July 4, 1944. S. J. WINSLOW 2,352,820

HAND MIRROR, BRUSH AND THE LIKE

Filed Jan. 18, 1944 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

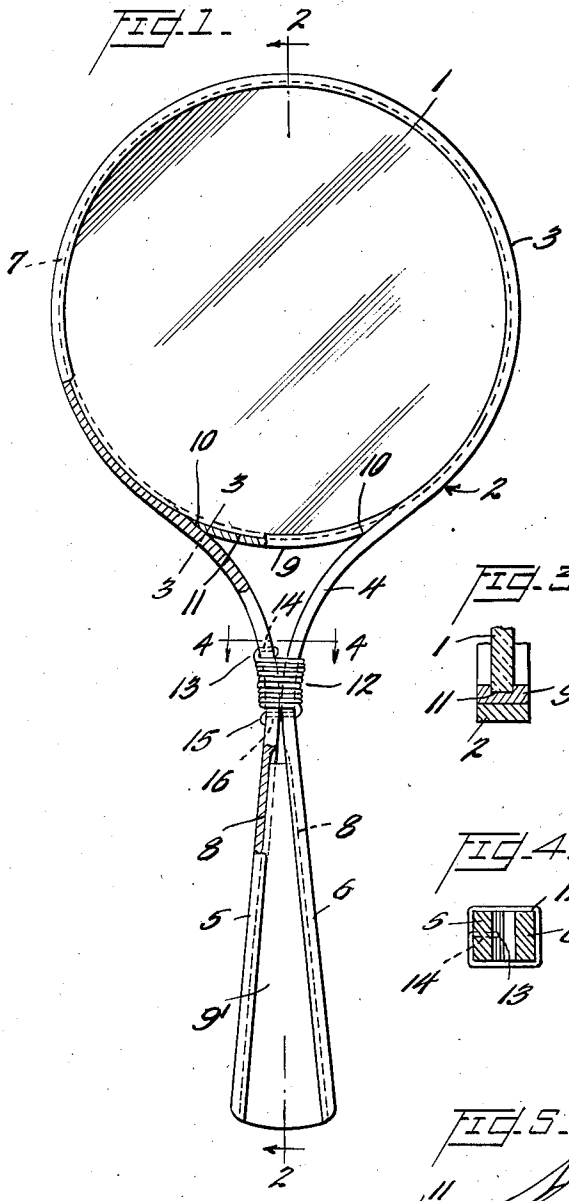


FIG. 2.

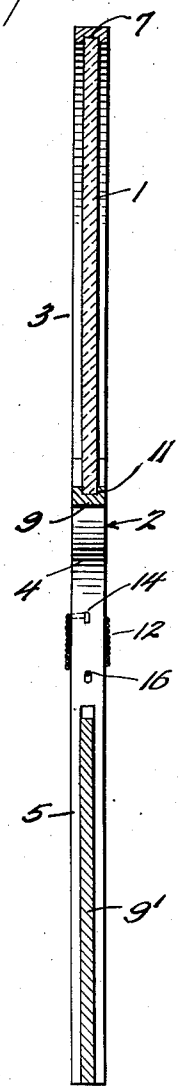
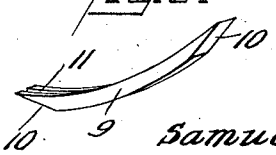


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.



Inventor

Samuel J. Winslow,

By Parker Cook.

Attorney

July 4, 1944. S. J. WINSLOW 2,352,820

HAND MIRROR, BRUSH AND THE LIKE

Filed Jan. 18, 1944 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 6.

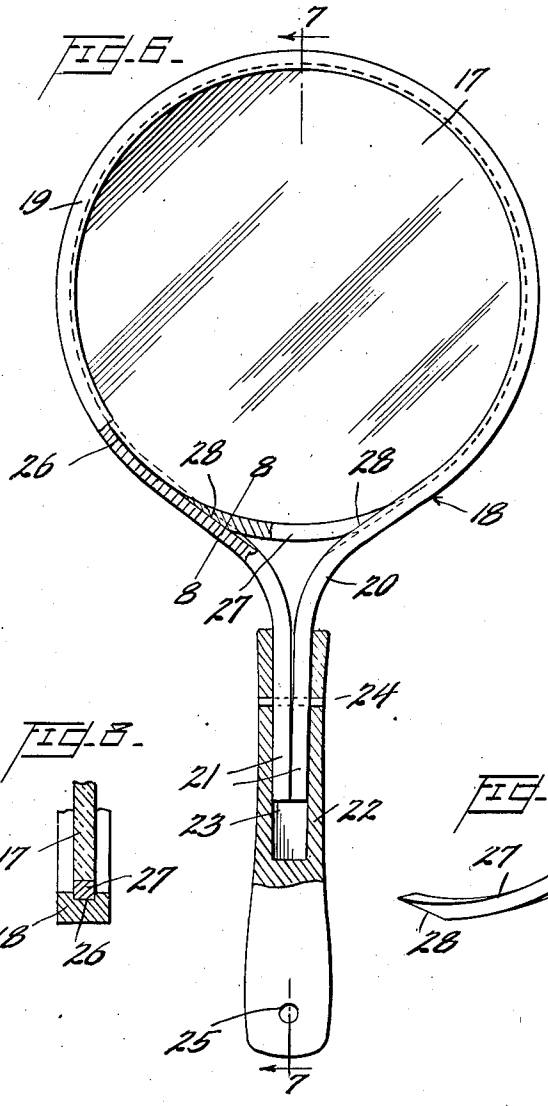


FIG. 7.

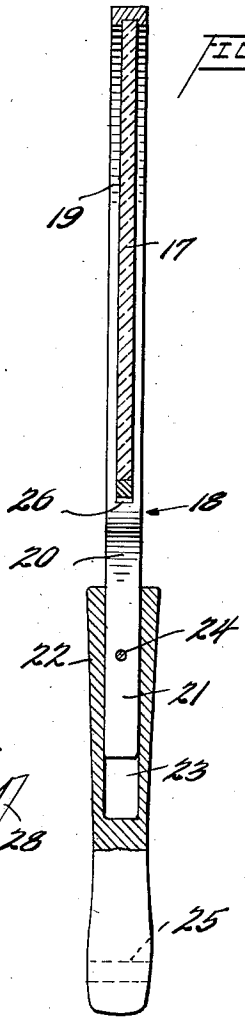
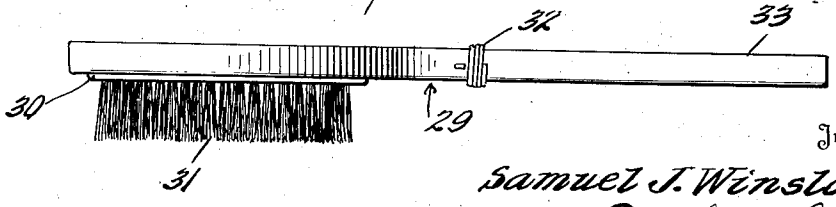


FIG. 8.

FIG. 9.

FIG. 10.



Inventor

Samuel J. Winslow

By Parker & Cook

Attorney

Patented July 4, 1944 2,352,820

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,352,820

HAND MIRROR, BRUSH, AND THE LIKE

Samuel J. Winslow, Taunton, Mass.

Application January 18, 1944, Serial No. 518,758

2 Claims. (Cl. 88—102)

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in toilet articles such as hand mirrors, hair brushes, and the like and has for an object to provide a toilet article wherein the means that hold the glass or the bristle-back are made entirely of wood, and wherein the handle may be the ends of the encompassing means or may be an extra wooden handle.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a toilet article wherein the article is entirely made of wood with the exception, of course, of the glass mirror (if the article is a hand mirror), or the bristles (if the article happens to be a brush), with the exception possibly of a plastic strip that may be tightly wound around a part of the frame, as will be hereinafter more fully mentioned.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a toilet article such as a mirror wherein the glass is fitted within a grooved wooden band which is in turn bent to form a loop and within the loop and at the bottom thereof there is placed, what I term, a wedged piece, so that when the free ends of the strip are pulled together the wedge strip will be tightly forced against the band and the glass, to thus provide a wooden band or strip that completely encircles the glass to thus tightly hold the same in position.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a mirror, hair brush, or the like wherein the frame consists of a strip bent to form an encircling loop while the free ends of the strip may be then tightly jammed within a socketed handle member and there pinned, or the free ends may be wedged apart with a wooden wedge and this wedge glued in position while the strip may be tightly bound just below the loop and slightly in advance of the apex of the wedge.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a toilet article, for instance a mirror, that is held in place by an encircling wooden band or strip while within the loop there is a wedge piece, struck from the same radius that the loop is struck, so that when the free ends of the strip are bent together just below the glass the wedge piece will more tightly jam the mirror within its band. Also there will be a wooden band completely about the periphery of the mirror.

The free ends of the wooden band will then be wedged apart with a piece of wood that may be of contrasting color or grain from the mirror frame to thus add to the beauty of the article. The band will be fastened by a plastic cord just below the loop so that after the mirror is once assembled there is no danger of the parts ever becoming separated.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a toilet article which will be relatively cheap to manufacture, easily assembled, and free of any metal parts.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in certain new and novel constructions and combination of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings showing a preferred form and several modifications,

Fig. 1 is a front view in elevation with parts broken away for clearness of illustration;

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 5 is a perspective on an enlarged scale of the arcuate wedge piece;

Fig. 6 is a front elevational view of a slightly modified form with parts broken away for clearness of illustration;

Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on line 8—8 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 9 is a perspective of the wedge piece; and

Fig. 10 is a side elevation of a hairbrush constructed in the manner shown in Fig. 1 with the exception that the bristles and their backing are substituted for a mirror.

Referring now to the several views and to the Figs. 1 to 5 in particular there is shown a hand mirror wherein there is the mirror or glass 1 which is circular in outline and about which there is the encompassing wooden strip 2.

The wooden strip or band 2 is preferably made of a hard wood and is provided with a groove about centrally of its length which is formed before the strip is bent to shape. It is also internally grooved near its free ends as will be later mentioned.

The strip is then placed in a steam box (not shown) so that is may be readily bent to the desired shape.

As may be clearly seen in Fig. 1 the strip is bent to form, what I term, the loop 3, within which will be positioned the mirror 1.

The strip then bends inwardly as at 4 to provide the free end 5 and the adjacent free end 6.

As heretofore mentioned there is the internal groove 7 formed in the loop which is of sufficient width to slightly overlap the peripheral edge of the mirror 1.

The groove 7 about the loop does not extend down into the bend 4 of the strip so that the bend is not in any way weakened.

Referring now to Fig. 5 for the moment there is shown, what I term, the wedge piece 9 which is arcuate and struck from the same radius as the loop. This wedge piece is provided with two tapered or wedge-shaped ends 10 and is also provided with a longitudinally extending groove 11, which groove is of substantially the same width and depth as the groove 7 formed in the loop of the encompassing strip 2.

The groove 7 as heretofore mentioned in the loop terminates at about where the bend 4 occurs in the strip so that the wedge-shaped ends of the arcuate wedge piece 9 bear against the said encompassing strip 2, while the edge of the mirror or glass 1 will fit within the groove 11 so that in reality there is a wooden band or strip completely encircling the periphery of the glass.

It will also be understood that when the free ends 5 and 6 are pulled tightly together the drawing-in action at the bend of the strip will tend to force the wedge piece 9 tightly within the loop to in turn force the mirror or glass tightly within its loop so that there is a complete drawing-in and encircling of the mirror or glass by the encompassing strip.

Without this wedge piece 9, of course, there would be a holding action of the strip about the mirror but by further providing the wooden wedge piece the mirror is forced far more tightly within the groove of the entire loop than would otherwise be the case. This is a very important feature and is necessary to tightly and lastingly hold the mirror in place.

After the mirror, that is, the glass and the wedge piece have been assembled the encompassing strip just below the bend will be rigidly held in position by the use of a plastic binding cord 12.

This plastic cord will have its upper end 13 pass through the small opening 14 within the strip 2 and wound tightly about the two free ends of the strip, after which the lower end 15 of the binding cord will be placed through another small opening 16 to thus tightly hold the binding cord in place.

This binding cord is in the form of a resilient plastic binder and may be put on in a wet, stretched condition so that when it dries and sets it will form a strong and rigid binding. Of course, a metal resilient binding might also be used although the plastic binder has proved entirely satisfactory.

The free ends 5 and 6 of the strip 2 are also grooved as at 8 so that a wedge-shaped insert 9' may be forced within these grooves to thus spread the free ends and form a handle of sufficient width to conveniently hold the mirror.

This insert 9' may be glued in position so that there is no possibility of its slipping out of place.

This insert 9' may also be of wood having a fancy grain and may be of a different color from the encompassing strip 2 to thus provide a very neat and attractive-looking handle and also beautify the mirror as a whole.

It will be seen that the article so far described consists of but the mirror or glass, the encompassing strip, the arcuate wedge piece, the plastic binders, and the insert that forms a part of the handle.

These parts are all readily and easily assembled and by providing the arcuate wedge piece and drawing it up into the loop the glass will be rigidly held in position and will not become loose within its frame within the life of the article. Furthermore, it will be seen that there is absolutely no metal in the construction which is also an advantage.

I have also found that the wooden strip has a resiliency and flexibility that is desirable in an article of this kind and will not be affected by changes in temperature as would be a metal construction.

Having described the preferred form, reference is now made to a modified form as shown in Figs. 6 to 9 inclusive.

As will be noticed by comparing Fig. 6 with Fig. 1 a distinction between the preferred and this modified form is the manner in which the handle is formed. Also the necessary arcuate wedge piece is slightly different in construction.

As may be seen in Figs. 6 and 7 there is the mirror glass 17 together with the encompassing wood strip 18 which, after being steamed, is bent to form the loop 19, the bend 20, and the free ends 21.

There is also in this form the wooden socketed handle 22 with the bore or socket 23, in which bore is to be jammed the free ends 21 of the strip 18. A wooden pin or metal pin 24 may be then driven if desired through the handle and the free ends 21 so that there is no possibility of the handle becoming accidentally disengaged from the mirror frame. There also may be an aperture 25 in the lower end of the handle so that the mirror may be placed on a hook in the room if so desired.

It will be noticed that the encompassing wooden strip 18 has the groove on its internal surface as at 26 in which the mirror 17 is held as in the preferred form.

In this instance, too, there is an arcuate wedge piece 27 that has the tapered ends 28 to bear against the inner surface of the encompassing wooden strip.

This wedge strip 27 is shown without the groove extending longitudinally thereof as shown in the wedge strip shown in the preferred form and in this instance the groove 26 within the loop extends down farther into the bend portion 20 so that this wooden arcuate wedge piece will also fit within the groove 26.

Thus when the mirror is first placed within the encompassing strip and the free ends of the handle forced towards each other the arcuate wedge piece 27 will bear against the encompassing strip and tend to force the mirror or glass tightly up within the loop so that here, too, we have a wooden band that entirely encompasses the mirror.

After the free ends are once forced towards each other with the arcuate wedge piece in place, and the free ends 21 forced down within the socket of the handle, and then pinned, there is little likelihood that the parts can ever become separated.

Referring now to Fig. 10 it will be understood that the construction here is identical with the construction shown in Fig. 1 but rather than placing a mirror or glass within the enclosing wooden strip there is shown a backing 30 that carries the bristles 31, the bristles in the backing being held in the frame 29 which is identical in all respects with the frame 2 of the preferred form as shown in Fig. 1. The free ends 33 form

the handle and there will be the tying cord 32 and, of course, there will be a wedge-shaped piece between the free ends (not shown) similar to the wedge-shaped piece in Fig. 1.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I have devised a toilet article such as a hand mirror or hair brush that is simple in construction and after the parts are once assembled will not become loose or separated from each other. It will also be understood that by using a wooden strip for the frame and especially by using an arcuate wedge piece as outlined the article gripped, whether it be a glass or a bristle-backing, will be held tightly, completely around its periphery as the gripping force will be equal from all points.

Finally, the manner of forming the handle is exceedingly simple and presents no manufacturing difficulties.

Many slight changes might be made without in any way departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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

1. In a toilet article such as a hand mirror, brush and the like, a flexible wooden strip in the form of a circular loop, the free ends of the strip extending inwardly and downwardly below the loop, the said loop provided with an internal groove, a circular element mounted within the groove of the loop and held in place by the walls of the groove in said loop, an arcuate wedge strip of substantially the same depth as the wooden strip that forms the loop and provided with external tapered ends and mounted in the bottom of the loop, and the inclined surfaces of the tapered ends bearing against the internal wall of the said loop, whereby when the free ends of the loop are pulled together in assembling the article the wedge piece will also force the element well up into the loop and also tightly grip the element to thus complete the gripping action about the periphery of the element, means for tightly holding the free ends of the strip in a set position and the strip forming a part of a handle for the article.

2. In a toilet article such as a hand mirror, brush and the like, a flexible wooden strip in the form of a circular loop, the free ends of the strip extending inwardly and downwardly below the loop, the said loop provided with an internal groove, a circular element mounted within the groove of the loop and held in place by the walls of the groove in said loop, an arcuate wedge strip of substantially the same depth as the wooden strip that forms the loop provided with external tapered ends and mounted in the bottom of the loop, and the tapered ends bearing against the internal wall of the said loop, whereby when the free ends of the loop are pulled together in assembling the article the wedge piece will also force the element well up into the loop and also tightly grip the element to thus complete the gripping action about the periphery of the element, means for tightly tying the free ends of the strip at a point slightly below the wedge strip, a wooden insert positioned between the free ends of the strip to thus form an integral handle for the article.

SAMUEL J. WINSLOW.