

L. BERTRAND.
COMBINED HINGE AND BRACKET.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 22, 1908.

931,028.

Patented Aug. 17, 1909.

Fig. 1

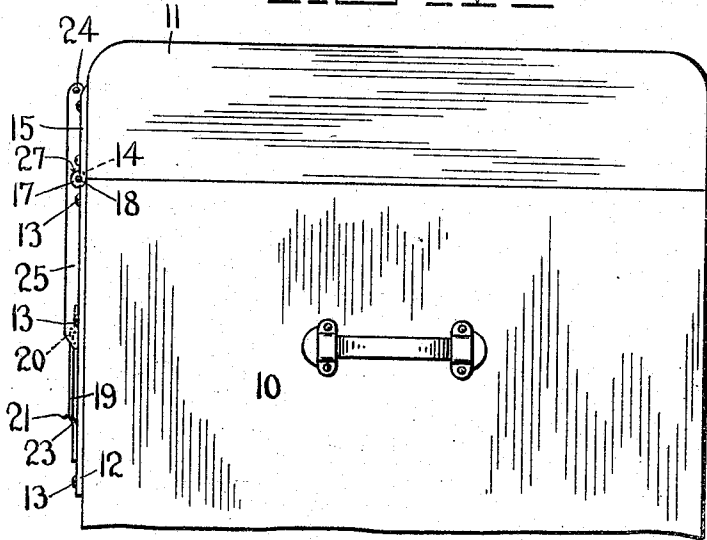


Fig. 2

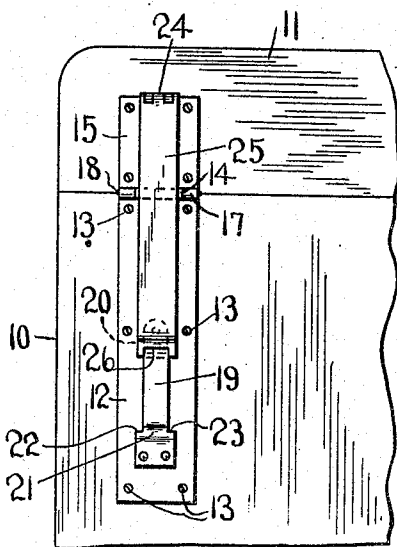
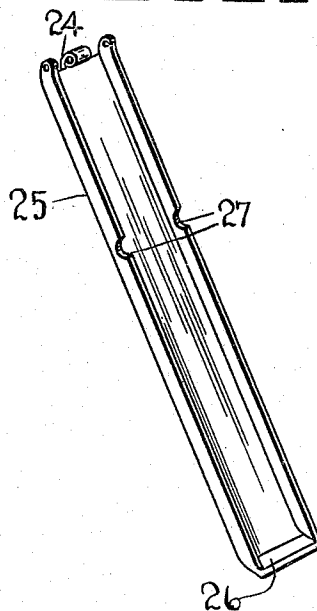


Fig. 3



Inventor

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS BERTRAND, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

COMBINED HINGE AND BRACKET.

No. 931,028.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 17, 1909.

Application filed December 22, 1908. Serial No. 468,833.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS BERTRAND, a subject of the King of England, and resident of the United States, residing at Hartford, in the county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Hinges and Brackets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to combined hinges and brackets, more particularly adapted for use upon trunks, boxes, and like closures having swinging covers and wherein it is desired to support the covers in open position, and the principal object of the invention is to simplify and improve the construction and increase the efficiency and utility of devices of this character.

With this and other objects in view the invention consists generally in two leaves hingedly united at their confronting ends and adapted to be connected respectively to the body and to the cover or closure portion of a trunk, box, or like structure, one of the leaves having a longitudinal guide member spaced therefrom, and the other leaf having a rigid brace swinging from its free end and slidably engaging the guide member.

The invention further consists in certain novel features of construction as hereafter shown and described and then specifically pointed out in the claim, and in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is an end elevation of a conventional receptacle, including a closure with the improvement applied. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of a portion of the structure shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view from the interior of the rigid brace element.

The improved device may be applied to trunks, tool chests, cabinets having swinging closures and the like, and it is not desired therefore to limit the invention to structures of any particular kind. For the purpose of illustration the improvement is shown applied to an ordinary trunk, an end view of which is shown in Fig. 1, and in which 10 represents the body of the receptacle and 11 the cover thereof.

The improved device comprises a lower leaf 12 adapted to be attached to the body 10

by screws, rivets, or other fastening devices 13, and provided at its upper end with a knuckle 14, and an upper leaf 15 adapted to be attached by screws, rivets, or other fastening devices to the cover 11, and provided at its lower end with knuckle 17 connected to the knuckle 14 by a pintle 18. The two leaves thus form an effectual hinge connection between the members 10—11, and any required number may be employed, but as the improved devices which include the leaves 12—15 are precisely alike, one only is shown for the purpose of illustration. Connected to the outer face of the leaf 12 is a guide bar 19 having offsets 20—21, the ends of the bar being connected by rivets or other fastening devices to the plate 12, the member 19 being thus arranged longitudinally of the plate 12 with its central portion spaced therefrom, thereby forming an effectual guide device. At its lower end the offset 21 is wider than the body of the bar 19 whereby stop shoulders 22—23 are produced. Hinged at 24 to the free end of the leaf 15 is a rigid brace member 25, preferably formed in a single piece bent into channel shape and provided with a transverse slot 26 through which the body 19 of the guide extends, the brace member thus being slidable upon the member 19. The lower end of the member 25 which is in the form of a transverse bar bears upon the shoulders 22—23, when the brace member is in its lowest position, and thus effectually supports the closure in the open position. The member 25 being in channel shape transversely is thereby strengthened and stiffened, and to enable the brace member to fold closely against the rear face of the members 10—11 when the latter is in closed position, recesses or notches 27 are formed in the edges of the member 25 where they bear over the knuckle portions 14—17 at the juncture of the members 12—15, as shown in full lines in Fig. 1. By this means it will be obvious that a simply constructed and effectual device is produced whereby the members 10—11 are hingedly connected, and the latter effectually supported in open position, or adapted to swing back rearwardly of a vertical line in the usual manner of supporting a trunk or box closure, the coaction of the shoulders 22—23 and the lower end of the brace maintaining the brace member in proper position, as will be obvious.

The improved device may be constructed

of any required size or of any required material, and applied to trunks, boxes, or like receptacles of various sizes and to receptacles employed for various purposes.

5 What is claimed, is:—

A device of the class described comprising an upper leaf and a lower leaf hingedly united at their confronting ends, a guide device extending longitudinally of the lower
10 leaf and consisting of a strip intumed near the ends and connected by said ends to the lower leaf to space the strip therefrom, the strips being extended laterally near one end to form stop shoulders, and a rigid brace

hingedly united to the upper plate at the 15 free end thereof and with a transverse slot whereby a transverse terminal bar is formed to slidably engage over the guide member, said brace bearing by its lower end against said stop shoulders when the brace is in its 20 lowest position.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS BERTRAND.

Witnesses:

THOMAS F. GRAHAM,
JOSEPH CHATEL.