May 27, 1952 J. GARRETT 2,598,531

ADJUSTABLE MIRROR SUPPORT

Filed Nov. 14, 1950

Fig. 1.

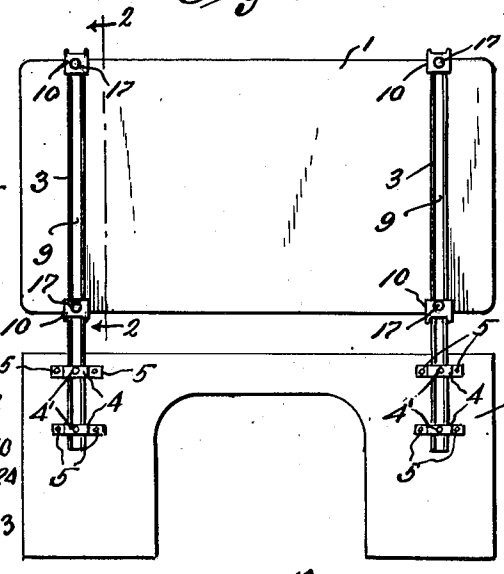


Fig. 6.

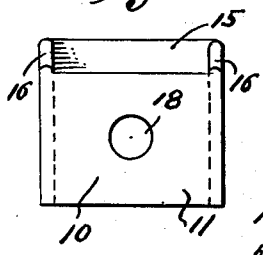


Fig. 7.

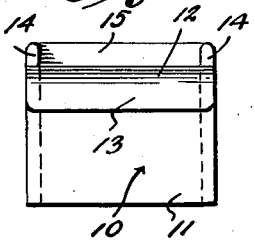


Fig. 9.

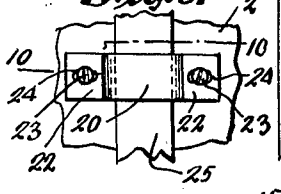


Fig. 10.

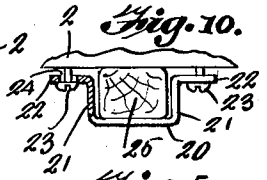


Fig. 5.

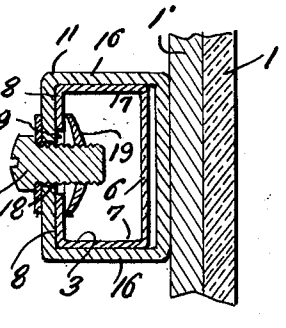


Fig. 2.

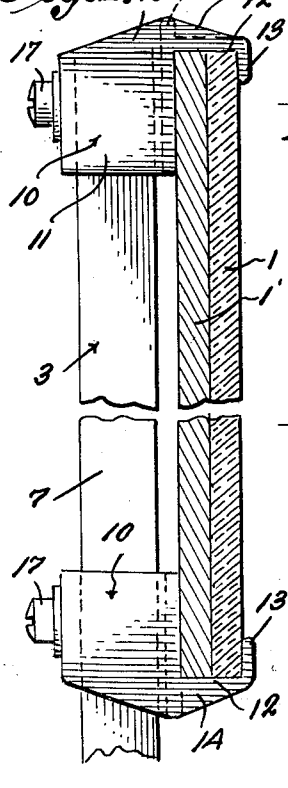


Fig. 3.

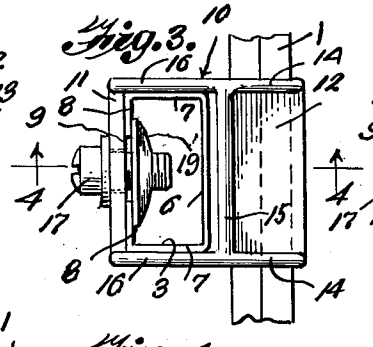


Fig. 4.

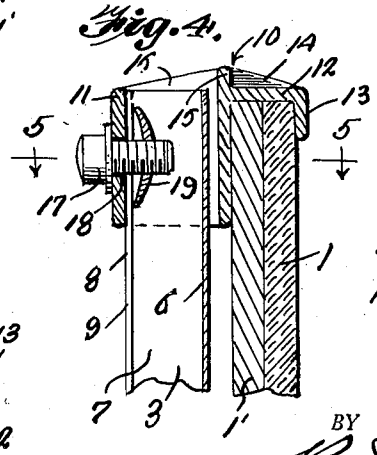
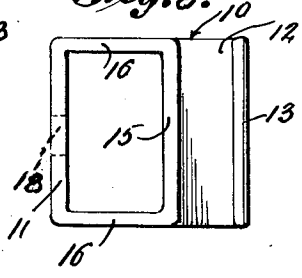


Fig. 8.



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ADJUSTABLE MIRROR SUPPORT

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Application November 14, 1950, Serial No. 195,637

1 Claim. (Cl. 88—99)

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This invention relates to a mirror support and it is one object of the invention to provide a support which consists of a standard adapted to be mounted vertically upon a dressing table, or the like, and carries improved mirror-engaging clamps by means of which a mirror is held in a vertical position against the standard without the necessity of applying screws to the mirror back frame.

Another object of the invention is to so form the clamps that they may be shifted vertically along the standard and firmly secured in adjusted positions with hooks engaged across upper and lower edge faces of the mirror and firmly gripping the mirror.

Another object of the invention is to provide upper and lower clamps which are each of a unitary formation and consists of a sleeve for fitting about a standard and a hook projecting forwardly from the sleeve, the sleeve being held in an adjusted position upon the standard by a bolt which passes through an opening in the rear wall of the sleeve and through a slot extending longitudinally of the standard.

Another object of the invention is to provide a mirror support which is of simple construction, very easy to apply to or remove from a mirror, and which may be manufactured at low cost.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 is a rear view showing a mirror mounted above a dressing table by supports of the improved construction.

Fig. 2 is a view upon an enlarged scale showing the mirror in vertical section along the line 2—2 of Figure 1 and a support inside elevation.

Fig. 3 is a view looking down upon the improved support.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view taken along the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view taken along the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Fig. 6 is a rear view of the clamp.

Fig. 7 is a front view of the clamp.

Fig. 8 is a bottom view of the clamp.

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary view showing a modified form of bracket carried by the dressing table.

Fig. 10 is a view taken along the line 10—10 of Figure 9.

The support constituting the subject matter of this invention is intended for use in connection with a mirror 1 which is to be supported in an upright position over a dressing table 2, or similar article of furniture, and while two of the supports have been shown in Figure 1 it will be understood

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that one support or any number desired may be used according to the size of the mirror to be supported.

The supports are of duplicate construction and each has a standard 3 which is secured in a vertical position against the dressing table 2 by clamping brackets 4. These brackets straddle the standard and are secured to the table by screws 5. The brackets carry set screws 4' which are tightened after the standards have been shifted vertically to an adjusted position so that standards wil be firmly held in place and project above the table the desired distance.

The standards are each formed from a strip of stiff sheet metal which is bent to form a front wall 6, side walls 7, and side portions 8 of a rear wall having a longitudinally extending slot 9 midway its width. The standard is therefore rectangular when viewed in top plan or transverse section, as shown in Figures 3 and 5, and as the standard is straddled by its companion brackets 4 and fits snugly through the brackets it will be prevented from tilting transversely out of a perpendicular position relative to the dressing table when the set screws 4' are tightened.

The standard carries upper and lower clamps 10 which are preferably formed of cast metal, although other materials may be used, and are of duplicate construction. Each clamp 10 has a tubular body or sleeve 11 which is rectangular when viewed in cross section, as shown in Figure 5, and of such dimensions that it fits snugly about the standard 3 to which it is applied. The fit is, however, vertically loose enough to allow the bracket to be readily slid vertically along the standard to adjusted positions thereon. A hook 12 which is flat transversely and longitudinally throughout its area projects forwardly from the front wall of the sleeve or body 11 and across its front edge is formed with a flange or bill 13 which overlaps the front surface of the mirror 1 and confines the mirror between the bill and the sleeve. When the clamps are applied to the standard the upper clamp has its hook 12 projecting forwardly from the upper end of its sleeve 11 and the lower clamp has its hook projecting from the lower end of its sleeve. Therefore the lower edge face of the mirror and its "Masonite" backing sheet 1' will rest flat upon the hook of the lower clamp and the hook of the upper clamp will rest flat upon the upper edge face of the mirror, as shown in Figures 2 and 4. The hook 12 is reinforced by webs 14 which extend forwardly along its side edges from opposite side edges of the front wall of the sleeve to the front end of the hook

and have diagonally extending edges, as shown in Figure 4, so that the webs are of triangular formation. These webs serve very effectively to prevent the hook from being broken or bent out of shape. The end of the front wall 15 of the sleeve projects beyond the rear end of hook 12, and this protruding portion of the front wall is reinforced by portions of the side walls 16 which project beyond the rear wall and have diagonally extending end edges.

The clamps are firmly secured in adjusted positions upon the standard by bolts 17 which are passed through openings 18 formed in the rear walls of the sleeves 11 centrally thereof. Upon each bolt has been shown a washer which is disposed between its head and the rear wall of the sleeve or body of the clamp but this washer may be omitted if so desired upon the threaded shanks of the bolts which project into the sleeves are applied nuts 19 which are shown formed of resilient sheet metal, but any form of nut may be used. When the nuts are tightened they cause the rear walls of the sleeves to be firmly gripped and the clamps securely held against accidental slipping along the standard.

When the mirror is to be mounted over a dressing table the supports are applied to the table in a vertical position and the mirror rests upon the hooks of the lower clamps which are disposed a predetermined distance above the table. The upper clamps are then slid downwardly along the standards until their hooks rest upon the upper edge face of the mirror and the bolts of the upper clamps tightened. The mirror will then be gripped between the hooks of the upper and lower clamps and firmly held with its horizontal edges parallel to the surface of the dressing table. If the mirror is not in parallel relation to the table it is merely necessary to loosen the screws 4' of the clamping brackets 4 through which one standard passes and shift this standard vertically until the mirror is in a parallel position and then retighten the screws. This also allows the two standards to be vertically adjusted in case it is desired to move the mirror close to or upward away from the table. If mirrors are being shown to a customer in a store it is possible to easily and quickly remove a mirror and apply another by loosening the bolts of the upper clamps 10 and shifting the upper clamps upwardly to a position which will allow a mirror to be lifted off the hooks of the lower clamps. Another mirror is then set in place upon the hooks of the lower clamps and the upper clamps slid downwardly into place and their bolts tightened.

Instead of securing the standards against the table 2 by the clamps 4 other types of clamps may be used, and in Figures 9 and 10 a modified form of clamp has been shown. This clamp 20 is formed from stiff metal and of dimensions adapting it to straddle the standard, but its arms 21 are of less length than the thickness of the standard. Therefore when a standard is passed through a clamp of this type feet 22 formed by

outwardly bent end portions of the arms are spaced from the back of the table 2, and when the screws 23 are tightened the clamp will be held in gripping engagement with the standard. The screws pass through slots 24 formed through the feet 22 and extending longitudinally thereof, and if it is found that the standards are not perpendicular to the table and the mirror is not supported in a truly horizontal position the screws may be loosened and the standards may then be tilted transversely and the clamps shifted transversely until the standards are in the correct position. The screws are then retightened and the standards will be firmly held in place.

While the standards may be of the construction previously illustrated and described, the standard 25 shown in Figures 9 and 10 has been shown as being solid in cross section and formed of wood. It will also be understood that while the mirror has been illustrated as rectangular in Figure 1 it may be of other shapes and supported either horizontally, as shown, or vertically and that if necessary the clamps 10 may be modified in order to fit a mirror which is circular, oval, or other specific shape.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

A mirror support comprising a tubular standard having a front wall and side walls and a rear wall formed with a longitudinally extending slot, and upper and lower mirror supporting tubular shaped bodies having mirror engaging hooks and carried by said standards, each of said bodies being shiftable along said standard to vertically adjusted positions and each tubular body fitting about and slidable along the standard and having side walls and front and rear walls, the rear wall being formed with an opening opposite the slot in the rear wall of the standard, a bolt passing inwardly through the opening and the slot and carrying a nut disposed within the standard and engaging the inner surface of the rear wall thereof and tightened to secure the tubular body in an adjusted position, each hook having a flat horizontal shank extending forwardly from the front wall of the body for the full width thereof, the said shank being disposed in spaced relation to an adjacent end of the said front wall of the body in position for bearing against an edge face of a mirror and provided along its front edge with a bill for overlapping the front surface of the mirror, and webs extending along side edges of the outer surface of the shank from side edges of the front wall of the body to the front end of the shank.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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