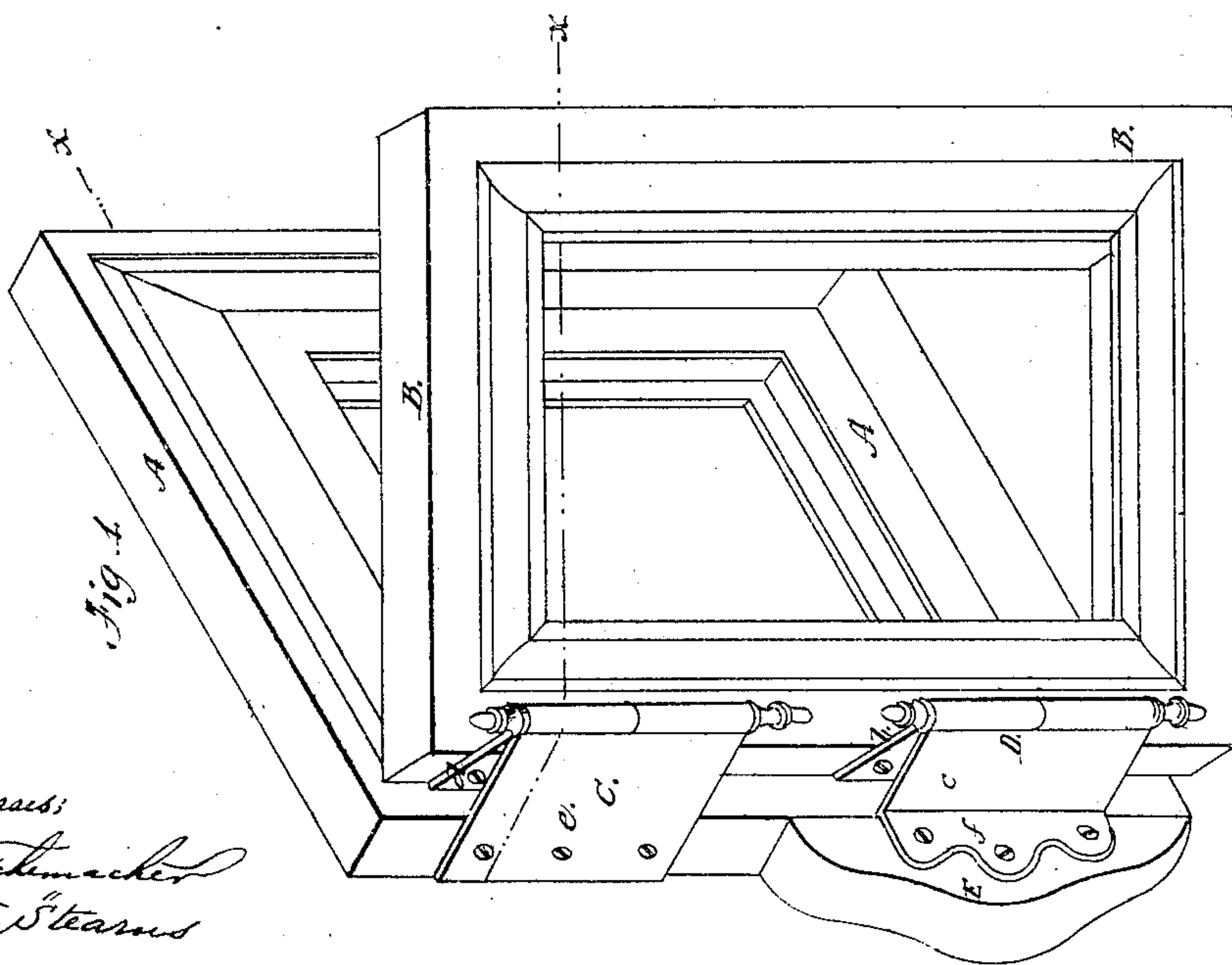
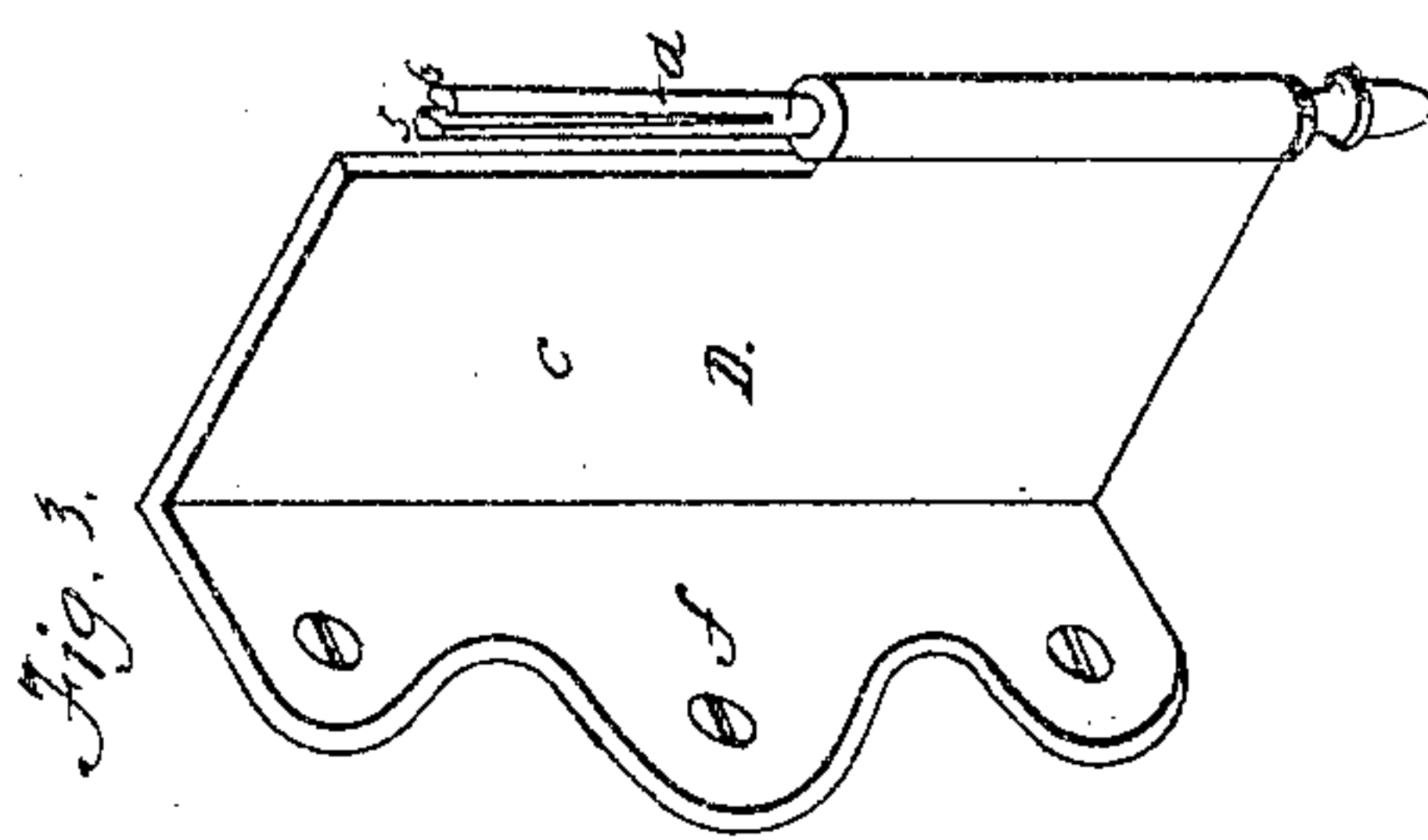
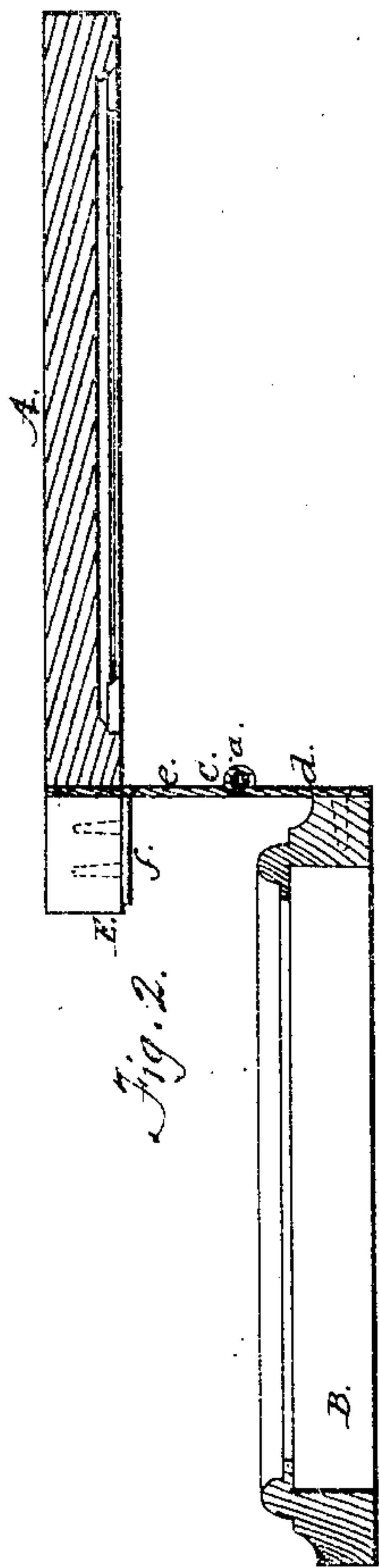


# J. Sowle.

## Hinge.

N<sup>o</sup> 73661

Patented Jan. 21, 1868.



Witnesses:  
D. E. Stearns  
N. W. Stearns

Inventor:  
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# United States Patent Office.

JOHN SOWLE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

*Letters Patent No. 73,661, dated January 21, 1868.*

## 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, JOHN SOWLE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Hinges, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents two frames, connected together by my improved hinges.

Figure 2 is a horizontal section on the line *x x* of fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the lower portion of one of my improved hinges, showing the split spindle or pin which connects the two portions of the hinge together,

My invention is particularly applicable to hinges which are used for double or folding wall or bureau-mirrors, where it is desired to hold the frames so that they will not swing too freely; and my invention consists in slitting or dividing the tempered-metal spindle or pin which holds the two portions or leaves of the hinge together, for a portion of its length, so that it will expand, and produce sufficient friction, within the portion of the hinge placed over it, to hold the frame to which the hinge is applied at any desired angle, and prevent it from being too easily moved to one side or the other.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the manner in which I have carried it out.

In the said drawings, A B represent two frames, placed one over or in front of the other, and connected together by two hinges, C D. The pin or spindle *a*, which connects the two leaves or portions of the hinge together, is made of tempered steel or other suitable metal, and is slit or divided, for a portion of its length, as seen in fig. 3, the two parts, 5 and 6, being spread apart slightly, so that when the upper leaf is placed over them, they will expand within it, and produce a sufficient degree of friction to hold the swinging frame B at any desired angle, and prevent it from being too easily moved to one side or the other, which particularly adapts a hinge so constructed for double or folding mirrors, in which it is desired to hold the swinging frame steadily in position at any desired angle. It will be seen that as the pin *a* becomes worn it will expand, and still continue to maintain the desired degree of friction, while the ordinary hinge, when applied to a mirror-frame, soon wears loose, so that it will swing too freely to be of any practical value for this purpose. One of the leaves, *d*, of the hinge C, is of a less width than the other, *e*, as seen in figs. 1 and 2, so that both leaves may be secured to the outer edges of the frames A B, in the manner shown in fig. 1, when placed one over or in front of the other, so as to cause the outer frame to be thrown off from the inner one when opened, which cannot be done when the leaves are of the same width; and it will be seen that a hinge constructed with one leaf of a less width than the other, and applied to the outer edges of two frames, in the manner shown, will cause the front one, when opened, to be thrown out from the inner one, so far that it may be swung back in a plane parallel therewith, without striking the casing, if set in the wall of a room between two windows, while carvings or other projections may be placed at the corners of the frames, without the liability of their being broken when the outer frame is swung back. The hinge C, above described, having its leaves *d e* of different widths, is designed particularly for folding wall-mirrors, especially when placed between window-casings, or when furnished with carvings at the corners; but for folding bureau-mirrors, I use the hinge D, the leaves *b c* of which are of the same width, one, *c*, having a flange, *f*, projecting out from it at right angles, which is screwed to a piece, E, which represents the support to which the inner frame A is attached; and it will be seen that the hinge D, when applied as above described, will, in the same manner as the hinge C, cause the outer frame to be thrown off from the inner one, so that it can be swung back in a plane parallel therewith.

I have described my improved hinges, as particularly applicable for folding mirror-frames, but it is evident that they may be used for other purposes, if desired.

### *Claim.*

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Slitting or dividing the pin or spindle *a*, made of tempered steel or other metal, so that it will produce the required degree of friction within the hinge, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN SOWLE.

Witnesses:

P. E. TESCHEMACHER,

N. W. STEARNS.