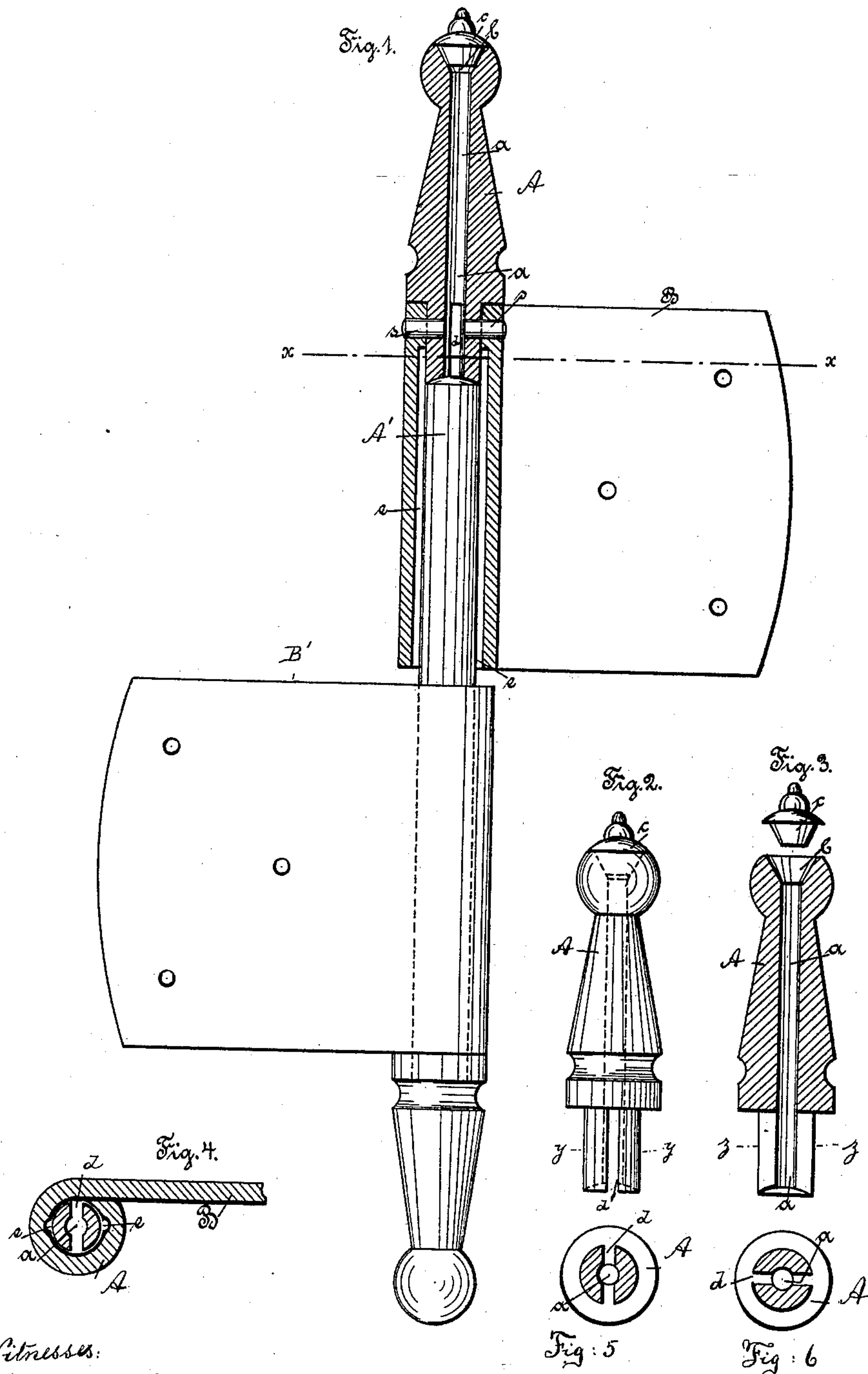


(No Model.)

H. TIMMEL.
HINGE.

No. 391,827.

Patented Oct. 30, 1888.



Witnesses:

Alfred Joughmans
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERRMANN TIMMEL, OF POTSCHAPPEL, SAXONY, GERMANY.

HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 391,827, dated October 30, 1888.

Application filed May 9, 1888. Serial No. 273,290. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERRMANN TIMMEL, a citizen of Germany, residing at Potschappel, in the Kingdom of Saxony, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Hinges; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as 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 the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a sectional side view of my improved hinge. Fig. 2 is a side view of the cap. Fig. 3 is a vertical central section of the same. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a cross-section on line *y y*, Fig. 2; and Fig. 6, a cross section on line *z z*, Fig. 3.

This invention relates to a door-hinge so constructed that it embodies within it a lubricator, from which the lubricant may be admitted to the several joints of the hinge.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claim.

The letter *A'* represents the pintle of the hinge having a rounded upper end. Upon this end rests the reduced end of a cap, *A*, free to turn thereon. To the cap *A* there is secured by a pin, *s*, the upper leaf, *B*, of the hinge. Through the cap *A* there extends from the top to bottom a perforation, *a*, having on top a flaring mouth, *b*, which may be closed by a tightly-fitting plug, *c*. The reduced lower end

of cap *A* is slotted, as shown at *d*, and through this slot the lubricant that may have been introduced into perforation *a* is free to enter between the cap and the leaf *B*, and also between the cap and the upper end of pintle *A'* as soon as the plug *c* is removed, so as to admit air-pressure.

In order to admit the lubricant between the pintle *A'* and the leaf *B*, and also between the two leaves *B B'*, the tubular portion of the upper leaf that surrounds the pintle is provided with a pair of interior longitudinal grooves, *e*, Fig. 4. These grooves are, under ordinary circumstances, out of line with groove *d*, to exclude the lubricant from the grooves; but when it is desired to admit the lubricant the pin *s* is withdrawn, and the leaf *B* is then turned until the grooves *d* register with the grooves *e*. The lubricant is now free to flow between pintle and leaf, and also downward between the two leaves. When a sufficient quantity of the lubricant has been admitted, the door is swung back and the pin *s* is reintroduced.

What I claim is—

The combination of perforated cap *A*, having slot *d*, with the pintle *A'* and with the leaves *B B'*, the upper leaf having groove *e*, and with the pin *s* and plug *c*, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HERRMANN TIMMEL.

Witnesses:

RÜDOLF SCHMIDT,
PAUL DRUCKMÜLLER.