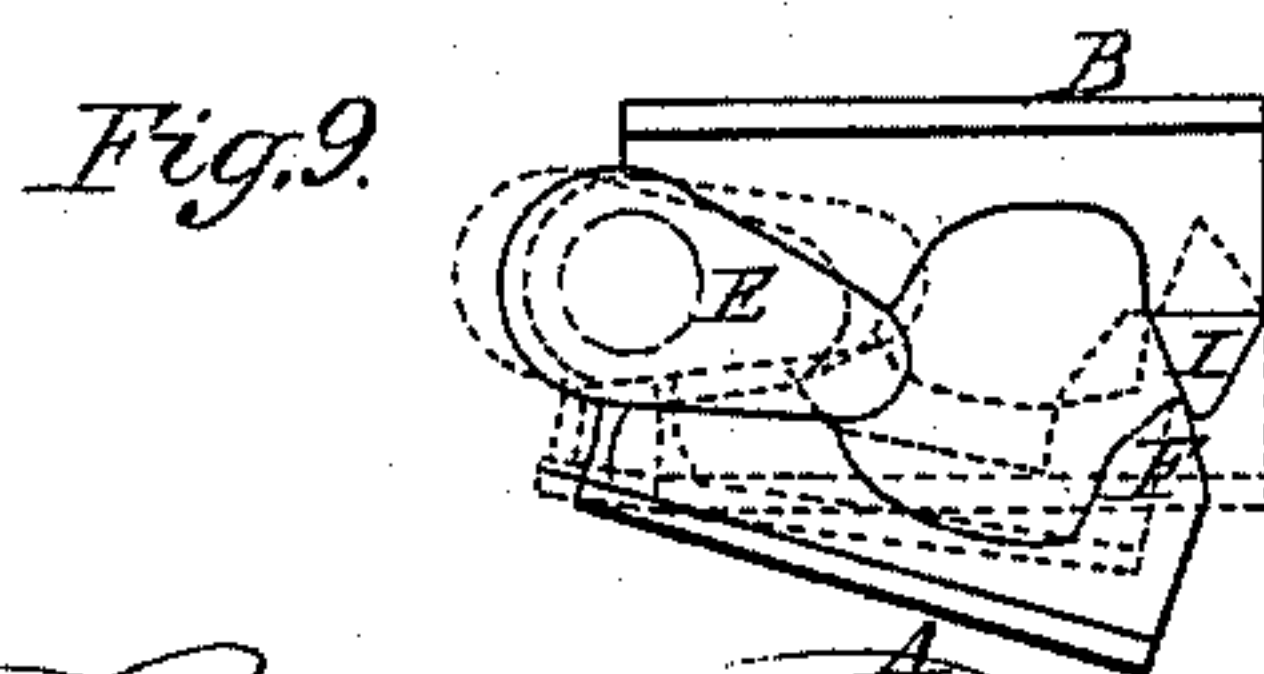
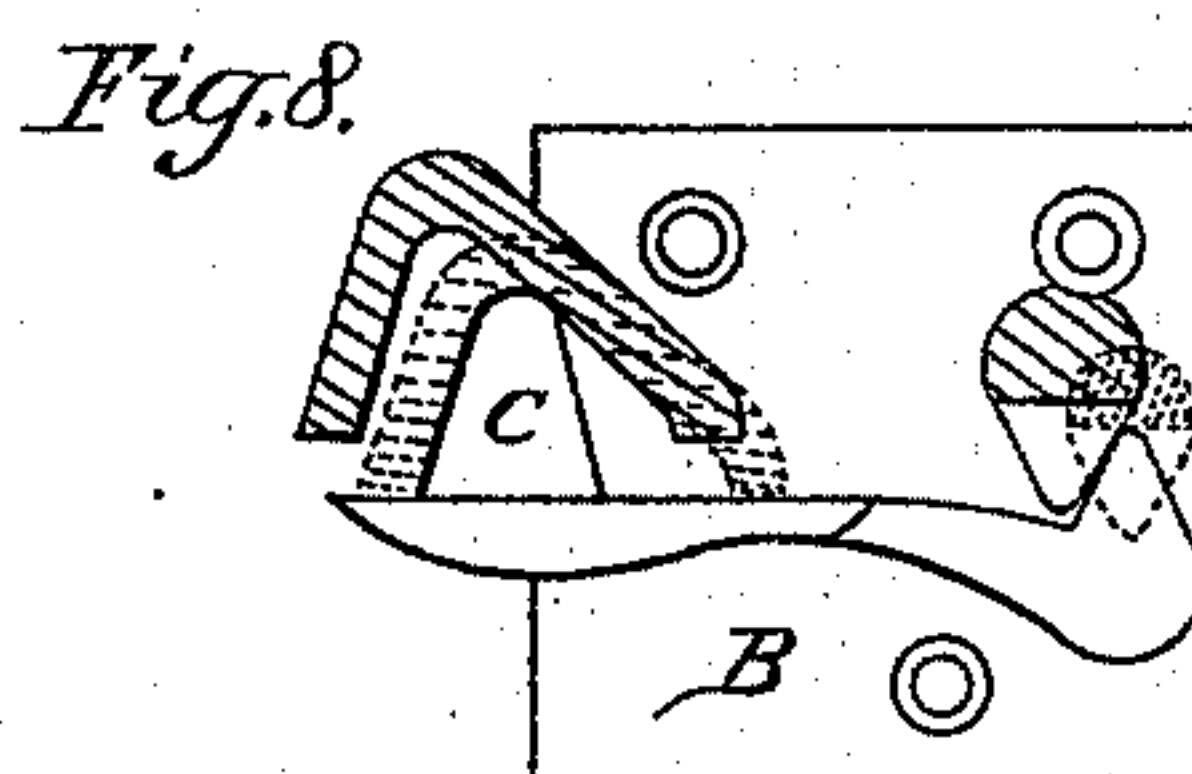
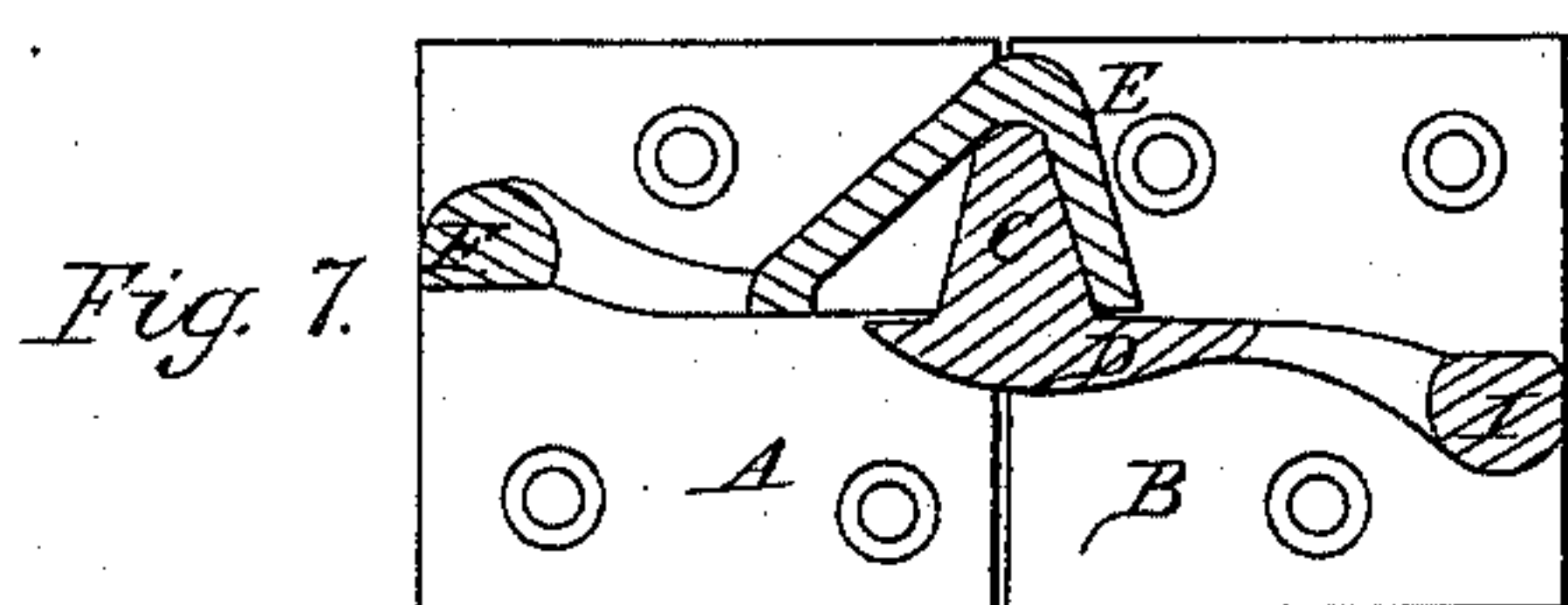
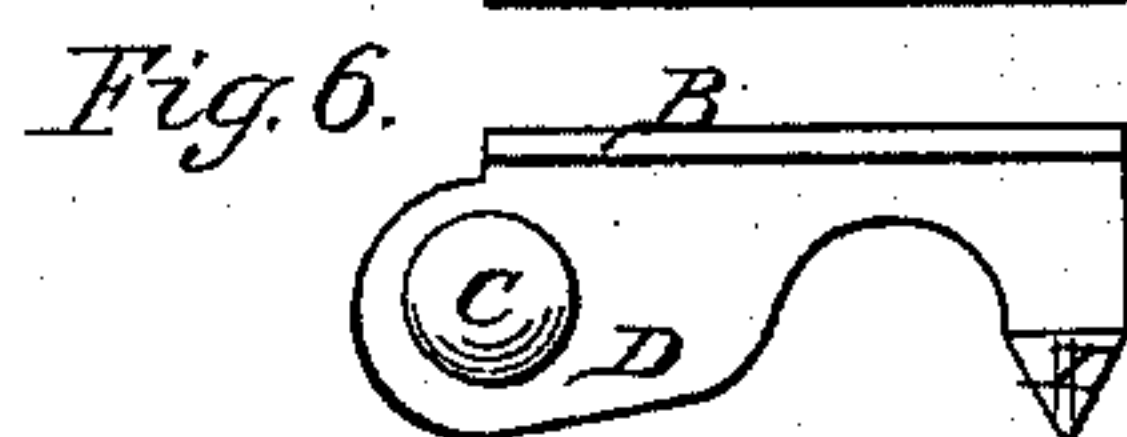
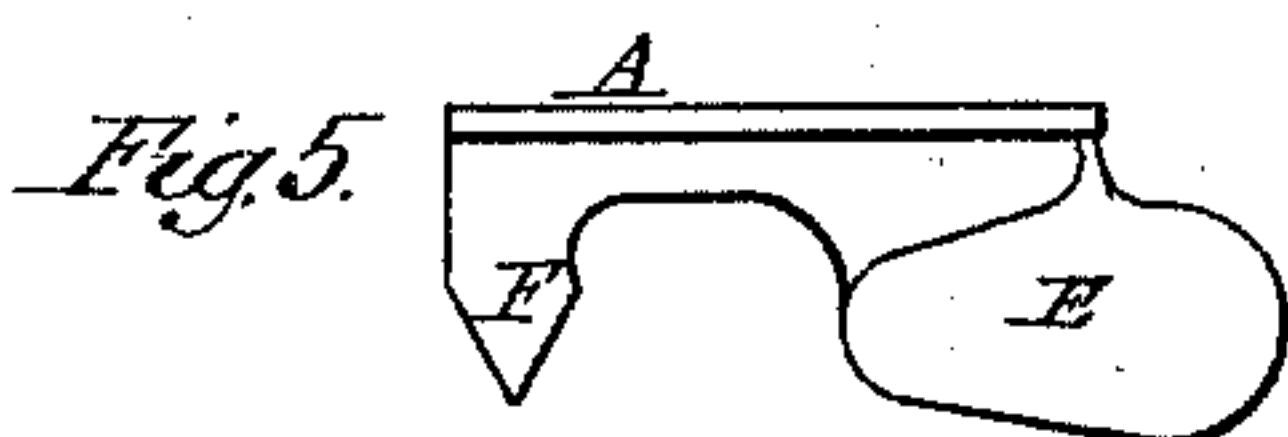
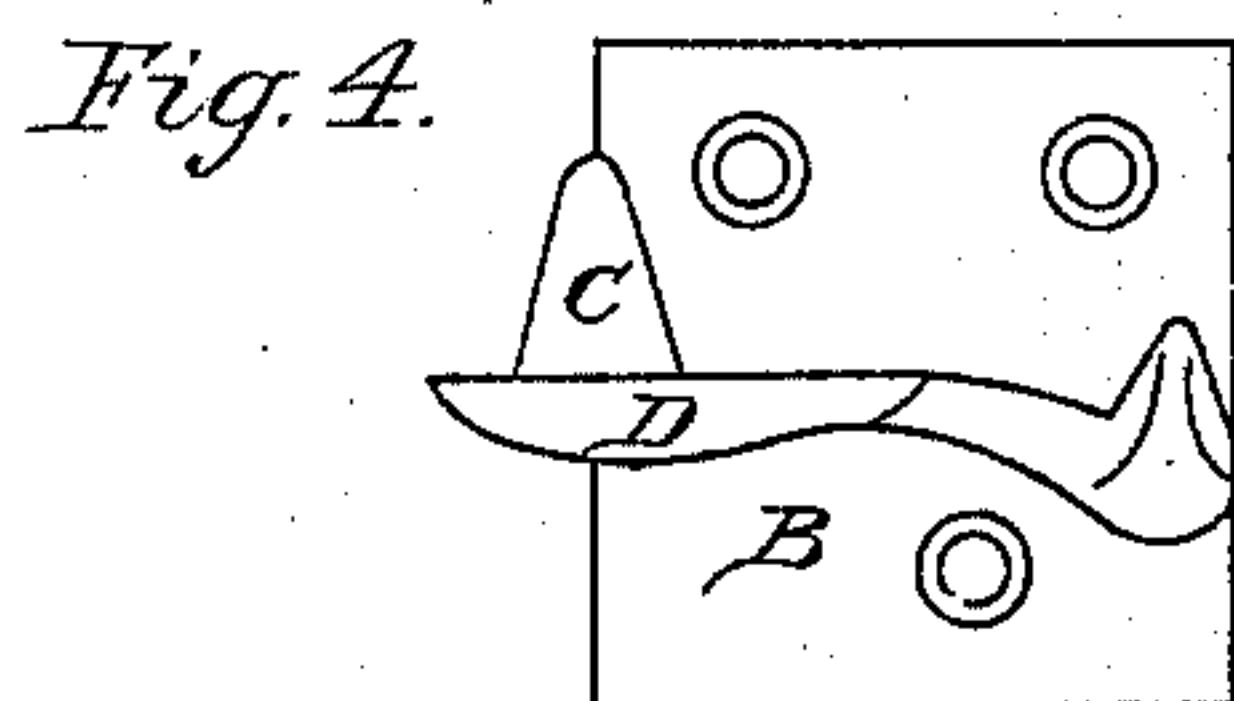
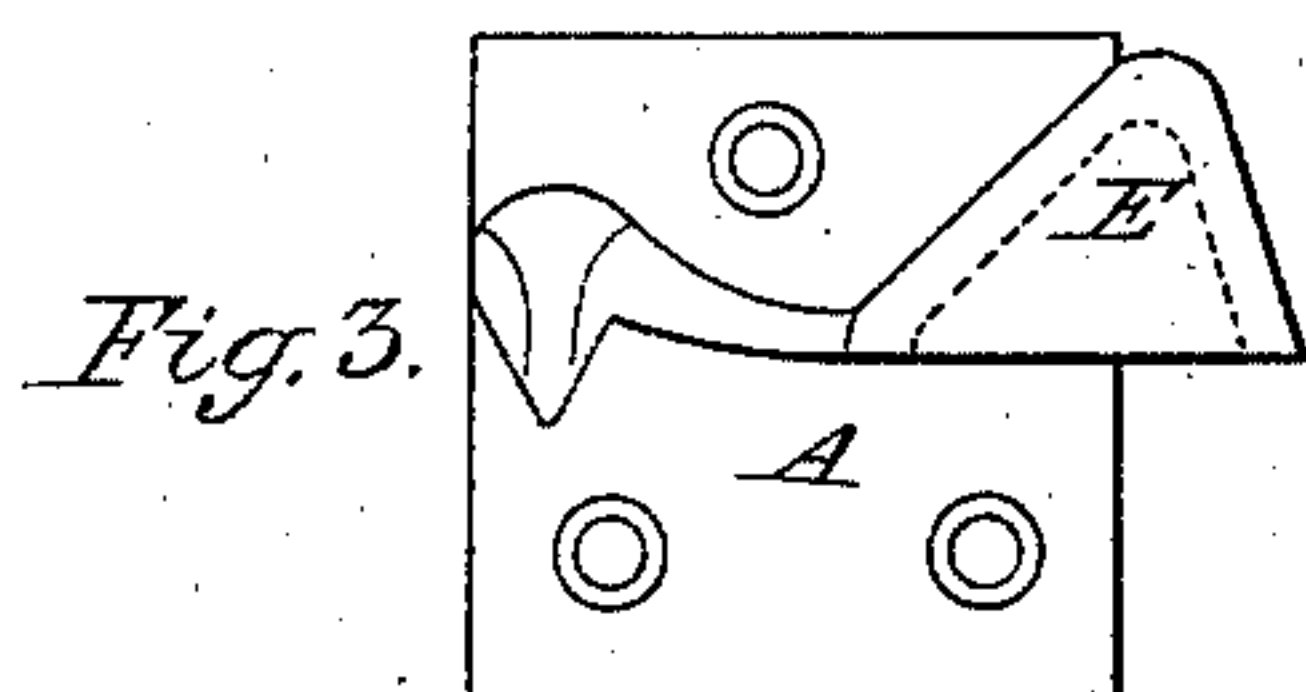
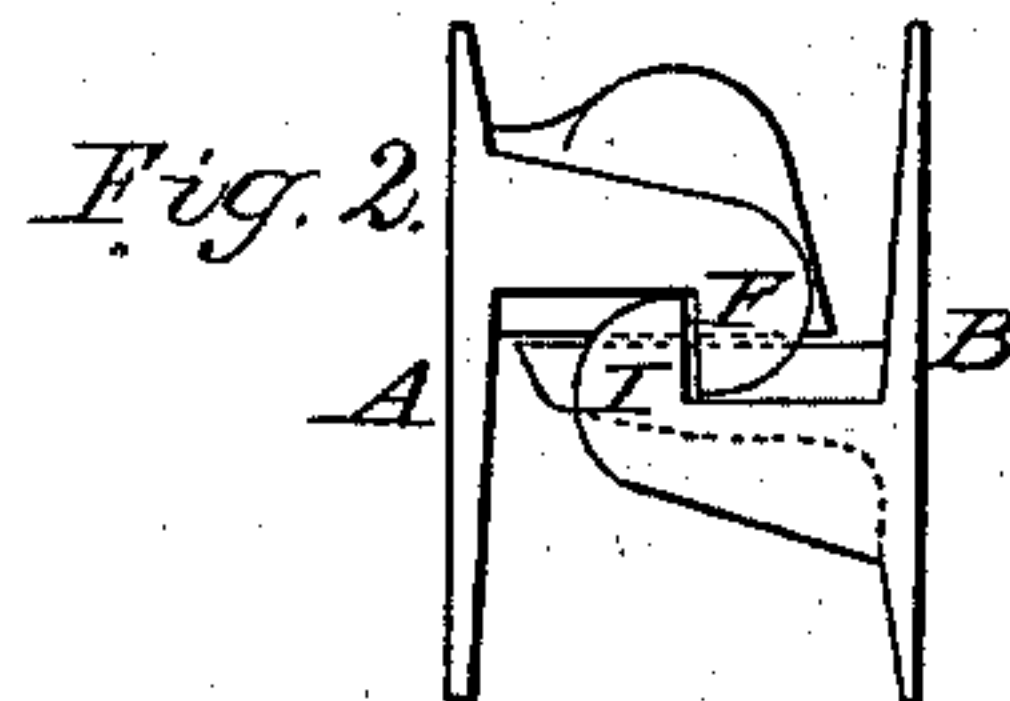
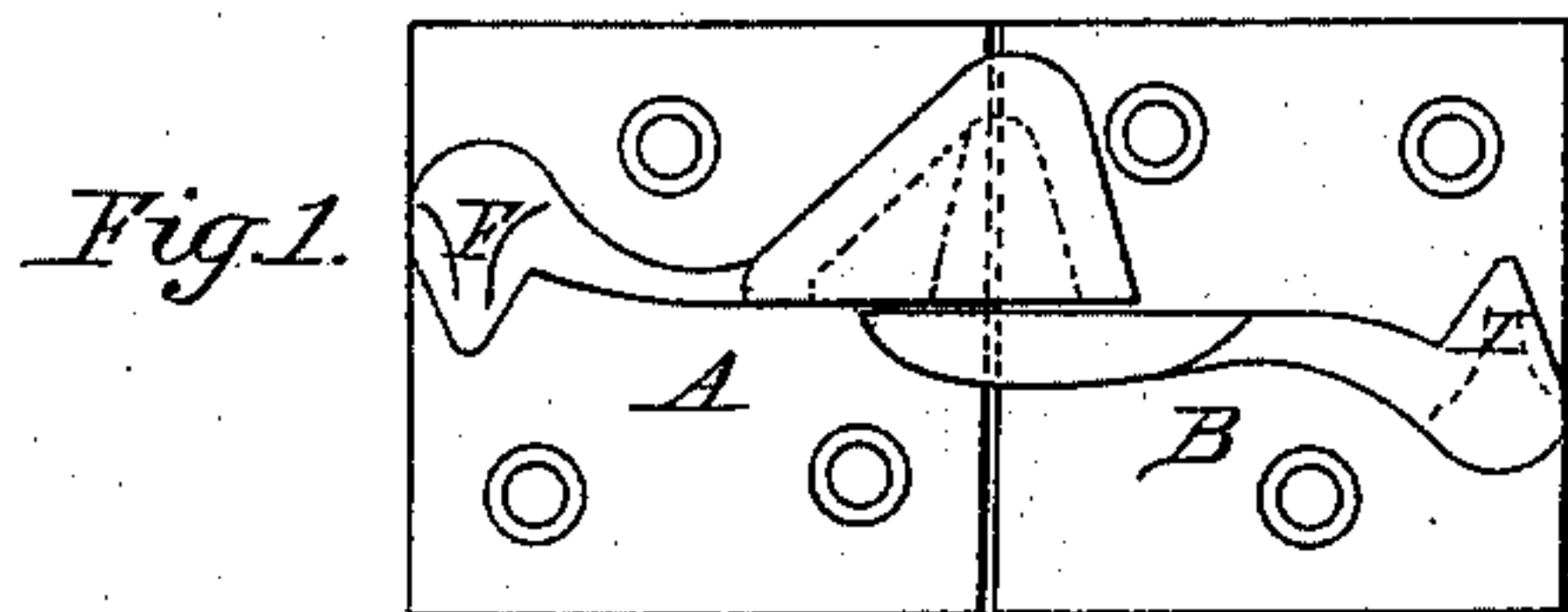


*J. Parker,
Lock Hinge.*

Nº 62,219.

Patented Feb. 19, 1867.



Witnesses.
John S. Thumway
A. J. Libbitt

Inventor:
J. Parker
By his atty
John E

United States Patent Office.

JULIUS PARKER, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES PARKER, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 62,219, dated February 19, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN HINGES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JULIUS PARKER, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven, and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Hinges; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a face view of the hinge in position as when the blind is closed.

Figure 2, an end view in the position as when the blind is open.

Figures 3 and 4, the two parts of the hinge.

Figures 5 and 6, top views of figs. 3 and 4.

Figure 7, a vertical section through the centre of the pivot in the position as seen in fig. 1; and in

Figures 8 and 9, sectional views to illustrate the operation.

This invention relates to an improvement in hinges designed more especially for hanging window blinds, but is applicable to other purposes, and consists in the peculiar construction of a pivot joint, and in a construction for securing the blind in an open position.

To enable others to construct and use my improvement, I will proceed to describe the same as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

A is the one plate, which is fixed to the blind, and B the other plate, which is fixed to the jamb, shown detached in figs. 3 and 4, and each plate provided with suitable means for securing the same to the blind or jamb. The part B, as seen in fig. 4, is constructed with a conical pivot, C, formed upon a projecting ledge, D, on the plate B, and the other plate, A, constructed with a socket, E, formed with a seat for the pivot C, upon which the hinge turns, as seen in fig. 5. The said pivot C should be of such length that the socket will swing clear of the ledge D, upon which the socket is placed; thus the hinge turns upon the point of the pivot C, which is the easiest possible joint, inasmuch as the friction is less than in any other possible construction. Each of the said plates A and B has formed thereon or attached thereto, respectively, a catch, F and I, projecting from their respective plates, as seen in fig. 2, and inclined upon their sides, as seen in fig. 1, coming to nearly a sharp edge upon the front ends, as seen in figs. 5 and 6; and the socket E is elongated, as seen in figs. 6 and 7, forming an inclined plane toward the hook F, so that as the blind is open, turning the hinge to the position seen in fig. 2, the inclination of the two hooks F and I striking together, the outside of the hook F upon the inside of the hook I, as seen in fig. 9, forces the socket E to rise and slide upon its pivot, as seen in fig. 8, to permit the two hooks to pass each other, as in red, fig. 9, and when so passed the weight of the blind will cause the socket to slip back on to its pivot, and the one hook to pass behind the other, as denoted in fig. 2, and in blue, fig. 9. This requires but a slight raising of the blind, as seen in fig. 8, and when fully opened, so that the hooks have caught upon each other, the blind is secured in an open position in the most perfect manner; and when it is desired to close the blind, simply press the blind edgewise so as to release the hooks one from the other, as denoted in red, fig. 9. The blind may be closed as soon as the hooks are released one from the other. The blind will by its own weight return the socket on to the pivot, on which it will turn with the utmost ease, whatever may be its weight. The rising of the socket upon the pivot, as described, is done in order that the weight of the blind may cause the socket to return to the turning-point upon the pivot. This hinge need only be used at one point upon each blind, preferring always the bottom hinge. The other hinge may be any slip-joint hinge. By the socket E it will be seen that the hinge is always protected from ice, or other obstructions, and is therefore always free and not liable to get out of repair, thus overcoming a great difficulty which exists in hinges of common construction.

I have described the socket as resting entirely upon the point of the pivot, and I prefer to so construct the hinge that the bearing may be upon the plate at the base of the pivot. In such construction the pivot would be covered and entirely protected from ice, &c., one great object of my invention. The inclined inner surface of the socket is only required when the catches F and I are arranged so as to operate by the lateral movement of the blind. If, therefore, the catches are not so arranged the socket may simply so conform to the shape of the pivot as to cover entirely the joint. One great advantage of this construction of hinge arises from the

fact that the blind may be closed without reaching far out the window, as in the ordinary fastening, it only being required to fix the hand upon the stile of the blind.

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

The combination of the socket E upon the plate A, with the pivot C upon the plate B, when constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as herein set forth.

JULIUS PARKER.

Witnesses:

ALMERON MILES,
JOHN W. MILES.