(No Model.)

P. WIEDERER.

FOLDING MIRROR.

No. 381,452. Patented Apr. 17, 1888.

Fig. 2.

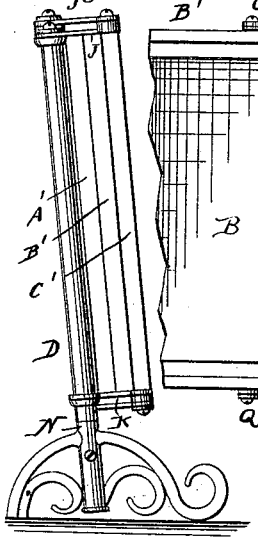

Fig. 1.

Fig. 6.

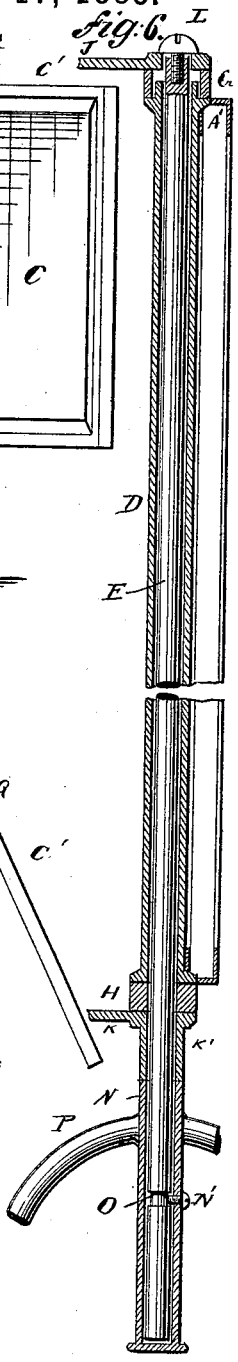

Fig. 3.

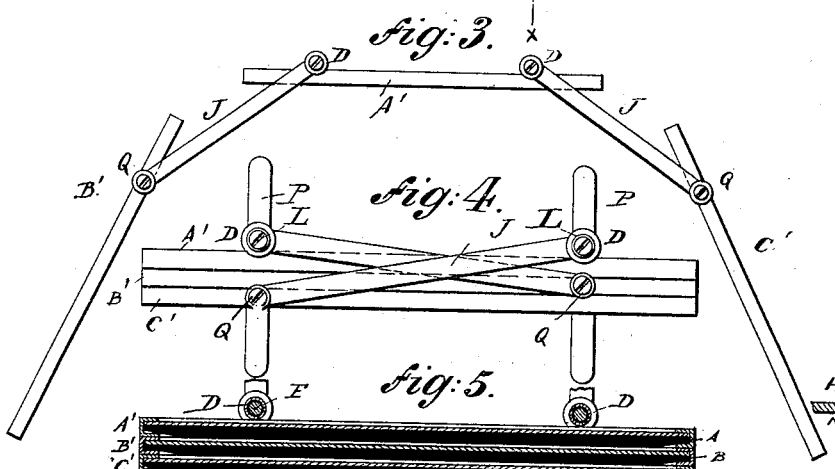

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FOLDING MIRROR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,452, dated April 17, 1888.

Application filed December 28, 1887. Serial No. 259,235. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER WIEDERER, of Stapleton, county of Richmond, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Mirrors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in that class of folding mirrors known as "triplicate mirrors," and the object of my invention is to provide a new and improved mirror of this kind in which the side or wing mirrors can be folded on the central or main mirrors and the inner edges of the said side or wing mirrors can be moved a greater or less distance from the side edges of the main mirror.

The invention consists in the combination, with the main mirror, of two wing or side mirrors that are pivoted to the swinging ends of links pivoted at the top and bottom of the main mirror.

The invention also consists in the construction and combination of parts and details, as will be fully described and set forth hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved folding mirror opened, parts being broken out. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same closed. Fig. 3 is a top view of the same opened, the legs being omitted. Fig. 4 is a top view of the same closed. Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional view of the same closed. Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail vertical transverse sectional view on the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The central or main mirror, A, and the two side or wing mirrors, B and C, are of the same size.

To the back of the frame A′ of the main mirror A the two upright tubes D are secured, and through each tube D a rod, E, is passed longitudinally, the lower ends of said rods projecting beyond the lower ends of the tubes. Washers G and H are placed on the upper and lower ends respectively of the tubes E, and on said washers the ends of the links J and K, respectively, are placed, the rods E passing through the washers and through apertures in the inner ends of the links.

Screws L are screwed in the upper ends of the rods, their heads resting on the links J. The links K are provided at their inner ends with sleeves K′, that rest on the tubular legs N, surrounding the lower ends of the rods, said legs being held in place by the screws N′ in the legs, the inner ends of the said screws passing into the annular grooves O of the rods E, to permit of turning the legs on the lower ends of the rods.

The legs N are provided with struts or braces P, which may be ornamented in different ways.

The swinging ends of the links J and K are mounted to turn on pivots Q on the upper and lower edges of the frames B′ and C′ of the wing or side mirrors, B and C.

If desired, the tubes D and rods E on the back of the main-mirror frame can be dispensed with, and said main-mirror frame provided with pivots on its top and bottom. As shown in Fig. 1, the pivots on which the links for the right wing-mirror are pivoted project farther beyond the top and bottom edges of the main frame than the pivots for the other wing-mirror, so as to permit the right-hand links J and K to fold over the left-hand links.

By turning the links on the pivots Q at the top and bottom of the frame A′ of the main mirror A the wing-mirrors can be swung from or toward the main frame—that is, the wing-mirrors can be swung into different planes parallel to the main mirror either in front and behind the same, and as the wing-mirrors are mounted pivotally on the swinging ends of the links the inclinations of the said wing-mirrors to the main may be varied at pleasure.

The right-hand wing-mirror, B, can be folded on the face of the main mirror, the back of said wing-mirror B resting on the face of the main mirror, and the wing-mirror C can be folded on the face of the wing-mirror B, the back of the wing-mirror C resting on the face of the wing-mirror B.

In the triplicate or three-glass folding mirrors made heretofore the face of one wing-mirror always rested on the face of the main mirror, and when the mirror was closed no

mirror-face was exposed, whereas the face of the outer mirror in my improved folding mirror is always exposed and can be used at any time as an ordinary mirror without requiring any adjustment or shifting of the parts.

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

1. The combination of a main mirror, two wing-mirrors, upright tubes on the back of the main-mirror frame, rods in said tubes, links mounted to swing on said rods at the top and bottom edges of the main-mirror frame, and pivoted to the top and bottom edges of the said wing-mirror frames, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a main mirror, two wing-mirrors, upright tubes on the back of the main-mirror, rods passed longitudinally through said tubes, links mounted to swing on said rods at the top and bottom edges of the main-mirror frame, the wing-mirrors being pivoted to the swinging ends of said links, and legs on the lower ends of said rods, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the main mirror A, the wing-mirrors B and C, the tubes D on the back of the main mirror, the rods E in said tubes, the links J and K, the tubular legs N on the lower ends of said rods, and the screws N′ in said legs passed into annular grooves O of the rods E, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PETER WIEDERER.

Witnesses:

OSCAR F. GUNZ,

JOHN A. STRALEY.