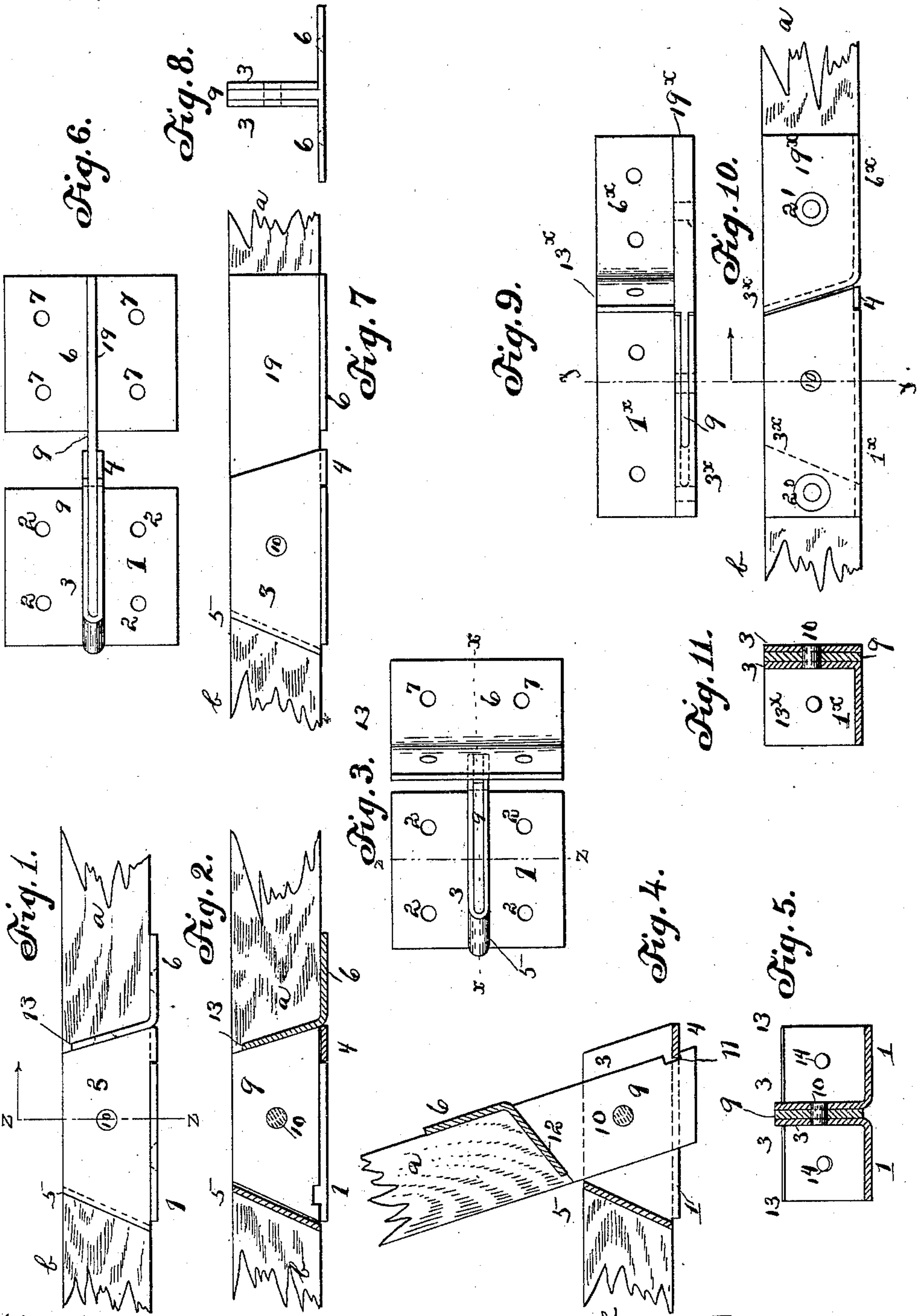


(Model.)

J. BATCHELLER.  
FLUSH HINGE FOR TABLES, DESKS, &c.

No. 445,532.

Patented Feb. 3, 1891.



Attest:  
J. G. Lepper,  
W. Johnson

Inventor:  
Justin Batcheller  
By W. A. Batcheller  
Att'y.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUSTIN BATCHELLER, OF WALLINGFORD, VERMONT.

## FLUSH HINGE FOR TABLES, DESKS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 445,532, dated February 3, 1891.

Application filed July 25, 1890. Serial No. 359,885. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JUSTIN BATCHELLER, residing at Wallingford, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hinges, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to hinges, especially hinges for desks, tables, and the like.

The object of the invention is to produce a hinge which may be applied to the lifting top of a table or desk without projecting above the top, and which will leave but little metal in view at the top; also, to produce a strong hinge of the character referred to which can be applied to a school or other desk with but little cutting away of the wood-work; also, to improve generally the construction of a hinge of the character referred to.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the hinge as applied to the joint of a desk-top. Figs. 2 and 4 are sections of the hinge in open and closed position, the sections being on the line  $xx$  of the plan, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a section through pintle on line  $zz$ , Figs. 1 and 3. Fig. 6 is a plan, Fig. 7 an elevation, and Fig. 8 an end view, of a hinge with the leaves connected to tongue and socket in the same plane. Fig. 9 is a plan, Fig. 10 a side elevation, and Fig. 11 a section on line  $yy$  of Figs. 10 and 11, of a hinge slightly modified from Fig. 1 for attachment at the ends of a desk-lid.

The numeral 1 indicates a flat leaf or plate for attachment to the lower surface of a desk-top by screws passing through holes 2 or in other suitable manner.

The plate 1 has an upwardly-extending socket or mortised projection 3. The plate 1 and socket 3 may be cast integral or may be struck up or bent from a metal plate. Near the front and at the bottom of the socket or mortise there is a cross-bar 4, preferably integral with the socket. The rear end of socket 3 is preferably inclined, as shown at 5, either on a straight or curved line.

The front leaf of the hinge has a flat plate 6, which is attached to the under face of the desk-lid and held by screws passing through holes 7 7 or in other suitable manner. The plate 6 has a tongue 9 projecting upward at a right angle to the face thereof and of a size

to about fill the socket or mortise 3 of the other leaf, into which socket the tongue 9 enters, and is pivoted by pintle 10, passing through the side plates of the socket and through the tongue. The tongue 9 may have a notch 11 in rear of the pintle and at its lower edge. The tongue 9 turns on the pintle 10 in socket 3 when the desk-cover is lifted, and the bar 4 serves as a stop to prevent the cover from swinging too far back.

As shown in Figs. 1 to 5, the plate 6 of the front leaf has a flange turned up along the tongue 9, as at 13. When so turned up at an incline relative to plate 6 the flange 13 enters the joint between the desk-top and a cover  $b$ , the top  $a$  being cut away to receive it. This permits the fastening of the flange 13 to the desk lid or cover  $a$  at the edge by screws passing through holes 14 14. The fixed top  $b$  and lid  $a$  of the desk or table top will be jointed on an incline from the perpendicular face of the top, so that the lid will swing up from the pintle 10 as the center of movement without binding in the joint. The fixed top  $b$  will receive the socket 3 in a saw-kerf or similar cutting. The lid  $a$  will be secured to the leaf 6. The lid may then be swung upward, and the tongues 9, turning on pintles 10, will engage the bar 4 of the socket, thus holding the lid up.

The upturned flange 13 of the leaf 6 may be omitted and the tongue 9 may be continued across said leaf, as at 19, Figs. 6 and 7. In that case the lid  $a$  will be cut, as by a saw-kerf, to receive the part 19 of the tongue 9.

When applied to the desk the top of socket 3 and of tongue 9 in said socket will be visible from above and should be a plane with the upper surface of the desk-top. No other part of the hinge can be seen and there is no projection of the hinge above the desk-top.

The modification shown at Figs. 9, 10, and 11 is for application at the ends of the joint and is like the hinge hereinbefore described, except that the leaves 1 and 6 are omitted at one side of the tongue and socket. Thus  $1^x$  is the base-plate of one leaf, and the socket  $3^x$  projects upward from the side instead of the center thereof. The leaf  $6^x$  has the tongue  $19^x$  at one side thereof and preferably made as thick as the socket  $3^x$ , into which the part 9 of the tongue extends. The socket  $3^x$  is extended to receive a screw-hole 20, and the



tongue 19<sup>x</sup> has a hole 21. The ends of the desk top and lid are cut out to receive the socket 3<sup>x</sup> and tongue 19<sup>x</sup>, respectively. The extension of flange 13<sup>x</sup> lies in a cut-away space in the lid, as in Figs. 1 and 2. The top of tongue 19<sup>x</sup> and socket 3<sup>x</sup> will then show on the top and the sides of said tongue and socket at the end of the desk.

Other modifications may be made within the scope of my invention, the general idea of which is that a tongue at a right angle to the plane face of one leaf shall be pivoted in a socket at right angles to the plane face of the other leaf, so that no projection above the top is necessary, and the cut in the top may be narrow like a saw-kerf.

What I claim is—

1. A flat hinge-leaf having a socket or mortise projection extending at a right angle therefrom and a cross-bar at the bottom of

said socket near the front of the plate, and a second flat leaf having a flat-plate tongue at a right angle thereto, said tongue extending into the socket of the first leaf and pivoted about centrally therein, substantially as described. 25

2. A flat hinge-leaf having a socket extending at a right angle from its plane face and near one end thereof, and a second flat leaf having a rigid tongue at a right angle thereto and near one end thereof, said tongue entering the socket aforesaid and pivoted therein, substantially as described. 30

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

JUSTIN BATCHELLER.

Witnesses:

E. D. WICKHAM,  
HENRY F. FIELD.