(Model.)

F. B. BROWN.

Hinge for Awning Blinds.

No. 235,927. **Patented Dec. 28, 1880.**

Fig: 1.

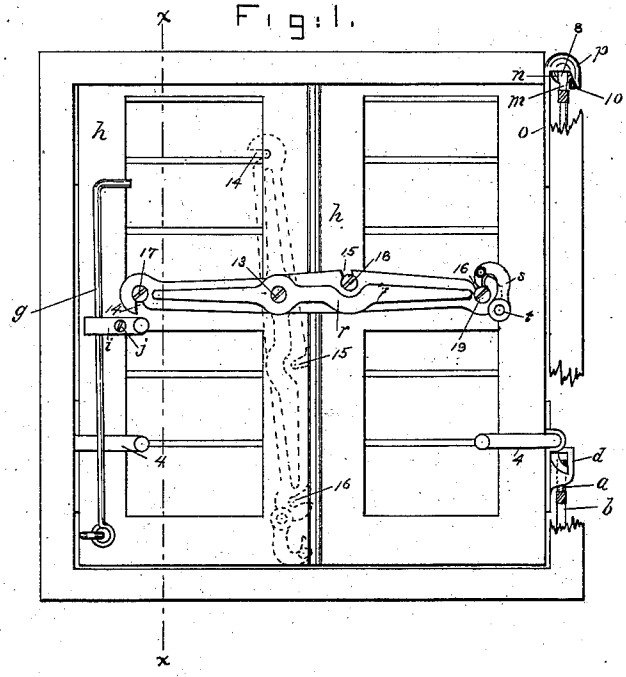


Fig: 2.

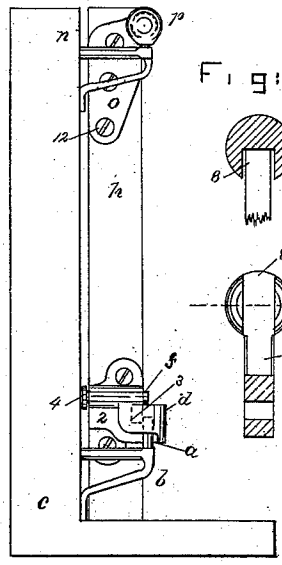


Fig: 7.

Fig: 5.

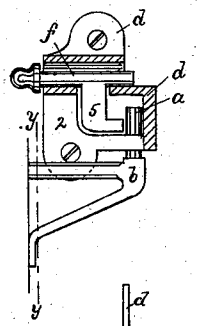


Fig: 6.

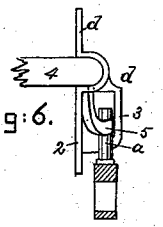


Fig: 3.

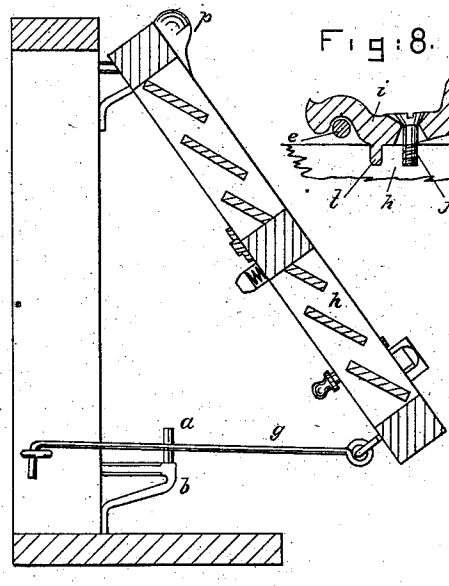
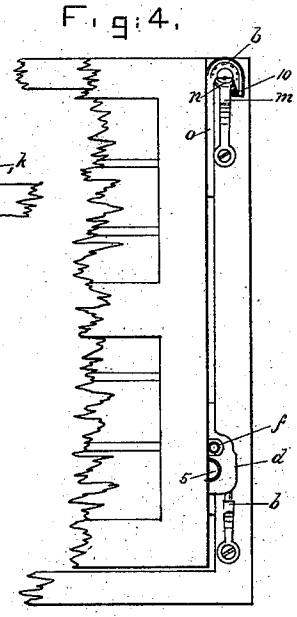


Fig: 8.

Fig: 4.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

F. BARTON BROWN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

HINGE FOR AWNING-BLINDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,927, dated December 28, 1880.

Application filed April 5, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, F. BARTON BROWN, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Hangings for Blinds, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention relates to hangings for blinds of that class wherein the blinds may be swung open singly, or be turned outward together at bottom to form an awning.

In other hinges of this class it is common to move vertically, but without lifting the blind, both the socket and the pintle parts of the lower hinge to disconnect the lower hinge prior to swinging out the lower end of the blind to be used as an awning; but in this invention I employ a movable stop in the socket part of the lower hinge, connected with the blind, to drop in the way of and prevent the pintle from being moved out from the said blind or socket part, which has in it a lateral opening or passage. The said stop being turned aside, the part of the hinge connected with the blind may be pushed laterally from engagement with the pintle without lifting the weight of the blind. This stop will preferably be pivoted so as, by its own gravity, to maintain a position to hold the pintle in the open-sided socket or part of the hinge on the blind, and so, also, as to yield and permit the pintle to enter the said open slot.

Figure 1 represents an inner side view of a pair of blinds coupled together preparatory to using them as an awning, the wood-work being broken out to show the rear sides of the top and bottom hinges next the building; Fig. 2, an end elevation of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a section on the line *x x*, Fig. 1, the blind being, however, turned outward at its lower end to serve as an awning-blind; Fig. 4, a partial front view; Fig. 5, a vertical section taken through the lower hinge; Fig. 6, a rear-side elevation, the lower hinge part connected with the blind, the part which supports the pintle being in section; Fig. 7, details of the grooved ball-like termination of the pintle for the upper hinge, the figures being a horizontal cross-section through the ball and a vertical section at the rear of the pintle-support, showing the rear side of the pintle in elevation; and Fig. 8 is a sectional detail of the catch for holding the stretcher or rod to keep the blind out as in Fig. 3.

The pintle part *a* of the lower hinge is fixed to the brace-like rigid part *b*, adapted to be driven into the casing *c* in any usual way, or to be secured thereon by one or more screws.

The pintle-inclosing part *d* of the lower hinge, which is to be secured to the blind, has between its main part 2 and the ear 3 a slot or chamber, open at its rear end toward the rear side of the blind.

The part *d* has cast in it a groove, *e*, to receive the pivot or shank of the two-armed pintle-controlling lever *f*, one arm, 4, of which is used as the handle part of the lever, while the other part, 5, is extended into and left free to be swung laterally across the pintle-receiving chamber in the pintle-inclosing part *d*. This part 5 is bent or inclined at its outer face, (see Fig. 6,) in order that the blind, having been used as an awning, when turned down to be supported at its lower end by the pintle *a*, to be thereafter employed as a horizontally-swinging or opening and closing blind of usual form, will turn aside as soon as the arm 5 meets the pintle, and as soon as the end of the said arm passes to the rear of the pintle it will, by reason of the extra weight of the handle or arm 4, immediately turn back in the opposite direction from which it was moved by the pintle, as described, thus falling behind the pintle, as in Fig. 5, and acting as a stop to prevent the lower end of the blind from being moved outward or from the pintle, as would be necessary to again use the blind as an awning, until the handle 4 is lifted to turn the pintle-controlling lever *f* and remove the end of arm 5 from behind the pintle outward, so as not to obstruct the blind when turned outward and upward toward the position Fig. 3.

The awning-blind may be held out in the position shown in Fig. 3 by a brace, *g*, of usual construction. This brace, when turned up against the blind *h*, is sprung under the end of the brace-holder *i*, connected with the blind by a screw, *j*, and operated upon at one end by the spring *k*. The holder *i* has a prong, *l*, to enter a hole in the blind to prevent the holder turning on the screw *j*.

The pintle *m* for the upper hinge has at its top a ball, *n*, recessed at its rear side, as at 8. (See Fig. 7.)

The member *o* of the upper hinge which is to be attached to the blind by the screws 12 has a hood or cup, *p*, shaped to inclose and fit the ball *n*. This hood has a lug, 10, that runs against the under portion of the said ball and actually prevents the removal of the hinge part *o p* from the ball, except when the said lug 10 is in line with the recess 8, in which position of the parts the blind and parts *o p* may be lifted vertically and be removed from the pintle.

The two blinds *h h*, when to be used as an awning, are locked together by the blind-locking lever *r*, pivoted at 13, it having three notches, 14 15 16, to embrace the three screws or studs 17 18 19. These notches are curved or arc-like to act upon these studs as the lever approaches its horizontal position and draw the meeting edges of the blinds closely together. At the end of the said lever *r* is a lever-locking device, *s*, (shown as a hook,) pivoted to the lever *r* at *t*, to hook over the stud 19 and prevent the lever from being turned down.

I am aware that blind-hinges are common in which the pintle-receiving socket is made movable, so as to be lifted from the top of the pintle, and also that the pintle has been lifted vertically.

I claim—

1. In a hinge, the lower member, *d*, provided with the chamber or passage open at its rear side, as described, combined with the swinging lever to be moved across the said chamber, as described, to permit the passage of the pintle into the said chamber and then act as a stop at the rear side of the pintle, substantially as described.

2. The brace-holder *i*, having a hole to receive a screw, by which it may be attached to the blind, as described, bent to engage and hold the brace in upright position when the blind is not being used as an awning, and provided with prong *l*, combined with a spring to operate the said brace-holder, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

F. BARTON BROWN.

Witnesses:
JOS. P. LIVERMORE,
N. E. C. WHITNEY.