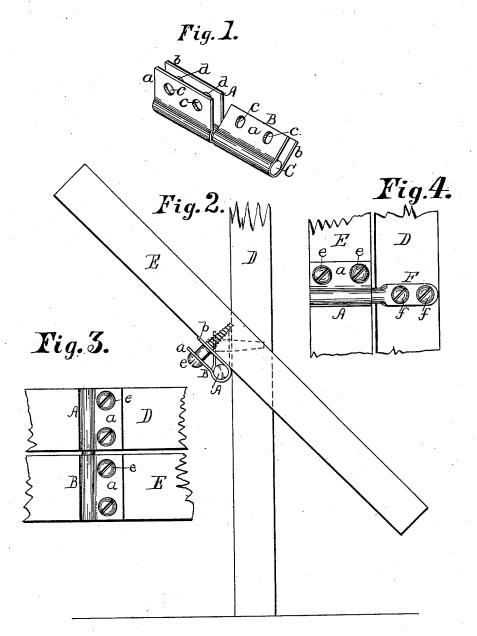
(No Model.)

W. E. GARD.

FRICTION HINGE.

No. 303,633.

Patented Aug. 19, 1884.



Witnesses

C. H. Snow Geo. H. Pistal

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. GARD, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

FRICTION-HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,633, dated August 19, 1884.

Application filed March 25, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beitknown that I, WILLIAM E. GARD, a resident of Meriden, Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Friction-Hinges, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device to complete. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of my device applied in position, being partly broken away. Fig. 3 is a view in front elevation. Fig. 4 is a view of a hinge with a single leaf.

Like letters of reference mark the same parts

15 in all the figures.

My invention has relation to hinges, especially that class of hinges in which there is to be a varying degree of friction between the pintle and one or both of the leaves, which class of hinges are specially applicable to swinging mirrors.

The object of my invention is to furnish a hinge of this description which shall be efficient in operation, cheap, easy to construct and place in position, easily adjusted, and not

liable to get out of order.

To this end my invention consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of parts which will be hereinafter fully described, and afterward specifically pointed out

in the claims.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A and B represent the leaves, and C the pintle, of my hinge. D and E are two articles to be secured 35 together by means of my hinge—such as, for instance, the frame and upright of a swinging mirror—D representing the upright and E the frame of the mirror. Each leaf A and B is composed of two wings, a and b, as shown, 40 which are formed by simply bending a straight blank over the pintle upon itself until the wings come opposite to each other, and the holes c and d located, respectively, in the wings a and b, are brought opposite to and register with each other. These wings are not bent sufficiently far to come in contact with each other, but only far enough to leave them substantially parallel with each other, and at a distance apart nearly equal to the thickness 50 of the pintle C. They are not secured to the pintle in any other way, except by reason of their own elasticity. One of the leaves A and B being placed on each end of the pintle, the

hinge thus constructed is placed in position, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The leaf A is then 55 secured to the upright D and the leaf B secured to the frame E by means of screws e and f, the former of which pass through both wings of the leaf A into the upright D, while the latter pass through both wings of the leaf 6c B into the frame E. When it is desired to increase or decrease the amount of friction in the joint thus formed, it is only necessary to draw the wings of the leaves toward each other by driving the screws farther into the wood, 65 or to allow them to come farther apart by loosening the screws. The hinge thus constructed may be set on the outer surface of the article to which it is to be attached, or may be let into a suitable recess cut into the 70 article.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a hinge containing only one leaf. In that instance the end F of the pintle C is flattened and perforated, and is secured directly by the screws f. The friction is produced by adjusting one leaf only, the pintle being rigidly secured as shown.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters

Patent of the United States, is-

1. A friction-hinge consisting of a pintle provided with leaves A and B, each of which consists of a wing, a and b, which lie parallel with each other at a slight distance apart, and are provided with registering perforations to 85 receive the screws which secure the hinge in its operative position, whereby said screws also serve to regulate the amount of friction between the pintle and leaves.

2. A friction-hinge provided with a leaf of 90 sheet metal bent around the pintle, forming two wings, *a b*, which lie substantially parallel with each other at a distance apart slightly less than the diameter of the pintle, and have registering perforations, as set forth.

3. A friction-hinge having a pintle, a leaf bent around and clasping one end thereof, forming wings a b, the other end of the pintle being adapted for attachment as set forth.

Intestimony whereof I have hereunto set my 100 hand, this 15th day of March, 1884, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM E. GARD.

Witnesses:

S. Brashears, C. Ray Weaver.