No. 793,239. PATENTED JUNE 27, 1905.

R. W. SNOWDON.

LOCK HINGE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 14, 1903.

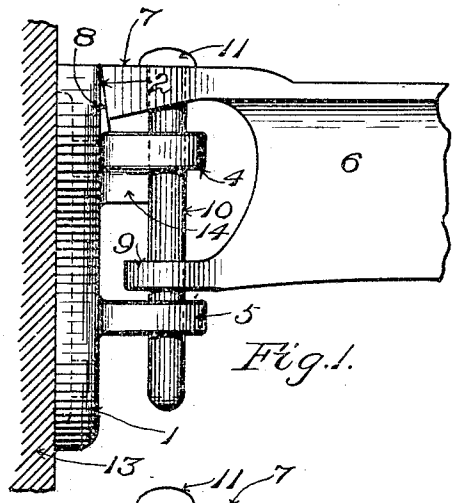


Fig. 1.

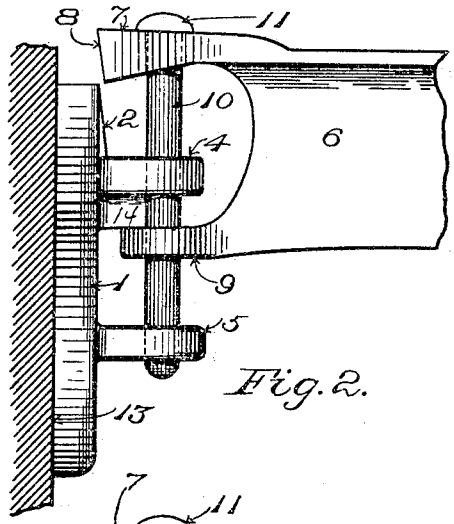


Fig. 2.

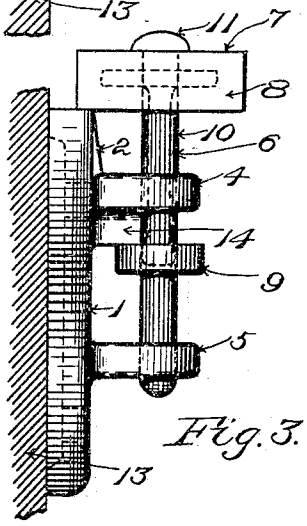


Fig. 3.

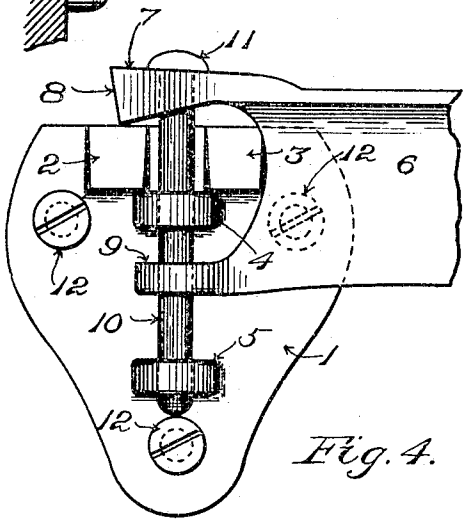


Fig. 4.

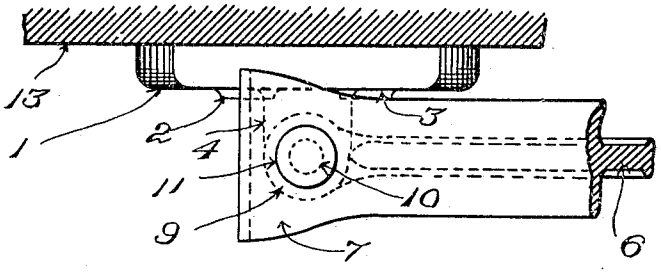


Fig. 5.

Witnesses:
Oscar F. Hill
Hartley W. Bartlett

Inventor:
Richard W. Snowdon
by Wm A. Copeland
Attorney.

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No. 793,239. Patented June 27, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD W. SNOWDON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO REGAL SHOE COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

LOCK-HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 793,239, dated June 27, 1905.

Application filed April 14, 1903. Serial No. 152,622.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD W. SNOWDON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lock-Hinges, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to provide a lock-hinge connection between an arm and a wall-plate or other support whereby the arm is rigidly and positively held when at right angles to its support and which requires to be manually raised to swing it on its hinge and which when raised may be turned to swing back and rest on said support.

The invention is especially intended to be applied to a device which is to be attached to a wall or other suitable support—such, for instance, as a holder for shoes while being polished—one member of the device being a plate fitted to be fastened to the wall, the other member being an arm which holds or supports the shoe and which is connected with said wall-plate in accordance with my invention. When in use, the arm stands at right angles with the wall and is held rigid. When through using, it can by raising it slightly be turned around parallel with the wall and rest on the wall-plate.

The invention will now be fully described by reference to the accompanying drawings, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claim at the close of the specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly broken away, of a device embodying the invention attached to a wall which is shown in section, the movable arm being in its rigidly-locked position at right angles to the wall. Fig. 2 is a view taken from the same position as Fig. 1, the movable arm being raised to unlock it for purpose of swinging it around against the wall. Fig. 3 is a view taken from the same position as Fig. 2, showing the arm swung around parallel with the wall and resting on the upper edge of the wall-plate. Fig. 4 is a front elevation, the swinging arm being turned parallel with the wall, as in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a top plan, the arm being in the same position as in Figs. 3 and 4.

The wall-plate 1 is formed with two inclined-faced lugs 2 3, projecting from the front face of the plate at the same height and with a space between them. These lugs have inclined front faces, as shown in the side view, Figs. 2 and 3. Both lugs 2 3 are exactly alike. Projecting horizontally from the face of the wall-plate 1 lower down than the lugs 2 3 and in a line intermediate between the said lugs 2 3 (see Fig. 4) is a lug 4, having a hole for the hinge-pin. Preferably there is also a lug 5 below the lug 4, having a hole for the hinge-pin in line with the hole in lug 4.

The arm 6 has a rearwardly-extending flange 7, whose rear end is formed with an inclined face 8, adapted to engage with the inclined faces of the lugs 2 3. The inclined face of said flange 7 is sufficiently wide to engage with both of said lugs 2 3 at the same time. The lower branch of the arm 6 terminates in a lug 9 and does not extend so far rearward as the flange 7. Both flanges 7 and 9 are formed with holes for the hinge-pin 10, said holes being in alinement with the holes in the lugs 4 and 5 when the inclined face of the flange 7 is engaged with the lugs 2 3. The hinge-pin 10 passes through the holes in both flanges of the arm 6 and through both of the lugs 4 5, being formed with a head 11 to prevent it from falling through, yet permitting it to be sufficiently loose to be moved up and down in the holes.

When the arm 6 is down in its normal position, as shown in Fig. 1, the inclined face 8 on the end engages with the inclined faces of both lugs 2 3, and the arm is held rigidly at right angles with the wall. The harder it is pressed down the more it binds and the more rigidly it is held. When the arm is thus locked, it cannot be turned on its hinge by any lateral pressure. It can only be turned by first positively lifting it to unlock it before any turning at all.

The advantage of having the two inclined-

faced lugs 2 3 with a space between them and having the end of the arm 6 engage with both of them instead of having a single long lug is that the two lugs make two separate points of contact, and thus hold the arm more steady and rigid.

The plate 1 may be secured to the wall 13 in any suitable manner, as by providing the plate with holes through which nails or screws 12 may be passed.

The rear part of the upper flange 7 is preferably broad enough for it to project over onto the upper edge of the plate 1 when the arm is swung around parallel with the wall, as shown in Fig. 5, after it has been lifted to disengage the inclined faces. The lug 14 below the lug 4 forms a stop which is engaged by the lug 9 when the arm is raised and prevents it from lifting the hinge-pin entirely out, and thus disconnecting the arm. The lug 4 may, however, serve the same purpose. When it is desired to disconnect the arm, the pin 10 may be lifted out by its head 11.

What I claim is—

A lock-hinge having one member consisting of a plate having means for fastening it to a support and formed with two parallel lugs having upwardly-inclined front faces in the same plane with each other, a third lug projecting from said plate at a point below the intermediate space between said first two lugs and projecting farther out than said inclined-faced lugs, and having a pivot-hole therein, in combination with a second member consisting of an arm having one end formed with an inclined face which simultaneously engages with both of said inclined lugs, and a hinge-pin carried by said arm which passes through the hole in said projecting lug.

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

RICHARD W. SNOWDON.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM A. COPELAND,
GEORGE P. DIKE.