P. P. LYNCH.

Hinges.

No. 138,336. Patented April 29, 1873.

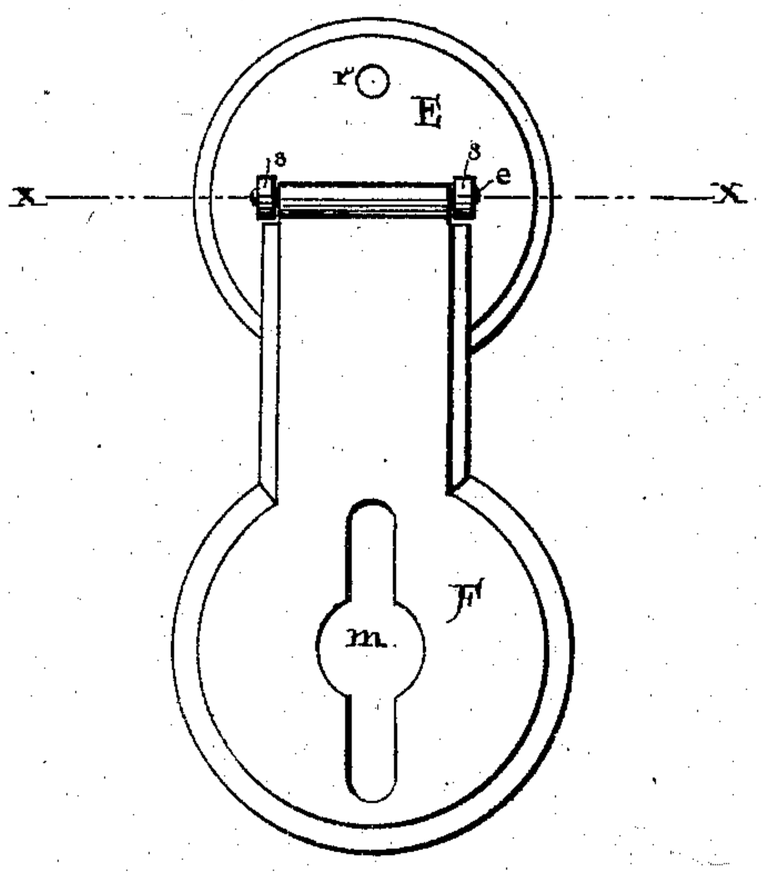

Fig. 1.

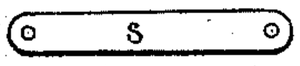

Fig. 2.

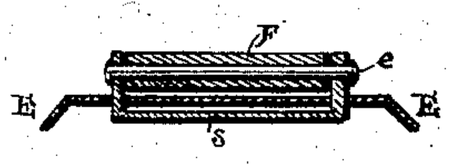

Fig. 3.

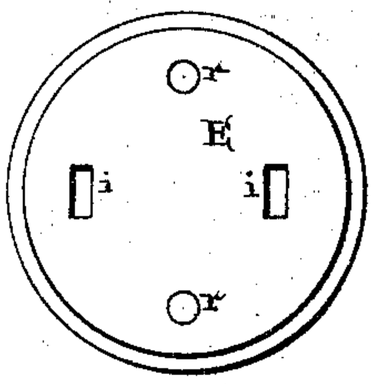

Fig. 4.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP P. LYNCH, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN HINGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **138,336**, dated April 29, 1873; application filed January 21, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP P. LYNCH, of the city of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain Improvements in Hinges for Bag and Book Clasps and other like uses, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists in so constructing a hinge as to obviate the necessity for soldering, and thus avoid softening the metal where it is desirable to retain the rigidity of the metal, as in the case of book-clasps and other light articles.

The following is a full and clear description of my invention, reference being had to the annexed drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side and front view, showing my invention as applied to a bag or book clasp or the like use. Fig. 2 represents a small strip of metal which forms a part of the hinge. Fig. 3 represents the hinge cut through in the line *x*, and Fig. 4 represents the plate to which the hinge is attached.

To enable those skilled in the art to which my invention relates the better to understand and construct the same, I will describe it more fully.

In Fig. 1, E represents the plate to which the clasp F is hinged, which plate may be of any desirable form or material. Through the plate E there are four holes, two of which (*r r*) are for riveting it to the bag or other object to which it is to be applied. The other two (*i i*) are rectangular, as shown in Fig. 4, and are for the purpose of receiving the up-turned ends of the plate *s*, as in Fig. 3. The clasp F has the ordinary hole *m* for receiving the catch in one end, while the opposite end is turned round to form the hinge, and may have a notch in each corner as deep as the thickness of the plate *s*, so that the upturned ends of the plate *s* shall not project beyond the edges of the plate F, or these notches may be dispensed with if desirable.

In Fig. 2 is represented a small strip of metal, which is long enough to form the hinge by turning up the two ends at right angles with the base, as shown in Fig. 3, and passing through the holes or slots *i i* in the plate E, as also shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 3 represents the hinge cut through in the line *x x*, Fig. 1, showing the strip *s* with its upturned ends passing through the holes *i i* in the plate E from the back of the plate E, thus forming two ears on the outer or face side of the plate E, between which the hasp F is embraced, thus forming the hinge as in Fig. 1, in which position it is held by the wire or pin *e*, thus forming a strong and efficient hinge for all light purposes, and it may be used as well for heavy purposes.

Figure 4 represents the plate E ready for inserting the ends of the strip *s* in the holes *i i* with the rivet-holes *r r*.

The objects of my invention are to secure a cheap and strong hinge, for light as well as heavy purposes, that does not have to be soldered or riveted; and also to avoid softening the metal where it is necessary that it should be rigid, as in the case of book-clasps and other similar purposes.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is not a hinge made without soldering or riveting, for such hinges have long been made and used; but

What I do claim is—

The metal strip *s*, having its ends perforated and turned up at right angles forming a clip, both ends of which are passed through holes or slots *i i* in the plate *e*, thus forming lugs or ears (without riveting or soldering) on the face-plate of the hinge, said lugs engaging the opposite part of the hasp or hinge, and being secured to it by a rivet or pin in the ordinary way, all as described and shown, for the purpose set forth.

PHILIP P. LYNCH.

Witnesses:
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J. K. OSBORN.