

(No Model.)

J. PENNEY.

PIVOTAL SUPPORT FOR MIRRORS.

No. 344,854.

Patented July 6, 1886.

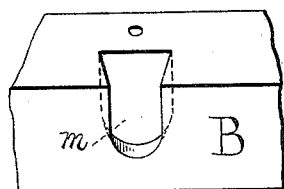
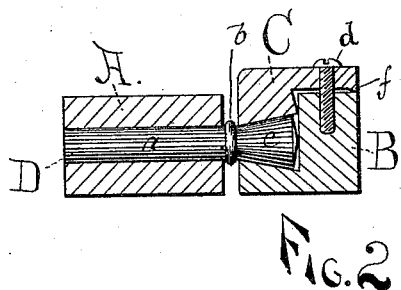
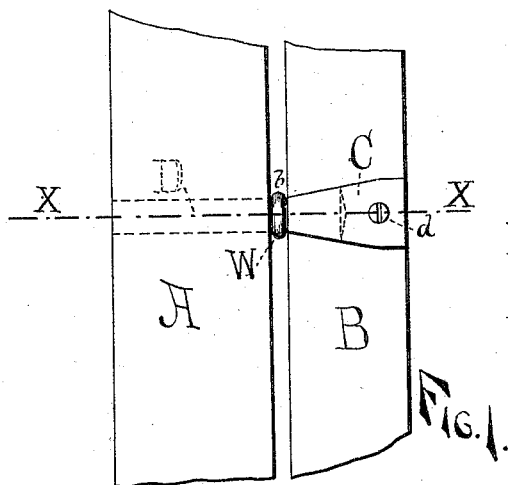


FIG. 4.

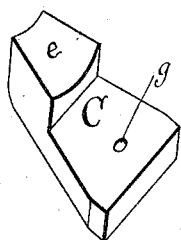


FIG. 3.

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PIVOTAL SUPPORT FOR MIRRORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,854, dated July 6, 1886.

Application filed August 28, 1883. Serial No. 104,987. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH PENNEY, of Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Pivotal Support for the Mirrors of Dressing-Cases, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to those mirrors which are supported at opposite sides on horizontal pivots, to the end that they may be tipped or tilted in a vertical plane to vary their inclination.

It is the aim of the invention to produce a device which may be constructed at small cost, and which may be applied with less labor than those now in common use, and which shall at the same time serve to hold the mirror-supporting standards in their proper position, and to hold the mirror in the inclination or position at which it may be adjusted.

With these ends in view I make use of a trunnion or pivot adapted at one end to be driven into a hole in the frame of the mirror, and adapted at its opposite end to be seated in an opening of such form that it may be readily cut in the standard by machine tools, and in connection with this pivot employ a fastening-plate adapted for attachment to the standard by a single screw, one end being suitably formed to enter a recess in the standard and bear upon the trunnion therein, so as to serve the double purpose of confining the trunnion in place and of subjecting the same to a friction sufficient to prevent its accidental rotation.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a rear elevation of a portion of a mirror-frame and its supporting-standard connected by my improved device. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the fastening-plate. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of the frame, showing a recess thereunder to receive a pivot or trunnion.

Referring to the drawings, A represents one of the standards for supporting the mirror, and B a portion of the mirror-frame plate secured to the frame by a screw, *d*; and D, the pivot or trunnion.

The pivot D is constructed with a body or

shank, *a*, of a cylindrical or other suitable form, adapted to be driven into the standard at one end, with an enlarged flange or collar, *b*, at the middle, and with a head or enlargement, *c*, preferably of a conical form, at the opposite end. This pin is driven tightly to its place in the standard, so as to prevent its rotation therein, its inward motion being limited by the collar *b* coming in contact with the edge of the standard. In the inner edge of the frame which is to receive the pivot I form in the rear side a recess, *m*, of a shape corresponding with that of the head *c*. This opening may be conveniently and quickly formed by a cutting-tool having an outline identical with that of the head of the pin. In assembling the parts the head of the pin is slipped horizontally into this opening from the rear.

The plate C has at one end a projection, E, adapted to enter the opening *m* of the frame and bear against the rear side of the pivot-head, as shown in Fig. 2, in order to hold the same snugly to its place. The plate C is extended laterally beyond this projection in a form suitable to bear against the rear face of the frame, and is preferably provided at its end with a lip or projection, *f*, by which its face is held out of contact with the frame. Midway of its length, or thereabout, it is provided with a hole, *g*, through which to insert the confining-screw *d*.

It will be observed that the plate bears at one end upon the frame, and at the opposite end on the pivot, so that the intermediate screw serves the twofold purpose of holding the plate in place and of adjusting it with more or less pressure upon the pivot. It will also be observed that the collar *b* serves to maintain the proper separation between the standard and frame, that they may not come in contact with each other, while the enlarged head serves to tie the standard and frame together, in order to prevent their lateral separation.

I am aware that a plate provided with two holes for fastening-screws, and with a hemispherical projection, has been combined with two metallic clamping-plates connected by a hinge-joint and an adjusting-screw, one of these plates being also provided with plates

to receive two fastening-screws, and to such construction I lay no claim.

My construction is advantageous by reason of its small cost, the fact that the mirror and standard may be fitted to receive it by means of power-driven tools, and the fact that the parts may be adjusted in an exceedingly short space of time.

It is to be observed that under my construction a seat for the pivot is formed in the wooden frame without the employment of a special socket, and that all the parts of the device are of such form that they may be cast and applied to use without being fitted, machined, or finished in any manner.

The confinement of the pivot against the wood is advantageous in that a yielding or elastic pressure is applied, holding the pin securely, but permitting it to revolve when moderate strain is applied. It also avoids the necessity of giving the pivot that smooth and accurate finish which would be necessary were it clamped between two metal plates confined by a connecting-screw.

While I have described the pivot-pin as being secured to the standard which supports the mirror-frame, it is obvious that it may be secured to the frame and the socket formed in the standard, this reversal or transposition of the parts in no wise affecting their mode of action.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In combination with the standard and the pivot-pin secured thereto, the mirror-frame recessed to form a direct bearing for the pivot-head, the confining-plate bearing upon the frame and the pivot, and the screw applied to hold the plate in position on the frame in frictional contact with the pivot.

2. A device for suspending mirrors from their supporting-standards, consisting, first, of the pivot-pin having the stem or shank adapted for insertion in a hole in the mirror and an enlarged head, and, second, of the frictional plate provided at one end with the stud or projection to bear on the pivot-pin, and near the middle with an opening to receive the fastening-screw.

3. The improved mirror-pivot having the shank to enter the mirror-frame, the flange or collar to separate the frame and standard, and the enlarged head to co-operate with a fastening device.

4. In combination with the supporting-standard and the pivot with an enlarged head seated at one end therein, the recessed mirror-frame having the pivoted head seated directly in its recess, the plate seated on the mirror and bearing on the pivot, and the confining-screw passing through the plate into the mirror.

5. In combination with a wooden mirror-frame and the metallic plate secured thereto by an adjusting-screw, a supporting-standard having a fixed metallic pivot or trunnion seated at one end in the cavity in the wooden mirror-frame directly in contact with the wood and confined therein by the pressure of the plate, whereby an elastic frictional pressure is applied to the pivot between the wood and the metal, to prevent its accidental rotation and maintain the mirror in the position in which it may be placed.

JOSEPH PENNEY.

Witnesses:

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