W. Hancock,

Hinge.

No. 61,421. Patented Jan 22, 1867.

Fig. 3

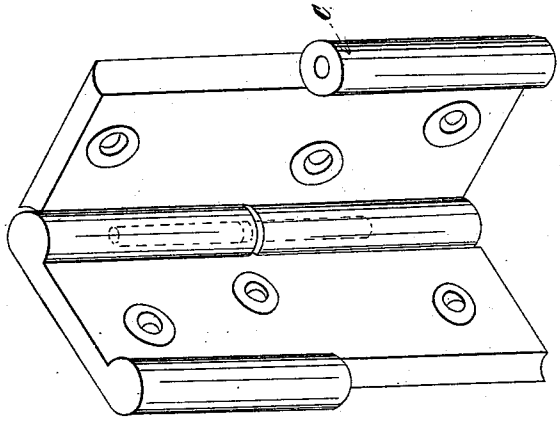


Fig. 2

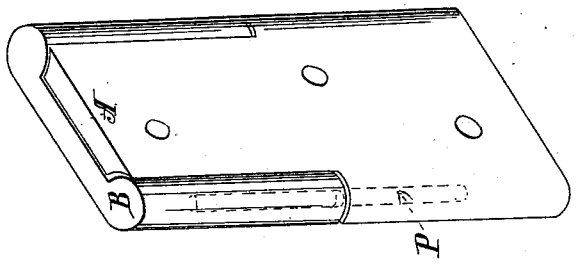
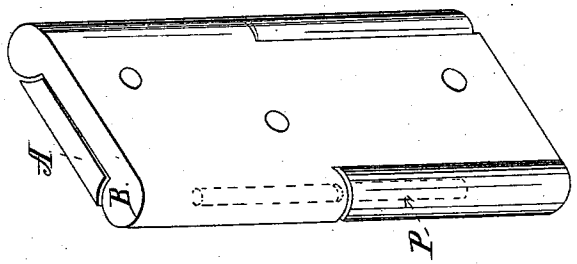


Fig. 1



Witnesses:
Frank C. Johnson.
John Johnson.

Inventor:
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United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM HANCOCK, OF SACO, MAINE.

Letters Patent No. 61,421, *dated January* 22, 1867; *antedated January* 14, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN REVERSIBLE BUT HINGES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HANCOCK, of Saco, county of York, State of Maine, have invented a Reversible Loose-Joint But Hinge; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in providing within the hinge itself the requisite parts, that it may become at pleasure either a right-hand or a left-hand hinge, thus dispensing with the trade distinction of a "right" and "left-hand" hinge; my hinge supplying both "right and left hand," and substituting all other loose-joint but hinges.

To enable others to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

Hinges on my plan or invention may be made of cast or wrought metal without involving any difference of principle from those now manufactured, except in my hinge the pin or pintle is not a fixture, as in that of others. For cast hinges my patterns are made like those now used, with the addition of an extra member or cylinder, C, in drawing, Figure 3, directly opposite the enlarged or cylindrical portion of the pattern, which serves as a base for the pintle and centre of motion of action, and differing from others in having two cylinders or centres of motion in lieu of one in others. To make my hinge of sheet metal, the metal requires to be cut as much wider as will suffice to be turned up to form the second cylinder for a centre of action and support. In all other respects the hinge does not differ materially from others in their manufacture. In hinges of the first class manufactured on my plan I prefer to introduce a thin washer on the pintle between the upper and lower halves of the hinge, to prevent rubbing of the opposite cylindrical member of the hinge, should the door be hung out of line. It is desirable in this hinge to have the hinge-pin or pintle enter either half of the hinge for about two-thirds of its length, to secure steadiness and good working action, and to have holes in either half of the but cast or drilled perfect and parallel, that the pintle properly fit both halves, and as both edges are round and symmetrical, the hinge may be placed either side up. In order to make this hinge fit either a "right or a left" hand door, the pin or pintle P has but to be reversed from one boss or cylinder to the other when fitting the hinge into position.

Figure 1 shows the hinge in perspective, closed or folded together, the pin or pintle P being in the half A, and the door on half B; (the door, on being hung, being opened from the face or outside, makes this a "right-hand" hinge.)

Figure 2 shows the hinge in perspective, also closed, with the pintle P in A, but on the opposite cylinder of the hinge; (the door still being hung to B, makes this a "left-hand" hinge.)

Figure 3 shows the hinge open.

What I claim, and desire to secure as my invention, is—

1. I claim this hinge in combination with a washer, for the purpose specified.

2. I claim a double round-edge hinge as specified, in combination with a movable pin or pintle, whereby I am enabled to obtain a "right or a left-hand" hinge movement from one and the same hinge.

WM. HANCOCK.

Witnesses:

FRANK C. JOHNSON,

JOHN JOHNSON.