

(No Model.)

A. MÜLLER & J. WOLF.

LOCK HINGE.

No. 267,447.

Patented Nov. 14, 1882.

Fig. 1.

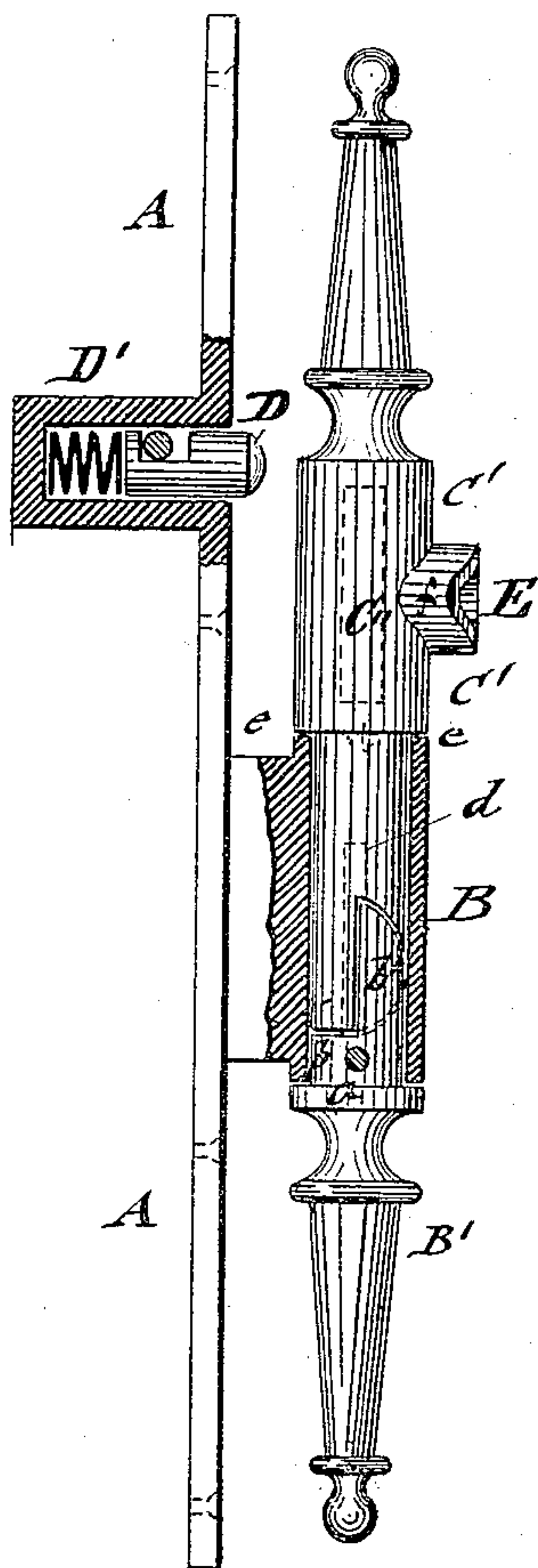


Fig. 2.

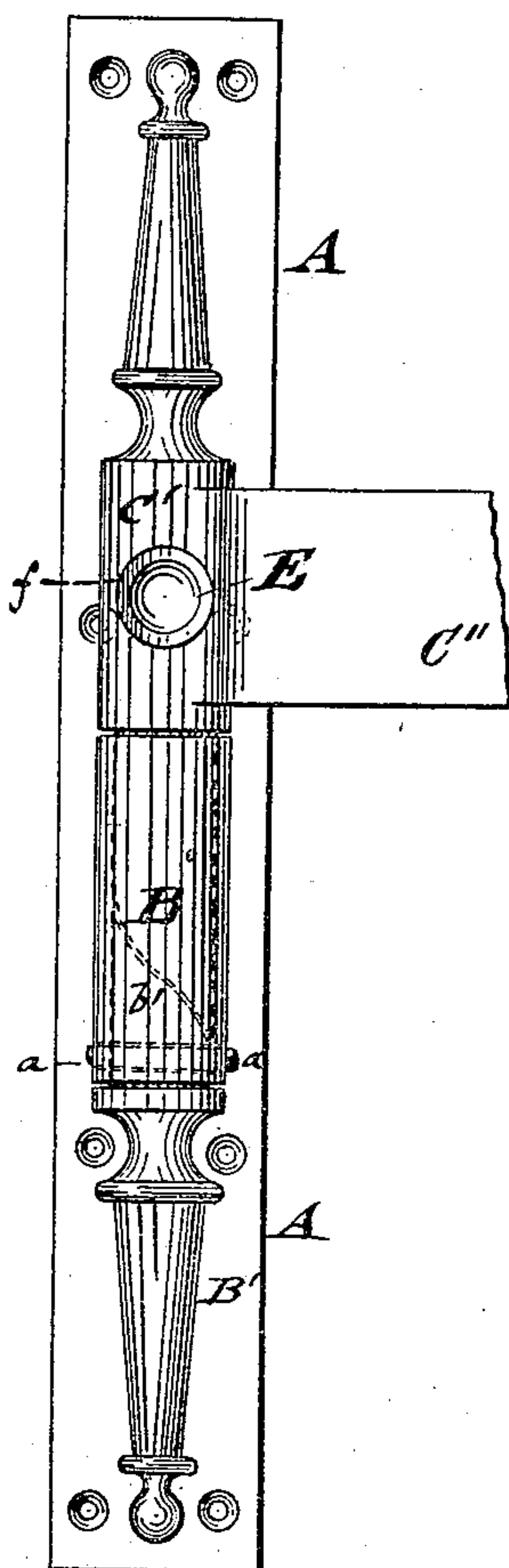


Fig. 3.

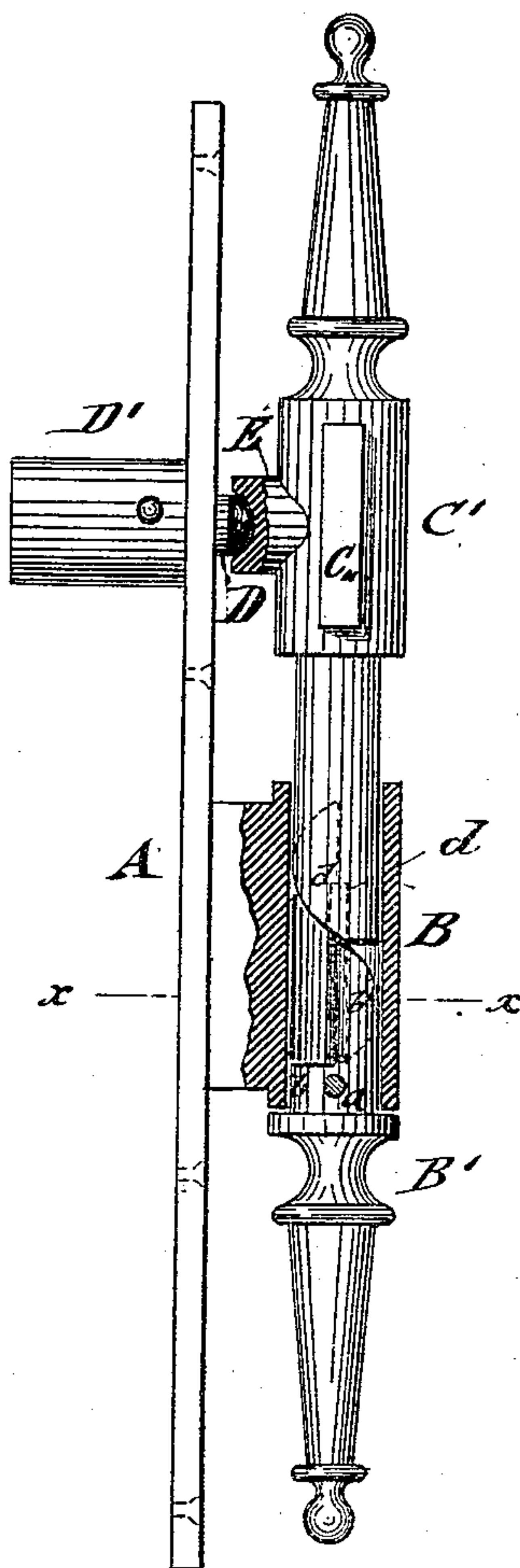
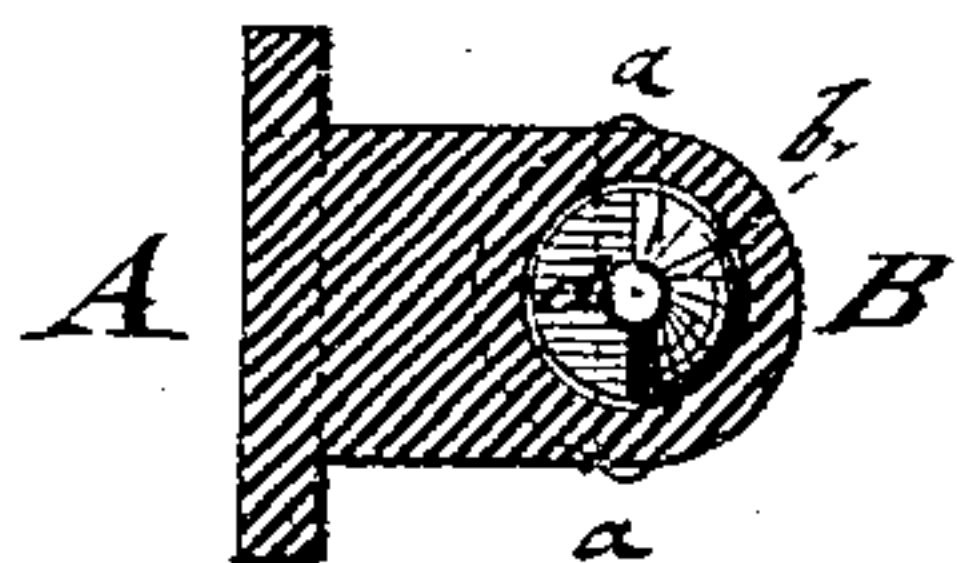


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

for H. Rosenbaum.
Otto Pisch.

INVENTOR

August Müller
and Josef Wolf
BY Paul Goepfer

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST MÜLLER AND JOSEF WOLF, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOCK-HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,447, dated November 14, 1882.

Application filed March 11, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, AUGUST MÜLLER and JOSEF WOLF, both of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Hinges, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved hinge for hanging doors and gates with a view of raising them partly from the floor, so as to clear the carpet, matting, or other obstruction, and finally lock the door or gate when it arrives in its open position.

The invention consists of a door-hinge having a fixed pintle-socket with an interior spiral shoulder and center pin, upon which rests a correspondingly-recessed tubular pintle, the strap of which is fastened to the door, said pintle being provided with a short projecting socket, beveled off on one side, so that when the door is thrown open a spring-pressed stud, guided in a socket of the fixed main plate of the hinge, is sprung into the socket of the pintle, retaining the door in open position.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a sectional side elevation of our improved door-hinge. Fig. 2 is a front elevation; Fig. 3, a sectional side elevation, showing the hinge locked with the door in open position; and Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of the hinge on line *xx*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the main plate of our improved door-hinge, which plate is firmly secured to the jamb of the door-frame and provided with a pintle-socket, B, cast in one piece therewith. The lower part of the pintle-socket B is closed in a bottom plug, B', which is secured to the socket B by a transverse key, *a*. The inner end of the plug B' is provided with a center pin, *d*, which extends partly through the socket B, also at its lower part with a shoulder, *b*, and with a spiral shoulder, *b'*, rising therefrom. A tubular pintle, C, the lower part of which corresponds in shape to the horizontal and spiral shoulders *b b'*, rests upon the horizontal shoulder *b*, and is lifted along the spiral shoulder when it is turned around its axis. The pintle C is attached to the door by the pintle-strap C'', which extends at right angles from the upper part, C', of the pintle C. The upper part, C', is made of the same diameter as the pintle-socket B, so as to form a shoulder, *e*, whereby

it rests on the same when in downward position. The upper part, C', of the pintle C is further provided, at right angles to the strap C'', with a short projecting socket, E, having a grooved or concave face, said socket being beveled off at one side, as shown at *f* in Figs. 1 and 2. When the pintle C is raised by the turning of the door the beveled side of the fixed socket E passes along a spring-pressed button, D, which is guided, by a side recess in its shank, along a fixed pin of a casing, D', of the main plate A, as shown in Fig. 1. In its normal position the button D is pressed forward by its spring so as to project beyond the main plate A. On opening the door the pintles are raised in their sockets, and thereby the door raised above the matting or other obstruction. When the door is opened entirely the socket E arrives on a level with the spring-pressed button D of the main plate A, presses the same back, and allows it to engage the concavity of the socket, so as to retain thereby the door in open position, as shown in Fig. 3. In closing the door it is necessary to overcome the pressure of the spring-button D on the socket E, so as to disengage the latter, whereupon the door will close itself by its own weight, owing to the sliding down of the spirally-recessed pintles on the spiral shoulders of the pintle-sockets. This latter feature, however, we do not claim, as we are well aware that it has been used for doors and gates heretofore. We are also aware that locking devices for doors have been used similar to that described in this application, but they were attached to the doors, while we combine our device with the door-hinges.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A short socket beveled upon one side, and projecting laterally from the pintle or knuckle of a rising hinge, in combination with a rounded-ended spring-pressed locking-bolt, guided in a casing of the main plate of the hinge, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AUGUST MÜLLER.
JOSEF WOLF.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,
CARL KARP.