bent portion, and also centrally with the casing, is a rectangular slot or opening 27, and snugly fitting in said slot is a rectangular member 28 contacting with the flange 19 of casing 15. To the outer end of the member 28 a yoke 29 is attached, and to the other end of the member 28 a flat piece of metal 30 is attached so as to overlap with its end the rectangular slot 27 of frame 25. The member 28 provided with yoke 29 and flat piece of metal 30 is attached to flange 19 by means of screw 31. A longitudinal slot 32 is also provided in the frame 25 centrally with the casing, and a screw 33 passing through said slot is threaded into the flange 19, bearing with its head against the inner surface of the casing 25. The purpose of said screw, flat piece 31, and member 38, is to keep the flange 19 of casing 15 constantly in bearing against the exterior face of the frame 25 and guide same on the frame.

The additional threaded aperture in flange 19, similar to those into which the screws 31 are screwed, is intended for the purpose of

displacing the rectangular flat member 28 with the yoke 29 and piece 30 to the next pair of threaded apertures so as to fit the device to a smaller size of window frame or other support. The yoke 29, by means of its flanges 34, carries a pawl 35 pivotally mounted in flanges 34 and adapted only to collapse toward the casing. The pawl 35 is provided with a shoulder 36 so as to butt with same against the inner side of the yoke when normal to the casing 15 (see Fig. 3). The free end of the pawl 35 is provided with a pivoted member 37 carrying a piece of rubber 38, or any other material of non-abrasive character, of sufficient surface so as to afford a good gripping action on the window frame, at the same time to not injure the wood work. The base of the triangular frame is provided near its vertices with two bent portions 40 projecting below the exterior surface of the casing and provided with teeth 41 pointing toward and parallel with the frame body. A reinforced portion 42 is being provided in this bent portion so as to form a non-flexible gripping end in the base of said triangular frame.

The use of my device is as follows: A person using a mirror provided with my bracket (near a window) will place himself in position to receive the maximum amount of light and place the frame 25 on the window molding 42 (in the direction toward which the reflected light falls) by engaging the end of the molding away from the window opening with the teeth 41 of bent portion 40 of the frame 25 by means of one hand and by pulling on arms 14 attached to casing 15 with the other hand will exert a pressure on coil spring 20 inclosed in said casing and supported by the frame by medium of rod 21 inclosed in said casing and attached to said projecting portion 26 of the frame. In consequence of this pull the pawl 35 will be carried away to clear the space and allow the frame 25 to rest against the molding 43, and by releasing the arms the tension of the spring will force the pawl 35 against the sash frame of the window (as best seen in Fig. 3) and, consequently, force the teeth 41 of bent portion 40 of arm 25 to enter the window molding and thus give the frame 25 a three-point contact with the window frame. The pivoted contacting member 37 and the pawl 35 are coacting with the two bent portions 40 of the frame 25 and are central with the same in their action. The gripping action of the points on the window frame may be increased or decreased as desired by forcing the rod 21 in or out of projecting portion 26 of the frame. When the mirror is so secured to the window it may be placed at a proper angle to the person by simply turning the yoke 13 with the arms 14 pivoted on the casing 15,

and if more of an angle is required the mirror itself may be turned in the yoke as above described.

It can be easily seen that the mirror can be adjusted to any height by disengaging the frame and engaging it again at the desired point above or below. For example, when a person is shaving himself, first sitting and then standing; or when desiring to shave one side and then the other, with the maximum light falling in each case on the side to be shaved, this can be done by simply transferring the bracket to the other side of the window frame. The mirror can be swung out of the window or into the room, if desired, without moving the bracket, as can be easily seen from Fig. 1. Any other object supported by the brackets, not a mirror, as for example, a sign, may be swung directly out of the window for advertising purposes; or an object in a store window may be supported on said brackets in any desired position and can be easily displaced without displacement of the bracket itself. The purpose of the collapsible pawl is to make the device less bulky. While the drawing discloses the frame 25 having gripping means at the ends at one side, same may be made along the entire side, and it is easily seen that the arms 14 forming the fork supporting the object when turned toward the casing 15 will allow same to enter between said arms, and it will appear from same that the length of the fork may be made long enough to admit the casing and the rest of any desired form for the support of the object.

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

1. A device of the class described comprising a frame having two gripping members at each end of one side, a projecting portion intermediate said gripping members on same side and a rectangular opening axial with said projecting portion in the opposite side, a casing resiliently attached to said projecting portion of said frame and having a collapsible member projecting through said rectangular opening, means associated with said casing, rectangular opening and frame to guide said casing on said frame, and arms pivotally attached to said casing adapted to support an object.

2. A device of the class described comprising a frame having two gripping members at each end of one side, a projecting portion intermediate said gripping members on same side and a rectangular opening axial with said projecting portion in the opposite side, a casing, a resilient member in said casing, means connecting said resilient member in said casing with said projecting

portion of said frame, a collapsible member associated with the casing and projecting through said rectangular opening in said frame; said collapsible member having at its free end a pivotally contacting member of non-abrasive character; and a member pivotally attached to said casing and adapted to support an object.

3. A device of the class described comprising a frame having two gripping members at each end of one side, a projecting portion intermediate said gripping members on same side and a rectangular opening axial with said projecting portion in the opposite side, a casing associated with said frame, a coil spring in said casing, a rod concentric with said coil spring and casing and projecting out of said casing, means on said rod and casing whereby the coil springs tend to force said projecting end of said rod normally and into said casing, said projecting end of said rod being associated with said projecting portion of said frame and thereby said casing is resiliently attached to said frame, said casing being provided with a collapsible pawl coacting with said gripping means on said frame, and a pivotally attached member adapted to carry an object.

4. A device of the class described comprising a triangular frame having two gripping members at each end of one side, a projecting portion intermediate said gripping members on same side, and a rectangular opening axial with said projecting portion in the vertex of the triangle opposite said side, a tubular casing having a flange bearing against said frame and central with said longitudinal aperture and projecting portion, a coil spring in said casing, a rod connecting with said coil spring and casing and projecting out of said casing, and means on said rod and casing whereby the coil spring tends to force said projecting end of said rod normally into said casing, said projecting end of said rod being attached to said projecting portion of said frame, a rectangular member provided with a collapsible pawl and registering with and guided by said rectangular opening in said frame and attached to said flange of said casing, means associated with said rectangular member, flange and frame, whereby said flange is bearing against and guided on said frame, said collapsible pawl having a pivoted member at its free end provided with non-abrasive material and coacting with said gripping members on said frame and arms pivotally attached to said casing, adapted to support an object.

5. A combination of a mirror pivoted in a yoke provided with arms and a device of the class described comprising a frame having gripping means at one end and a col-

lapsible member coacting with said gripping
means at the other end mounted on a casing
resiliently attached to said frame, and means
on said casing adapted to receive the said
5 arms of the yoke and pivotally associated
with said casing.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

EMILE CHANAL.

Witnesses:

BENEDICT JOFFE,

PHILIP D. ROLLHAUS.