

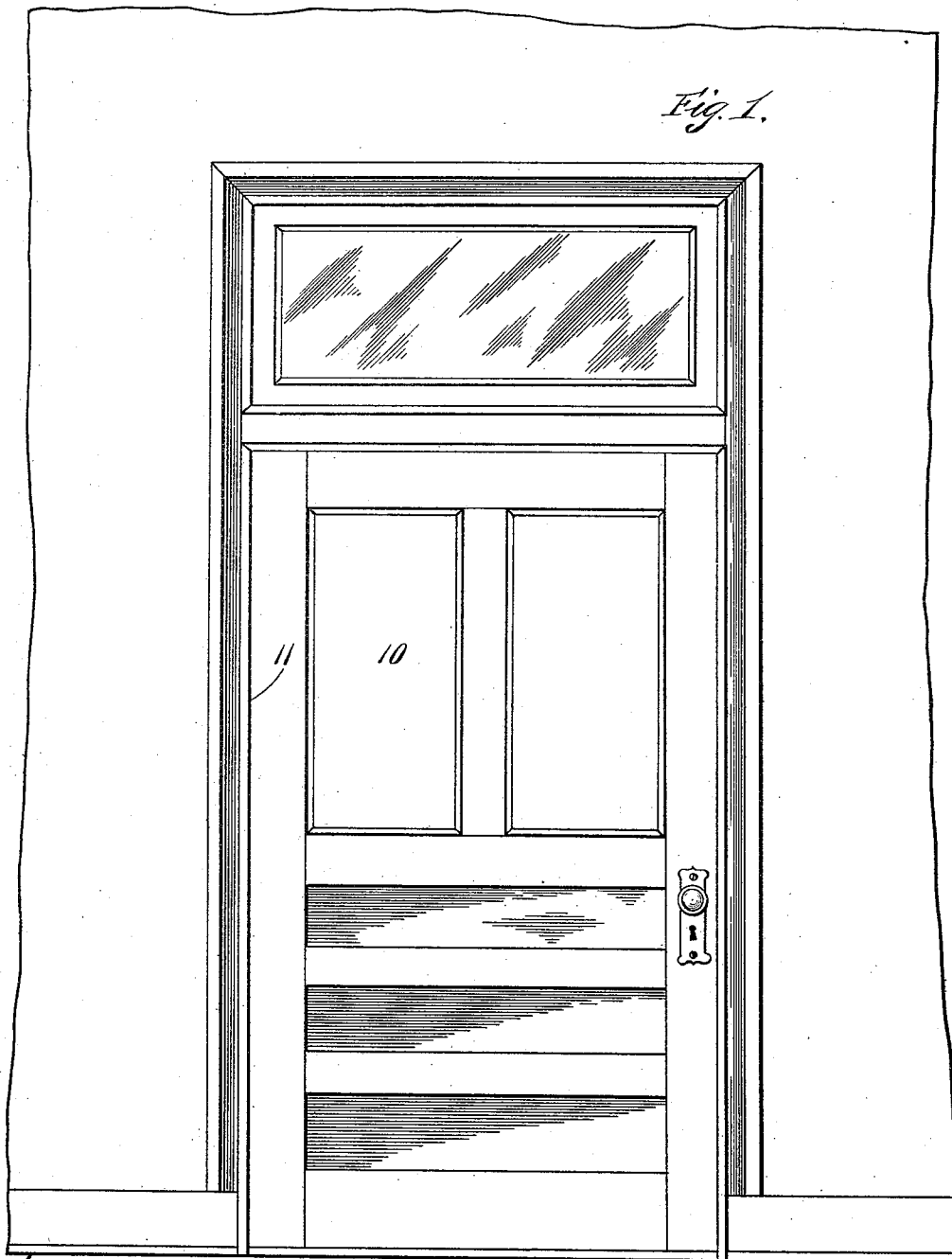
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. C. JACKSON.
DOOR HINGE.

No. 532,464.

Patented Jan. 15, 1895.



Witnesses:

W. C. Coolidge
Jno. A. Christianson.

Inventor:

Albert C. Jackson,
by E. C. Crawford,
Att'y.

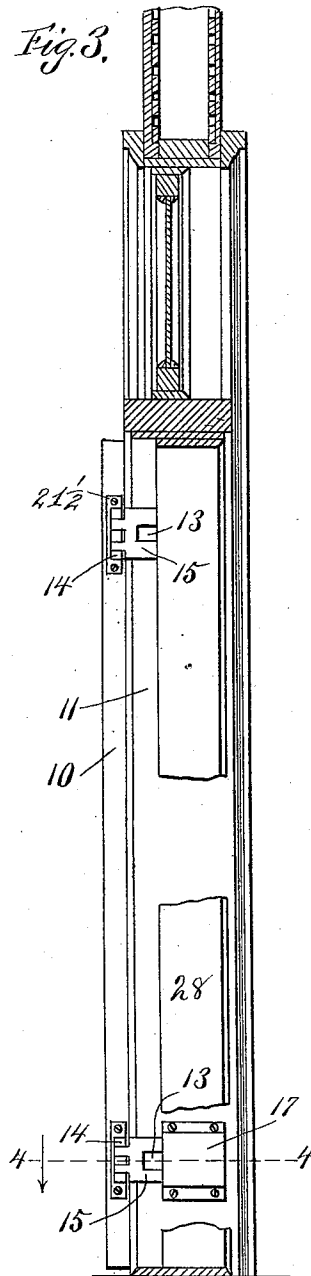
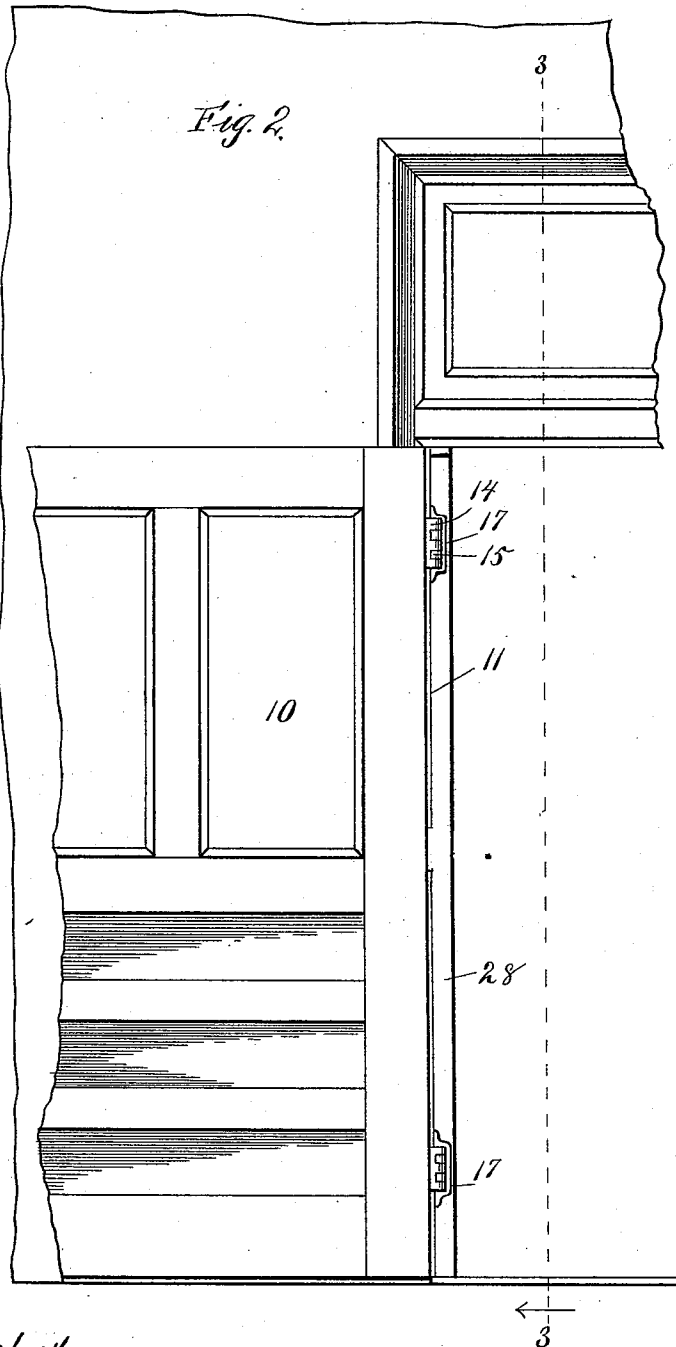
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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

A. C. JACKSON.
DOOR HINGE.

No. 532,464.

Patented Jan. 15, 1895.



Witnesses:
W. C. Corlies
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Inventor:
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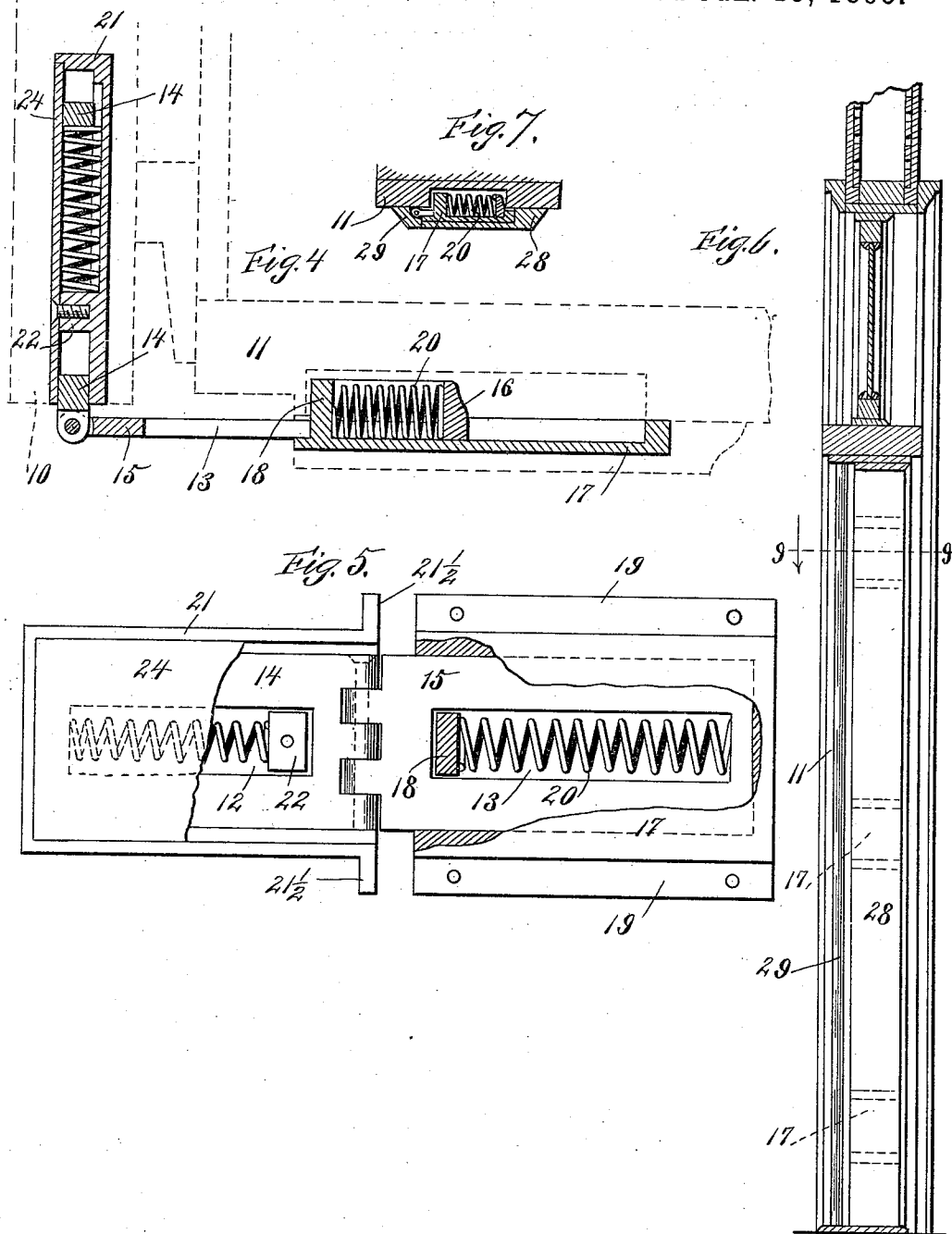
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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

A. C. JACKSON.
DOOR HINGE.

No. 532,464.

Patented Jan. 15, 1895.



Witnesses:
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Jno. A. Christianson.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT C. JACKSON, OF WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
JEREMIAH M. PORTER, OF SAME PLACE.

DOOR-HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 532,464, dated January 15, 1895.

Application filed June 22, 1894. Serial No. 515,372. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT C. JACKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in Waukegan, county of Lake, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Hinges, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to door hinges, and the object of my improvements in the same is to provide door hinges which, when the door is closed, shall be invisible, and which by use of a spring combined with the hinges in a way hereinafter described, will cause the door when open to remain stationary at any position where it may be placed. I attain this object by mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1. is an elevation of a door and a wall, or partition, as the same appear when a door hung upon my improved hinges is closed. Fig. 2. is an elevation of such door standing open, showing the hinges secured in their respective positions in the door and the door-jamb. Fig. 3. is a detailed cross-section of the door-jamb, showing the hinges drawn out as they are when the door is open, as it is in Fig. 2. Fig. 4. is a detailed plan section of one of the spring hinges taken on the line 4—4 in Fig. 3, showing the hinge drawn out. Fig. 5. is a front elevation of one of said hinges, a part of its plate being broken away.

Like numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, Fig. 1 shows that the door, 10, upon which my hinges are used, is hung at the edge of the door-jamb, 11, in the same manner as doors are now commonly hung. This door is represented as closed. It has been deemed necessary to introduce this view in order that the drawings may show how the closed door appears when hung upon my improved hinges; that is, the hinges are invisible. The top and bottom hinges in such door are identical in construction. Each is made as follows: The hinge proper has the slots, 12 and 13, made nearly through the whole length of its leaves, 14 and 15. At the outer end of the slot, 13, the lug, 16, is formed. This lug is placed in the metallic socket, 17, which has the lug, 18, formed near its inner end, so as to pass through the

slot, 13. The socket also has formed near its sides, the rims, 19, having holes in them for screws to pass through. The coiled spring, 20, is placed in the slot 13, between the said lugs. This socket is designed to be let into a mortise in the door-jamb and to be screwed to the door-jamb. It is made deep enough to allow the leaf, 15, to slide back and forth when so placed. The leaf, 14, is placed in the metal socket, 21, which has the lug, 22, formed near its outer end with a vertical screw-hole made therein, and is so located as to pass through the slot, 12, near its outer end, and thus prevent the leaf from leaving its socket when in use in the door. The other coiled spring is placed in slot, 12, and the plate, 24, is then screwed upon the socket, 21. This socket is designed to be let into a mortise in the edge of the door, and is formed with lugs, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, at its inner end, having formed in them apertures for screws to secure the socket to the door.

The door is hung upon these hinges, as above indicated, the hinges being secured to the door-jamb near its edge at the side from which it is desired the door shall open; that is, the door is placed as house-doors are usually placed. The socket, 21, is sunk into the door until flush therewith. Hence there is nothing to prevent the edge of the door from fitting closely against the side of the door-jamb and so the hinges will be invisible.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure Letters Patent of the United States upon, is—

1. A hinge having closed slots made lengthwise in its leaves, one of its leaves having a lug formed at its outer end; in combination, with a metal socket having a lug near its inner end designed to pass through the slot of said leaf, a metal socket having a lug formed with a screw hole therein, and located near the inner end of the socket, a plate to be screwed upon said socket, and coiled springs to be inserted in said slots, said sockets being suitably furnished with screw holes by which they may be screwed to the door-jamb and the door, after being let into mortises therein, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. A hinge having the slots, 12 and 13, made

lengthwise in its leaves, the lug, 16, formed
at the outer end of the leaf, 15; in combina-
tion, with the metal socket, 17, having the
lug, 18, formed near its inner end to pass
5 through the slot, 13, the metal socket, 21, hav-
ing the lug, 22, with a screw hole therein lo-
cated near the inner end of the socket, the
plate, 24, having the screw hole to correspond
to that in said lug, coiled springs, 20, to be
10 inserted in said slots, the rims, 19, formed

near the sides of the socket, 17, having screw
holes therein, the lug, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, formed at the in-
ner end of the socket, 21, with screw hole
therein, a door-jamb and door, substantially
as and for the purpose specified.

ALBERT C. JACKSON.

Witnesses:

E. C. CRAWFORD,
JOSEPHINE E. PIKE.