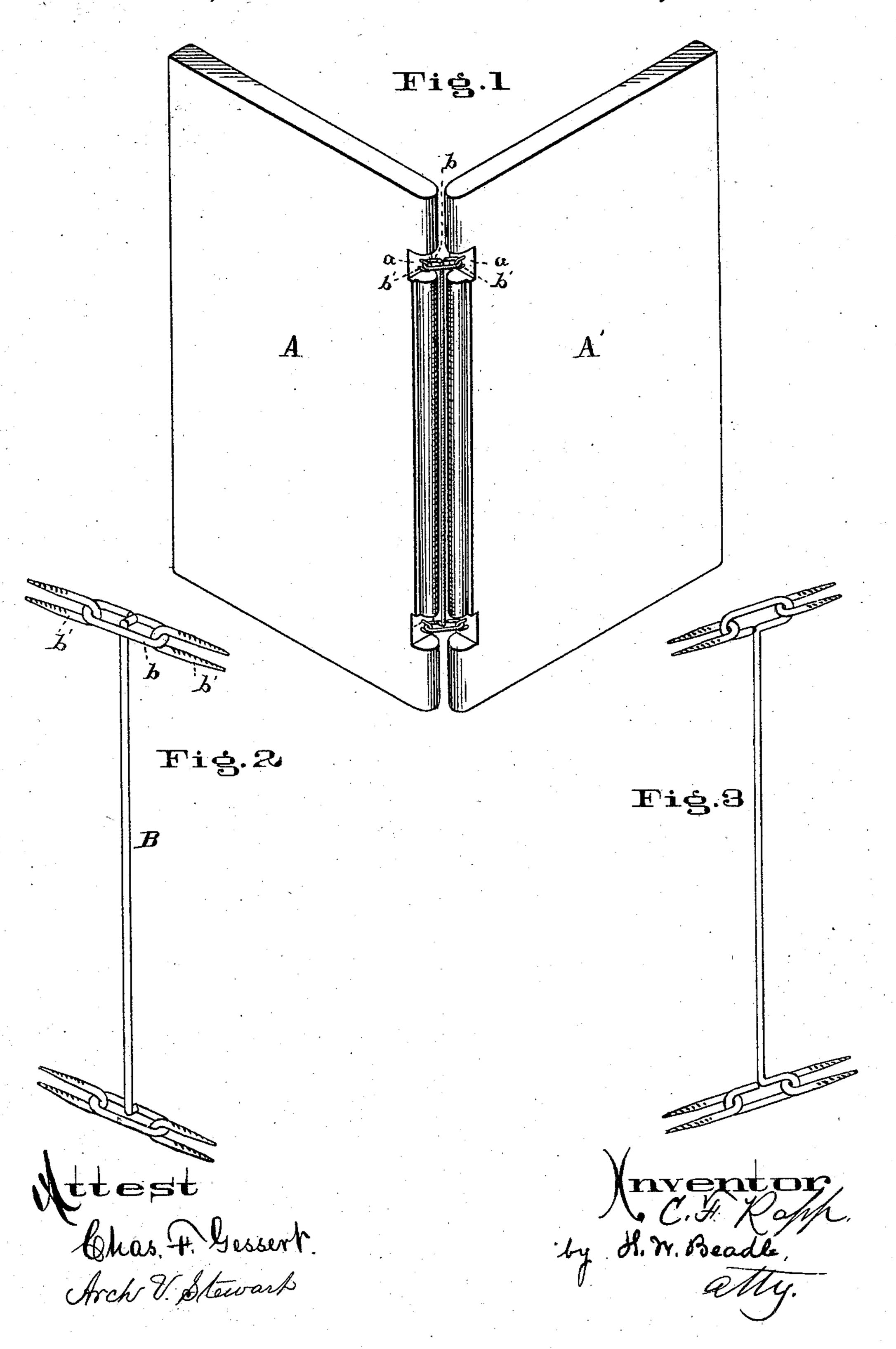
C. F. RAPP. Reversible-Hinge.

No. 203,293.

Patented May 7, 1878.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN F. RAPP, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN REVERSIBLE HINGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 203,293, dated May 7, 1878; application filed October 8, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Christian F. Rapp, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reversible Hinges; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective of my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the main link, and Fig. 3 shows a modifica-

tion of the same.

The nature of my invention relates to a hinge wherein the two members to be closed on each other can be rotated from back to back, thus giving a complete revolution except the combined thickness of the two members. It is applicable to all uses requiring the opening members to make more than a half revolution, such as uniting two slates, uniting and hinging the different members of clothes-horses or summer doors and gates swinging both directions, &c.

It consists, mainly, of a long wire link having oblong eyes turned on each end. This wire is placed between the members to be united. The recesses formed in each member receive the rings or eyes of the wire, where they are held in position by staples driven

over the wire and into the wood.

In construction my invention is as follows: A A' are two members, to be united by a reversible hinge, so that the one can be doubled over on the other, or reversed. Bis the main link, having a rectangular or oblong eye, b, turned at each end, its length being at a right | angle with the main link itself. These rings fit loosely into recesses a a formed in the edge of A A'. The staples b' b' are driven over that part of the wire forming the eyes, and into the wood, leaving sufficient play to insure easy action of the joint thus formed.

These staples are barbed to give them power to hold in the wood. Other means of fastening can also be made use of, such as screweyes, or flat plates with an eye in one end and having their sides barbed; or wire pins may be driven into the wood, crossing over the recesses a a and through the eye of link B.

A modification of link B is shown in Fig. 3, where the flat sides of the eye b are in line with the length of the link. This construction will necessitate the staples b being turned, as indicated in Fig. 3, and may be of advantage in being easier made than the link shown

in Figs. 1 and 2.

The operation of my invention becomes obvious from the foregoing description, the object of turning one member on the other, where united by this hinge, being attained without unduly straining the same. This construction has for its advantages remarkable simplicity, durability, and evenness of appearance.

No part of this link, when applied to connect two slates, will come in contact with the desk, thus preventing the defacement of the latter by the hinge. The members thus connected will not sag and get out of line in respect to each other, and in every way my construction makes a complete and desirable reversible hinge.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Let-

ters Patent, is—

1. In combination with the parts A A', the wire link B, having an eye, b, at each end,

and the securing-staples b'.

2. In combination with the parts A A', having the recesses a a, the wire link B, having the projecting eyes b and the staples b', as described.

3. As a new article of manufacture, the wire link B, having an eye, b, at each end, substantially as described.

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Attest:

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