No. 778,144. PATENTED DEC. 20, 1904.

J. H. POOLE.

BLIND HINGE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 22, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

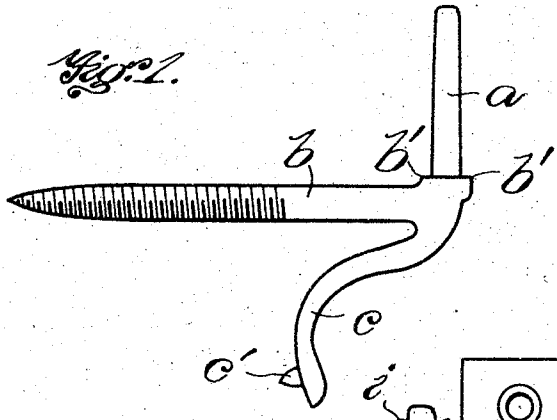


Fig. 3.

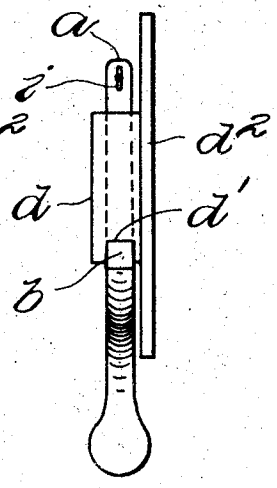


Fig. 2.

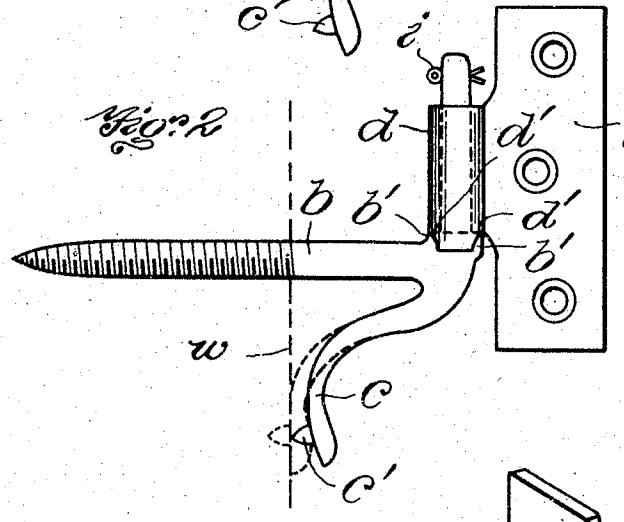
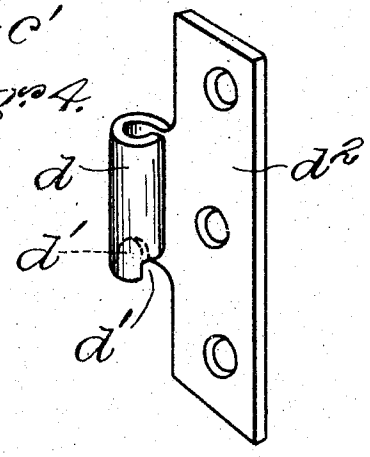


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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By Wright Brown Quinby & Atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. POOLE, OF SOUTH BRAINTREE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO EDWARD E. PIPER, OF RANDOLPH, MASSACHUSETTS.

BLIND-HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 778,144, dated December 20, 1904.

Application filed September 22, 1904. Serial No. 225,401.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. POOLE, of South Braintree, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blind-Hinges, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to blind-hinges of the type ordinarily employed for connecting outside blinds or shutters with wooden buildings, the hinge comprising a pintle member which includes an attaching shank and a brace, all formed as a single integral part, and a socket member adapted to be attached to the inner edge of the blind, said member being rotatable upon the pintle.

The invention has for its object, first, to enable the brace to be engaged with the wall of the building without the employment of a separate attaching device, such as a screw or nail, and, secondly, to enable the socket member to be locked to the pintle member in either of two positions, the blind being open when the hinge is locked in one of said positions and closed when the hinge is locked in the other position.

The invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a hinge-pintle member embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a similar elevation showing the socket member of my invention engaged with the pintle member. Fig. 3 represents an end elevation of the pintle member, showing the socket member in the same position as that shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of the socket member.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* represents the pintle, *b* its attaching-shank, and *c* the brace for the shank and pintle, said parts being cast from malleable metal in a single integral piece. The shank is adapted to be driven into the wall of a wooden building and is provided with suitable means for engagement with said wall, said means being, for example, a screw-thread formed upon the shank, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Upon the inner side of the brace, at its lower end portion, is formed a penetrating-spur *c'*, adapted to be driven into the wall of the building, said spur being integral with the brace. The brace when put upon the market is bent outwardly at its upper portion, so that the spur *c'* will not engage the wall of the building until the shank *b* has been fully inserted in said wall.

The dotted line *w* in Fig. 2 indicates the outer surface of the wall of the building, and the full-line representation of the brace shown in said figure indicates the shape of the brace when it is put upon the market and supplied to the builder. The spur *c'* is therefore in such position that it will not come in contact with the wall of the building until the shank has been fully inserted. Hence the spur offers no resistance to the rotation of the shank during the latter part of the operation of screwing the same into the wall. When the shank has been fully inserted, the operator by a few taps of a hammer upon the outwardly-bent portion of the brace drives the spur into the wall until the outer portion of the brace bears upon the wall, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2. The malleability of the metal of which the brace is made enables the shape of the brace to be changed, as above indicated, without liability of breakage.

It will be seen from the foregoing that provision is made for securely engaging the brace with the wall to enable the brace to support the downward pressure exerted upon the shank *b* by the weight of the blind, the said engagement being effected without the employment of a separate attaching device, such as a screw or nail, the spur *c'* being, as above stated, integral with the brace.

b' b' represent tenons, which are formed upon the shank *b* at opposite sides of the base of the pintle *a*.

d represents the socket member of the hinge, the said member being formed to be applied to and rotate on the pintle *a*, as usual, and having a plate d^2, which is adapted to be attached to the inner edge of a blind. In the edge of the metal forming the lower end of

the socket d are formed recesses or notches d' d', which are adapted to engage the tenons b' b'. The arrangement of the tenons and notches is such that the socket member d can be locked in either of two positions by the engagement of the tenons with the notches, the blind being open when the socket is locked in one position and closed when the socket is locked in the other position. The socket member has a sufficient freedom of vertical movement on the pintle to enable it to be raised to clear the notches from the tenons. When the blind is being moved from one position to the other, it is first slightly raised and then swung on the pintle until it reaches the other position, whereupon the socket drops to engage the notches with the tenons.

i represents a cotter-pin which is detachably engaged with the upper portion of the pintle to prevent the socket member from being accidentally removed from the pintle.

It will be seen that by providing the pintle member with the tenons b', projecting from opposite sides of the base of the pintle I am enabled to lock the blind by the coöperation with said tenons of a socket member which is of the ordinary general form and requires only to be provided with the notches d' to adapt it for coöperation with the tenons in the manner described.

I claim—

A blind-hinge comprising a pintle member having tenons at its base and suitable attaching means, and a socket member formed to rotate on the pintle and having notches in the edge of the metal at its lower end to engage said tenons, the tenons and notches being arranged to lock the socket member in either of two positions.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN H. POOLE.

Witnesses:
C. F. BROWN,
E. BATCHELDER.