

W. FOSKET.
Shutter-Hinges.

No. 144,971.

Patented Nov. 25, 1873.

fig. 1.

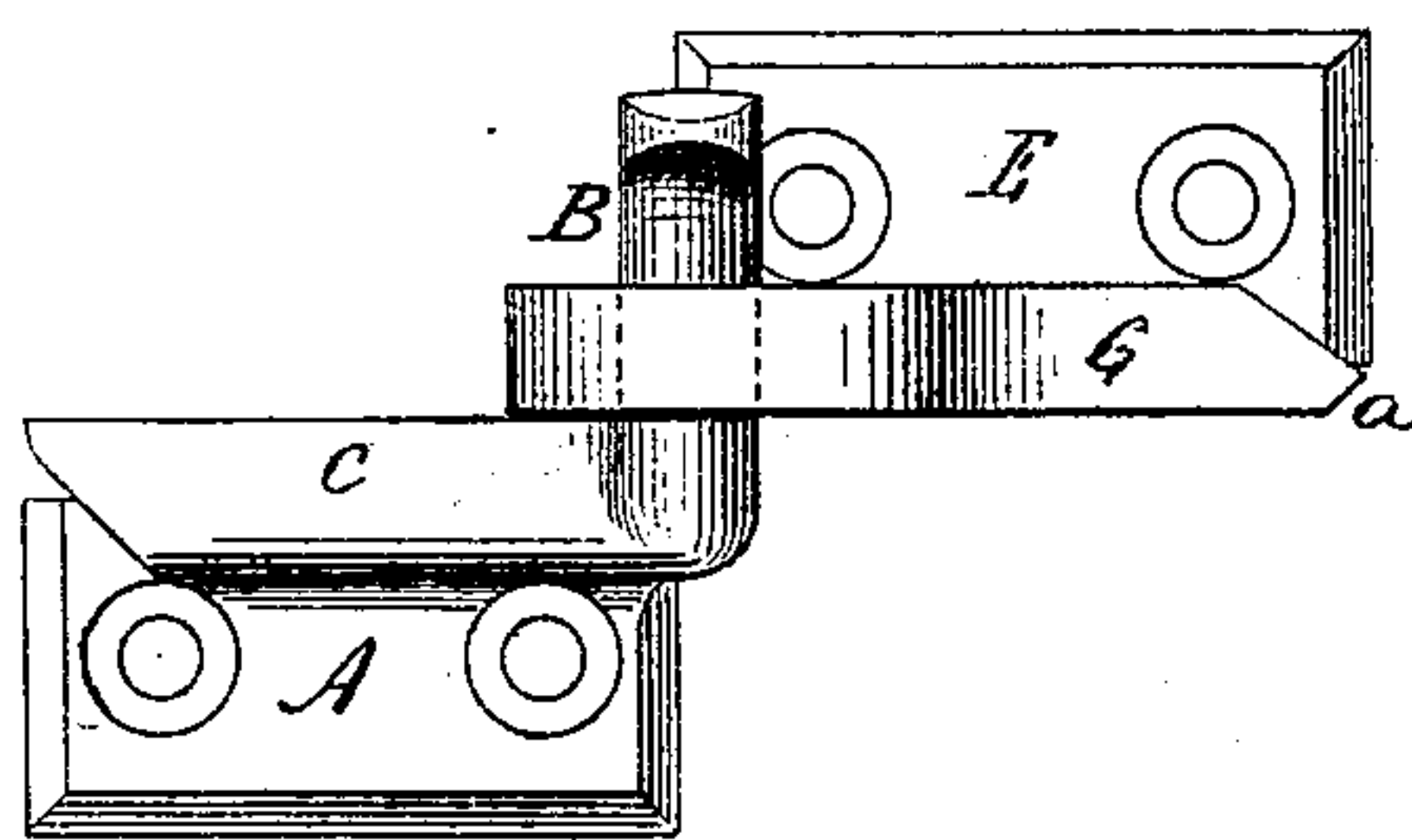


fig. 2.

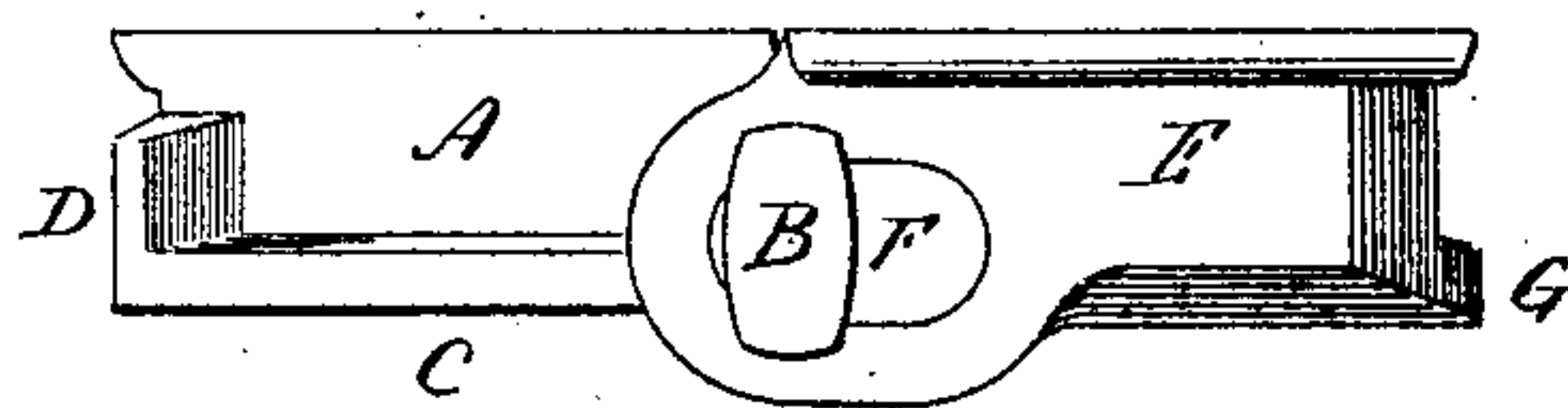


fig. 3.

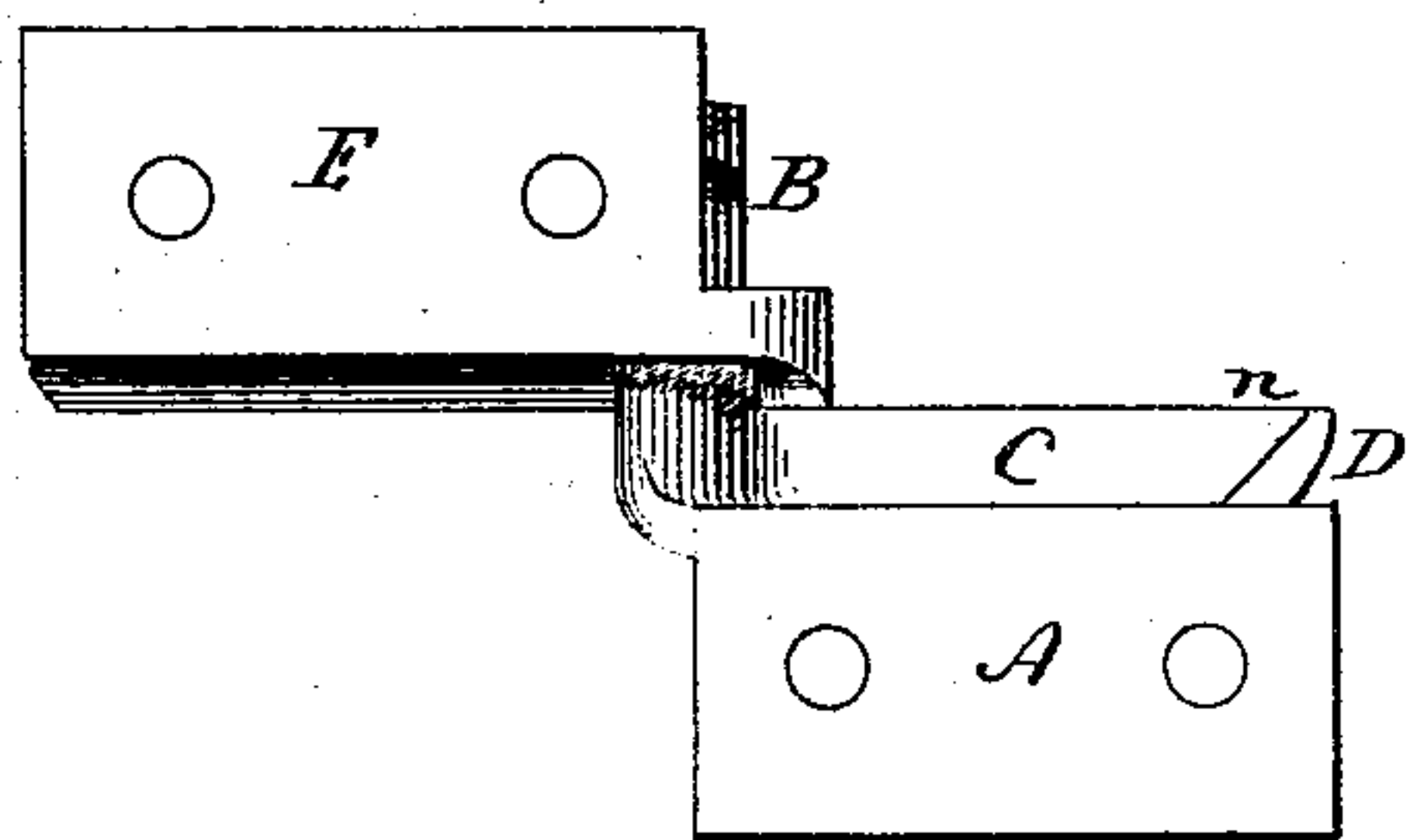


fig. 4.

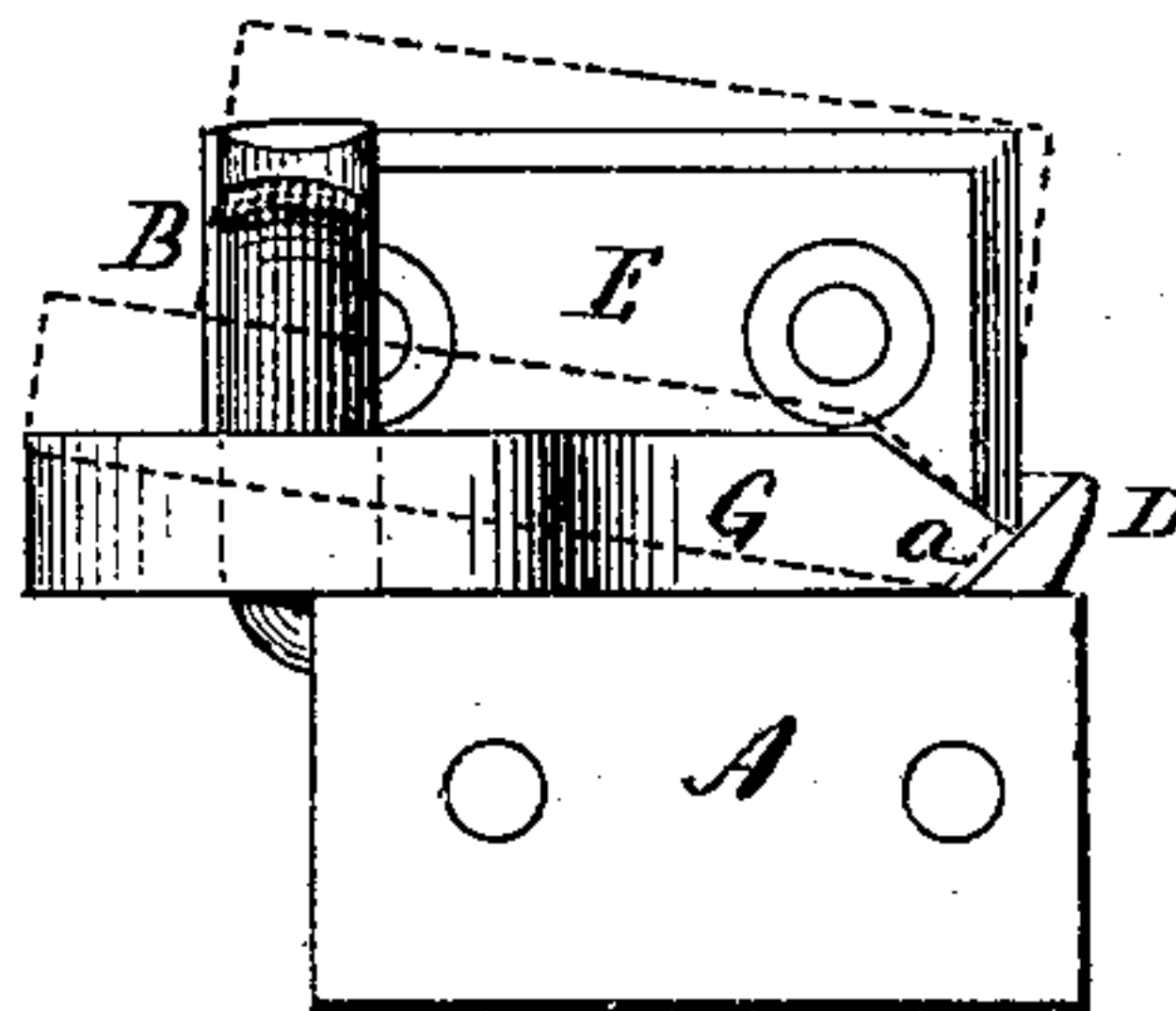
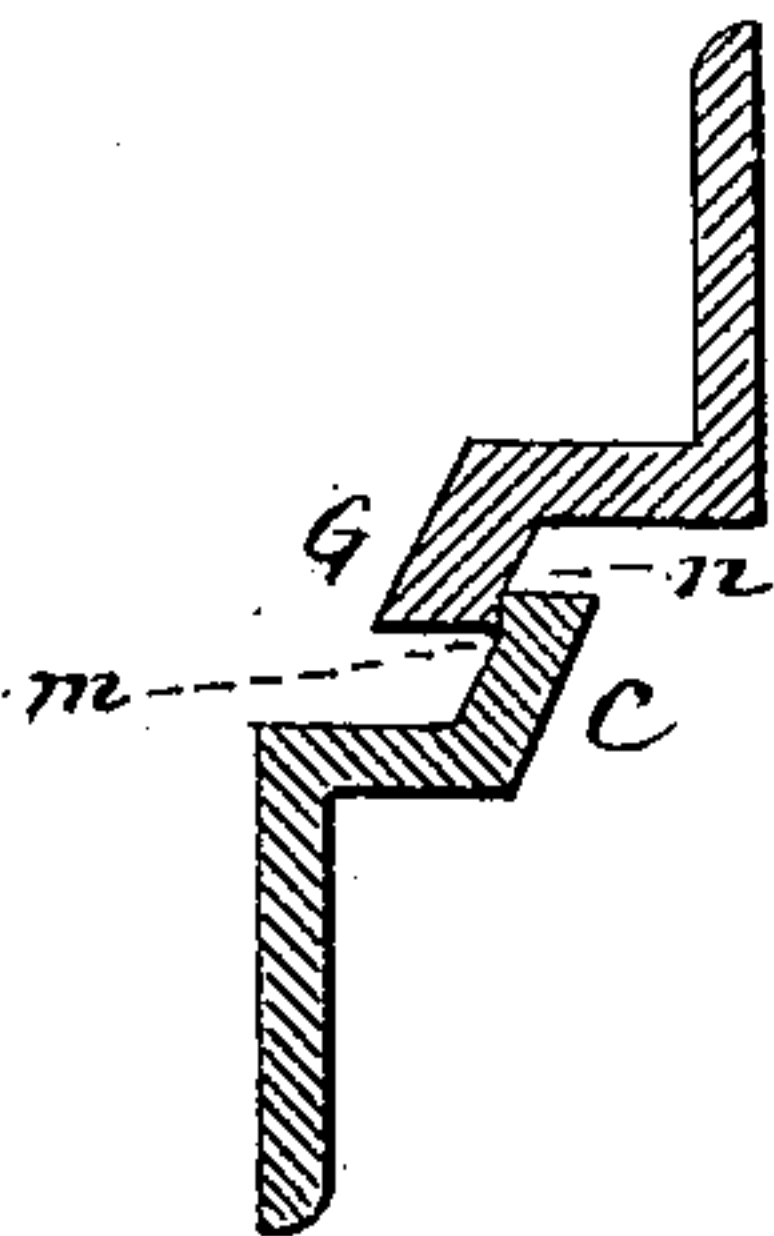


fig. 5.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM FOSKET, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES PARKER, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHUTTER-HINGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **144,971**, dated November 25, 1873; application filed October 17, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM FOSKET, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Shutter-Hinge; 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 front view; Fig. 2, a top view; Fig. 3, a rear view; and, in Fig. 4, a rear view in the position as when open.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of shutter-hinges which are designed to hold the shutter in an open position, and particularly to that class in which a flange on the swinging part, when opened, drops behind a corresponding flange on the stationary portion, and from which position it must be raised before the shutter can be closed. This class of hinges has usually been constructed with the flange parallel to the face of the hinge and inclined upon the inner surface, so that a certain amount of power applied to the shutter would cause one part of the hinge to ride up one part of the other. An incline has been formed at the pintle for the purpose of raising the swinging portion of the hinge. In all of these a difficulty occurs when the hinge gets slightly turned out of position, or when one part is out of line with the other; such a condition is unavoidable after a little use. In such case the incline at the pintle is not sufficient to raise the swinging portion so that the outer end of one flange will clear the flange of the other, or the point of the flange on the swinging portion will not readily rise up the flange of the other. To overcome these difficulties is the object of my invention; and it consists in forming the loose or swinging portion of the hinge with an elongated opening for the pintle, and forming the other portion with a flange which turns at right angles at or near the extreme ends, so that when the swinging part passes over the flange it will, by the right-angled portion, be thrown transversely, the elongated opening at the pintle allowing such movement, and so that in closing, if the shut-

ter be forced transversely, the end of the flange on the swinging portion of the hinge will ride up the end or right-angled flange clear of the locking-flange, as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the stationary leaf, formed with the pintle B and with a flange, C, upon its upper front edge, the said flange slightly inclined upon the inside. This flange extends nearly the length of the leaf or plate, and is then turned at right angles, or nearly so, forming a flange, D, and this is inclined upon the inside, as seen in Fig. 3, at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The other leaf or portion, E E, of the hinge, which is secured to the shutter, is formed with an elongated opening, F, so as to set over the pintle and turn thereon, as in other hinges of this class. The plate E is formed with a flange, G, corresponding to the flange C, and so that, when the hinge is open, it will drop behind the flange C. The end or nose of the flange, G, as at *a*, is inclined corresponding to the inclination of the flange D, and as the part E drops over the flange of the part A the flange D will cause the hinge to be thrown back upon the pintle, the elongated opening in the part E allowing such movement; therefore, if the shutter be pressed in the opposite direction—that is, so as to force the nose of the flange G against the flange D—it will easily ride up that flange and carry the flange G above the flange C, so as to pass over and allow the shutter to be closed.

If, as is often the case, the hinge, from use, gets turned out of position—say, as denoted by the broken lines in Fig. 4—the action between the flange G and the flange D will be the same, although the other end of the part E does not lie down upon the pintle.

By the employment of the flange D and the elongated opening F the meeting surfaces of the two flanges C and G may be very nearly vertical, and thus more firmly hold the shutter in an open position. By the employment of the flange D, I am enabled to form a dead lock by making a portion of the flange C at the outer end vertical, as at *n*, Figs. 3 and 5, and a corresponding vertical portion, *m*, on the flange G. This vertical portion on the flange C is on the outer end or near the flange D, so that, when the part E is raised to that point,

the lock becomes dead, and is only released by a longitudinal movement running up the flange D to throw the flange G from its lock on the flange C.

I claim as my invention—

1. The plate A, provided with the pintle B, the flange C, and the flange D, at right angles, or nearly so, to the flange C, combined with the plate E, provided with an elongated opening, F, for the pintle, and the flange G, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The plate A, provided with the pintle B, the flanges C and D, at right angles, or nearly so, to each other, combined with the plate E, elongated opening F, and flange G, when the said flanges C and G are constructed with a portion of their surfaces, *n m*, vertical, so as to form a dead lock, substantially as described.

WM. FOSKET.

Witnesses:

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