(No Model.)

D. N. BRYANT.

HINGE.

No. 386,800. Patented July 31, 1888.

Fig. 1.

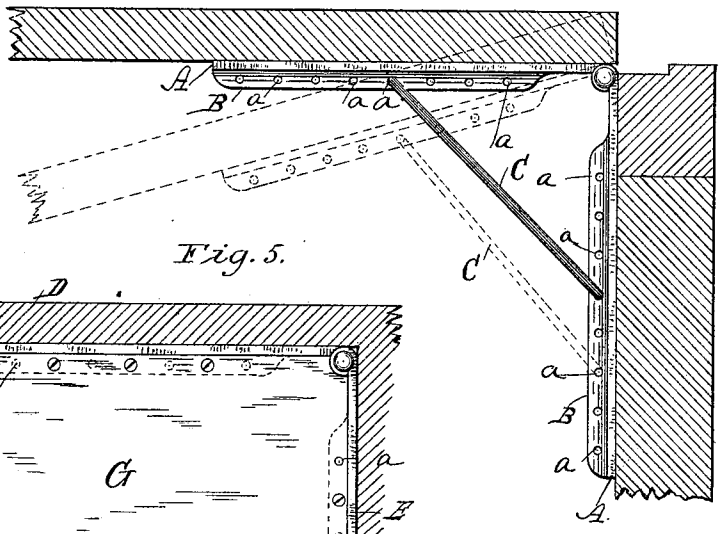


Fig. 5.

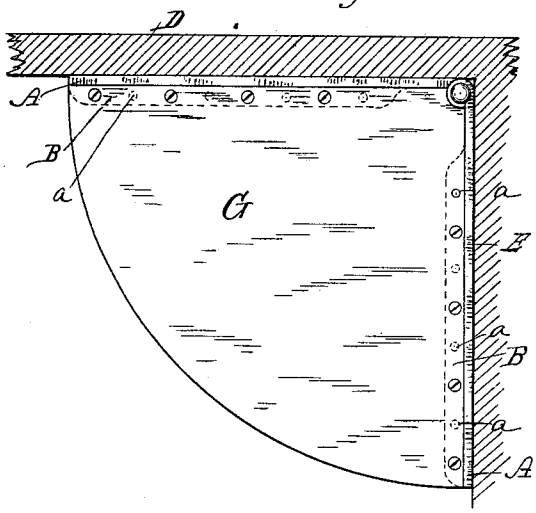


Fig. 2.

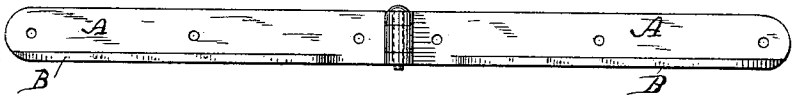


Fig. 3.

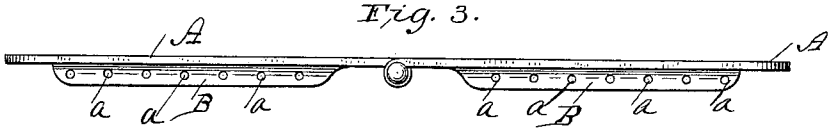
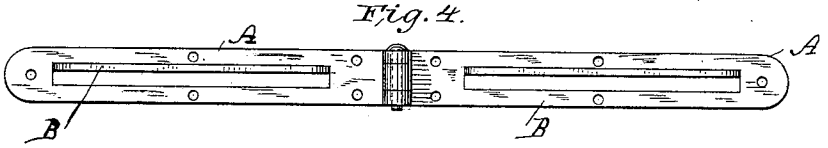


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
Jos. L. Latimer
A. D. Browne

Inventor,
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By Attorneys, Louis Fessenden & Co.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID NEWTON BRYANT, OF MENDOTA, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JULIUS EDWARD BATTE, OF SAME PLACE.

HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,800, dated July 31, 1888.

Application filed October 28, 1887. Serial No. 253,633. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID NEWTON BRYANT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mendota, in the county of Dakota and State of Minnesota, have invented an Improved Hinge; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

My invention relates to door and gate hinges, also applicable to any other use where such a hinge may be wanted—as, for instance, for supporting bracket-shelves, as hereinafter set forth. The hinge also belongs to the general class of strap-hinges, the straps of which are attached to the outer surface of the door or thing to which the hinge is applied.

My invention consists in a hinge the straps or wings of which are provided with outwardly-projecting horizontal flanges lengthwise of the straps, which flanges are provided with holes at intervals for the purpose of applying movable hooks or braces to adjust the door or article hinged in various positions, in which they are held by the hooks or braces for the time being; or the holes may be employed for securing a shelf or other article upon the flanges of the hinge, which thereby supports them.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a top view of one of my improved hinges as applied to a door hinged to a wall or partition thereby; Fig. 2, a side view of the hinge; Fig. 3, a top view of the hinge, showing a modification of its construction; Fig. 4, a side view of the hinge constructed as shown in Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a view of one of the hinges attached to a wall or support and itself supporting a shelf.

Like letters designate corresponding parts in all of the figures.

The straps A A of the hinge have each an outwardly-turned flange, B, of sufficient width for the purposes of the invention, about as shown, being ordinarily a proper proportional width. The flanges also may extend nearly or quite the full length of the straps; but ordinarily they may be somewhat shorter than the straps. When the hinges are cut and swaged out of sheet metal—as iron, steel, or brass—these flanges are bent outward from the body of the strap, as shown.

In Figs. 1 and 2 I show the flanges formed of the upper edges of the straps bent outward at about right angles therefrom.

In Figs. 2 and 3 I show the flanges cut from the middle parts of the straps and bent outward.

If the hinges are cast in malleable iron, the flanges are of course cast in proper form and position. Each of the outturned flanges is provided with a number of holes, *a a*, preferably at regular distances apart and of any desired number. These holes may serve various purposes; but when the hinges are applied to doors and gates the holes in the flanges serve to receive the hook ends of connecting rods or braces, as indicated at C, Fig. 1. This connecting rod or brace is here represented as having a hook or finger at each end, which hooks are respectively inserted into holes of the two strap-flanges of the hinge, and consequently hold the door in the position shown. The brace will equally well hold the door in some other position by shifting one or both ends of the brace to a different hole or holes of the strap flange or flanges, as indicated by dotted lines in the same figure, where only one end of the brace is represented as shifted to another hole from that shown by the full lines.

As hereinbefore stated, these flanged hinges are also very useful for supporting shelves in room-corners or other places. Thus we have shown in Fig. 5 walls D and E, having one of the hinges secured thereto in the corner, where they unite. The shelf G rests by two of its edges on the flanges of the hinge. The shelf is or may be secured upon the flange by nails, screws, or equivalent means driven through the shelf and into some of the holes in the flanges of the hinge, as shown. The shelf may fit any angle desired where it rests in the corner. I have shown a right angle.

I claim as my invention—

1. A strap-hinge provided with outwardly-turned horizontal flanges lengthwise of their straps, the said flanges having each a series of holes at intervals along their length, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

2. The combination of a door-hinge provided with outwardly-turned flanges on its straps lengthwise of the said straps, and with sets of holes in the said flanges and a brace or rod to hook into different holes in the said flanges, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DAVID NEWTON BRYANT.

Witnesses:
LOUIS FEESER, Jr.,
W. J. RODGERS.