

No. 609,277.

Patented Aug. 16, 1898.

J. S. ISIDOR.
TRUNK HINGE.

(Application filed Jan. 29, 1898.)

(No Model.)

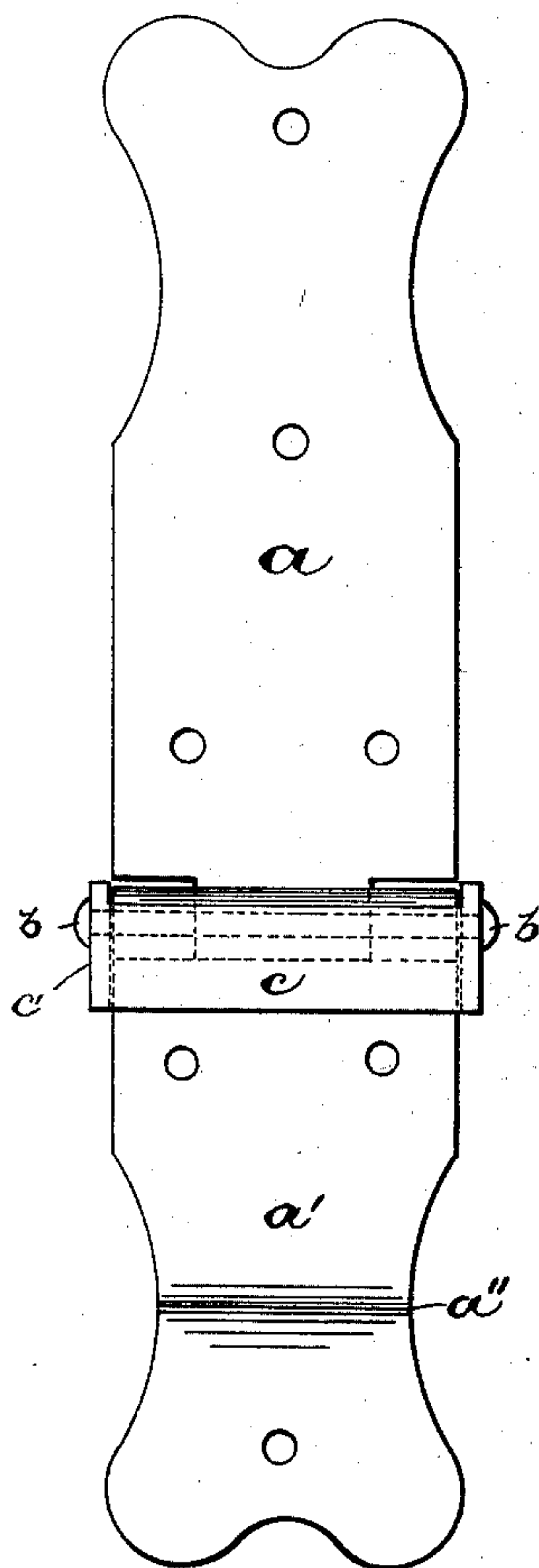


Fig. 1.

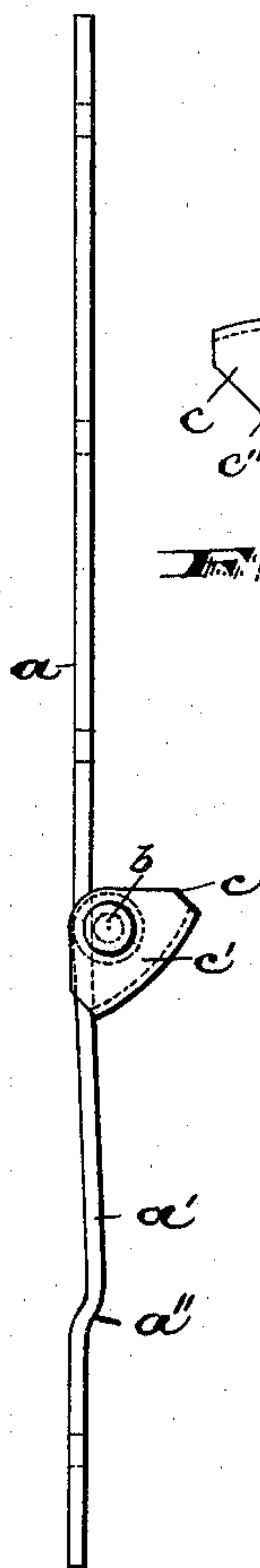


Fig. 2.

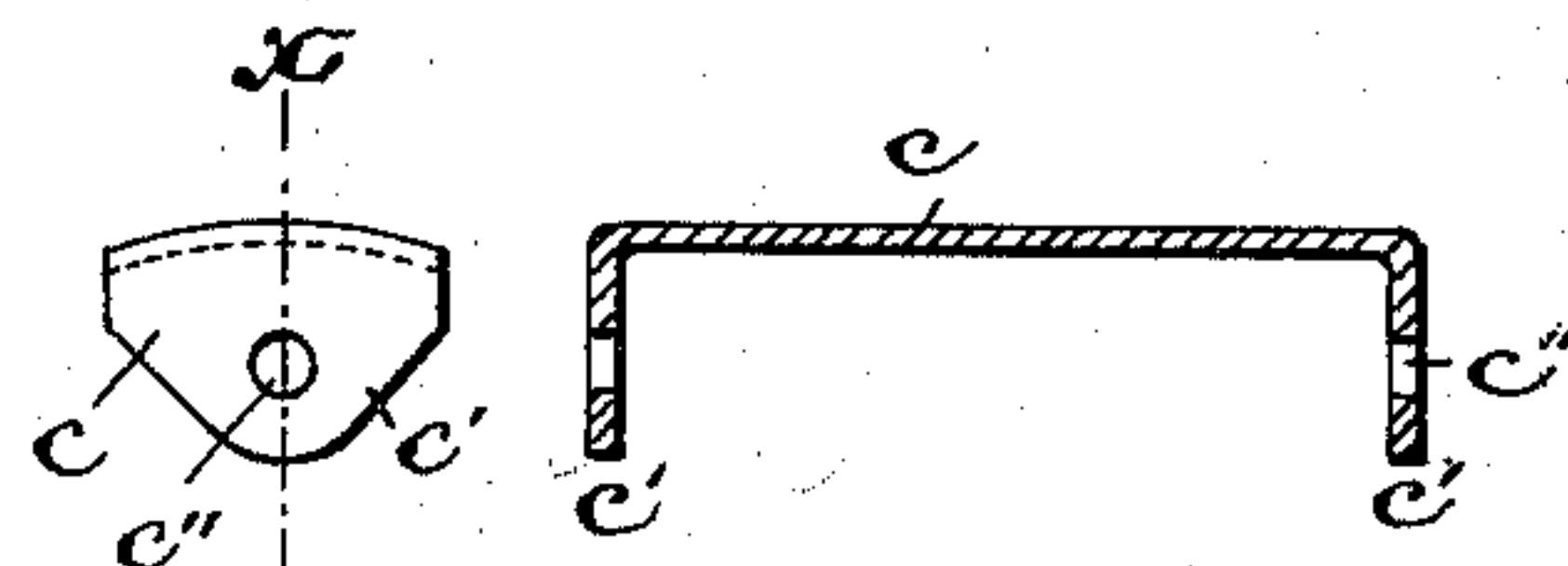


Fig. 3.

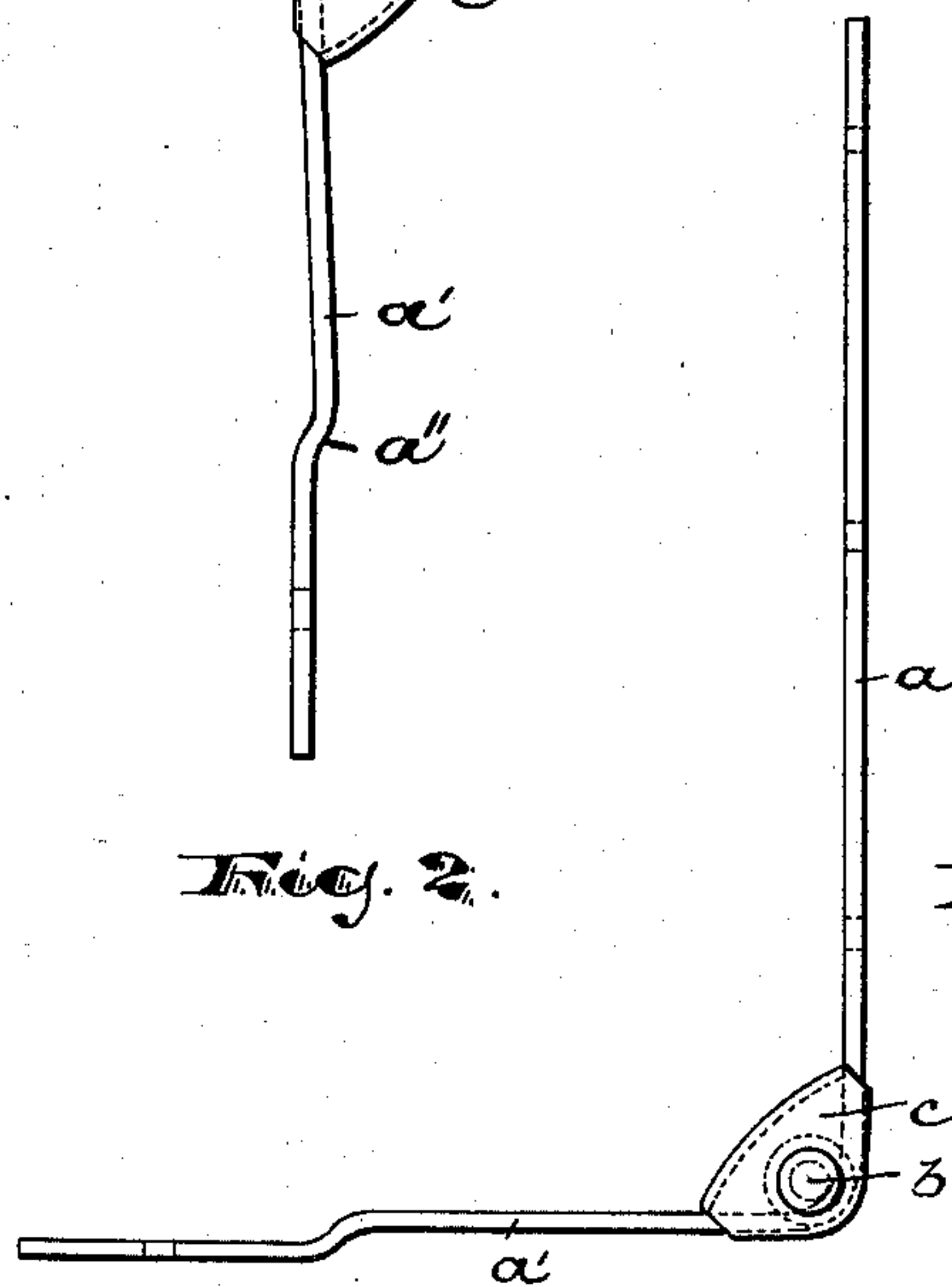


Fig. 3.

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TRUNK-HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 609,277, dated August 16, 1898.

Application filed January 29, 1898. Serial No. 668,382. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH S. ISIDOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunk-Hinges; and I do hereby 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 letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in that class of hinges which are applicable more particularly for use on trunks, the objects of the present improvements being to provide a hinge which will not open beyond a fixed angle of flexion, to prevent a hinge from opening so far that the cover to which the hinge is applied drops to a position below a horizontal plane with respect to the top of the trunk, to do away with the necessity for stays on a trunk to hold the cover in position when open, and to secure other advantages and results, some of which may be referred to hereinafter in connection with the description of the working parts.

The invention consists in the improved hinge and in the arrangements and combinations of parts of the same, all substantially as will be hereinafter set forth, and finally embraced in the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the views, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved hinge, showing the same open, so that the leaves of the hinge thereof lie in a given plane. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is a second edge view showing the leaves turned on the pivot or hinge pin, so that they lie at right angles to one another. Fig. 4 is a detail end view of a certain stop for holding the said leaves at any predetermined angular relation; and Fig. 5 is a section of the same, taken at line *x*, Fig. 4.

In said drawings, *a a'* indicate the leaves of the hinge, which are perforated, as at *d*, to form screw-holes in which the screws for applying the hinge to the trunk are inserted, and are of any suitable construction. In Fig. 2

one of said leaves is shown bent, as at *a''*, by means of which it is adapted to lie upon one of the strengthening-cleats and extend down over the edge thereof to lie also flat upon the body of said trunk, as is common in trunk-hinges; but the particular construction of the leaves constitutes no part of my invention.

The leaves are pivoted upon the hinge-pin *b* at their contiguous ends, said ends being tongued and recessed, respectively, so as to permit both of the leaves to properly engage said pin *b* and be bent around it from opposite directions and loosely inclose it in the usual manner. Further description of the well-known elements and construction of a common hinge is deemed unnecessary. In the construction of my invention the said hinge-pin *b* is made somewhat longer than the width of the leaves *a a'*, so as to project a little beyond the same at the opposite edges of the hinge, and upon these projecting ends of the pin *b* is secured a stay-plate *c* for limiting the hinge action of the leaves. Said stay-plate *c* consists of a piece of sheet metal having at its opposite ends ears *c' c'*, bent at right angles to the body portion. Said ears are preferably of triangular shape in general outline and are perforated near the apex, as at *c''*, to loosely receive the projecting ends of the hinge-pin *b*. When in position, the said ears *c' c'* of the stay-plate thus have bearings on the hinge-pin at the opposite edges of the hinge, while the body portion extends transversely across the hinge on the outer or exposed side. The body portion of said stay-plate *c* is of a width sufficient to extend from one leaf to the other when said leaves are in the desired angular relation to each other, and will thus hold said leaves in said relation and prevent further approach of the other surfaces of said leaves, as will be understood. The extremities of said hinge-pin *b* are upset or riveted to hold the ears of the stay-plate *c* in position adjacent to the edges of the leaves and to prevent the disassembling of all the parts.

I prefer to make the body portion of the stay-plate *c* convex in cross-section, as is clearly shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is—

In a hinge, the combination with leaves *a*,

a' , hinged together upon a hinge-pin, of a stay-plate c , having ears at each end which are bent and perforated to pivotally receive the said hinge-pin, said plate extending transversely
5 across said leaves, and lying parallel to the hinge-pin in the angle formed by the leaves in operating the hinge, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of 10 January, 1898.

JOSEPH S. ISIDOR.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. PELL,
C. B. PITNEY.