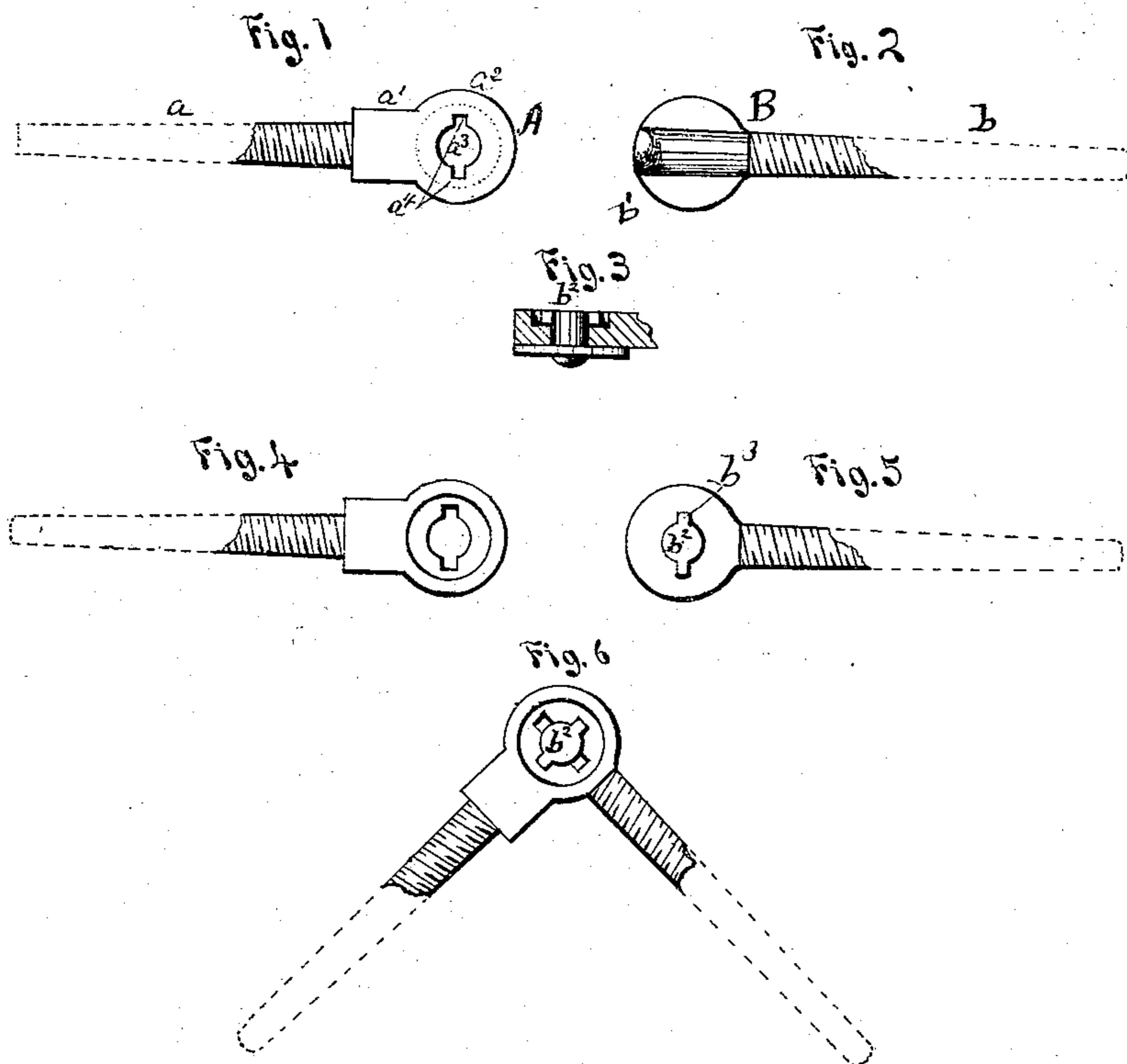


HENRY L. NORTON.

Improvement in Hinges for Shutters.

No. 127,425.

Patented June 4, 1872.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY L. NORTON, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

## IMPROVEMENT IN HINGES FOR SHUTTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 127,425, dated June 4, 1872.

### SPECIFICATION.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY L. NORTON, of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Shutter-Hinge; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to that class of hinges which are designed especially for use upon shutters; and consists in providing the hinge with a locking device arranged in a peculiar manner, by means of which the parts of the hinge are secured together against accidental displacement, and the joint is protected from the entrance of moisture, as will be described hereinafter.

In the drawing, Figures 1 and 4 represent plan views of the supporting half of the hinge; Figs. 2 and 5, plan views of the half which is attached to the blind; Fig. 3, a sectional elevation of the contiguous parts of the hinge as united in a reversed position; and Fig. 6, a plan view of the hinge with its parts united.

To enable others to make and use my improved hinge, I will now proceed to describe fully its construction and the proper manner of using the same.

A represents the supporting half of the hinge, which is secured to the window-frame. It consists of the tapering-screw portion  $a$ , shoulder  $a^1$ , and ring  $a^2$ , having a central orifice,  $a^3$ , with notches or recesses  $a^4$ , as shown. The lower half of the ring is also cut out so as to form a recess, as shown at  $x$ , Fig. 3. B represents the half which is secured to the blind.

It consists of the tapering-screw portion  $b$ , ear  $b^1$ , with pin  $b^2$  having projections  $b^3$   $b^3$ . These two halves are united by inserting the pin  $b^2$  into the central orifice  $a^3$  of the ring  $a^2$ , the notches  $a^4$  permitting the passage of the projections  $b^3$ . When the parts are in place the projections  $b^3$  move freely within the recess formed in the lower half of the ring  $a^2$ .

It will be observed that these parts can only be united or separated when the screw portions are in the same continuous line. Hence, it follows that, when in use, the shutter cannot be removed either when closed or wide open, but only when half way between these points. This construction makes it almost impossible for the shutter to be blown up out of its socket by a blast of wind from beneath. The peculiar construction and arrangement of parts also is such that the joint is protected from the entrance of moisture by the covering-ear of the upper half of the hinge.

The hinge is exceedingly simple in its construction, and it can be produced at a very small cost.

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

The hinge described, consisting of the part A having the ring  $a^2$ , with orifices  $a^3$  and notches  $a^4$ , in combination with the part B having the pin  $b^2$  with projections  $b^3$ , recessed in and flush with the former, as described.

This specification signed and witnessed this 1st day of March, A. D. 1872.

HENRY L. NORTON.

Witnesses:

SAML. L. WARNER,  
L. A. ROBINSON.