C. Cole,

Hinge.

No. 85,728. Patented Jan. 12, 1869.

Fig. 3.

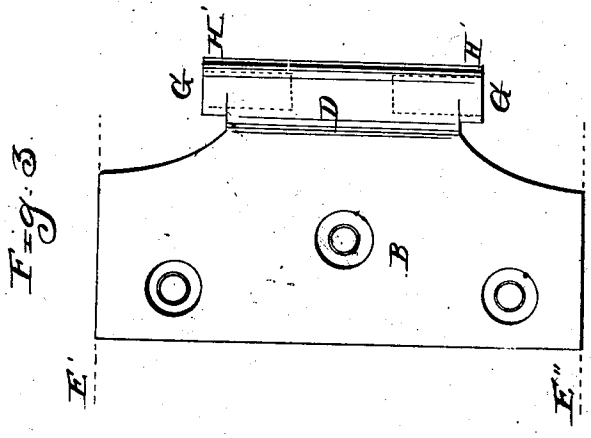


Fig. 2.

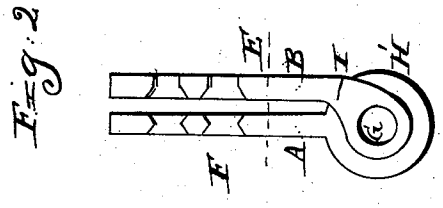
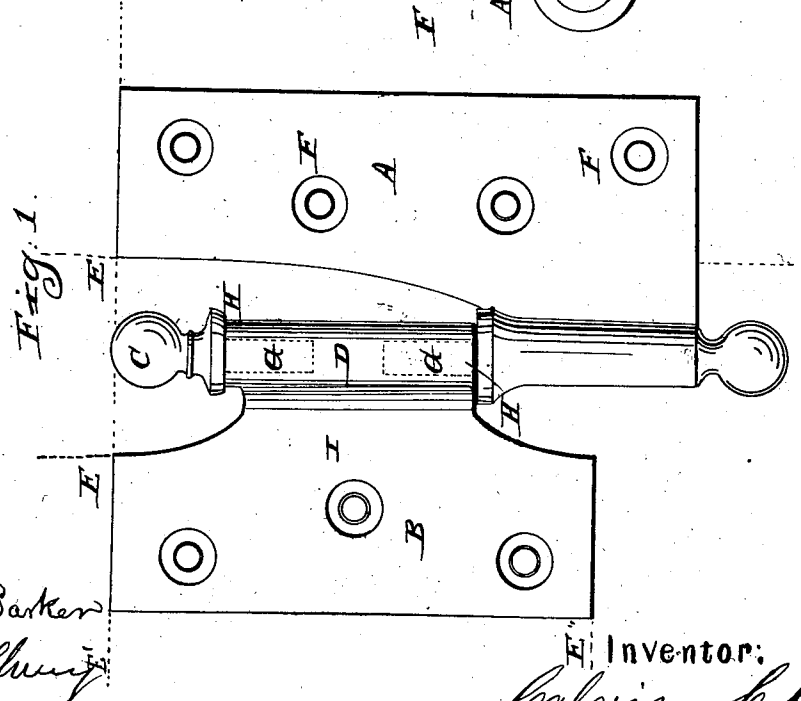


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

Samuel J. Parker

J. McElhenny

Inventor:

Calvin Cole

United States Patent Office.

CALVIN COLE, OF ITHACA, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 85,728, *dated January* 12, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUT-HINGES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CALVIN COLE, of Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York, have invented an Improved Hinge; and I do hereby declare the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawings, and to the letters thereon.

Figure 1 is a view of my hinge.

Figure 2 is a partially-sectional view, looking down upon it, and

Figure 3 is a view of the reversible half or part of the hinge.

My object is to make a hinge in such a manner as to fit either right or left-hand doors, gates, &c.

For this, the jamb-part is made in such a way as to fit either the right or left-hand jamb of any door, and the door-part is so made that, by reversing it, or turning either end up, as necessary, it fits a door turning either to the right or left hand. A third part of the hinge is the ornament, that fits either cavity in the door-part; and there are prolongations of the hinge of the door-part or half, which fit into a corresponding hinge-cavity in the knob of the jamb-part or half. The cavities for the hinge-rod or axis do not connect, but leave a middle web between them.

In the drawings, in fig. 1—

A is the part or half of the hinge that is fastened to the jamb of the door, with the screw-holes countersunk on both sides of its plate, and with a rounded hinge, projected beyond the perpendicular line E, so as to clear the hinge of the jamb, and with the knob H, where the weight of the door rests; and

B is the door-part or half of the hinge, with the screw-holes countersunk in the common way, but its horizontal (red) lines E′ and E″ are so made as to fit the top line of the jamb-part A, be either end placed upward.

Two hinge-cavities are made in the rounded hinge of this leaf of the hinge, with the web D interposed between them.

The projection H′ is made on both ends of the hinge, and fits into a suitable cavity in the knob H of the jamb-leaf.

The part C is a mere ornament, driven into the unused cavity of the hinge, to give a finish to the hinge.

In fig. 2, the same letters refer to the same parts.

The holes for screws in B are seen to be in the ordinary form, those in A, to be countersunk on both sides of that leaf.

The leaf of the part A is seen to be in the middle of the knob H, so that this part of the hinge fits either right or left-hand jambs of doors.

The leaf of the part B is seen to be connected with its hinge by a curved portion, I, and the hinge has the axis or rod G in it.

In fig. 3, the same facts are seen, and attention is called to the greater prominence or clearness of the arrangement for reversing this part, so as to fit either right or left-hand edge of doors, and gates, and other objects, by the lines E′ and E″, cavities G.

The projections H′ are also clearly seen for the cavity in the knob H, fig. 1.

The web D gives strength to the hinge.

The uses of the various parts of my hinge, and its advantages, are clearly apparent to those skilled in the art to which it appertains.

I am aware of the existence of a similar device in hinges as shown in mine; but

What I claim, is—

The combination of the device H, with the hinge at H, with the parallel leaf A, as constructed and described.

Witnesses: CALVIN COLE.

SAMUEL J. PARKER,

T. J. MCELHENY.