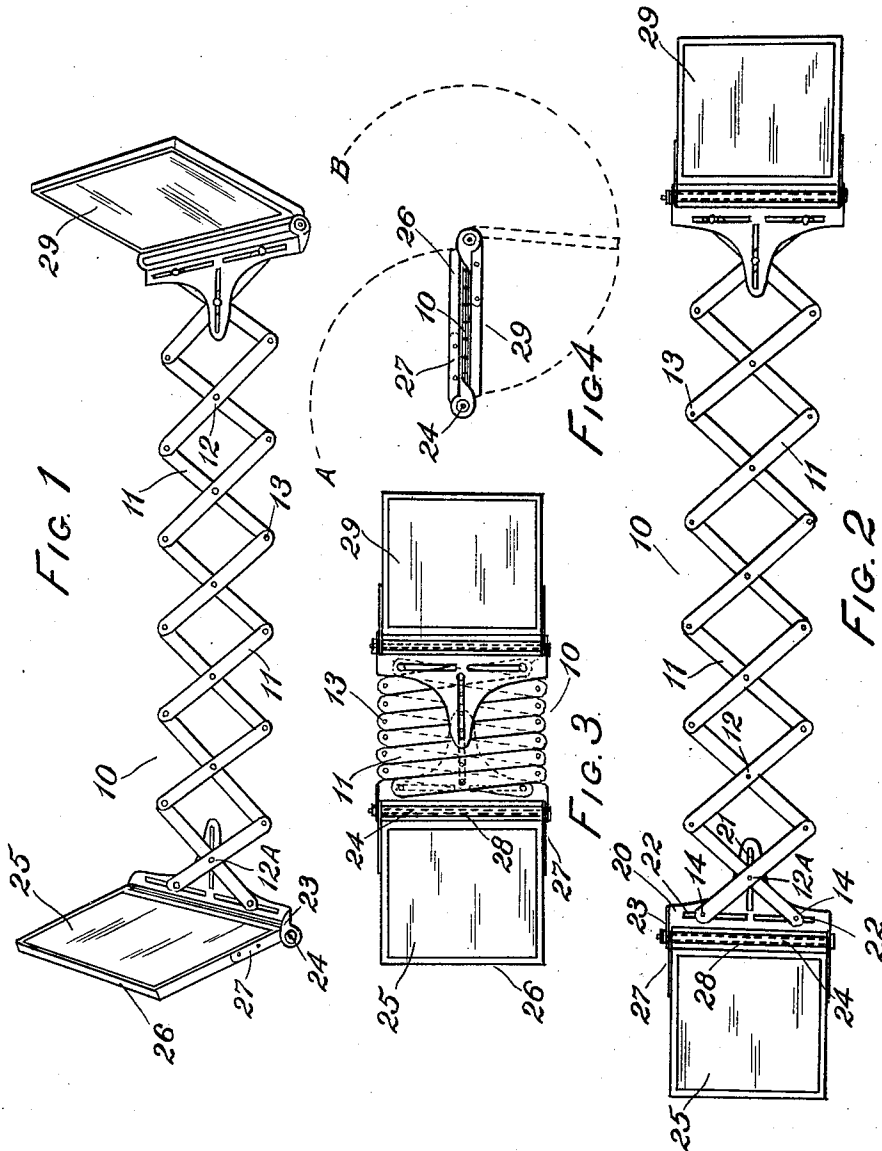


T. HOLMDAHL.  
 DUPLEX HAND MIRROR.  
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 6, 1911.

1,024,510.

Patented Apr. 30, 1912.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TORSTEN HOLMDAHL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DUPLEX HAND-MIRROR.

1,024,510.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 30, 1912.

Application filed April 6, 1911. Serial No. 619,210.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, TORSTEN HOLMDAHL, a subject of the King of Sweden, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, city and State of New York, United States of America, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Duplex Hand-Mirrors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in portable supports for mirrors, and its object is to provide a simple folding hand support for a pair of mirrors so arranged that the mirrors may be maintained in different relations to each other and held in desired positions.

I will describe my invention in the following specification and point out the novel features thereof in the appended claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective drawing of my improved device in its open position. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same device with the supporting frame open and with the two mirrors folded out in alinement with the frame. In Fig. 3 the same parts are shown with the mirrors in the same positions in which they are shown in Fig. 2, but with the frame folded. In Fig. 4 I have shown the device in end elevation with the frame folded and with both of the mirrors folded over against the collapsible part of the frame. In this figure the path of movement of the mirrors relative to the rest of the support is indicated by dotted lines.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the figures.

10 designates a collapsible frame of the lazy-tongs type which is made up of a plurality of flat bars 11 with adjacent bars centrally pivoted together as at 12, and with each bar pivoted near its ends as at 13 with alternate bars. The central pivot 12<sup>A</sup> between the bars at one end of this lazy-tongs frame projects through a longitudinal slot 21 in an end plate 20. Near the outer extremities of these end bars are pins 14, 14 which project through transverse slots 22, 22 in the end plate. The ends of these pins are headed to hold them in place, as are also the ends of the pivots 12<sup>A</sup>. These pins and the rivet are of sufficient length to allow for their movement through the slots 21 and 22, and these, as well as the other pivots 12 and 13, are set up a sufficient amount to provide

enough friction at all of these joints to hold the parts which they connect in whatever position they assume after manipulation. The sides of the plate 20 are bent at right-angles to form flanges 23 which support a transverse rod 24.

The mirror 25 is surrounded by a suitable frame 26 on the lower sides of which project flat arms 27 which fit snugly inside of the flanges 23. The rod 24 also runs through these arms, and a piece of tubing 28 which surrounds this rod is cut to a proper length to prevent the arms 27 being bent inward. The ends of the rods 28 are riveted over washers and forced down a sufficient amount to form a tight fitting hinged-joint between the plate 20 and the mirror frame 26. The other mirror is designated by 29, and is connected at the other end of the lazy-tongs by a similar structure as that described.

Fig. 4 illustrates how compactly the device may be folded together. In this figure both of the mirrors face downwardly. The lower mirror 29 may then be used as an ordinary hand-mirror. The upper mirror may be swung about its hinge on the dotted line A and the lower mirror may be swung on its hinge on the line B. When the two mirrors have been moved through angles of 180° each, they will be in alinement with each other and with the collapsible frame 10. They are shown in this position, both facing upward, in Fig. 3. Now they may be drawn apart by expanding the lazy-tongs as is shown in Fig. 2.

The device is small enough to be easily held in the hand, and the two mirrors may be moved into different desired positions as shown in Fig. 1. Then the device may be used to reflect to the eyes of the user parts of the body not usually made visible by a small portable device. The advantages of such a structure as that disclosed are obvious.

What I claim is—

A portable folding hand mirror device comprising a pair of rectangular mirrors, a plate for each mirror, a tight hinged joint between one edge of each mirror and its plate providing a means whereby the mirror may be held in any position desired, a lazy-tongs frame comprising a plurality of bars between said plates of a length corresponding with the width of the mirrors, and of such a circumference and width as to occupy

when folded a space substantially equal to the length of the mirrors, each of said plates being constructed with a longitudinal and a transverse slot; pins projecting from the  
5 central portion of the end bars of said frame through the longitudinal slots in the plates, and other pins projecting from said end bars of the frame through the transverse slots, said mirrors being adapted to be

swung over and to cover opposite sides of 10 the lazy-tongs frame when folded.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

TORSTEN HOLMDAHL.

Witnesses:

ELLA TUCK,

ERNEST W. MARSHALL.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,  
Washington, D. C."