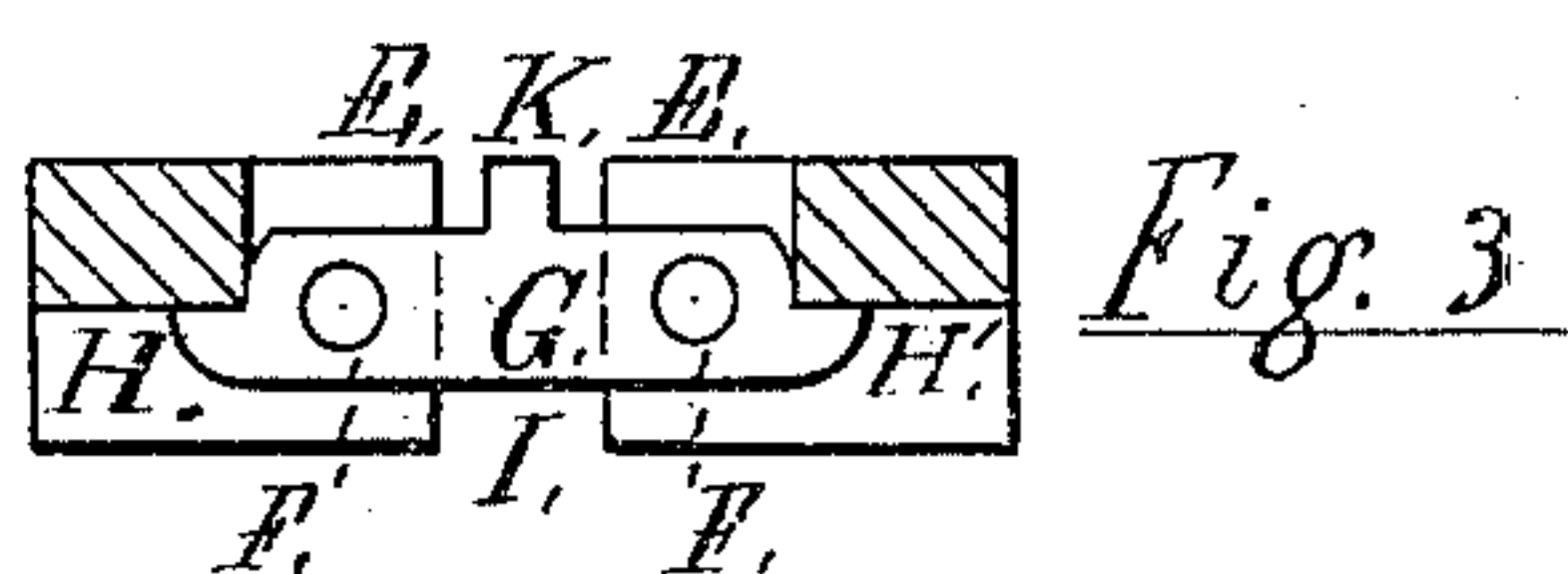
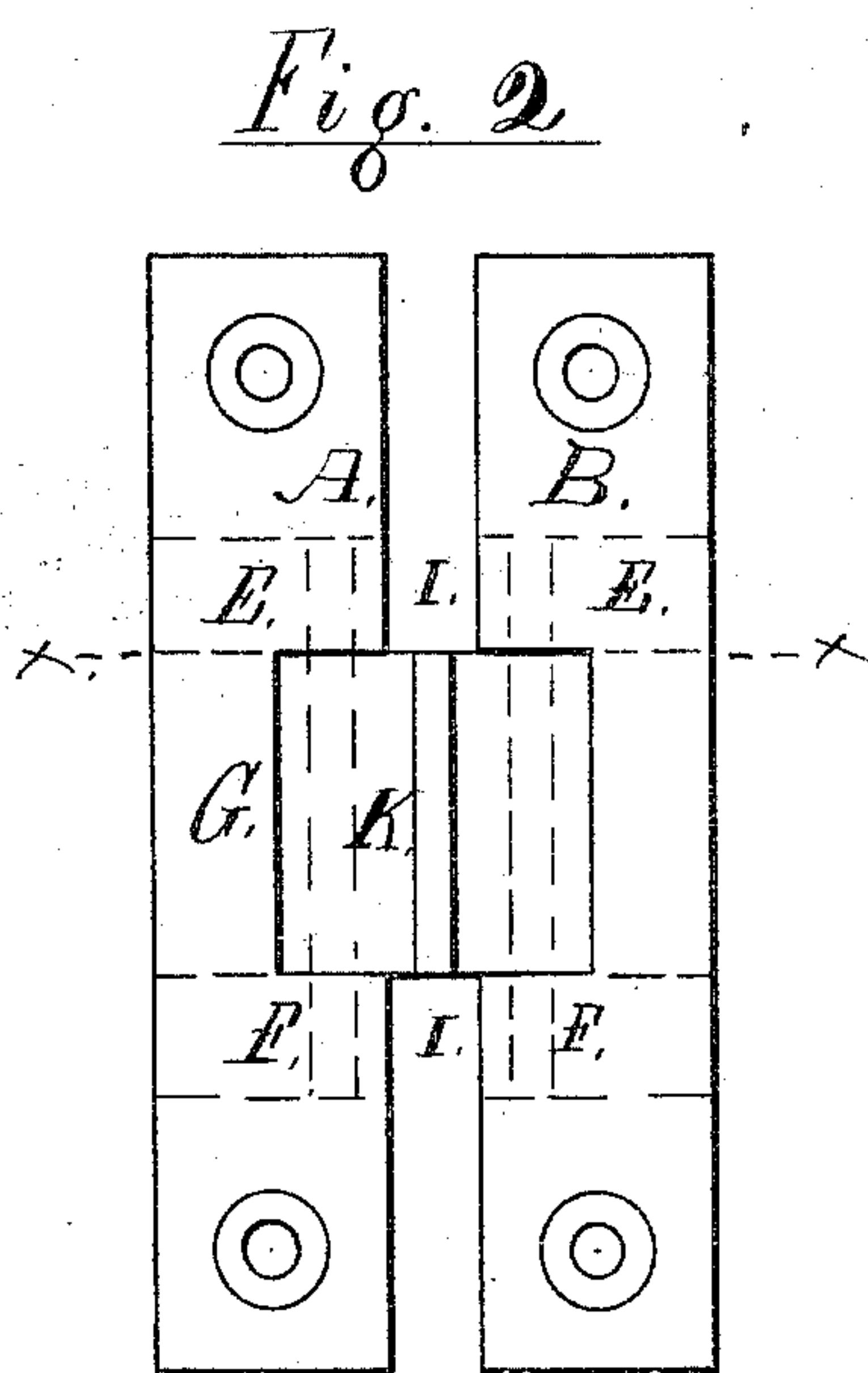
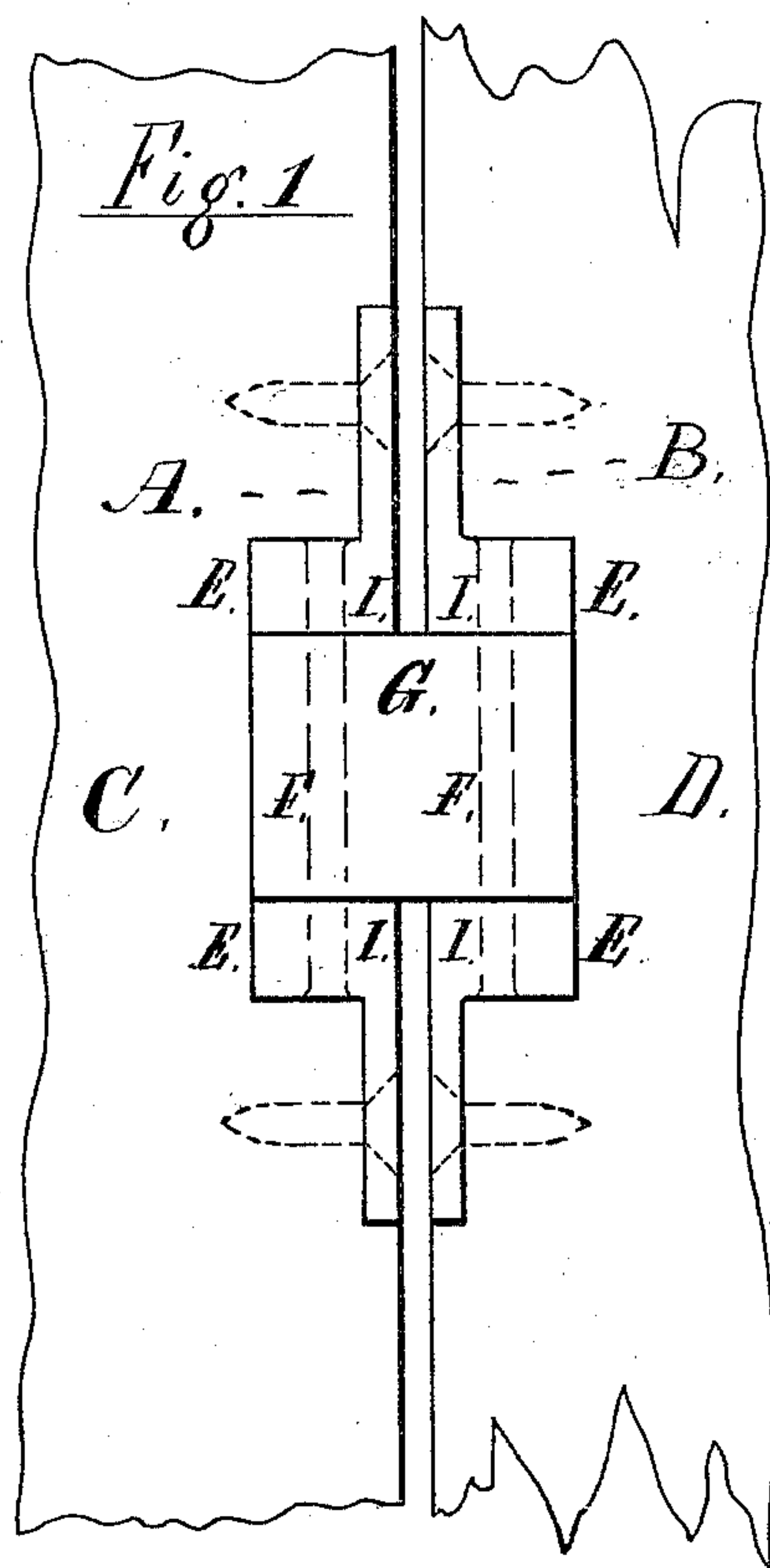


(Model.)

J. T. MORGAN.  
Hinge.

No. 232,747.

Patented Sept. 28, 1880.



Attest:

Joseph H. Smith  
Chas. B. Bristol

Inventor.

John T. Morgan  
By Horace Harris  
Atty

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. MORGAN, OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY.

## HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,747, dated September 28, 1880.

Application filed May 8, 1880. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN T. MORGAN, of New Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hinges, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to hinges to be used for doors or other places, constructed to be set in flush with the door and jamb or casing to which they are to be attached, and do away with the projection in ordinary hinges, which is both unsightly and often in the way. It also provides for widening the space between the door and jamb as the door is opened, to prevent the door from binding on the jamb or on a molding that may be on the casing.

Figure 1 is a vertical elevation of a hinge in use, showing a door closed. Fig. 2 shows the same elevation from the reverse side of a hinge fully open. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on a line of *x x* on Fig. 2.

A B are two leaves to be attached, respectively, to the door C and the jamb D. These leaves have each two flanges, E, between which is hung, by the joint-pins F, a center or connecting link, G, uniting the leaves A B.

The leaf G has in the center a vertical flange-stop, K, against which the leaves A B strike when the door is closed, which prevents binding and determines the distance the door will hang off from the jamb—one-eighth of an inch, more or less. This leaf G has also the flange-stops H H', against which the leaves A B will strike when the door is opened, as seen in Fig. 3.

The thickness of the leaves, as seen in Fig. 1, becomes a simple and perfect gage for hang-

ing the door, the insides being set flush with the edge of the door and jamb.

In hanging the leaves A B to the leaf G the pins F pass through the flanges E off the center, or at a point nearer to the inside ends I of the flanges E, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, than to the side faces of them, as seen in Fig. 1, which provides that when the door is open it will swing out and be carried off from the jamb. (See open space in Figs. 2 and 3.) This opening may be made as wide as the circumstances require to carry the door out from a molding or other projection on the casing.

When the door is opened the leaf A turns on the pin until the door stands at right angle with the jamb, when the leaf strikes the stop H, and in opening the door farther the leaf G is carried around until the stop H' strikes the leaf B, and the door is fully open.

The uniting portions of the hinge may be in several sections, interlocking, instead of the interlocking portions of the one piece G with the flanges E, and the same result be secured.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In hinges of the class described, the link G, having the stop K and stops H and H', substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with the link G, having the stop K and stops H and H', the leaves A B, having the flanges E, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN T. MORGAN.

Witnesses:

HORACE HARRIS,  
JOSEPH HOW.