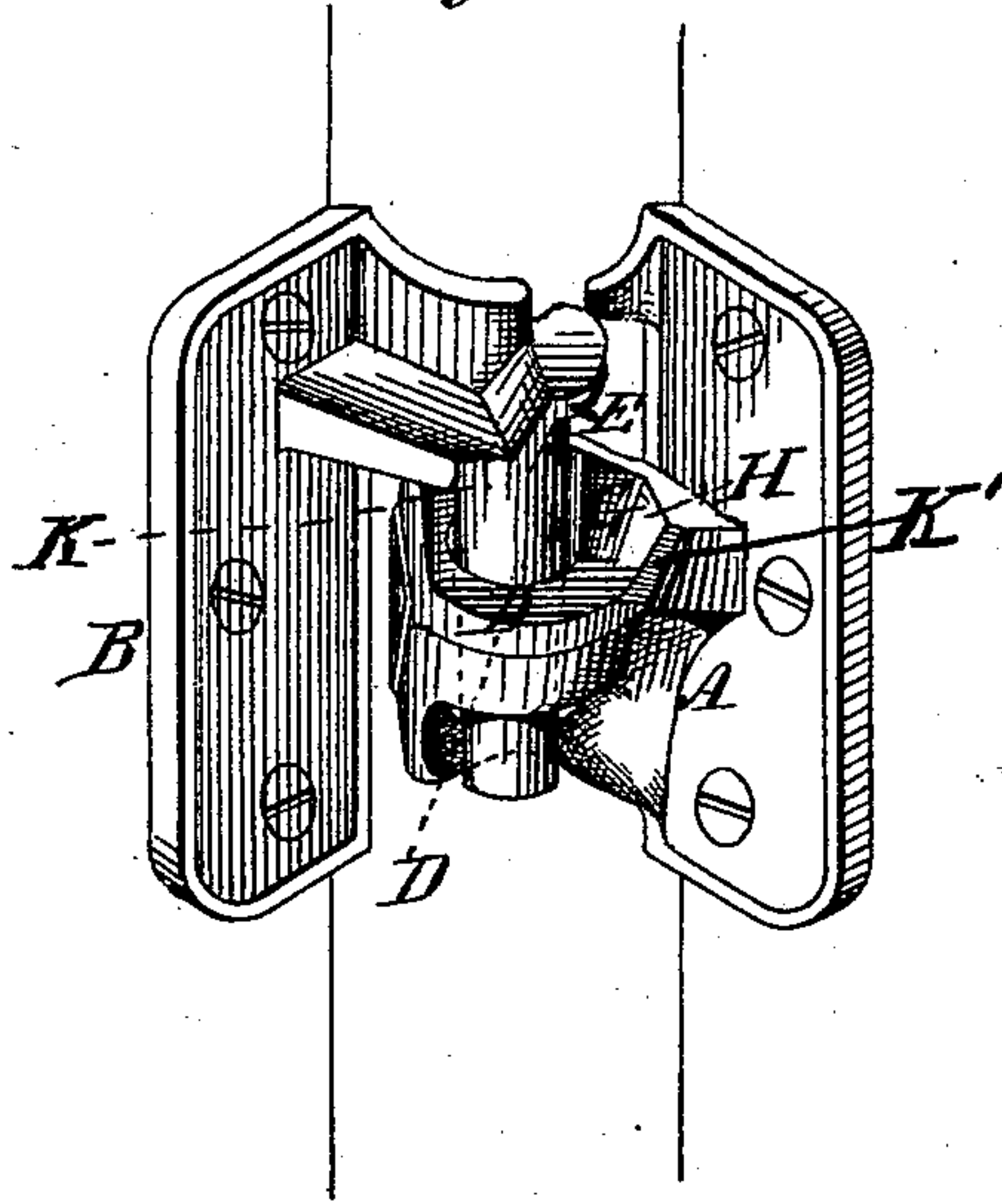


C. B. CLARK  
Lock-Hinge.

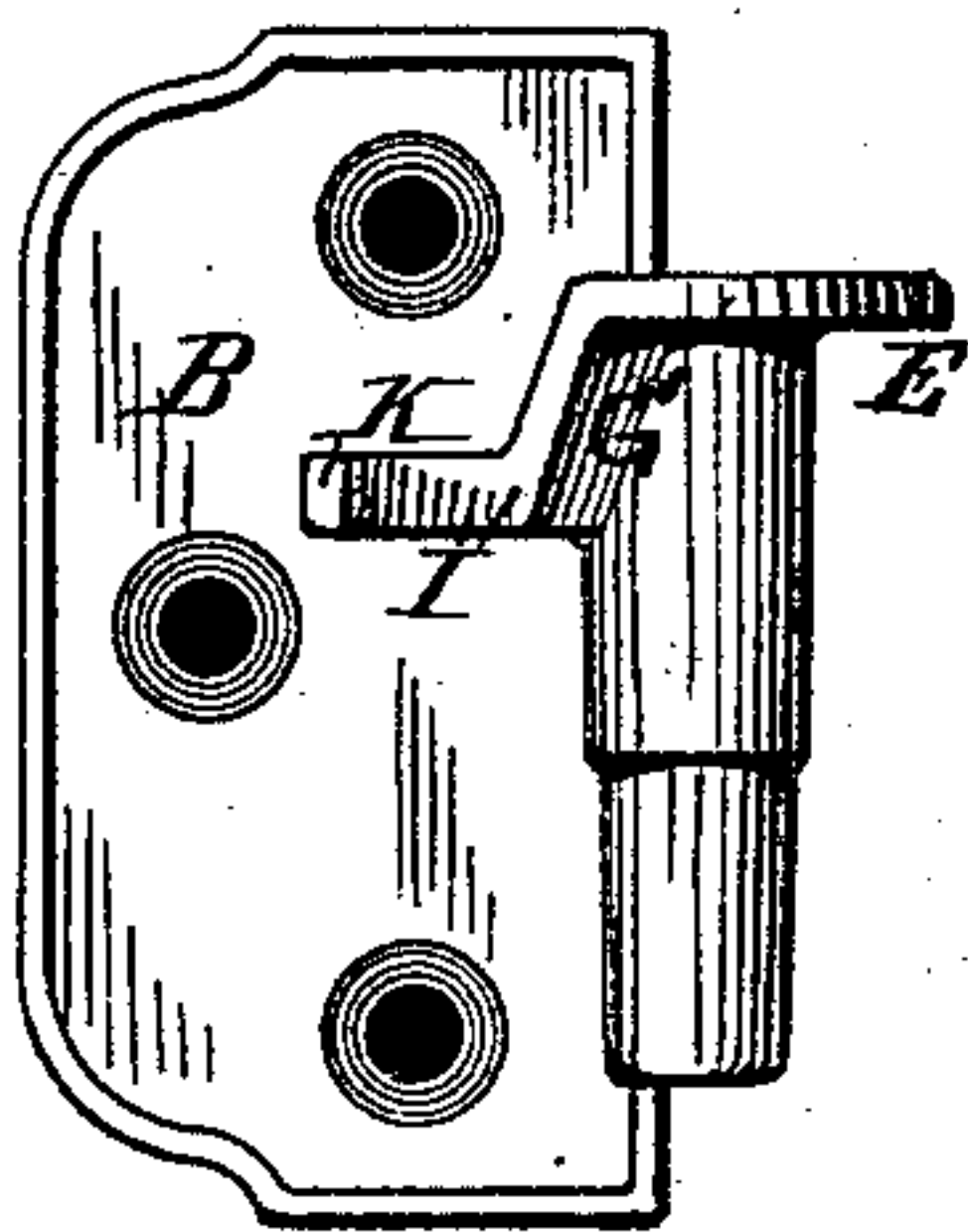
No. 208,152.

Patented Sept. 17, 1878.

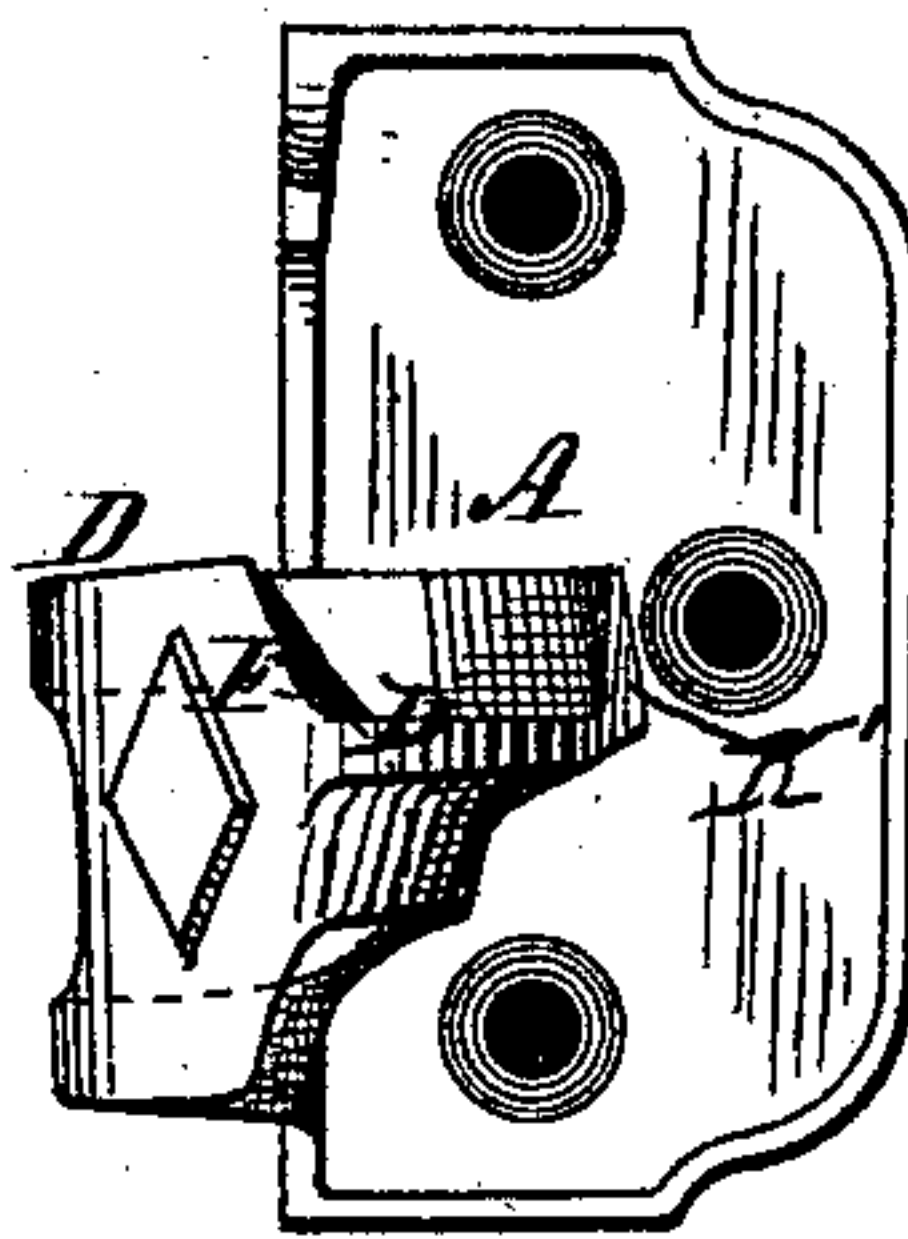
*Fig. 1.*



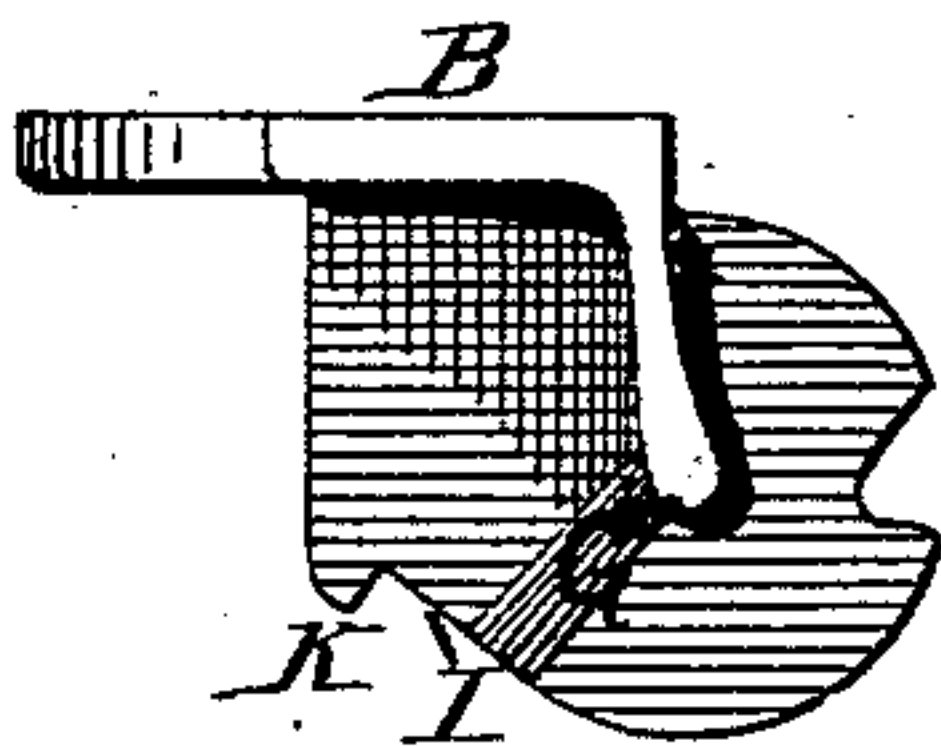
*Fig. 2.*



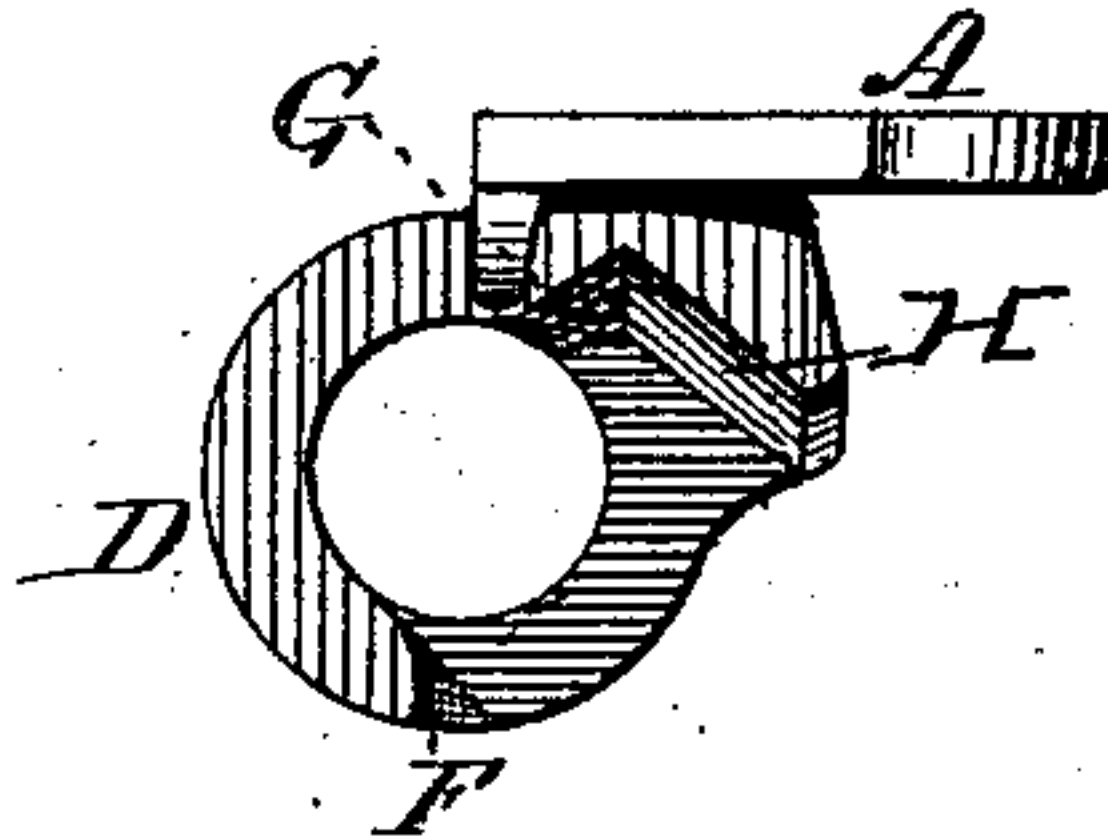
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 5.*



Witnesses:

*T. C. Brecht*

*J. A. Rutherford*

Inventor:

*Charles B. Clark.*

*By James L. Norris.*  
Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. CLARK, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LOCK-HINGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **208,152**, dated September 17, 1878; application filed September 2, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. CLARK, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lock-Hinges, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to certain improvements in lock-hinges of that class which are provided with corresponding inclines for holding the blind in an open position, and also parallel to the wall of the building to which the blinds are applied. In most of the hinges of this class this has been imperfectly accomplished by providing the eye portion of the hinge with an inclined back-stop and the pintle portion with a reversely-set corresponding incline, adapted to abut and bear against said inclined back-stop on the eye portion of the hinge. It has been found in practice, however, that in the hinge thus constructed the incline on the pintle portion is liable, when considerable pressure is brought to bear upon the blind in windy or stormy weather, to ride up on the inclined back-stop on the eye portion, and allow the blind to approach and recede from the wall or rattle against the same.

The object of my invention is to relieve this class of hinges of the tendency to ride up on the ordinary back incline or stop, and to take undue strain from the hinge-pintle; and to this end it consists, first, in the combination, with the inclined back-stops, of a hinge of supplementary inclines, forming continuations of the inclined back-stops, extending outwardly from the hinge-joint, by means of which a larger bearing-surface is obtained, and the parts of the hinge more securely interlocked, to hold the blind in a position parallel to the wall of a building, and also prevent undue lateral strain upon the hinge-pintle, as more particularly hereinafter described.

In the drawing, Figure 1 represents an elevation of a blind-hinge constructed according to my present invention, showing the positions of the two parts of the hinge when the blind is half open. Fig. 2 represents a front view of the pintle portion of the hinge. Fig. 3 is a top view of the pintle portion of the hinge. Fig. 4 is a front view of the eye portion of the

hinge. Fig. 5 is a top view of the eye portion of the hinge.

The letter A represents the eye portion of the hinge, which is secured to the side sill of a building; and B, the pintle portion, secured to the blind.

The letter D represents the horizontal bearing-surface of the eye portion of the hinge, and E the corresponding horizontal bearing-surface of the pintle portion. From the said horizontal bearing-surface of the eye portion extends downwardly the inclined front-stop F, in the usual manner, and from the bearing-surface of the pintle portion extends upwardly the corresponding incline to engage said stop, in order to hold the blind open in the usual manner.

The letter G represents the usual inclined back-stop on the eye portion of the hinge, from which extends outwardly, at an obtuse angle thereto, a supplemental incline, H.

The pintle portion of the hinge, in addition to the usual incline G', which strikes the back-stop, is provided with a corresponding supplemental incline, I, which abuts against and interlocks with the incline H when the blind is in an open position.

The letter K represents a shoulder formed at the extremity of the supplementary incline on the pintle portion, which abuts and bears against the edge K' of the supplementary incline on the eye portion of the hinge, and prevents any lateral displacement of the parts.

I am aware that inclines on hinges, to prevent blinds striking and rattling against the house-walls, are not in themselves new.

With hinges constructed as heretofore described, it will be perceived that when the blinds are opened and thrown fully back they will be held against closing by the usual front inclines or stops, and will be prevented by the supplemental inclines from riding up on the ordinary back incline, and at the same time these supplemental inclines relieve the hinge-pintles from undue lateral strain. The shoulders K K' act as additional stops to prevent the blind from striking against the wall.

What I claim is—



In combination with the inclined back-stops G of a hinge, the supplementary inclines H, at an obtuse angle thereto, forming a continuation of said back-stops, extending outwardly from the joint, whereby an enlarged bearing-surface is obtained and the parts of the hinge securely interlocked when the blinds are opened, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of the subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES B. CLARK.

Witnesses:

JOHN K. CLARK,  
JNO. A. FRANKE.