(No Model.)

T. RODES.

HINGE.

No. 569,474. Patented Oct. 13, 1896.

Fig. 1.

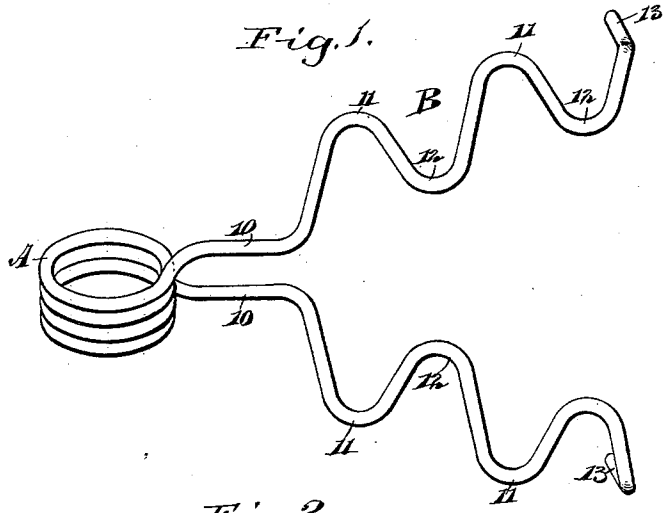


Fig. 2.

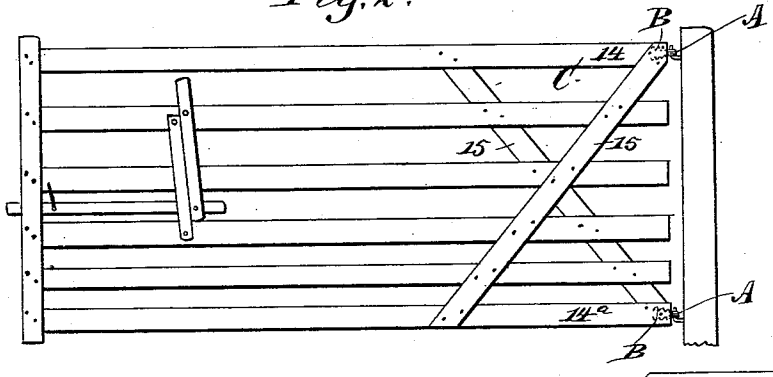
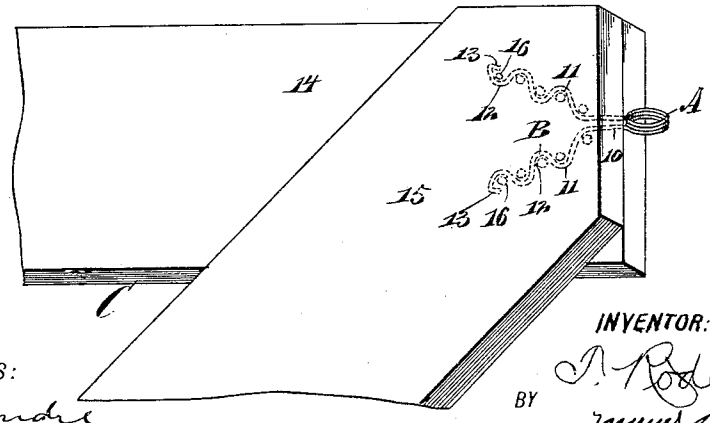


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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TYREE RODES, OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 569,474, dated October 13, 1896.

Application filed June 24, 1896. Serial No. 596,721. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TYREE RODES, of Nashville, in the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hinges, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a hinge especially adapted for gates, and especially to improve upon the hanging devices for the gate patented to me September 23, 1879, No. 219,981, and gates of like construction; and the object of the invention is to construct a hinge from a piece of stout wire or an equivalent material, which hinge, when attached to a gate or like article, will have its knuckle or eye only exposed, the body of the hinge being concealed by and located between an upper or a lower slat and a brace or cross bar, the means employed for securing the two overlapping or engaging surfaces of the gate serving to secure the gate in position.

A further object of the invention is to so construct the hinge that it will have spurs arranged to enter a surface against which the body of the hinge may be pressed.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the hinge. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a gate, illustrating the application of the hinge to the same; and Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of an upper corner of a gate and a hinge secured at that point.

In carrying out the invention the hinge is preferably made from a single piece of stout spring-wire. This wire is bent upon itself to form an eye or a knuckle A, and in forming the said eye or knuckle the wire is closely coiled upon itself, as fully illustrated in Fig. 1. The wire is then carried from the upper and the lowermost coil of the eye or knuckle at a right angle therefrom, preferably in parallel lines, forming a straight twin shank 10, and the wire at the end of the shank is carried one strand upward and the other downward on slightly-diverging lines, and the aforesaid diverging members of the wire are given a serpentine shape, producing alternating points 11 and depressions 12. The shank 10 and the diverging members of the wire collectively form the body portion B of the hinge, and at the extremities of the members of the body, or at the free ends of said members, the wire is bent upon itself to form spurs 13. The diverging and serpentine members of the wire constituting the main portion of the body are in the same vertical plane.

In applying the hinge the body portion is placed between, for example, an upper slat 14 or a lower slat 14^a of the gate and the diagonal brace or tie bar 15 or its equivalent. When the brace and the slat between which the body of the hinge is located are brought together, the spurs will enter either the slat or the brace, according to the direction in which they face, and the nails 16, screws, or other fastening devices employ to secure the brace to the slat will pass adjacent to the convoluted portions of the body, as shown particularly in Fig. 3, and therefore the same fastening devices for the brace and slats or body of the gate are utilized to hold the hinge in place.

The eye or knuckle A of the hinge will extend outward beyond the end of the gate and will receive the ordinary knuckle-pin attached to the swing-post, the said pin passing through the knuckle in the ordinary manner, as shown in Fig. 2.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A hinge formed of a wire or rod, an intermediate portion of which is coiled to produce an eye and the end portions of which extend outwardly from the eye to form two shanks which project outwardly and diverge from each other, the shanks being corrugated and having at their extremities oppositely-projected studs, the plane in which the corrugated shanks lie being at right angles to the plane in which the eye lies, substantially as described.

TYREE RODES.

Witnesses:
G. A. WASHINGTON,
J. C. MARSHALL.