(Model.)

A. JELINEK.

HINGE FOR MIRRORS.

No. 298,386. Patented May 13, 1884.

Fig. 1.

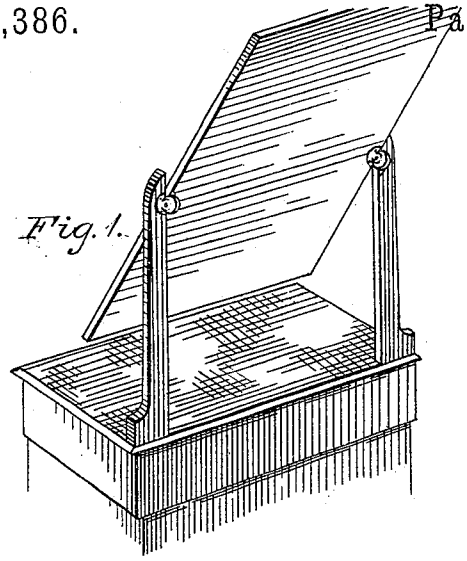


Fig. 2.

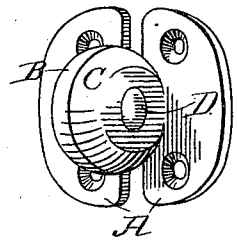


Fig. 3.

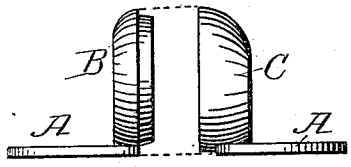


Fig. 4.

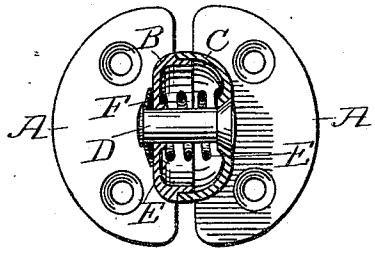
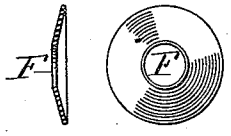


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTON JELINEK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JAMES A. CRAIG, OF SAME PLACE.

HINGE FOR MIRRORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 298,386, dated May 13, 1884.

Application filed April 20, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTON JELINEK, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hinges for Looking-Glasses, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which 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.

The object of my invention is to furnish a vertically-oscillating hinge for looking-glasses, which dispenses with the ordinary wooden or metal pin commonly used for such purpose, and enables the glass to be inclined at any angle desired, and there maintained. This I accomplish by two concave or cup-shaped lugs of corresponding diameter so placed and riveted together as to form a chamber, in which is placed a suitable expansion-spring that binds the action of the lugs. These lugs project from suitable plates or leaves, one of which is placed and secured to the back of the looking-glass, and the other to the upright frame of the bureau in which said glass is set.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the application of my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the hinge. Fig. 3 shows a bottom view of the same. Fig. 4 is a front elevation showing the chamber in section, and Fig. 5 is a detail view. Fig. 6 is a plan and sectional view of the spring-washer.

A represents leaves or plates having suitable screw-holes, whereby they can be secured in corresponding positions to the looking-glass and vertical frame of the bureau or dressing-case in which said glass is set. Projecting horizontally at right angles from and located on and over the adjacent edges of these plates are the bowl-shaped lugs B and C, the concavities of which face each other. The concavity of the lug B is somewhat less in diameter than that of the lug C, and encircling the concavity of said lug B is a projecting rim, the outer circumference corresponding to the inner circumference of the lug C, into which it enters, making a male and female connection, as shown in Fig. 4. These lugs are secured in position by a suitable rivet, D, which passes through their centers. When thus riveted, they form an inner chamber, in which is placed a coil expansion-spring, E, surrounding the barrel of the rivet, and pressing outward against the shells of the lugs, causing a great friction between the countersink of the same and the swaged or flanged heads of the rivet, binding them whenever they are oscillated, so that when secured to the glass and its frame, as set forth, and the glass is inclined at a given angle, it is maintained in that position.

The expansion-spring E, above referred to, is sufficient to accomplish the principle of my device, and especially is this the case when its application is confined to furniture; but it is apprehended that should it be applied to heavy mosaic windows so common in auditoriums it might prove insufficient. To provide for such an emergency I extend the rivet connecting the two bowl-shaped lugs sufficient to pass the end thereof through a concavo-convex disk-spring, F, the convex side of which faces outward, and then swage the end of said rivet until the disk-spring bears firmly against the side of the adjacent lug. This auxiliary spring F, together with the expansion-spring, creates sufficient friction to adapt it for any use desired within the range of its application. This spring F can, moreover, be substituted for the expansion-spring for light purposes, and, if desired, two may be used—*e. g.*, one on either side of the hinge.

Mere changes in the design of the hinge are immaterial, and I apprehend—where the expansion-spring alone is used—that if a contraction-spring is used in the stead of said expansion-spring, bringing the lugs together, so that the greatest friction will be at or near the point of their male and female connection, such a change will not take the device beyond the scope of the invention, as set forth.

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

A hinge having suitable screw-plates, bowl-shaped lugs projecting at right angles from said plates, so that their concavities face each other, a rivet for holding said lugs together, so as to form an inner chamber, and a spring placed within said chamber, substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ANTON JELINEK.

Witnesses:
JAMES H. COYNE,
FRANK D. THOMASON.