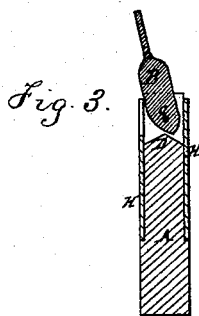
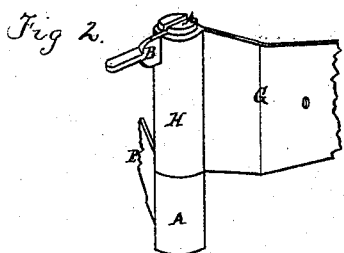
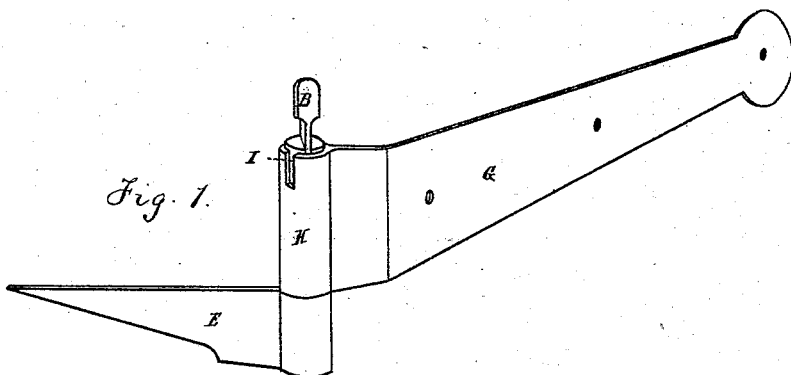


C. J. FERGUSON.
LOCK-HINGES.

No. 182,570.

Patented Sept. 26, 1876.



Witnesses

Albert E. Gacherle
George H. Sonneborn

Inventor

Charles J. Ferguson
per George E. Buckley
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. FERGUSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR
TO HIMSELF AND WILLIAM C. KENT, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOCK-HINGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 182,570, dated September 26, 1876; application filed
August 23, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Beit known that I, CHARLES J. FERGUSON, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Door and Shutter Hinges, for locking doors and shutters back, commonly called "Shutter-Fasteners"; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part hereof.

My invention consists of the hereinafter-described lock-hinge, consisting of a pintle, to the top of which is pivoted a latch or cross-piece, resting in a slot, in combination with an eye or socket, having one or more vertical slots, with which the said latch automatically engages, all substantially as hereinafter more fully described and definitely claimed.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will describe its construction and operation.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention, showing the shutter partly opened, but not far enough for the latch to fall into the slot. Fig. 2 shows the shutter opened to the full width, and the lock or latch set in the slot. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the standard-bar, showing a peaked stop, which impinges against the heel of latch on one side to prevent its falling backward and locking the shutter when the latter is closed.

A is the pintle or pivot of the hinge; B, the latch, pivoted at C; D, the peaked rest, under one side of the heel of the latch, to prevent the latter falling the wrong way, to wit, backward. E is that arm of the hinge which is driven into or attached to the window-frame, and is in one piece with the pintle A. G is the swinging arm of the hinge, to which the shutter is attached. H is the eye, attached to the arm G, which clasps the pintle or pivot A. I is a vertical slot in this eye H, to receive the latch B. The pintle A has a slot commencing at its top and continuing down its middle until it ends in the peak or tongue D. The latch B is so pivoted in this slot that

its heel rests on one side of this peak when the latch is not operating, for the reasons named above.

The operation is as follows: The drawings show that hinge of the shutters which is to the left looking from the window. When the shutter is closed the slot I is on that side of pintle A opposite to that to which the latch B is shown to incline, and when, by opening the shutter, a full half-turn is given to the eye H, the slot I is brought opposite to the slot in the pintle A upon the other side, however; then, as the latch is heavier above its pivot than beneath it, and as it inclines toward the present position of slot I, it falls into this slot automatically and locks the hinge in its then position, consequently keeping the shutter back without the aid of the old-fashioned turn-buckle.

When the latch B is not in slot I it is sustained in its nearly upright position by the upper rim of the eye H. The eye H may be notched or slotted at other points of its upper rim so as to hold the shutter at various angles, but in many cases such a course would make it difficult to open the latch again, as there might be a necessity of passing the fingers between the jamb and the shutter to unlatch it, and the opening in some shutters is too narrow to do this. When the shutter is thrown back all the way the latch is left clear to be lifted by its projecting end out of slot I, and the shutter can then be closed.

It can be seen that the latch might be placed in the slot I in the eye H, so that at a certain point it would fall into a notch in the upper edge, or on one side of the upper part of the pintle A; or, there might be a series of openings in the side of pintle A corresponding to openings in the side of eye H, and a pin attached to the hinge or to the window frame or shutter by a chain could be passed through a hole in eye H and into the corresponding one in the pintle A; but, for simplicity and perfect and automatic locking, I prefer the device which I have shown in the drawings.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The herein-described lock-hinge, consisting of a pintle, A, to the top of which is pivoted a latch or cross-piece, B, in combination with an eye or socket, H, having one or more ver-

tical slots, I, with which the latch automatically engages, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

CHARLES J. FERGUSON.

Witnesses:

ALBERT E. ZACHERLE,
H. V. BUCKLEY.