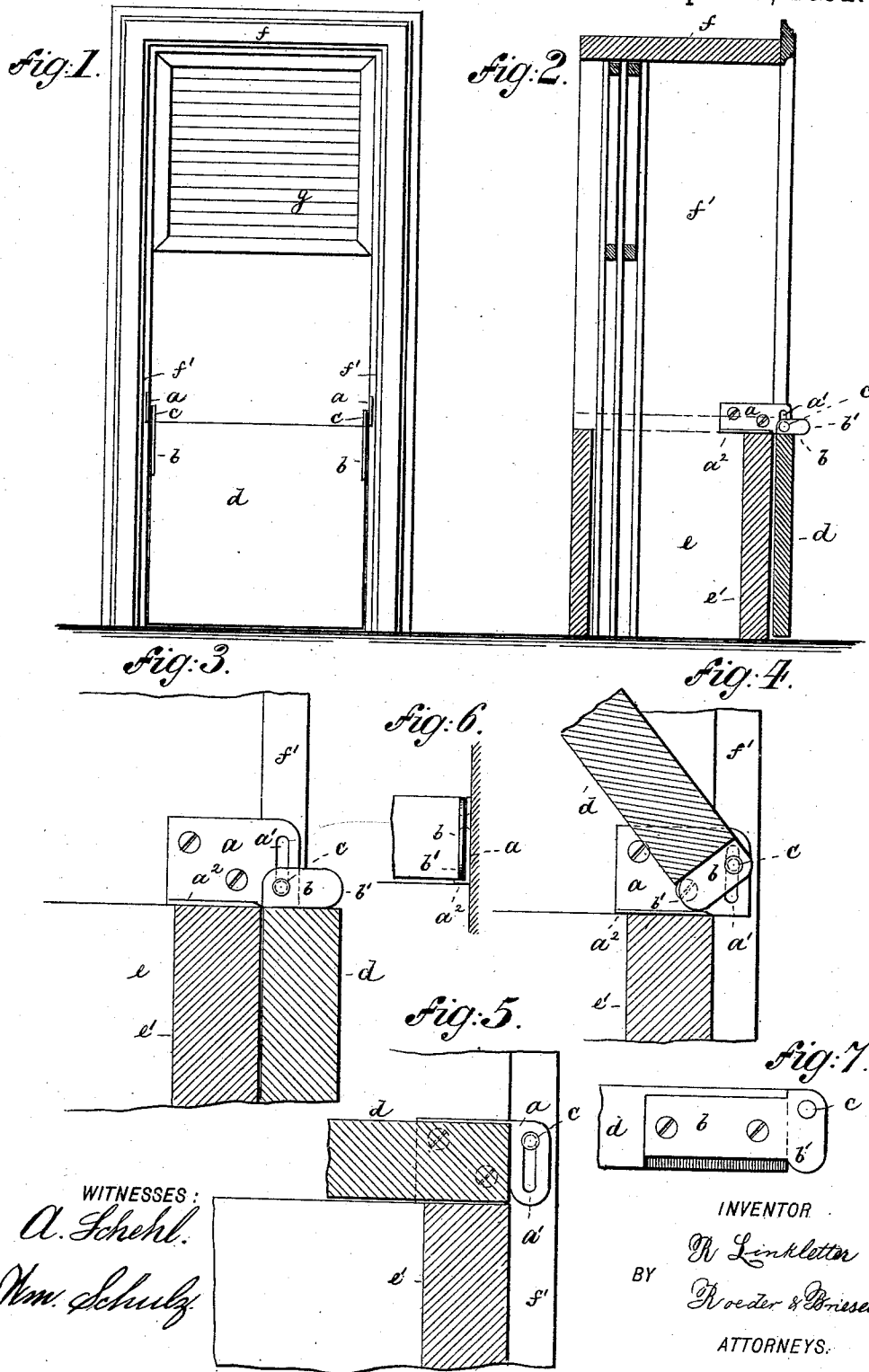


(No Model.)

R. LINKLETTER.
HINGE.

No. 472,622.

Patented Apr. 12, 1892.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT LINKLETTER, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 472,622, dated April 12, 1892.

Application filed January 26, 1892. Serial No. 419,301. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT LINKLETTER, of Jersey City, Hudson county, New Jersey, have invented an Improved Hinge, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a hinge which permits the lid to revolve and also to drop. Thus the hinge is particularly adapted for the lids over the panel-backs of pockets that receive sliding inside blinds and for similar purposes.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a window-frame provided with my improved hinge; Fig. 2, a vertical transverse section thereof; Fig. 3, a side view of the hinge, showing it opened; Fig. 4, a side view of the hinge, showing it half opened or closed; Fig. 5, a similar view showing it closed, but with leaf *b* omitted; Fig. 6, a cross-section of the hinge, and Fig. 7 a side view of the hinge-leaf *b*.

The hinge is composed of two leaves *a b*. The leaf *a* is a plate provided with an elongated slot *a'* near one end, and having the lower edge turned inwardly, as at *a²*, to form a rail. The leaf *b* is composed of a plate provided with a laterally-projecting eccentric pivot *c*, that is received by the elongated slot *a'*. That end of the leaf *b* that carries the eccentric pivot is laterally extended to form a curved projection *b'*. The leaf *b* is countersunk into the edge of the lid *d*, closing over the pocket *e* of a window-frame *f*. The leaf *a* is secured by screws to the guideways *f'* of such frame. The pocket serves for the reception of the blinds *g* when lowered, and to inclose the blinds within the pocket the lid *d*

must first be swung outward to open the pocket and then downward to lie flush against the panel-back *e'*.

The operation of the hinge is as follows: Assuming the hinge to be open, Fig. 3, a revolution of the lid *d* will first cause the pivot *c* to turn within the lower end of slot *a'* until the projection *b'* comes into contact with the rail *a²*. Then the hinge will turn on such projection, Fig. 4, which will move gradually inward, while the pivot will move gradually upward in the slot. When the hinge is closed, Fig. 5, the pivot *c* will occupy the uppermost end of slot *a'*, while the leaves *a b* will be placed side by side. In opening the lid the projection *b'* moves first outward along the rails *a²* until the parts arrive at the position shown in Fig. 4, after which the pivot *c* will drop down in the slot.

It will be observed that this hinge, in addition to the peculiarity in its operation and the consequent advantage of allowing a revolution and also a lowering of the lid *d*, possesses the advantage of being exceedingly narrow laterally, thus permitting its application to straight and also to segmental (rounded) window-frames.

What I claim is—

A hinge composed of leaf *a*, having an inwardly-turned lower edge *a²* and an elongated slot *a'*, with a leaf *b*, having a projection *b'* to engage the edge *a²* and a pivot *c* to engage the elongated slot, substantially as specified.

ROBERT LINKLETTER.

Witnesses:

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