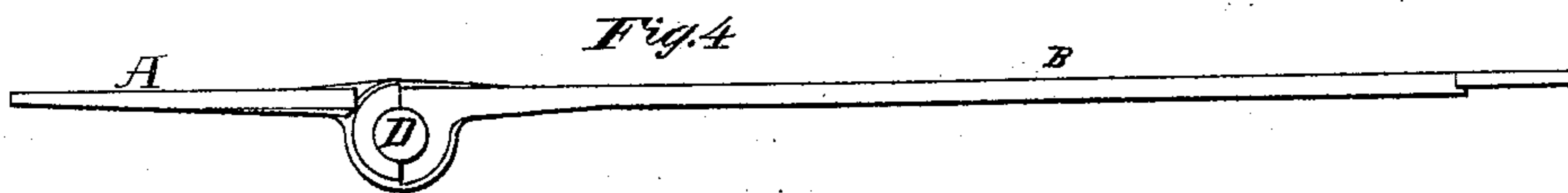
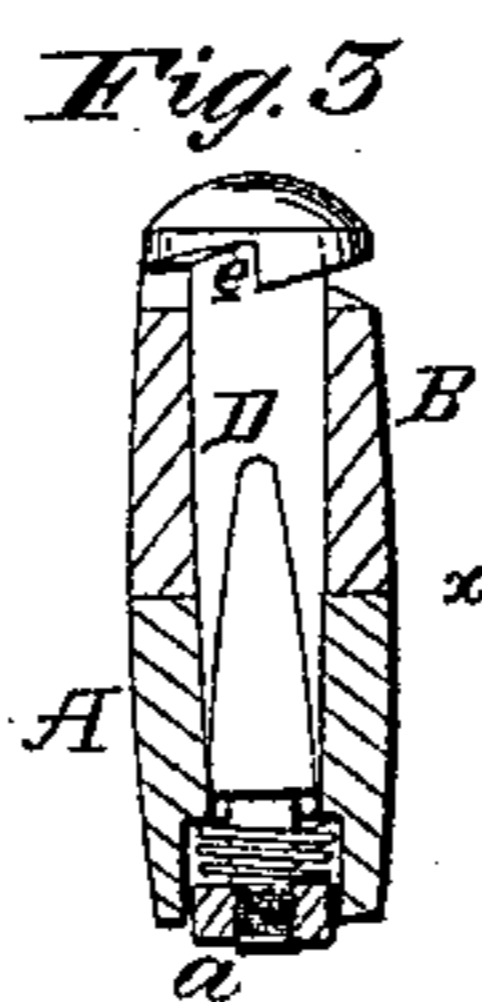
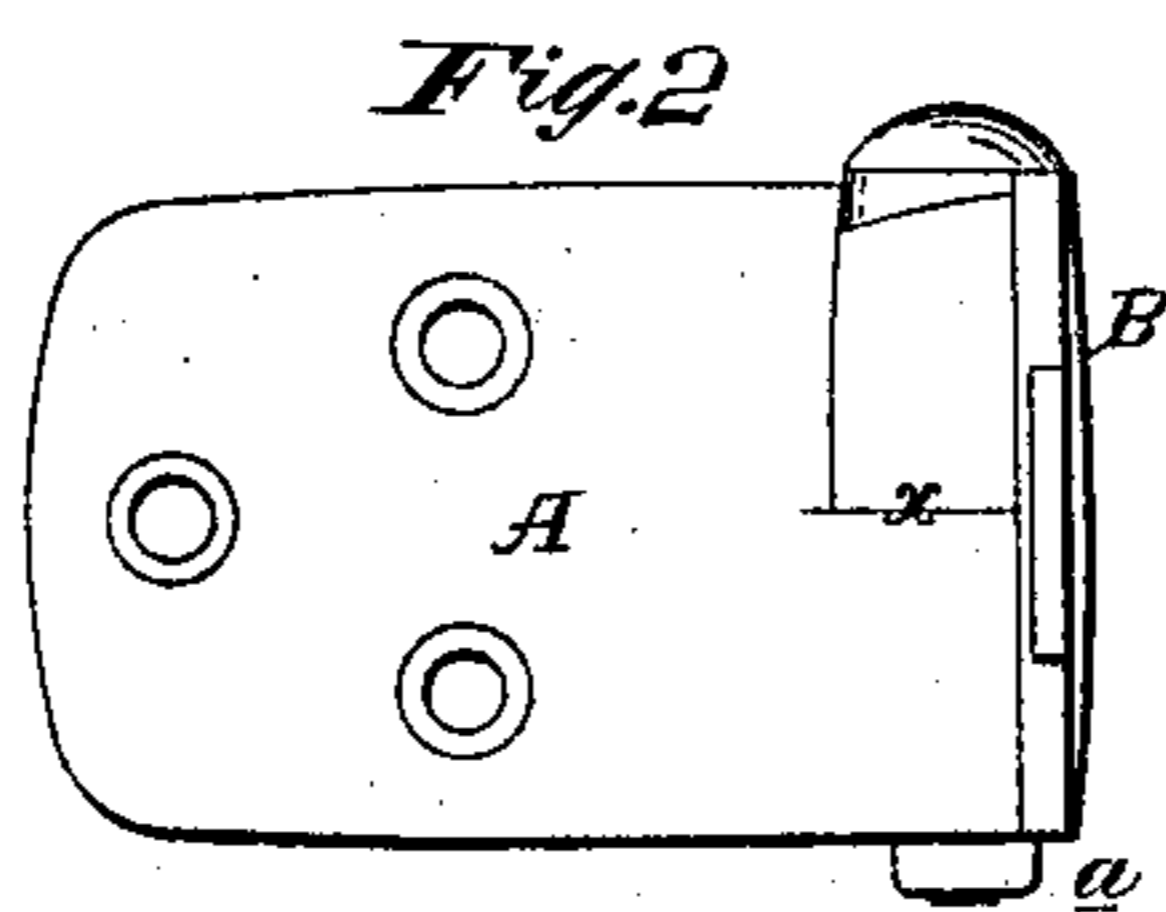
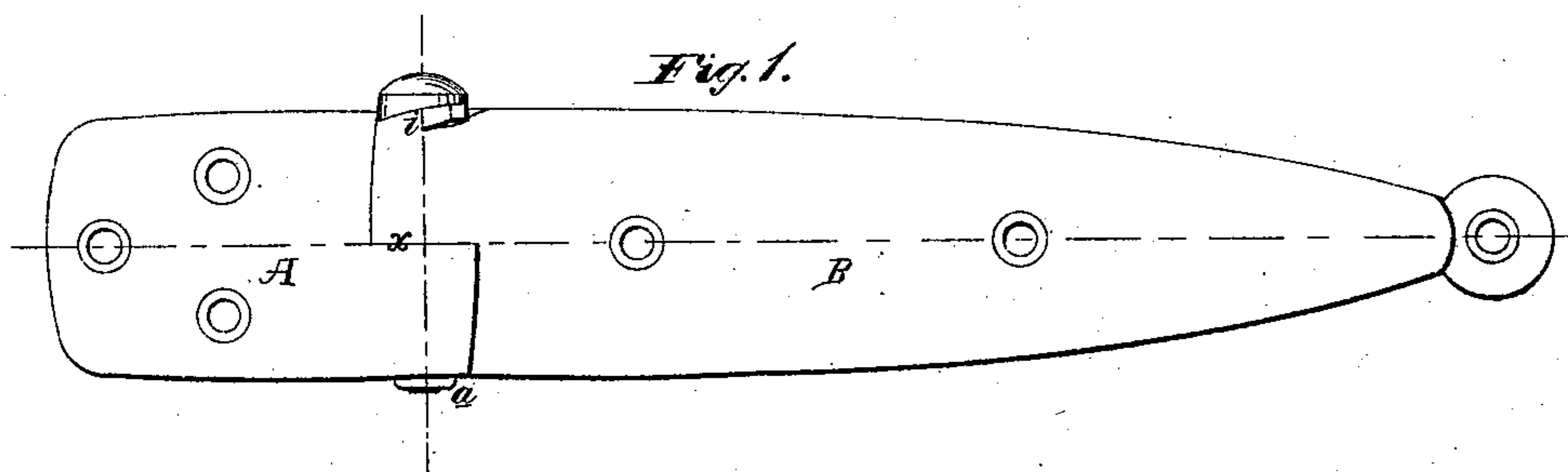


L. T. Horrell,

Lock Hinge.

N^o 23,808.

Patented Apr. 26, 1859.



Witnesses:

Henry Howson
Henry See

Inventor:

Leri T. Howell

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI T. HOWELL, OF BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, AND DE WITT C. TAYLOR, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

HINGE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 23,808, dated April 26, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI T. HOWELL, of Burlington, Burlington county, New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Retaining-Hinges for Shutters and Doors; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention consists in a hinge constructed in the peculiar manner fully described hereafter, so that when applied to a window shutter or door, it may serve the purpose of holding the same back against the wall, and of allowing the shutter or door to be readily released when it has to be closed, thus serving as a substitute for the ordinary turnbuckles, which are both an eyesore to the building and inconvenient to reach.

In order to enable others to make and use my invention, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation.

On reference to the accompanying drawing which forms part of this specification, Figure 1, is a view of my improved retaining hinge for shutters. Fig. 2, the same as Fig. 1, showing the position of the hinge, when the shutter is folded back against the wall. Fig. 3, is a sectional view of the joint of the hinge. Fig. 4, an edge view of Fig. 1. Fig. 5, a sectional view on the line 1, 2, Fig. 1.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A, is the portion of the hinge screwed or otherwise secured to the wall or window jamb, of the house, and B the portion screwed to the shutter. The two halves of the hinge are fitted together at *x*, and are enlarged at the ends which meet each other. Through these enlarged ends passes a pin or bolt D, round near the top where it passes through the round orifice of the half B, and square below where it fits into the square orifice in the half A of the hinge, so that the half B, turns on the bolt which is prevented from turning in the half A.

The bolt is rounded at the lower end, and is furnished with a nut *a*, which fits so as to move freely in a recess formed on the underside of the half A, of the hinge. Within this recess and surrounding the lower end of the pin D, is a spiral spring F, bearing at one end against the end of the recess, and at

the opposite end against the nut *a*, thereby tending to depress the bolt D. The head of the latter has on its under side a notch *e*, one side of which is abrupt, and parallel or thereabout with the side of the bolt, the other side being inclined. (See Fig. 3). A projection *i* of a form corresponding to this notch *e*, is formed on the half B, of the hinge at the part on which the head of the bolt is depressed by the spring F. The projection on the half B, and the notch in the head of the bolt D, are so situated as regards each other that when the half B, of the hinge with its shutter, is folded back against the wall, to its farthest extent, the projection will drop into the notch.

It should be understood that the lower hinge only of the shutter should be constructed as above described, the upper hinge, or hinges, being of the ordinary construction.

As the shutter with the half B, of the hinge is being opened, the inclined edge of the projection *i*, bearing against the inclined side of the notch *e*, of the bolt D, the latter is gradually raised until the shutter is folded back against the wall, when the bolt, by the reaction of the spiral spring, will be suddenly depressed and the projection *i*, on the half B, of the hinge, will fit into the notch *e*, of the head of the bolt D, thus retaining the shutter in the position to which it has been folded back. When the shutter has to be closed, all that is necessary is to apply the finger to the lower end of the bolt D, thereby raising the latter, when the shutter is at liberty to be turned away from the wall.

The advantage possessed by the above mentioned hinge, both as regards simplicity and convenience, over the ordinary turn buckle, will be at once seen without further explanation.

Although I have described my improvement as applied to shutters only, it is equally applicable to doors and gates, which have to be held back.

I do not desire to confine myself to any particular form of hinge, or to any particular mode of securing the same, nor do I claim broadly a hinge with notches and projections to render it self locking. But

I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The projection *i*, on one half of the hinge, said projection being inclined on one side and abrupt on the other, in combination with

the spring bolt D, and its notch e, when the
said bolt is so fitted to the other half of the
hinge as to have a limited vertical, but no
turning movement therein, and when the
5 whole of the parts are arranged for joint
action substantially as and for the purpose
herein set forth.

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

LEVI T. HOWELL.

Witnesses:

HENRY HOWSON,
CHARLES D. FREEMAN.