(No Model.)

W. P. DAVIS.

PIVOTAL SUPPORT FOR TRANSOMS, &c.

No. 375,051. Patented Dec. 20, 1887.

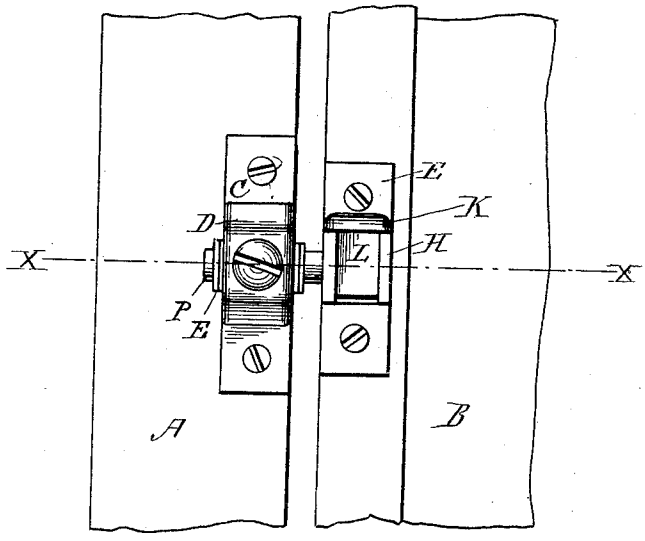

Fig. 1.

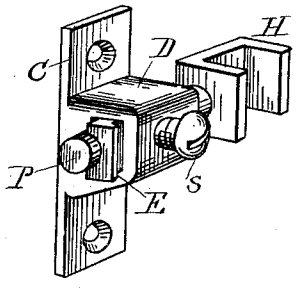

Fig. 2.

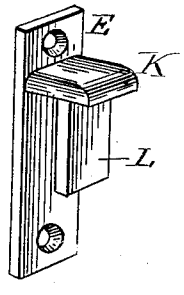

Fig. 3.

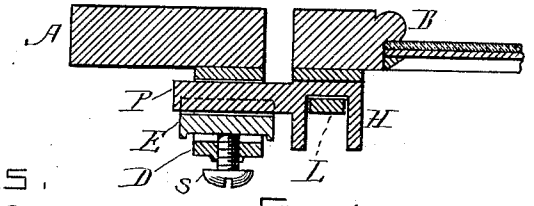

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES.

Frank G. Parker

Matthew M Blunt

INVENTOR.

William P. Davis

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

PIVOTAL SUPPORT FOR TRANSOMS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 375,051, dated December 20, 1887.

Application filed April 16, 1887. Serial No. 235,113. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM P. DAVIS, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Friction-Hinges, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

The object of my invention is to make a joint or hinge for connecting a part that needs to swing to a fixed standard or standards, and to so make the device that it may have within itself sufficient friction to hold the part that swings in any desired position or angle, and yet be at all positions comparatively free—that is, easy of motion when the hand is applied to it.

The device is also so constructed that the part that swings—a mirror, for instance—can be readily detached by simply lifting it from the bearings, which are so constructed that there is no possibility of any accidental disconnection, although when desired the removal is as simple as lifting one thing from another. These objects I attain by the mechanism shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation showing my device attached to a mirror and its standards. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing that part of my invention that I apply to the standard, also showing the swiveling pintle and its terminal clasp. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the part that is to be attached to the swinging frame, and Fig. 4 is a cross vertical section taken on line *x x* of Fig. 1.

In the drawings, A represents the standard, to which the swing-frame is to be connected, and B the swinging frame, which may be a mirror, picture-frame, or any other article which requires to be moved angularly.

C D is a metallic housing-piece constructed substantially as shown, the part D being formed with a recess to secure the pintle P and the gib E′. The gib E′ is shaped as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, and serves to hold the pintle P in place, and when acted upon by the screw S, Fig. 2, also serves to exert a frictional pressure upon the pintle that may be varied to any extent required—that is, the user may set the screw in such a manner as to hold the frame against any reasonable pressure, or so set it that the slightest impulse will move it. The end of the pintle P terminates in clasping-yoke H, made as shown in Figs. 2 and 4.

The clasp or yoke H is intended to receive the downwardly-projecting stud L of the bracket-piece E K. (See Figs. 1, 3, and 4.)

The two parts C D and E K L of my device may be attached by screws, rivets, or nails, as may be desired.

The gib E′ may be made of metal, or of some elastic or semi-elastic substance, although I prefer metal for ordinary use.

If thought desirable, the pintle P may be formed with corrugations, or a screw-thread may be formed on it, so that in its engagement with the housing D its friction may be increased.

I claim—

In a swinging connection or union, the combination of the bracket-piece E K, having a downwardly-projecting stud, L, with the pintle P H, housing C D, gib E′, and screw S, all arranged to operate together, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

FRANK G. PARKER,

MATTHEW M. BLUNT.