(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. C. FARR.

DEVICE FOR THE INSPECTION OF ROOMS FROM A DISTANT POINT.

No. 421,687. Patented Feb. 18, 1890.

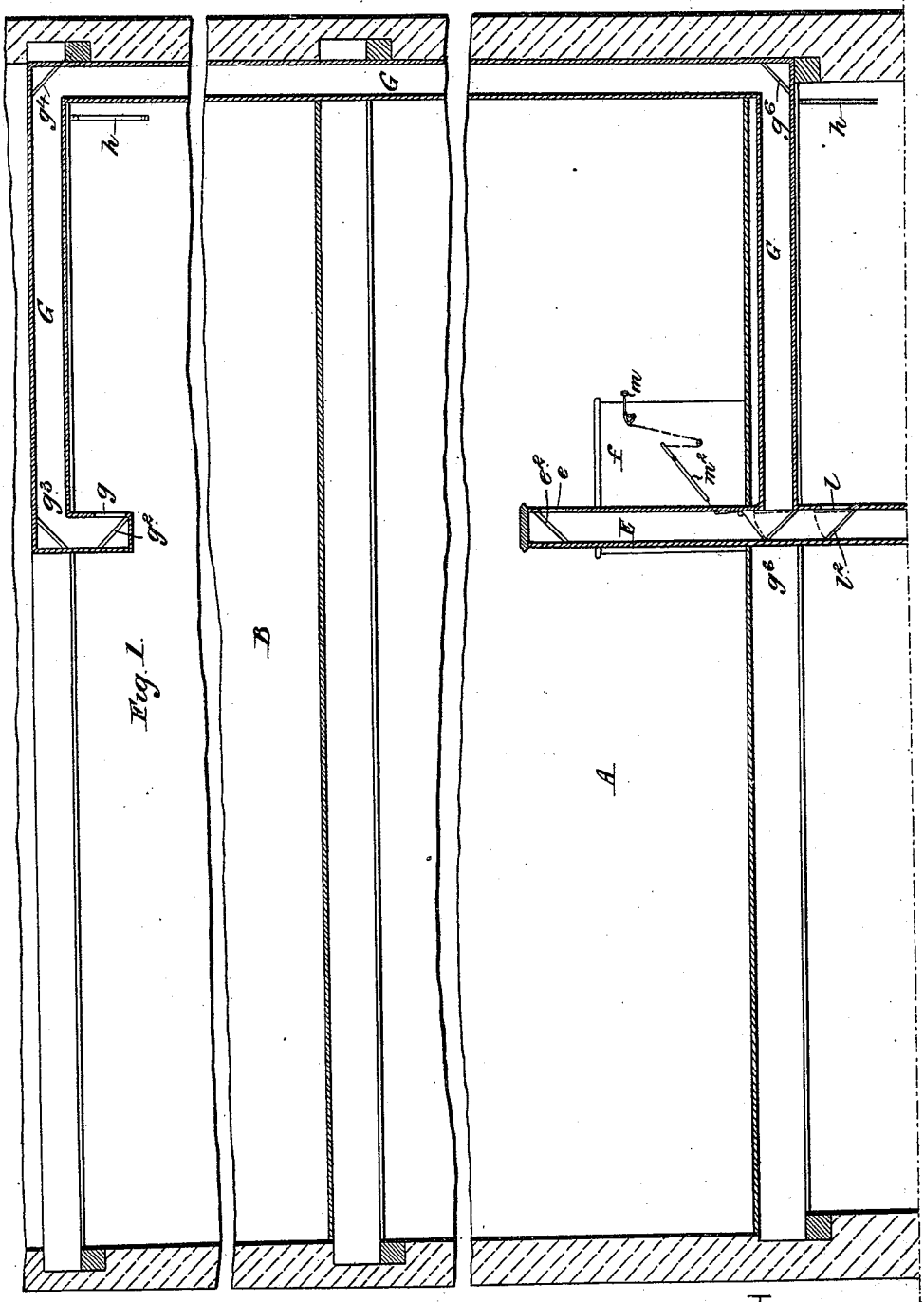

Fig. 1.

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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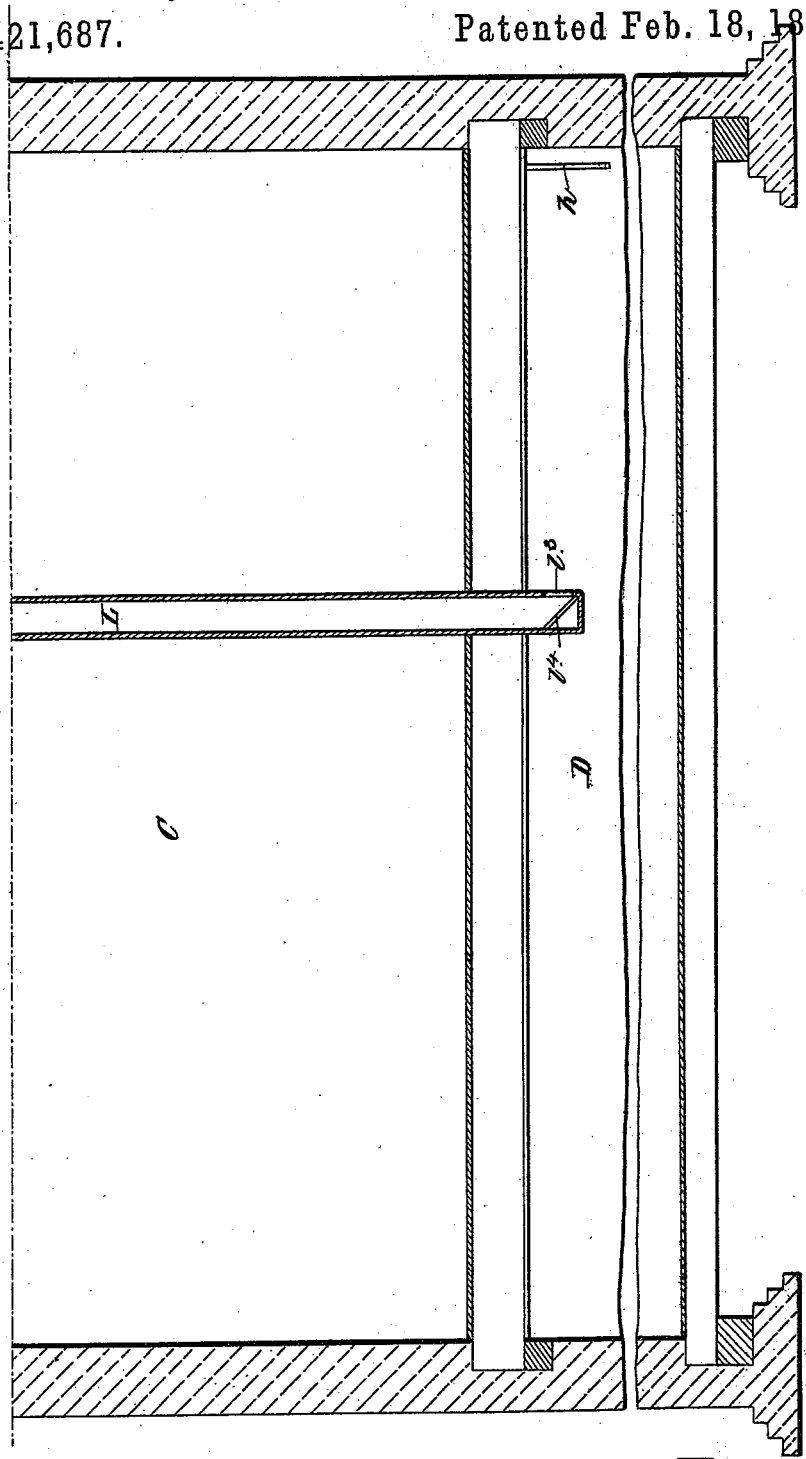

Fig. 1. continued

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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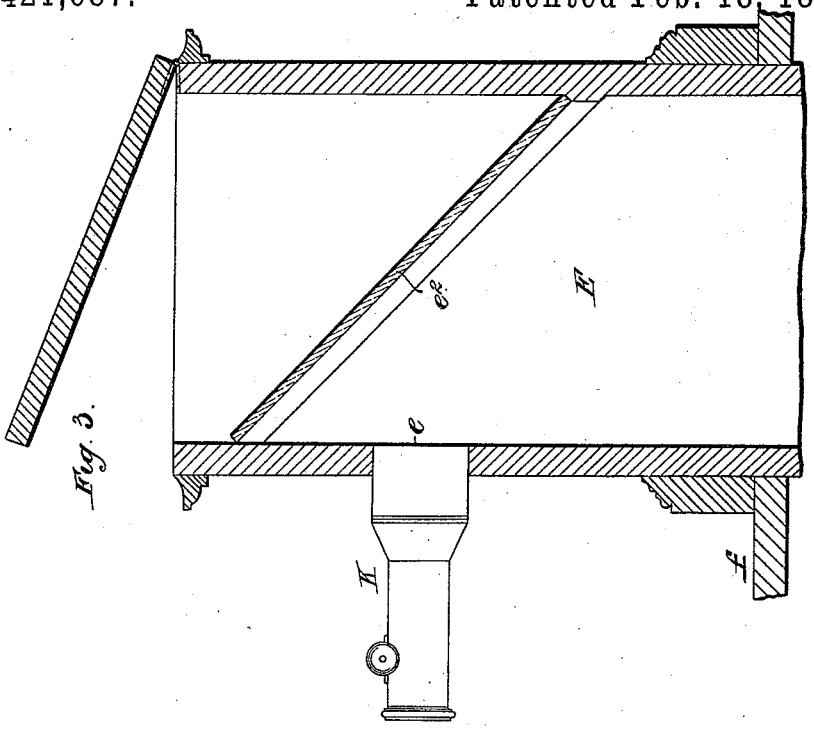

Fig. 3.

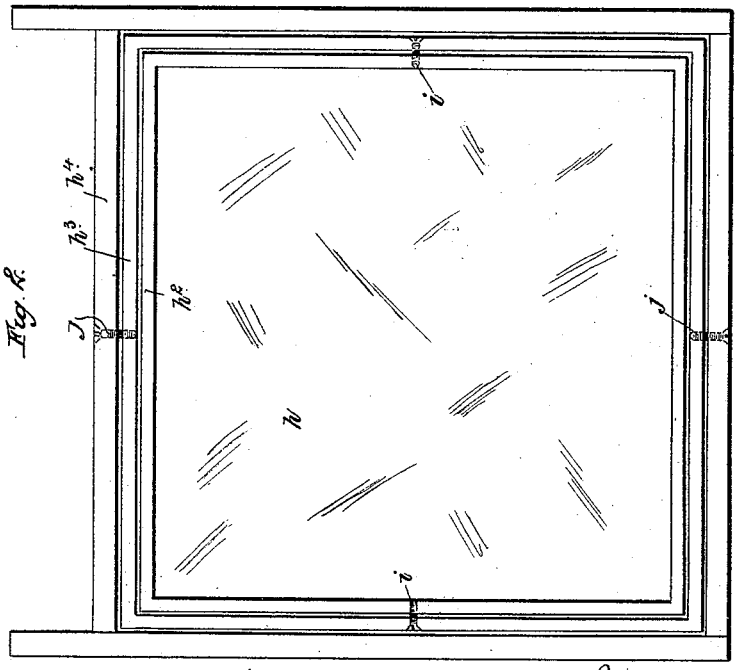

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE CECIL FARR, OF BRIGHTON, COUNTY OF SUSSEX, ENGLAND.

DEVICE FOR THE INSPECTION OF ROOMS FROM A DISTANT POINT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 421,687, dated February 18, 1890.

Application filed November 6, 1888. Serial No. 290,147. (No model.) Patented in England May 31, 1888, No. 7,987.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE CECIL FARR, architect, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at 44 Ship Street, Brighton, in the county of Sussex, England, have invented an addition to or appliance for buildings or structures for enabling the interiors of rooms or compartments to be observed from another room or compartment or place exterior to such rooms or compartments, (for which I have applied for a patent in Great Britain, No. 7,987, dated May 31, 1888,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to enable an observer in a room or compartment to inspect any part of other rooms or compartments by means of small tubes or passages and mirrors.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a building with four rooms; Fig. 2, a view of my improved adjustable mirror; Fig. 3, a detail view.

Any number of rooms, as B, C, and D, Fig. 1, are connected by tubes with the room where the inspection takes place, as A. A tube or passage E projects into the room A, in any convenient position to bring an opening *e* in it into convenient position for the inspector. It is shown as projecting above a table *f*, at which the inspector can, when seated, look into the aperture *e*. The tube or passage E communicates with a tube or passage G, leading to the room B, and is there provided with an opening at *g* for receiving an image of the interior of the room. This image is received upon a mirror g^2, and is reflected successively to and from the mirrors g^3, g^4, g^5, and g^6, and is finally reflected in the mirror e^2, from which the inspector at the table *f* receives an image of the interior or part of the interior of the room B. The additional rooms are provided with tubes or passages and mirrors, as explained with regard to the room B, and those mirrors, which would otherwise intercept the view of the additional room or rooms, are mounted upon centers, so that they can be swung to one side to open the tubes leading to the particular room to be inspected and close the other or others. As shown in the drawings, the tube or passage L, which is a continuation of the passage E, has in it an opening at *l*, provided with a mirror l^2, by which an image of the room or part of the room C is obtained, it being reflected onto the mirror e^2, the mirror g^6 being turned back into the position shown in dotted lines, so as to close the tube or passage G and open the communication between the tubes or passages L and E. The tube or passage L has also an opening at l^3, opposite which is the mirror l^4 for receiving an image of the room or part of the room D and transmitting it to the mirror e^3 when the mirror l^2 (as well as the mirror g^6) is thrown back, as shown in dotted lines.

In order that the tube may be of the least possible size, the mirrors are of such a size that they will receive an image of a part only of the rooms at one time. To enable any part of the room to be inspected, I provide at *h* an adjustable mirror, which can be turned in any direction. This mirror, as shown at Fig. 2, is furnished with three frames h^2, h^3, and h^4. The frame h^2 can turn in the frame h^3 upon the horizontal center pins *i*, while the frame h^3 can turn in the frame h^4 upon the vertical center pins *j*. By leading chains or cords from the table *f* over pulleys or guides and attaching one to the frame h^3 and the other to the frame h^3 the mirror *h* can be turned, so as to take any desired position to receive an image which is thrown upon the mirror g^2.

In case it may be desired to make a more minute inspection—for example, if it be desired to read anything in the room B—the inspector may look at the image received on the mirror e^2 by means of a magnifying-glass K, which may be fixed in the opening at *e*, as shown in Fig. 3.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of a room or rooms to

be inspected, with an inspection-point outside such room or rooms, and tubes leading from the room or rooms to the inspection-point, and adjustable mirrors in such rooms having three frames mounted at right angles to each other, whereby the mirror may be turned to any desired angle.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE CECIL FARR.

Witnesses:

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