

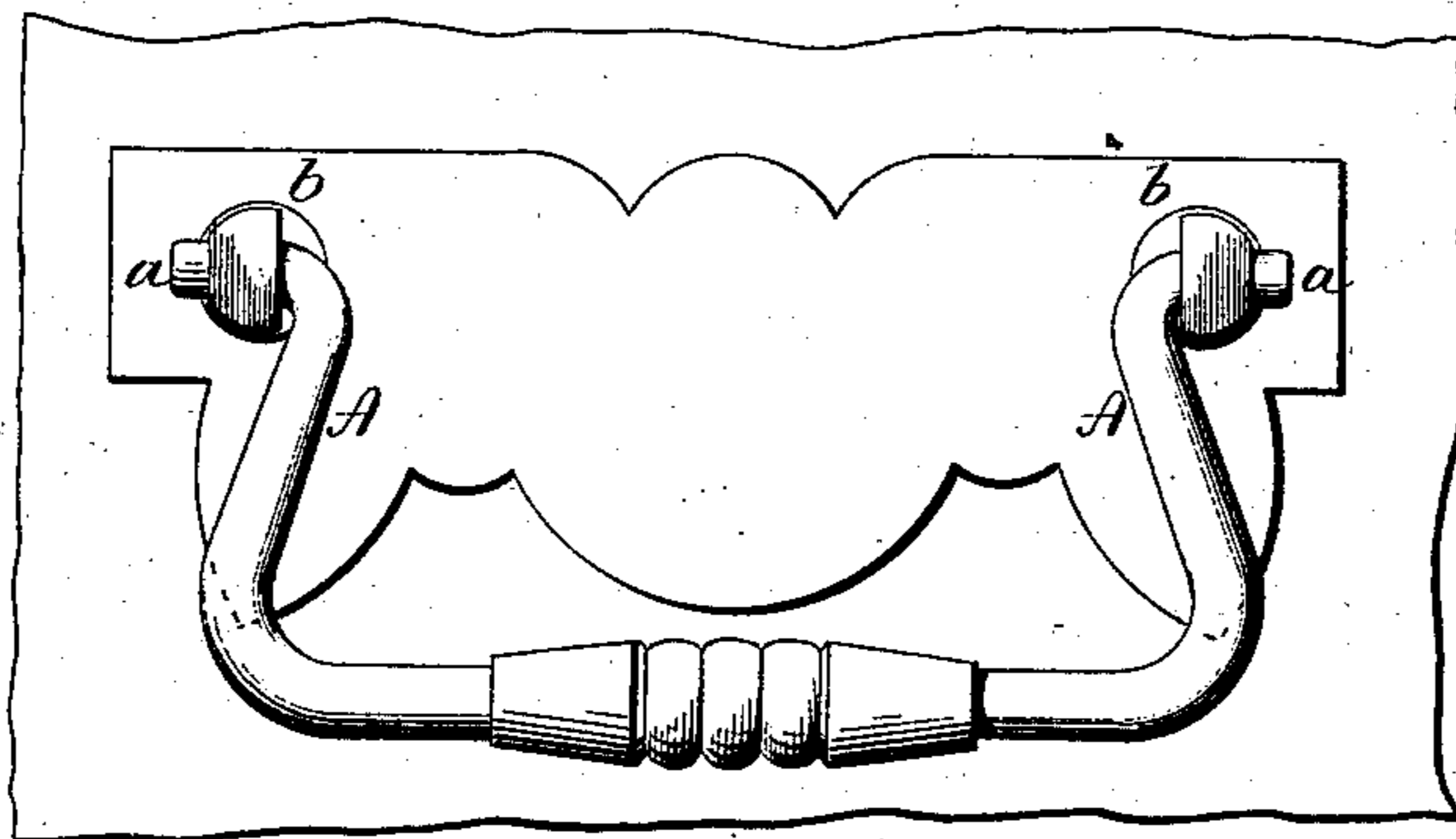
(Model.)

E. J. BLACKHAM.  
HANDLE.

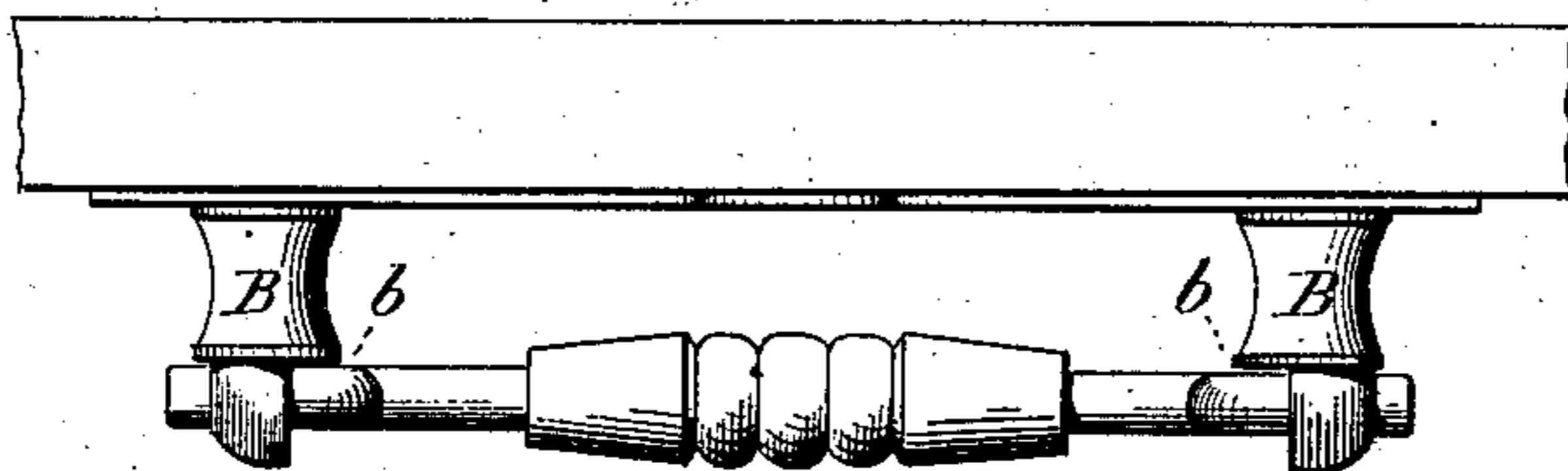
No. 259,798.

Patented June 20, 1882.

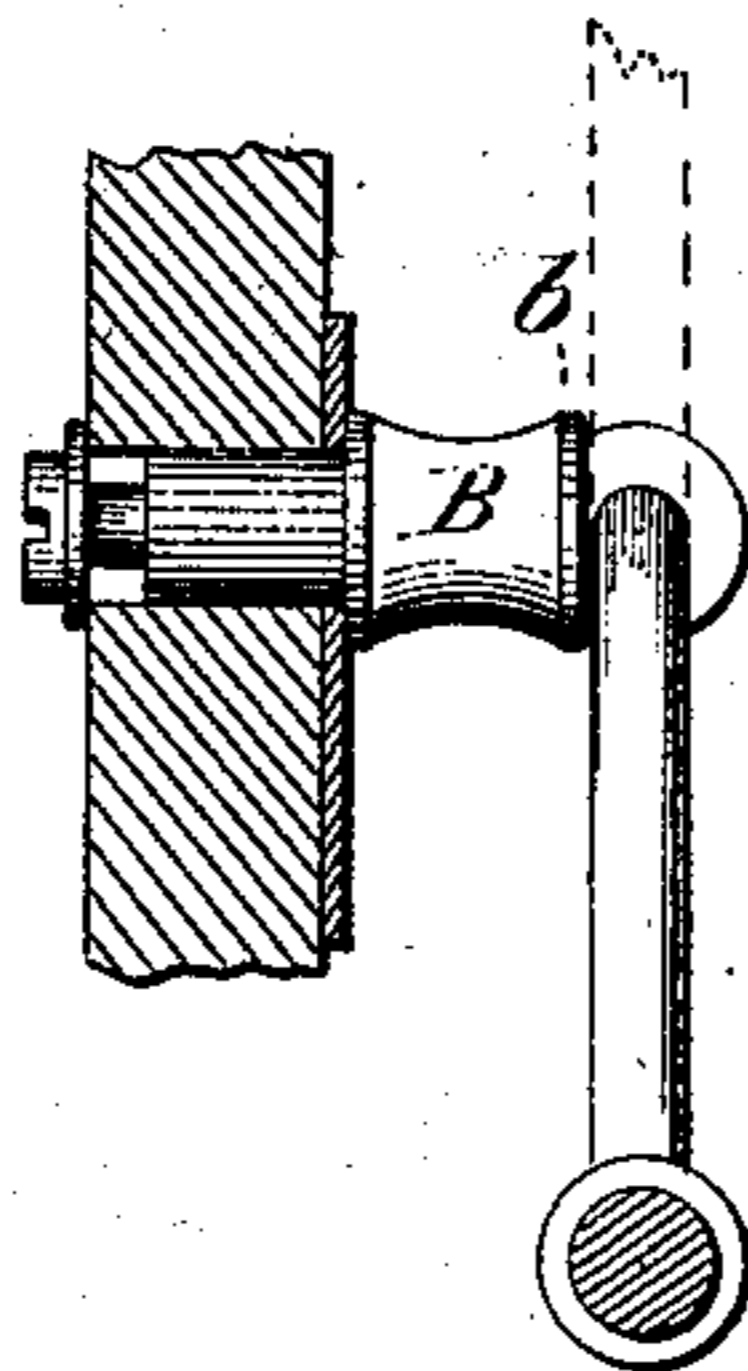
*fig. 1.*



*fig. 2*



*fig. 3*



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELI J. BLACKHAM, OF BRIDGEPORT, ASSIGNOR TO THE BENEDICT & BURNHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

## HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,798, dated June 20, 1882.

Application filed April 15, 1882. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELI J. BLACKHAM, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented new Improvements in Lifting-Handles; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view; Fig. 2, an edge view; Fig. 3, a transverse sectional view.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of handles which consist of a bow-shaped handle hinged at each end to a socket, and such as used for drawer-pulls, trunk-handles, and other purposes, and such as commonly called "lifting-handles."

In this class of handles, without some contrivance to prevent it, the bow of the handle will fall upon the surface to which it is attached. In the case of a drawer-pull the bow hangs down, and when dropped after the drawer has been pulled out the bow of the handle will strike the front of the drawer or plate to which the handle is attached, and as other movement of the drawer will occasion the swinging of the handle the front or plate is soon marred by the constant blows of the handle; also, when applied to the top of a trunk, the handle swings in either direction and falls upon the surface, soon defacing it at the points where the handle strikes.

My invention, whereby contact between the handle and the surface to which it is attached is avoided, consists in the construction of the socket, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

The handle is of any of the usual bow forms, its two ends, A A, extending up and turned to the right and left to form pivots *a*.

B B are the sockets, fitted for attaching the handle by bolt, screw, or otherwise, in the usual manner. At the outer end and in a plane at right angles to the axis of the socket, and in line with the lower or inner edge of the pivot-bearing, shoulders *b* are formed, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, and so that the ends or arms A of the handle will strike the handle when the handle is turned into the plane of the shoulders, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, and before the bow or other part of the handle can reach the surface to which the sockets are secured.

In the case of a drawer-pull, the bow of the handle cannot strike the drawer-front, whether the handle hang down in its natural position or whether it be accidentally thrown up; also, in the case of the handle as applied to the top of a trunk, it may swing in either direction, as seen in Fig. 3, without possible contact in either direction.

I prefer to make the two sockets alike—that is to say, with a shoulder upon each—because of the uniformity of appearance which they give; but the object of the invention is accomplished by making the shoulder upon one socket.

I claim—

The herein-described improvement in lifting-handles, consisting of the bow-shaped handle, its ends turned to the right and left to form pivots, combined with sockets to receive the said pivots, one or both of said sockets constructed with a shoulder, *b*, at substantially right angles to the axis of the socket, and so as to form stops for the handle, substantially as specified.

ELI J. BLACKHAM.

Witnesses:

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