(Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. WIEDERER.

FOLDING MIRROR.

No. 384,809. Patented June 19, 1888.

Fig. 1.

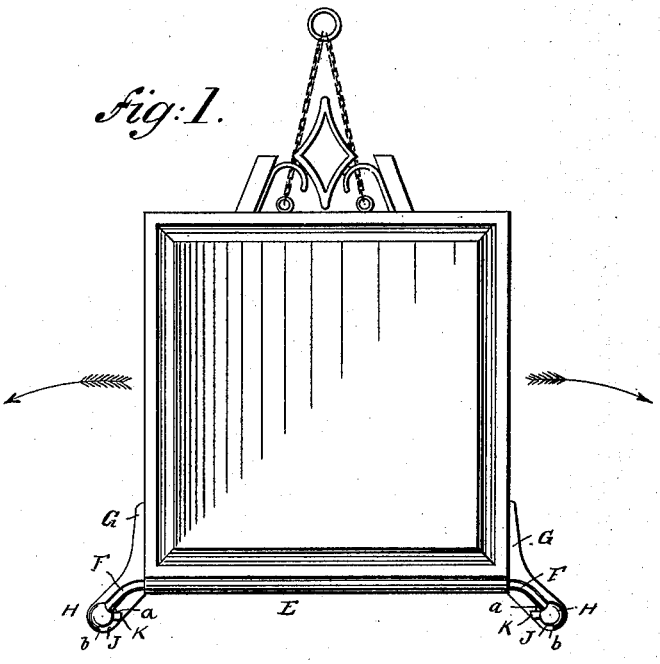
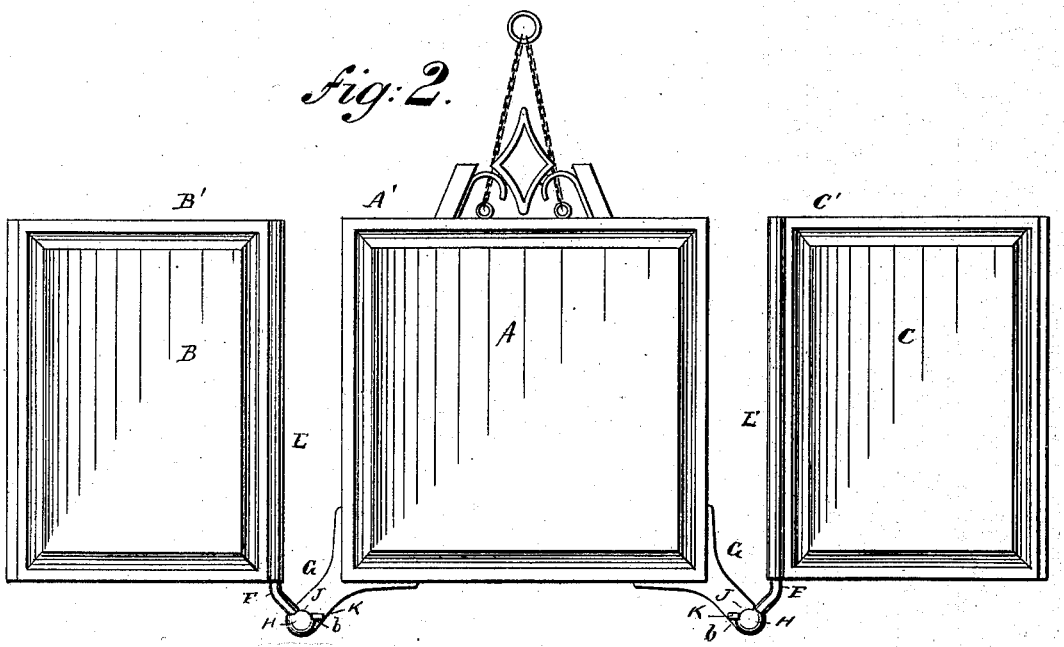


Fig. 2.



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(Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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FOLDING MIRROR.

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Fig. 3.

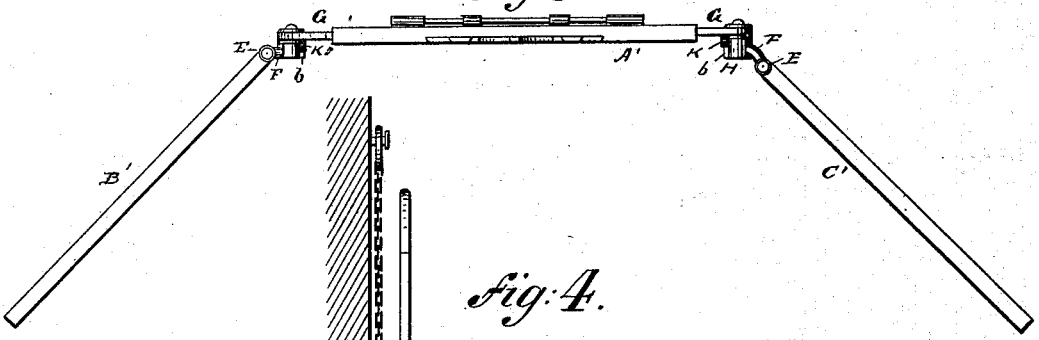


Fig. 4.

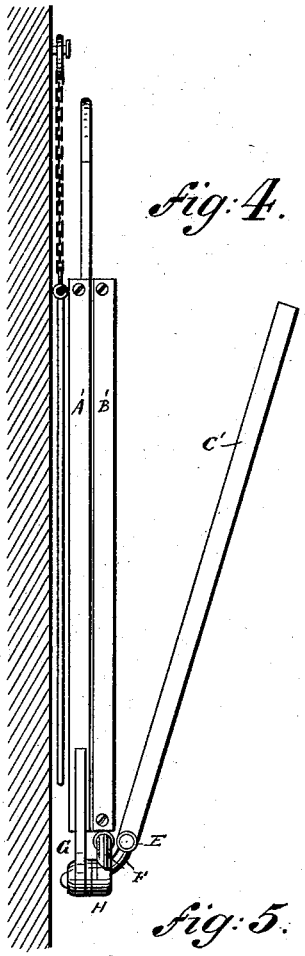
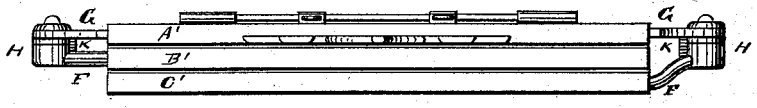


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER WIEDERER, OF STAPLETON, NEW YORK.

FOLDING MIRROR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,809, dated June 19, 1888.

Application filed January 9, 1888. Serial No. 260,162. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER WIEDERER, of Stapleton, Richmond county, 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 folding mirrors known as "triplicate folding mirrors," and the object of my invention is to provide a new and improved mirror of this kind in which the wing-mirrors can readily be swung from the main mirror or upon the same, and which triplicate mirror can when closed or folded be used as an ordinary mirror.

The invention consists in the combination, with a main or central mirror, of wing-mirrors mounted to swing in front of the main mirror in planes parallel with that 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 view of my improved folding mirror closed. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same opened. Fig. 3 is a top view of the same opened. Fig. 4 is an end view of the same closed and the front wing-mirror inclined. Fig. 5 is a top view of the folding mirror closed.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The main or central mirror, A, is provided with the frame A′, and the side or wing mirrors, B and C, are provided with the frames B′ and C′, respectively. Each wing-mirror frame B′ and C′ is provided on its inner edge with a tube, E, for receiving supporting-rods F F, having their lower ends mounted to turn on the ends of downwardly and outwardly inclined arms or legs G on the lower corners of the main mirror-frame A′. The wing-mirrors can turn or swing on said rods, and when the rods are in vertical positions the wing-mirrors can be swung toward and from the main mirror and adjusted at any desired inclination to the main mirror.

For the purpose of holding the rods F in the vertical positions, I provide each rod at its lower end with an enlargement or boss, H, from which the pivot passes into the end of the leg or arm G. Each boss or enlargement H is provided with a quadrant-notch, J, into which a stop pin, K, from the corresponding leg G projects. When the rods F are in the vertical positions, the ends *a* of the notches J rest against the stop-pins K and prevent the rods from swinging outward, but permit of their swinging inward—that is, down across the face of the main mirror. When said rods have been swung down across the face of the main mirror, they are at the bottom edge of the main mirror, one of said rods in front of the other, as shown in Fig. 4. The ends *b* of the notches J then rest against the stop-pins K and prevent the rods swinging down below the bottom edge of the main mirror. The wing-mirrors need not necessarily be provided with tubes E, but can be hinged to the rods F in any other suitable manner.

To open the mirror for use, one wing-mirror is swung down to the right and the other to the left, as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 1, and thereby the rods F are brought from the horizontal positions at the bottom edge of the main mirror into vertical positions at the sides of the main mirror, the stop-pins K holding said rods in place, as described. The lower ends of the rods F are bent toward the legs or arms G, as shown, and thus the rods are brought farther away from the side edges of the main mirror and the scope of the triplicate mirror is increased.

With the rods F in the vertical positions, the wing-mirrors can be swung toward and from the main mirror, and thus adjusted at the requisite inclination to said main mirror. When the mirror is to be closed, the wing-mirrors are brought in line with the main mirror and then swung in the inverse direction in front of the main mirror. Then the back of one wing-mirror rests on the face of the main mirror, the back of the second wing-mirror rests on the face of the first wing-mirror, and the face of the second wing-mirror is exposed, thus adapting my improved triplicate folding mirror to be used as an ordinary mirror when closed. As said front wing-mirror is mounted to turn on its rod F, and as said rod is in a horizontal position at the bottom of the main mirror, the top of said wing-mirror can be

moved from the top of the main mirror, as shown in Fig. 4, and thus any inclination can be given to said outer wing-mirror.

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

1. In a folding mirror, the combination, with a main or central mirror, of two wing-mirrors pivoted to swing while parallel with the face of the main mirror across the face of the said main mirror in planes parallel with and in close proximity to that of the main mirror, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a folding mirror, the combination of a main mirror and two wing-mirrors mounted to swing while parallel with the face of the main mirror across the face of the said main mirror in planes parallel with and in close proximity to that of the main mirror, and also to swing toward and from the face of the main mirror in planes that are at an angle to the plane of the main mirror, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a folding mirror, the combination of a main mirror, two wing-mirrors, rods hinged to the frame of the main mirror at the sides thereof to swing across the face of the main mirror in planes parallel with and in close proximity to that of the main mirror, the wing-mirrors being hinged on said rods, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a folding mirror, the combination of the main mirror, two wing-mirrors, legs or arms at the lower ends of the sides of the main mirror, and rods pivoted on the arms or legs to swing over the face of the main mirror in planes parallel with and in close proximity to that of the main mirror, said wing-mirrors being hinged on said rods, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a folding mirror, the combination, with a main mirror and two wing-mirrors, of legs or arms on the bottom parts of the sides of the main-mirror frame, and stop-pins on said arms or legs, rods mounted to turn on the ends of said arms or legs and provided at their pivoted ends with enlargements having quadrant-notches into which the stop-pins project, substantially as herein shown and described.

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.