

A. J. ALSTON.
Lock-Hinges.

No. 156,325.

Patented Oct. 27, 1874.



Fig. 1.

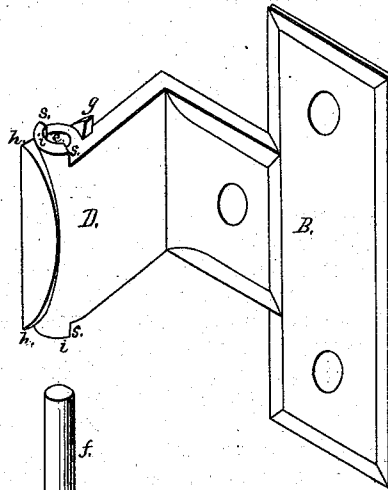
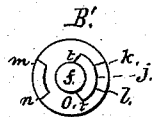
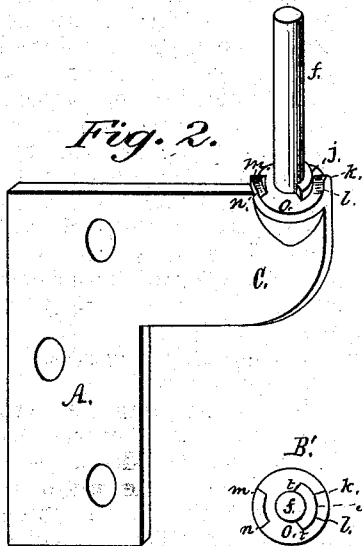


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW J. ALSTON, OF ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOCK-HINGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **156,325**, dated October 27, 1874; application filed December 19, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. ALSTON, of the city and county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Shutter-Hinges; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to an improvement in lock-hinges; and consists in two cam-shaped projections at the base of the pintle, and a projection forming a section of a circle, in combination with cam-faced projections on each end of the part which surrounds the pintle, together with locking-shoulders, all constructed and arranged as hereinafter more fully described, and then pointed out in the claim.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of my specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the female part of the hinge, A' being a detail view of the ends of the part which is placed over the pintle. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the male part of the hinge, B' being a detail view of the part at the base of the pintle.

A represents the part of the hinge which is secured in the window-frame, and C the projecting part which supports the pintle *f*. B represents the part of the hinge which is secured to the window-shutters, and D the part which is placed over the pintle *f*. At the base of the pintle are two projections with incline

sides, *k l, m n*, and also a projection, *j*, which is a section of a circle. On the part D of the female part of the hinge are two projections, in the form of one-half of an ellipse. On each end of the part D, which is placed over the pintle, is a projection, *i*. E represents the opening for the pintle *f*.

The two parts of the hinge being placed together, and the shutter opened and turned back against the wall of the building, the projection *i* will rest on the part O; and in closing the shutter, the projections *g* and *h* will travel up the incline sides *m* and *l* of the projections at the base of the pintle *f*, causing the shutter to rise, so that when the shutter is closed the part *i* will rest on the part *j*. In closing the left-hand shutter, the projections *g* and *h* travel up the inclines *n* and *k*. The hinges are locked by the shoulders *s* of part *i* coming in contact with the shoulders *t* of the part *j*.

Having thus described my improvement, what I claim is—

In a shutter-hinge, the two cam-faced projections on part C at the base of the pintle *f*, having incline sides *k l, m n*, and the projection *j*, forming the section of a circle, in combination with the cam-faced projections *g h* and the projection *i* on each end of the part D, which surrounds the pintle, together with the locking-shoulders *s t*, all substantially as described and shown, for the purpose set forth.

ANDREW J. ALSTON.

Witnesses:

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