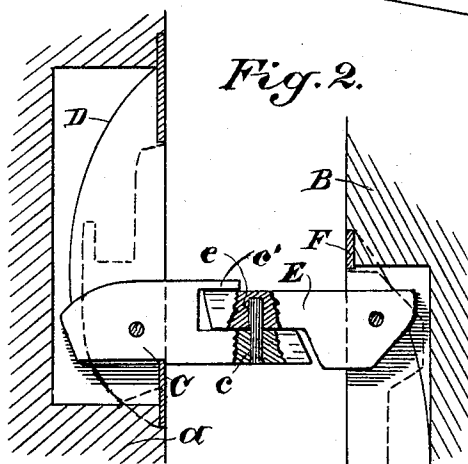
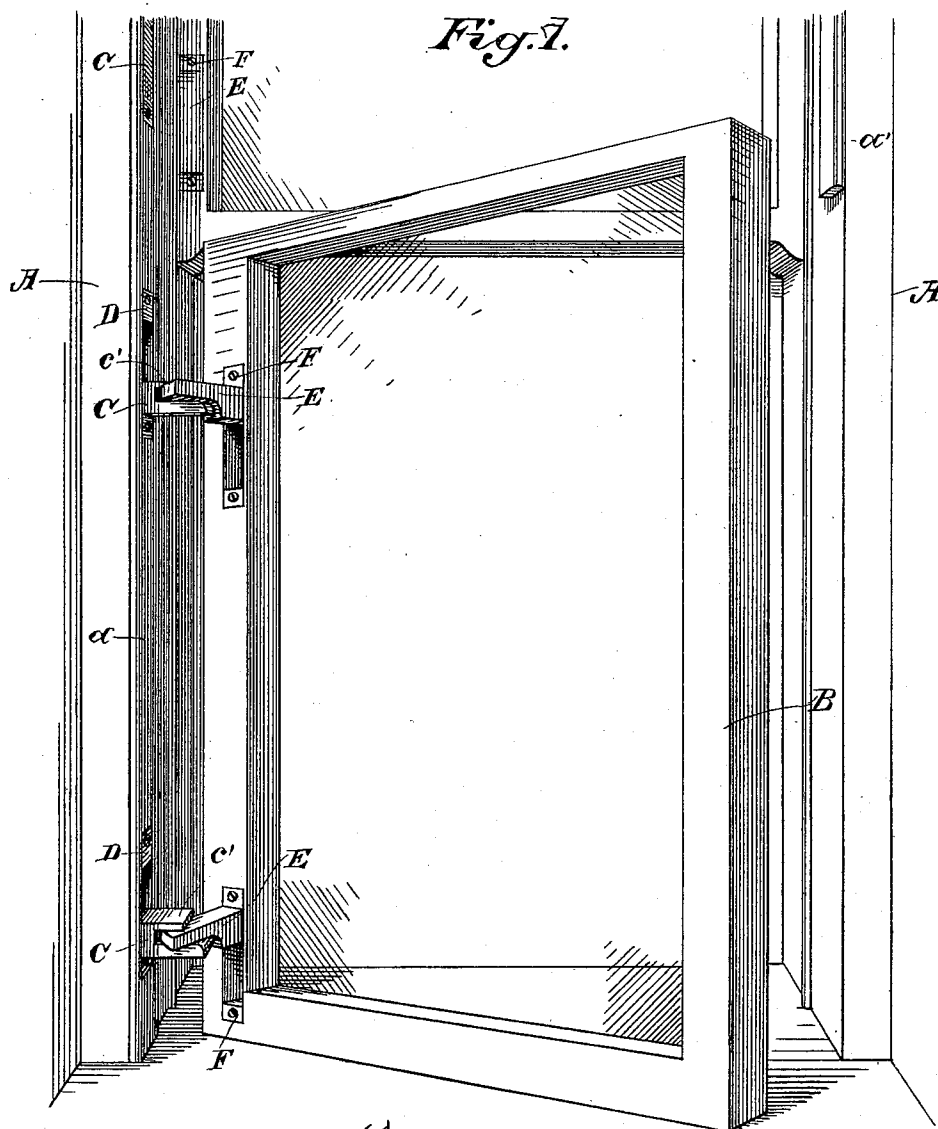


(No Model.)

T. M. LASH & S. A. STREET.
HINGE.

No. 583,687.

Patented June 1, 1897.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TITO M. LASH AND STEWARD A. STREET, OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 583,687, dated June 1, 1897.

Application filed September 4, 1896. Serial No. 604,834. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, TITO M. LASH and STEWARD A. STREET, citizens of the United States, residing at Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Window-Sash Hinges; and we hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Our invention relates to that class of window-sash hinges in which the parts of the hinge are attached to the window-casing and to the window-sash and are normally disengaged, whereby the sash may be raised and lowered in the ordinary manner and may be thrown into engagement to complete the hinge and enable the sash to be turned about said hinge, whereby the outside of the glass may be readily reached for the purpose of cleaning.

The object of our invention is to provide a simple and effective hinge which when not in action is entirely out of the way, being flush with the casing and sash and presenting an ornamental appearance, and which may be readily thrown into engagement to complete the hinge, and when in said engagement shall be perfectly locked, so that the sash cannot be thrown off its hinge.

To this end our invention consists of the parts and the constructions and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing our hinges in use and the sash turning thereon. Fig. 2 is a view showing the hinge in action and locked.

A represents a portion of the window-casing, and B represents the window-sash, which for the sake of illustration we may here regard as the lower sash.

In one side of the window-casing and in the inside stop or bead *a* thereof is made a socket in which is pivoted the section or part C of the hinge. This consists of a bar adapted to turn about its pivotal connection to a vertical plane in which its outer edge shall be flush with the face of the stop or bead *a* and to a horizontal position in which its upper end shall project toward the plane of the sash, and said end is provided with a pintle or pin *c*. This bar is weighted or rendered heavier at one end, (as shown), whereby when the bar is thrown upwardly to a vertical position it will be held by said end in this po-

sition and out of the way, but by pressing the finger upon said end the other end will be slightly thrown out of the perpendicular, and either with or without assistance said bar will then drop to a horizontal position, in which it will rest firmly upon the base of the socket in which it is pivoted. In practice a metallic casing D will be fitted and screwed into the socket in the window-casing, and the hinge part or bar C will be pivoted in this casing, so as to rest upon the lower wall of the socket in the casing when said bar is horizontal, as shown in Fig. 2, and said casing and bar may be made as ornamental as may be desired. In the window-casing there may be one or more of these bars, and for the sake of illustration we have here shown two, one near the bottom and one above, but both being adapted for the lower sash.

In the stile of the sash-frame B is made a similar socket in which is fitted a metallic casing F, and in this is pivoted the hinge section or part E. This consists of a bar having one end weighted or made heavier, so that when said bar is thrown down to a vertical position it will remain so and will be flush with the face of the stile, but by pressing with the finger on the upper end of said bar the lower end will be started out, and said bar can then be raised to a horizontal position, in which its end will project, and the whole bar will be held in this horizontal position and supported by the bar C. On the under side of the projecting end of this bar is made a hole *e*, which is adapted to receive the pin *c* of the bar C. There may be one or more of these bars in the sash-frame, and for the sake of illustration we have here shown two.

The operation of these parts as far as described is as follows: When not in use, these hinge-bars C and E lie flush with the faces of the parts in which they are mounted; but when it is desired to complete the hinge the bars C are dropped to a horizontal position, and the bars E, after the sash has been raised sufficiently, are thrown upwardly to a horizontal position, and then the sash is lowered until the pin *c* of the bar C fits in the hole *e* of the bar E, whereupon the hinge is complete and the sash is suspended by said hinge. The inside bead or stop *a'* on the other side

of the window-frame is made removable by severing it at a suitable place in its length, and by taking out this stop one side of the sash is now free and said sash may be turned about its hinge or hinges inwardly into the room in order to reach the outer side of the glass. Now in order to provide for locking the hinge in such a manner that while being used it may not be disconnected in any way, as by jarring or by inadvertently lifting the sash, we provide the bar C with a lip or guard c', extending above the inner end of said bar, and we make the inner end of the bar E sufficiently long to play under this lip or guard the instant the sash is turned, so that said bars cannot be separated except when the sash is turned back to its normal place and the two bars are at right angles, in which position the bar E clears the extremity of the lip or guard c', but when the sash is turned the least bit the bar E will play at once under the guard or lip and will continue to do so and to remain under it throughout its entire movement, no matter how far inwardly it may be turned. Thus the two bars are locked together when the hinge is being used and cannot be separated, so that no accident can occur.

It will be understood, though we have not deemed it necessary to illustrate it, that the upper sash will be similarly provided with hinges, and it need only be said that bars similar to C will be located in the window-sash approximately in line with those previously described, and bars similar to E will be located in the stile of the upper sash, and said upper sash will be drawn down sufficiently to cause the bars to engage, whereupon the upper sash may be turned inwardly

to a sufficient degree to permit access to its outer surface, it being understood, of course, that before the upper sash can be turned inwardly the lower sash must first be so turned.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A window-sash hinge consisting of casings let into the window-frame and stile of the sash, a bar pivoted within one of said casings and adapted to be turned vertically to lie flush with the face thereof and to be turned to a horizontal position so that it may rest upon the lower wall of the opening in the casing; a bar pivoted within the other casing and adapted to be turned from a vertical to a horizontal position and to be supported by the companion bar, said bars being pivoted at points between their ends whereby one end of each bar may be pressed upon to cause the opposite end to move out of the casing so that it may be grasped and moved into its horizontal position, one of said bars having a hole and the other bar having a pin to engage therewith, to form a hinge, and said last-named bar having a lip adapted to overhang the end of the opposite bar to lock the bars together; both of said bars being weighted at one side of their pivots whereby the bars assume vertical positions when the engagement of their opposite ends is broken.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

TITO M. LASH.
STEWART A. STREET.

Witnesses:

RICHMOND DAVIS,
T. W. MCAULIFFE.