(No Model.)

A. PETERSON.

CARPET EXHIBITOR.

No. 259,713. Patented June 20, 1882.

Fig. 1

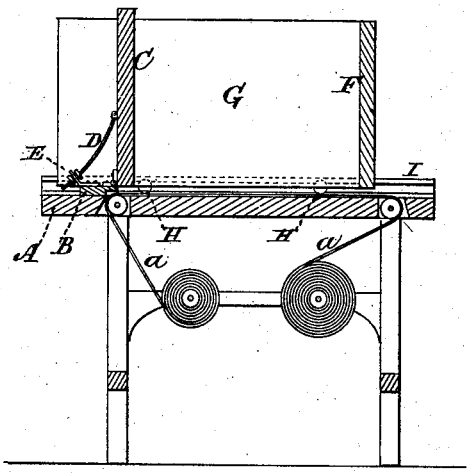


Fig. 3

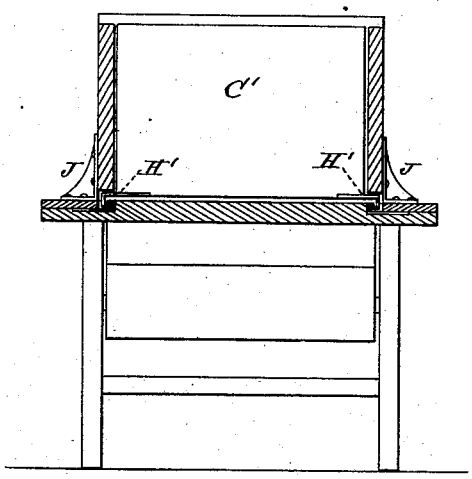


Fig. 2

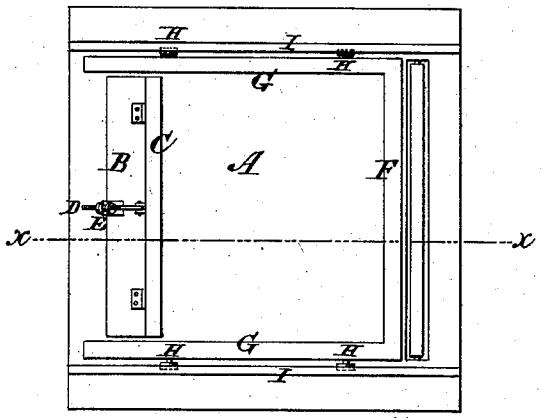
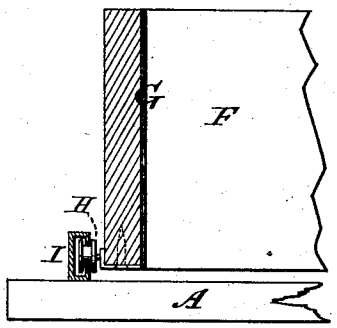


Fig. 4



Witnesses

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CARPET-EXHIBITOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,713, dated June 20, 1882.

Application filed April 2, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPHUS PETERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Exhibitors, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to an improved device upon which I filed a caveat on or about December 22, 1879, for exhibiting carpets and other goods by a multiplication of the pattern in mirrors. The side mirrors and back mirror, being rigidly connected, are provided with a set of wheels, preferably grooved, so as to run within or upon a channeled track or upon its edges, and thereby make the mirrors travel uniformly in a perfectly-true line at right angles to and from the front mirror, the said front mirror being hinged to a rigid strip on the table in order that the base of the said mirror may be raised sufficiently above the plane of the table to allow the carpet sample to lie under its bottom edge.

Figure 1 represents a sectional view through the line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional end view, showing a modification of the same. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view, showing the roller attached and in position.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

In the case here presented, A represents a table upon whose surface, and near one end thereof, there is rigidly affixed a strip or batten, B. This batten has a portion of its under part cut away, so as to allow room for the carpet *a* to pass, and also to admit the front mirror, C, to be hinged thereto, with its base likewise above the carpet. The said mirror being provided with a swinging adjustable rod, D, and nut E enables the same to be lowered down flat with the plane of the table, or adjusted in true perpendicular, parallel with that of the back mirror, F.

The two side mirrors, G G, are rigidly attached to and at right angles with the back mirror, F, and at or near their base, and outside thereof, I have affixed two or more wheels, H. These wheels, which are preferably grooved, run within a channeled track, I, or between its edges, so as to afford an easy and accurate means of moving the three mirrors up to the front mirror, and also insures against the danger of running the mirrors off the track, as might happen if the track were laid directly upon the table with no upper bearing to prevent its tilting, although an open track may be used instead of the channeled one.

A good result may also be obtained by the use of the three rigidly-attached mirrors without the rollers or rails, as they can be arranged to slide easily to and from the single mirror which forms the fourth side of the parallelogram.

It will further be observed that in some instances the arrangement of mirrors may be reversed without altering the design of my invention—that is to say, instead of having one mirror fixed and three traveling, as above described, the three mirrors may be rigidly attached to the table by brackets J or other supports to hold them a sufficient height above its plane to admit the edge of the carpet-sample to lie between the table and the bottom of the mirrors, as shown in Fig. 3, and the front mirror, C, made adjustable to the same. In this latter case the movable mirror C′ is held vertically in position by means of the peculiar forms of matched rails H′, forming the traveling slide shown in Fig. 3.

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

1. In a device for exhibiting and multiplying patterns, a movable frame lined with mirrors forming three sides of a parallelogram, and arranged to travel on a table or support to and from and in combination with a single stationary mirror which forms the fourth side of the parallelogram, all working substantially as and for the purposes shown and described.

2. In a device for exhibiting patterns, the combination of an upright mirror, C, with three rigidly-connected mirrors, F G G, provided at the base with grooved wheels H H H H, arranged to run within or between rails I I, laid on the support or table A, substantially as shown and described.

ADOLPHUS PETERSON.

Witnesses:

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