

(No Model.)

W. P. TARBELL.
MIRROR HINGE.

No. 472,409.

Patented Apr. 5, 1892.

Fig. 1.

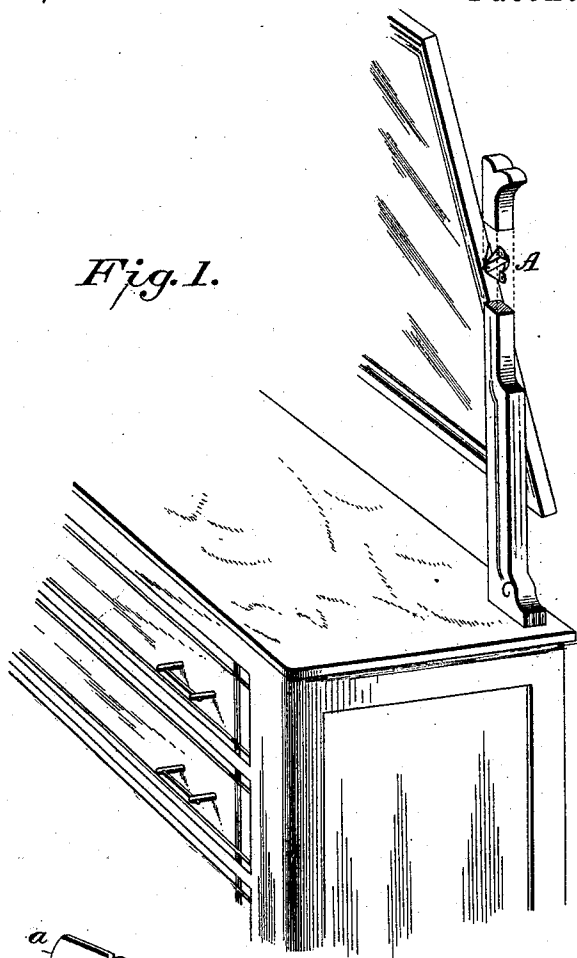


Fig. 2.

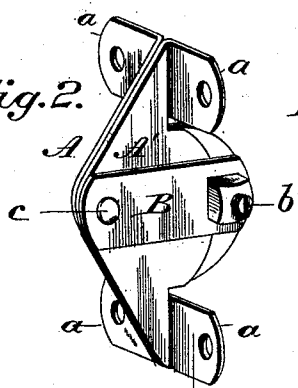


Fig. 3.

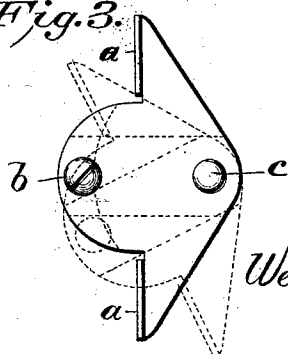
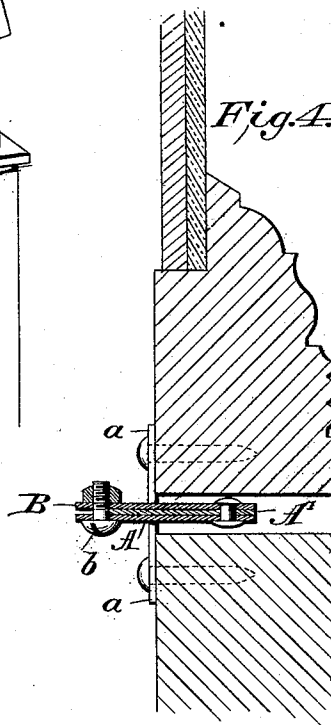


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

L. S. Elligth
W. M. Johnson

Wendell P. Tarbell.

Inventor
by *[Signature]*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WENDELL P. TARBELL, OF MILFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MIRROR-HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 472,409, dated April 5, 1892.

Application filed February 4, 1892. Serial No. 420,268. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WENDELL P. TARBELL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Milford, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hinges for Mirrors; 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 improvements in hinges.

The object of the invention is to provide a hinge—such as is used to support mirrors—with a friction-plate, whereby the mirror will be secured at the desired angle, and also with a stop device for limiting the swinging movement of said mirror, the friction device being adjustable so that the desired amount of friction between the parts can be regulated.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the application of my hinge to a mirror. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the hinge detached. Fig. 3 is a side elevation. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view.

A and A' designate the leaves or hinge-section, each of which is provided with projecting portions or ears *a* to form connecting means for attaching the leaves to the support and movable or tilting object, these ears extending at right angles with the leaves and being apertured as shown. The leaf or section A of the hinge is of greater width than the adjacent section, so as to provide an extended portion apertured for the reception of a bolt or thumb-screw *b*.

The leaves A and A' and the friction-plate B are connected to each other by a rivet *c*, or equivalent means, and it will be noted that the head of the rivet lies against the leaf A, while its opposite end is upset over the plate B, this construction obviating the employment of a washer. The leaf A' is cut away concentric with the rivet *c*, and the plate B beyond said leaf apertured for the reception

of the bolt *b*, which is provided with a suitable nut. It will thus be noted that the plate B is held in position upon the leaf A by the bolt *b* at one end and rivet *c* at the other, and that when the bolt is tightened not only the leaves will be brought in frictional contact with each other, but also frictional bearing-surfaces provided between the plate B and leaf A'. The plate being held at both ends to the leaf A provides a stop which will limit the swinging movement of the leaf A' with respect to the adjacent leaf, as the ears *a* thereof will abut against the edges of the plate B. By means of this device the frictional contact of the leaves and plate may be varied. The plate B is of spring metal and the normal tendency of the end through which the bolt passes is to spring away.

Instead of cutting the leaf A' away within the passage of the bolt, I make both leaves the same size and provide one of them with a segmental slot, the end walls of which will serve as a stop device, but retain the plate B, for if it were dispensed with there would be a tendency for the rivet to wear loose and an uneven wear against the meeting faces of the leaves.

Though I have mentioned and described the device as applied to a mirror it is obvious that such a hinge could be applied to all articles of furniture supported in the manner indicated.

I claim—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a hinge comprising leaves and a plate B, pivotally connected to each other, said plate being adjustably connected at its opposite end to one of the leaves, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, in a hinge, of a leaf A, having an aperture through which passes an adjusting device, a leaf A', of less width, pivoted thereto by a rivet which connects the parts permanently to each other and to a plate B, ears or projections formed on the leaves A and A', the ears on the leaf A being adapted to strike against the edges of the plate B to limit the movement of said leaf with respect to the other leaf, for the purpose set forth.

3. In a hinge for the purpose set forth, leaves A and A', pivotally connected to each other and provided beyond said pivot point with a

set-screw for regulating the frictional contact of the leaves with each other, and means for limiting the pivotal movement of one of the leaves with respect to the other, for the purpose set forth.

5 4. In a hinge, the combination of the leaves A and A', having ears *a a*, and a plate B, connected to the leaves at their pivot-point, the opposite end of said plate being secured to one

of the leaves, substantially as shown, so as to provide frictional contact between the plate and adjacent leaf.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WENDELL P. TARBELL.

Witnesses:

GEO. L. DARRACOTT,

W. P. DARRACOTT.