(No Model.)

E. G. ADAMS.

Hinge.

No. 238,320. **Patented March 1, 1881.**

fig. 1

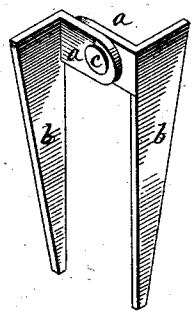


fig. 3



fig. 2

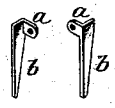


fig. 5

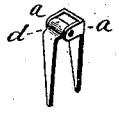
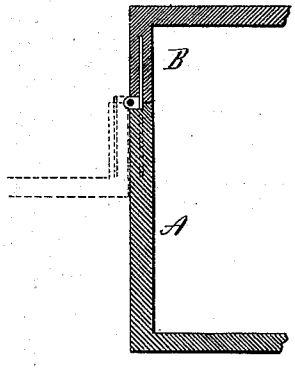


fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EPHRAIM G. ADAMS, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO SAMUEL PECK & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,320, dated March 1, 1881.

Application filed December 27, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EPHRAIM G. ADAMS, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented an Improvement in Hinges; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view enlarged; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the parts detached, full size; Fig. 3, an illustration of the method of shaping the parts; Fig. 4, the application of the hinge; Fig. 5, a modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of hinges which are used for small wood boxes, such as jewelry, packing-boxes, collar-boxes, and the like, in which hinges are necessary, and yet which must be of a simple and cheap construction. Generally the hinges have each been made from two small wire staples, one driven in one part, the other interlocked therewith and driven into the other part; but these are attached with considerable difficulty, so much so that in many cases a cheap leaf-hinge is adopted, the leaves nailed respectively to each part of the box.

The object of this invention is the construction of a simple and cheap hinge which may be conveniently secured to each part without tacks; and the invention consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

In the construction preferred two blanks, both alike, are cut from sheet metal of the shape seen in Fig. 3, so as to form a projecting ear, *a*, and a pointed shank, *b*. The ears are then bent to stand at a right angle to the shank, as seen in Fig. 2, the ears perforated and a rivet, *c*, inserted through the perforation, as seen in Fig. 1, to form the pintle of the hinge. This brings the two shanks into planes parallel with each other and distant from each other, so that one may enter the body of the box and the other the cover, leaving the pintle midway between them, and the two parts permanently attached to them.

To apply this hinge, place the body A of the box (see Fig. 4) and the cover together, so as to bring the hinging edges into line, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 4. Then, with the two shanks in the position as seen in Fig. 1, drive them one into the body of the box A, and the other into corresponding position in the cover B, until the pintle comes into line with the meeting edge of the cover and the box, as seen in Fig. 4, then the cover may be closed or opened as with any other hinge. Thus the hinge possesses all the advantages of a leaf-hinge with the cheapness of the staple-hinge.

In some cases the hinge may be made as seen in Fig. 5, making one shank with an ear, *a*, upon each side, bent up at right angles thereto, and the end of the other shank bent into tubular form *d*, to place between the ears *a a*. Then a pintle introduced through the ears and tubular portion completes the hinge. The shanks are driven in the same way as in the first case.

I claim—

The herein-described hinge, consisting of the two shanks *b b*, constructed to be driven each into its respective part of the thing to be hinged, and the two permanently united by a pintle through the ears, turned at right angles to their respective shanks, substantially as described.

EPHRAIM G. ADAMS.

Witnesses:
JOHN E. EARLE,
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