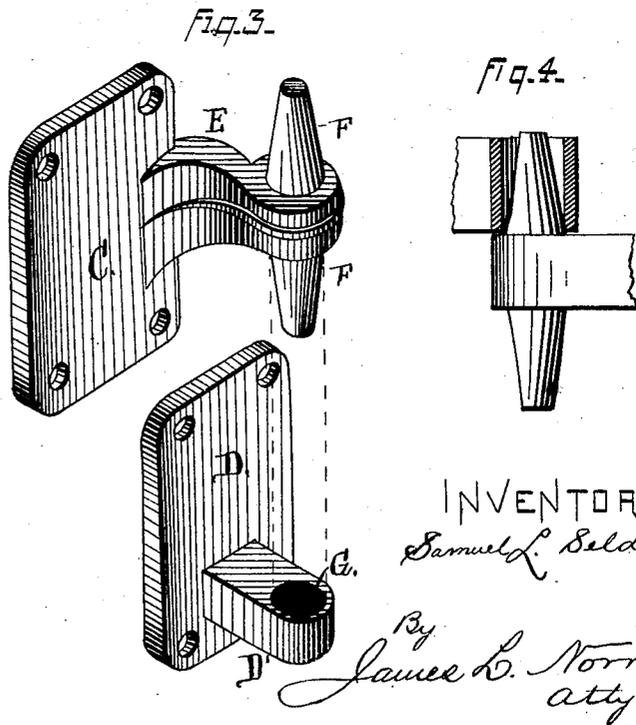
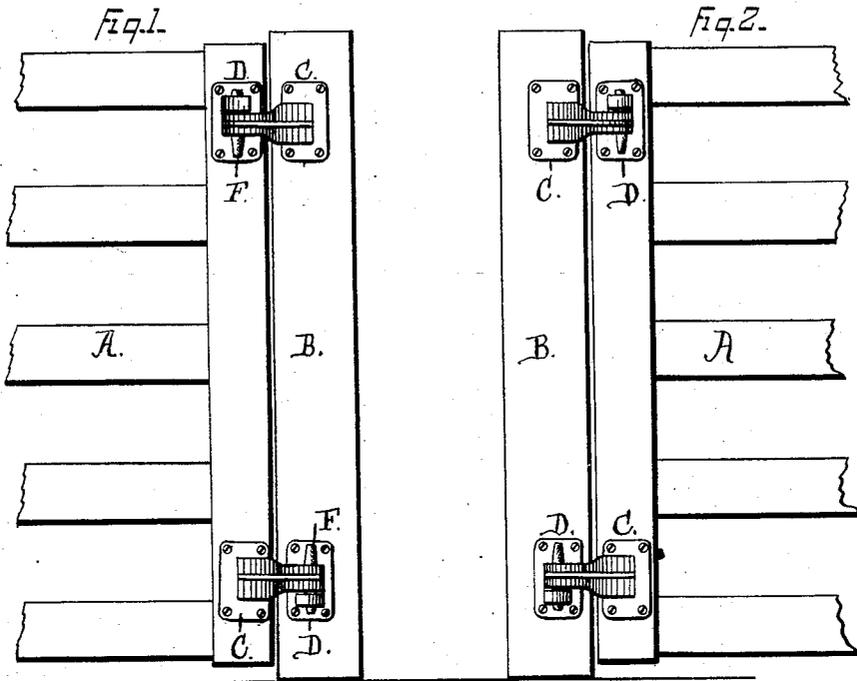


S. L. SELDEN.  
Hinges for Gates.

No. 158,987.

Patented Jan. 19, 1875.



WITNESSES=  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL L. SELDEN, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN HINGES FOR GATES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **158,987**, dated January 19, 1875; application filed June 23, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL L. SELDEN, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Hinges, of which the following is a specification:

The present invention relates to certain improvements in gate-hinges, whereby the same are rendered stronger, more convenient, and capable of being used on gates moving in opposite directions.

The invention consists in forming an outwardly-extending arm on one of the plates or leaves of the hinge, said arm carrying a tapering double-end pintle at its outer end, which is designed to permit this part of the hinge to be reversed and to be used at either side of a gate in connection with a pintle-socket formed in a short horizontal arm of the other leaf of the hinge.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents my improved form of double-end pintle-hinge applied to a gate opening to the right. Fig. 2 shows the hinge applied to a left-hand gate, and Fig. 3 is a detached view of the entire hinge. Fig. 4 is a vertical section, showing the tapering double-end pintle and the inside of the non-tapering eye or knuckle.

The gate or door A is hung to or connected with the post B by means of hinges C D, which are located at the top and bottom of the gate. The part C of the hinge is provided at one of its edges with an outwardly-extending arm, E, the outer extremity of which is enlarged or made circular to form a bearing-surface for the part D of the hinge. The arm E is provided with a tapering double-end pintle, F, at its outer end, which pintle is located on both sides of the arm extending upward and downward, and is formed either by being cast of the same metal as the arm or by inserting a

steel pintle into the mold, as is customary in the manufacture of hinges. The part or leaf D of the hinge possesses a short horizontal arm, D', in which is made a non-tapering pintle eye or socket, G.

The object in making the hinge with a tapering double-end pintle is to enable the same to be used in connection with gates or doors moving to the right or left or in opposite directions, as the pintle portion of the hinge can be readily reversed or applied either side up. Another object held in view in making the pintle on the long arm of the hinge, is to avoid weakening the leaf of the hinge carrying the pintle, as it necessarily follows that the leaf must be recessed to make room for the pintle and pintle-socket, when the pintle is formed on an arm projecting only a slight distance beyond the leaf.

The pintle ends are made of a conoidal form, and the pintle eye is non-tapering and made sufficiently large to permit the proper opening and closing movement of the hinge. The parts C of the hinge, which are of a like construction both at the top and bottom of the gate, are so arranged that the long arms project some distance beyond the joint between the gate and post, so as to make the axis of the gate in opening somewhat inclined, which insures the self-closing of the same.

What I claim is—

The reversible gate-hinge, herein described, consisting of the parts C, having a long arm, E, and a tapering double-end pintle, F, and the part D, provided with a short arm, D', and pintle-socket G, substantially as shown and described.

SAML. L. SELDEN.

Witnesses:

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