C. BARTELS.

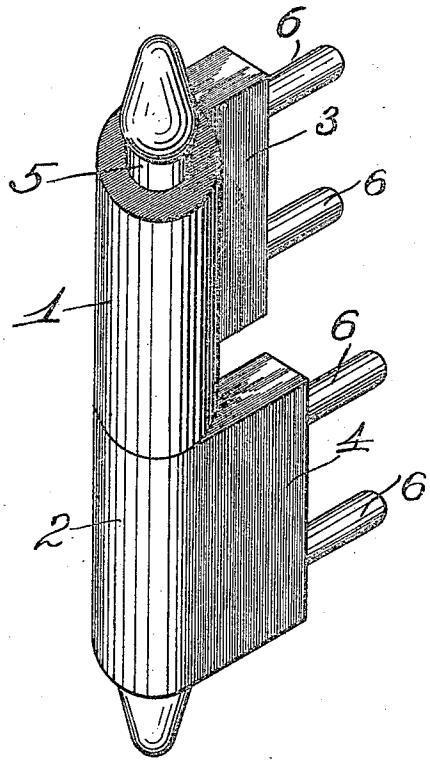
HINGE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 7, 1909.

951,900. Patented Mar. 15, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses
Elmer R. Shipley.
M. S. Belden.

Carl Bartels
Inventor
by James W. See

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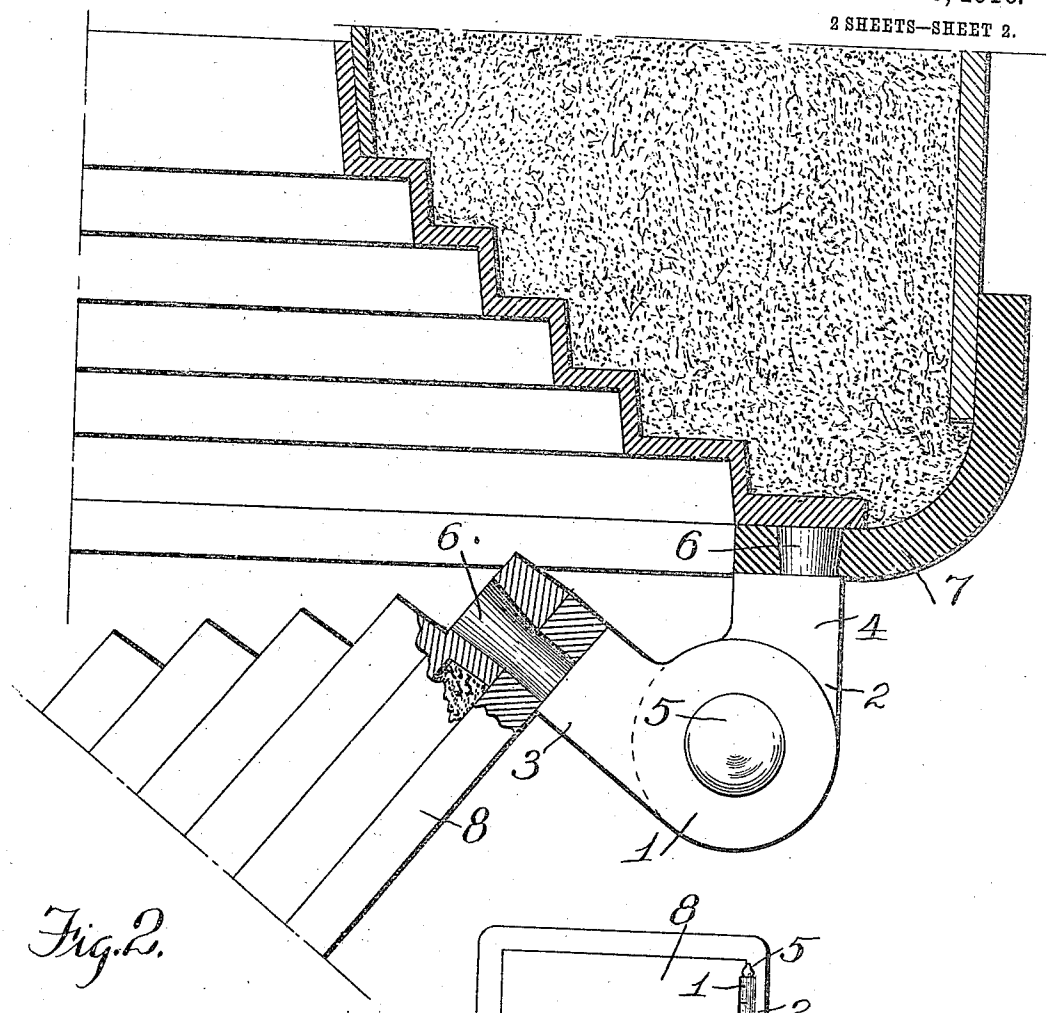

Fig. 2.

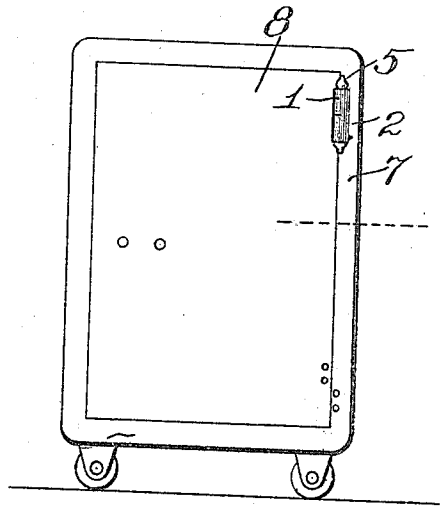

Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
Elmer R. Shipley.
M. S. Belden.

Carl Bartels
Inventor
by James W. See
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL BARTELS, OF HAMILTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE MOSLER SAFE COMPANY, OF HAMILTON, OHIO.

HINGE.

951,900. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 15, 1910.

Application filed June 7, 1909. Serial No. 500,500.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL BARTELS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safe-Hinges, of which the following is a specification.

This invention pertains to improvements in hinges designed particularly for safes and analogous metallic structures, and the improvements will be readily understood from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved hinge: Fig. 2 a plan of the same shown in connection with a portion of a safe having its door hinged at its right-hand edge: and Fig. 3 a front elevation of a safe having one of my hinges applied.

In the drawing:—1, indicates the upper barrel of the hinge: 2, the lower barrel: 3, a rib extending lengthwise of the upper barrel and projecting a short distance transversely therefrom: 4, a similar rib projecting transversely from the lower barrel, the ribs projecting, preferably, tangentially from their respective barrels: 5, the pintle pivotally connecting the two barrels: 6, studs projecting rigidly from the outer edges of the ribs: 7, the hinge-stile of the door-jamb of a safe; and 8 the safe door.

In a safe or analogous metallic structure, assume that the hinge edge of the door is at the right, as in Fig. 2. The door, or some member of it, will be provided with two holes to fit the upper pair of studs, and the inner ends of these studs are to be fitted into these holes and their inner ends riveted. The door-jamb, or some part of it, is to be similarly provided with holes for the lower pair of studs, which studs are to be similarly fitted and riveted. The hinge, when thus employed, may be considered as a "right-hand" hinge. If the hinge were to be employed on a door hinged at its left-hand edge then the parts would be reversed, that is to say, the lower hinge-member would be turned upside down, and the upper hinge-member would be turned upside down on the lower one. The extent of the sidewise projection of the ribs from the barrels is controlled by the distance which it is desired to have the pintle stand from the face of the door and jamb.

The ribs 3 and 4 have their outer faces tangential to the barrel-portions of the hinge and their ends present extended surfaces at right angles to the tangents. These extended surfaces seat firmly against the outer faces of the door and door-jamb, being drawn solidly thereto by the riveting of the studs, as indicated in Fig. 2. Under this construction there is no exterior exposure of the means for securing the hinge-parts to the door and door-jamb, and the construction is a peculiarly economical and substantial one.

I claim:—

A safe hinge comprising, a plurality of barrels, a pintle pivotally connecting the barrels, ribs extending lengthwise of the barrels and projecting laterally therefrom and having their outer surfaces tangential to the barrels and having their ends at right angles to the tangents, and riveting studs projecting rigidly from the ribs at right angles to the outer end surfaces of the ribs and terminating at their points of connection entirely within the limits of said outer end surfaces, combined substantially as set forth.

CARL BARTELS.

Witnesses:

PAUL SCUDDER,

M. S. BELDEN.