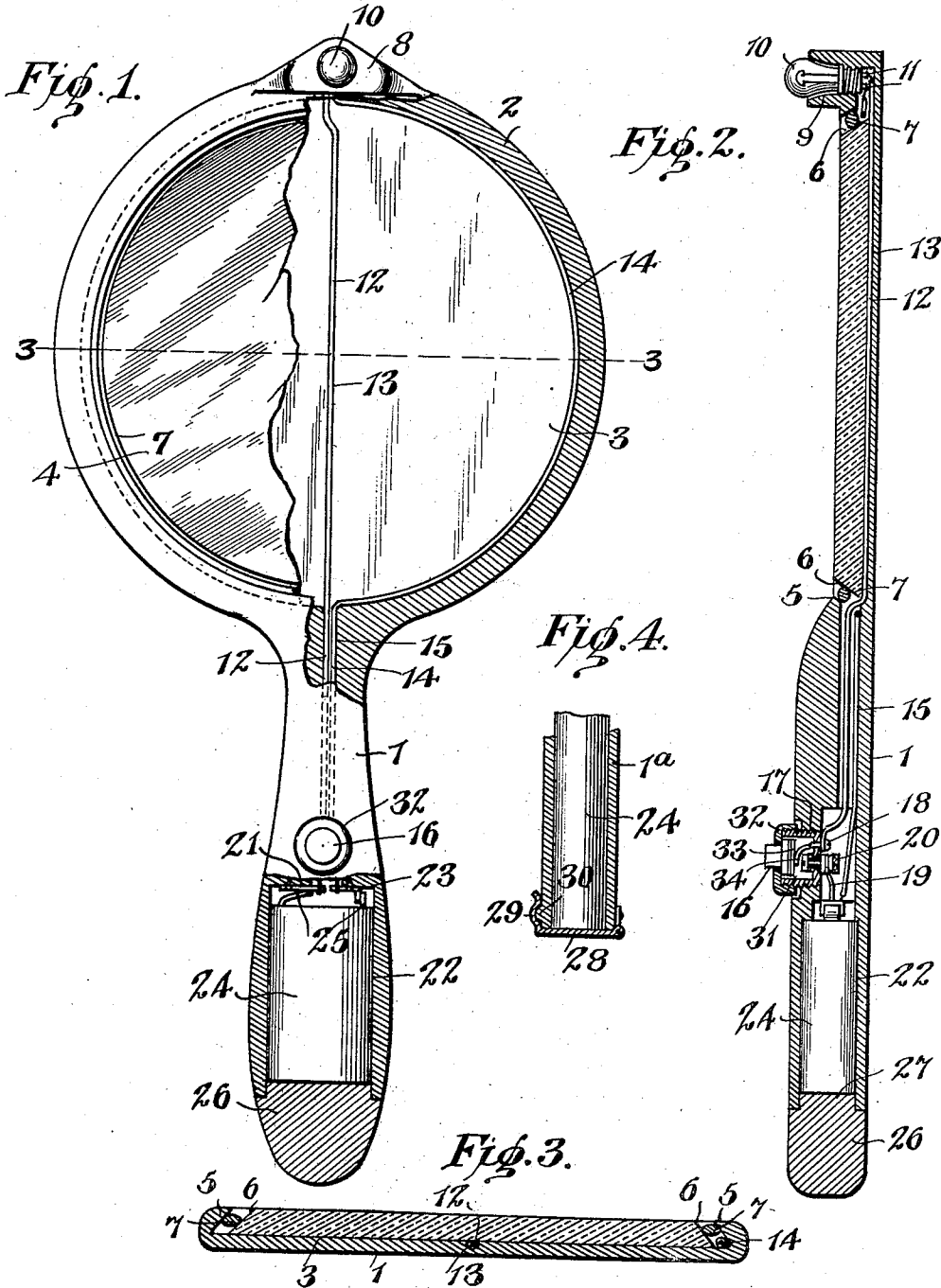


H. GERNSBACK.
LUMINOUS ELECTRIC MIRROR.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 18, 1913.

1,057,820.

Patented Apr. 1, 1913.



WITNESSES
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LUMINOUS ELECTRIC MIRROR.

1,057,820.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGO GERNSBACK, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Luminous Electric Mirrors, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

10 This invention relates to hand mirrors and has for its object the production of a simple and efficient mirror which is provided with an electric light for the purpose of illuminating the mirror when so desired.

15 Another object of this invention is the production of a simple and efficient means for supporting the battery and conducting wires in compact relation upon the body of the mirror.

20 With these and other objects in view, this invention consists of certain novel constructions, combinations and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

25 In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a front elevation of the mirror partly in section. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section thereof. Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the handle of a mirror, showing a modified form of closure for the end thereof.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 1 designates the handle which is provided with an enlarged head 2. The enlarged head 2 is provided with a cut-out-pocket portion 3, which constitutes a compartment for holding the mirror 4. The side edges of the cut-out-pocket 3 are beveled so as to produce an overhanging flange 5. The mirror glass 4 is also provided with a beveled edge 6, and a spring-retaining band 7 fits under the overhanging flange 5 and upon the beveled edge 6 of the mirror to constitute means for holding the mirror in its correct position. The action of the hand 7 is clearly illustrated in Fig. 3.

An enlarged knob 8 is formed upon the upper end of the head 2 and is integral therewith. A socket 9 is formed in said knob 8 for receiving the incandescent bulb 10. Two contact points 11 contact with the bulb 10 and a feed wire 12 passes directly across the head 2, to the handle 1, as illustrated in Fig. 1. This wire 12 is embedded in the groove 13 formed in the upper face of the head 2 and is held firmly in this

groove 13 by means of the mirror glass 4. The other feed wire 14 passes around the edge of the cut-out-pocket and is held against the side beveled wall of the pocket 3 by means of the mirror glass 4. This structure is clearly illustrated in Fig. 3. It will be obvious that the two wires will be held in their correct spaced relation to prevent short circuit by means of the insulating mirror glass 4. The wires 12 and 14 pass through the aperture 15 formed in the handle 1. A spring contact button 16 is placed in the socket 17 formed in the handle 1 and to this button 16 is electrically connected the wires 12 and 14. The wire 12 is connected to the button 16 by means of the binding screw 18, and a wire 19 is connected to the binding screw 20 and to the contact plate 21 secured to the upper end of the battery receiving socket 22. A second angle contact plate 23 is secured to the upper end of the socket 22 and is connected to the wire 14. A battery 24 is placed in the socket 22 and is provided with spring contacts 25 for forming a contact with the contact plates 21 and 23. A closure cap 26 is provided with an inwardly extending reduced end 27 which fits into the socket 22 for holding the cap 26 in engagement with the handle 1.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modified form of closure for holding the battery in the handle 1^a, which consists of a hinged gate 28 having a spring-upwardly-extending-tongue 29 engaging the lug 30 for holding the gate 28 in a closed position. The button 16 is carried by a casing 31 provided with a cap 32, and the inner end 33 of the button engages the flat spring 34, which spring is connected to the post 18. The spring 34 is forced into engagement with the post 20 by means of the button 33.

From the foregoing description, it will be seen that a very simple and efficient device has been produced for illuminating a hand mirror, whereby the several wires for connecting the lamp with the battery will be held in their spaced relation so as to prevent the short circuit thereof.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:—

1. A hand mirror of the class described comprising a handle, a head formed therein provided with a socket, said head provided with a centrally located longitudinally extending groove, an enlarged portion formed

upon the upper end of said head, said enlarged portion provided with a lamp receiving socket formed therein, an incandescent bulb fitted within said socket, an insulated wire positioned within said groove
5 formed in said head, a second insulated wire passing around the edge of said socket, a mirror positioned within said socket formed in said head and holding said wires in their
10 correct spaced relation, means for supplying a current to said wires and lamp, and contact means in the circuit of said wires for closing the circuit therethrough whereby said lamp will be lighted.
15 2. A mirror of the class described comprising a handle, a battery positioned therein, a head formed upon said handle and provided with a mirror receiving socket, said head provided with a centrally located
20 longitudinally extending channel, a conduct-

ing wire positioned within said channel, an electric light carried by the upper end of said head, a mirror provided with a beveled edge, said socket formed in said head provided with beveled sides, a spring retaining
25 band fitting upon the beveled edge of said mirror and under the beveled edges of said socket, a second conducting wire fitting against the beveled edges of said socket, and the beveled edges of said mirror adapted to
30 hold said second conducting wire in its correct position, and circuit closure means formed in the circuit with said wire and battery for closing the circuit therethrough.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my
signature in presence of two witnesses. 35

HUGO GERNSBACK.

Witnesses:

S. GERNSBACK,
J. HOPKINS.