

(No Model.)

E. J. BLACKHAM.  
DRAWER PULL.

No. 275,326.

Patented Apr. 3, 1883.

Fig. 1

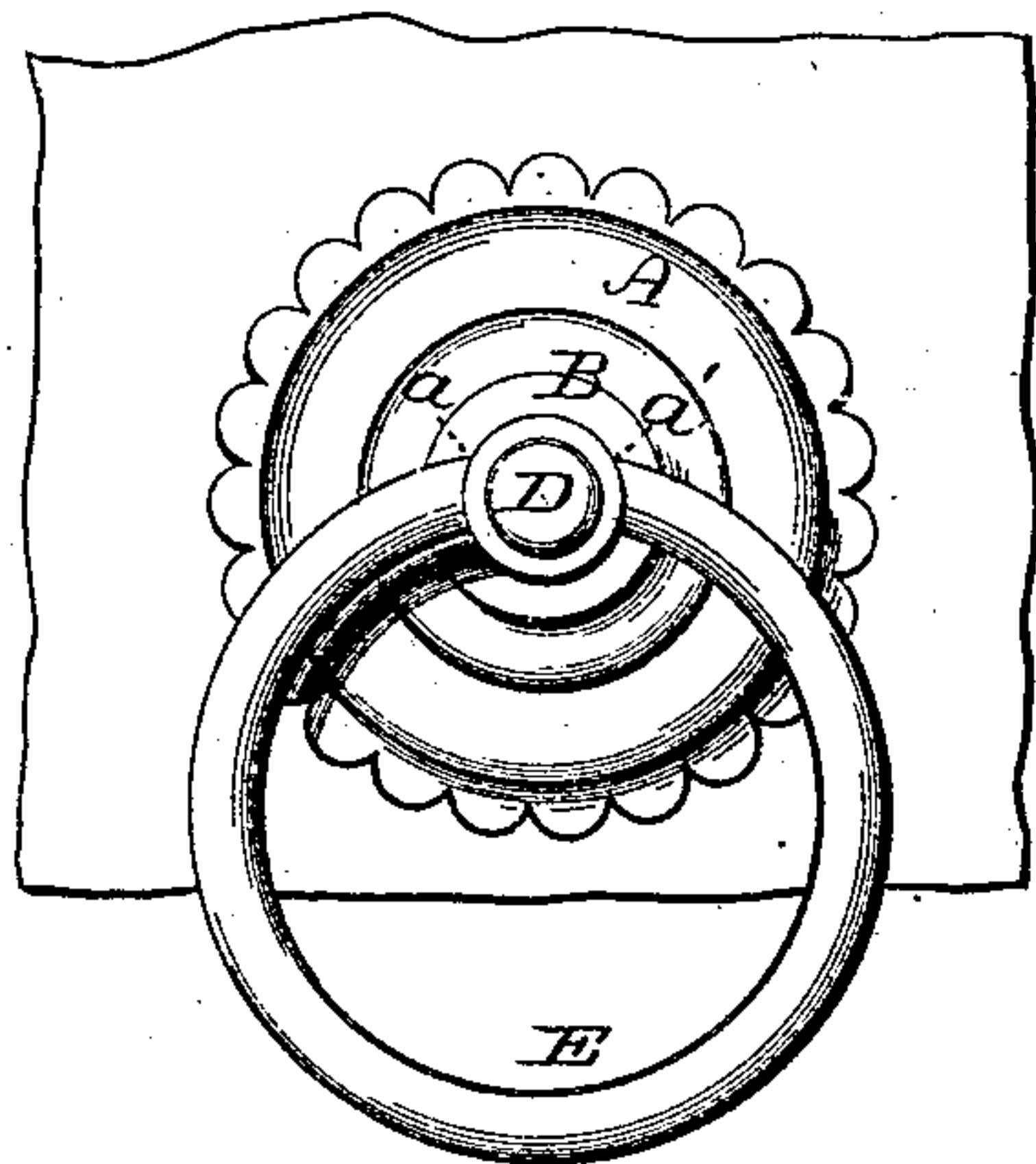


Fig. 2

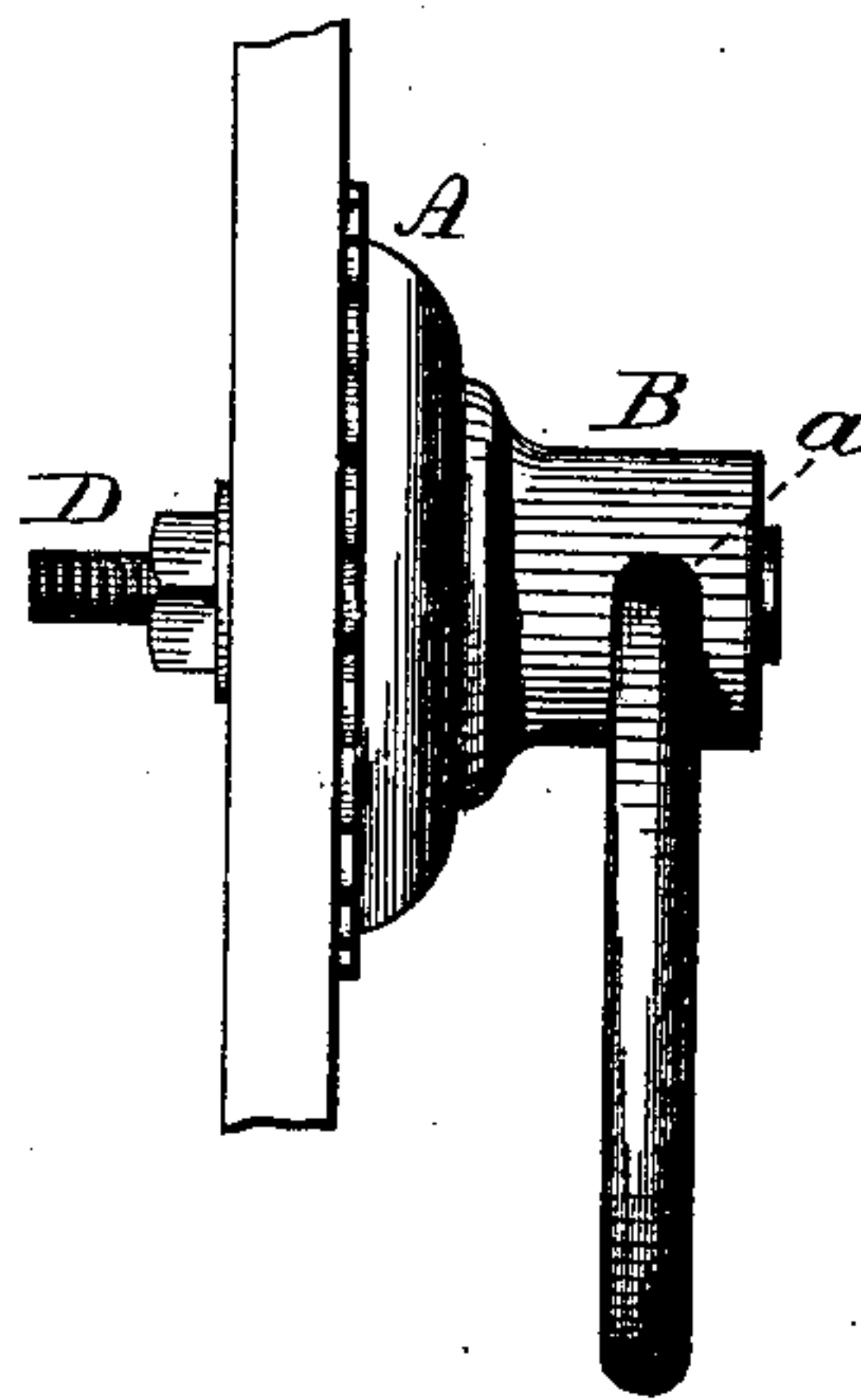


Fig. 4

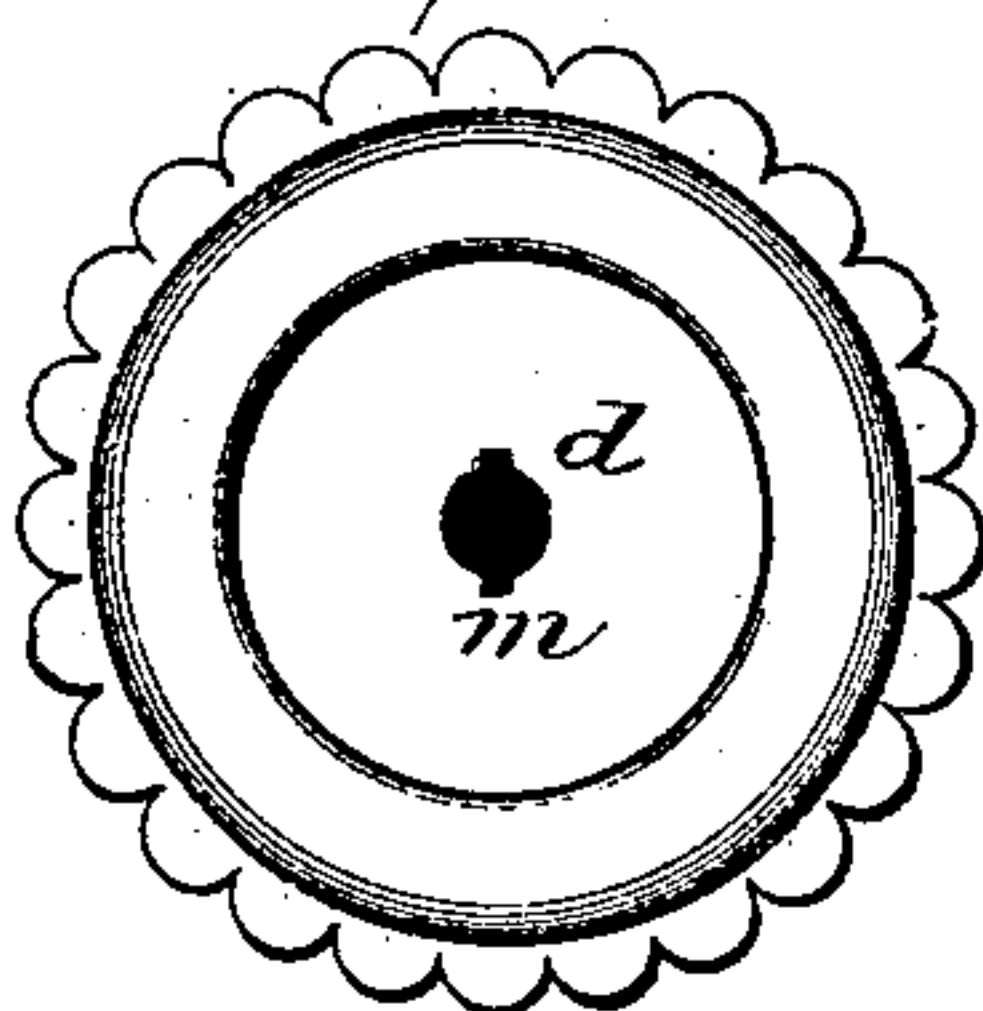


Fig. 5

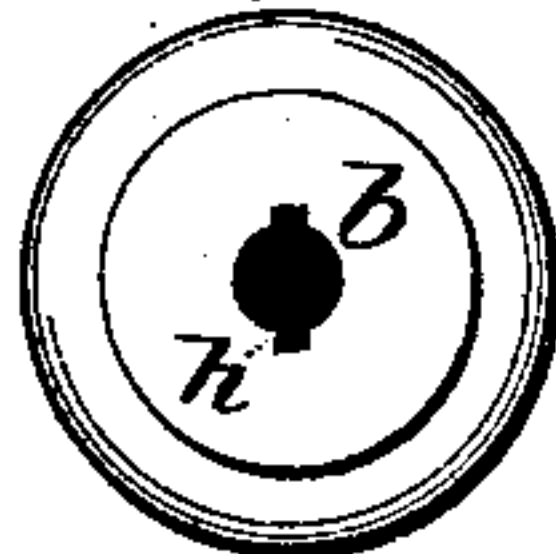


Fig. 3

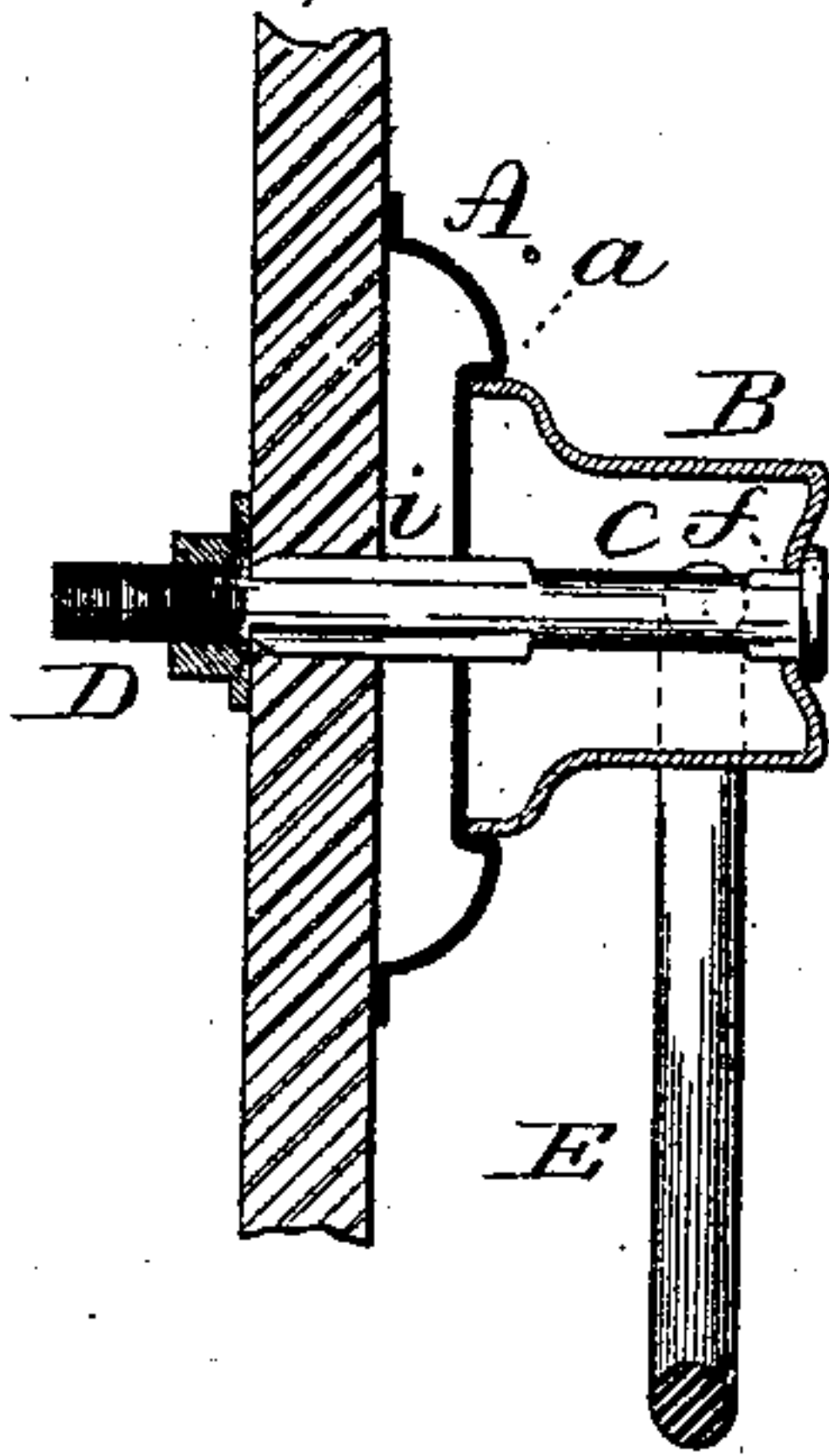
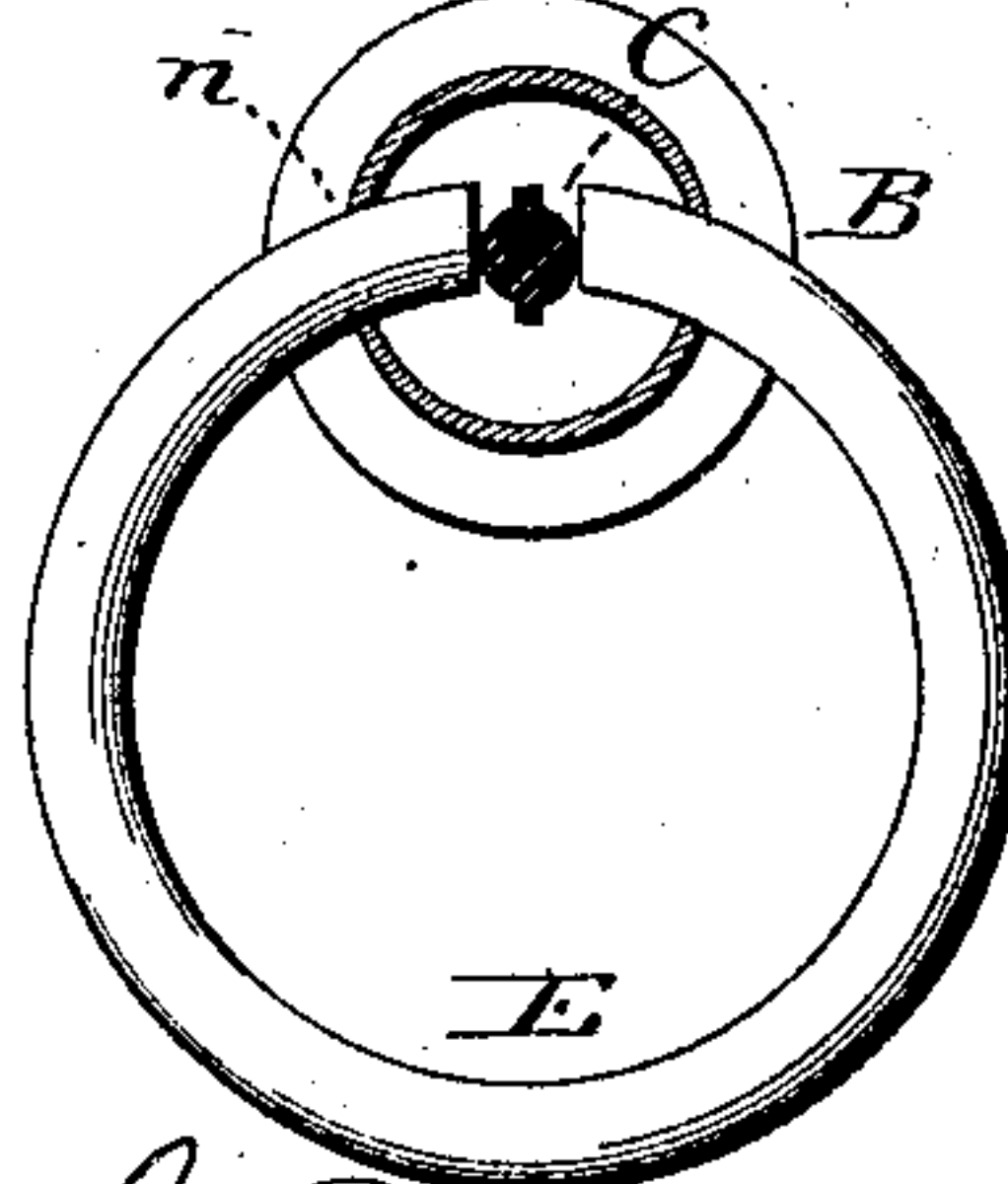


Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Witnesses

*J. H. Hummer*  
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*By atty.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

## DRAWER-PULL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 275,326, dated April 3, 1883.

Application filed October 23, 1882. (No 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 a new Improvement in Drawer-Pulls; 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, a side view; Fig. 3, a vertical central section; Fig. 4, a front view of the rose detached; Fig. 5, a front view of the socket detached; Fig. 6, a side view of the bolt detached; Fig. 7, a transverse section through the socket and bolt, showing the ring as held in position by the bolt.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of drawer-pulls which consist of a ring hung to a socket so as to drop into a vertical plane when not required for use, and commonly called "ring-pulls," the object of the invention being to construct the socket and rose from sheet metal, and yet secure the socket and rose together, so as to prevent the one turning upon the other or both upon the drawer-front, and at the same time secure the ring in the socket; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the rose, which is struck up from sheet metal, and of any desirable design or pattern. At the center is a depression, *a*, as seen in Fig. 3, into which sets the socket B, the said socket B also struck up from sheet metal of cup-shape, its open end fitting closely into the seat *a*, prepared for it in the rose. Through the closed or outer end of the socket a central opening, *b*, is made, in diameter corresponding to the bolt C, which is to be inserted through it, and through the center of the seat in the rose is a like opening, *d*. The bolt C (seen detached in Fig. 6) is constructed with a head, *e*, of larger diameter than the opening *b* through the socket, and with one or more radially-projecting fins, *f*, directly under the head, the opening through the end of the socket having notches *h*, corresponding to the fin *f*, so that as the bolt is inserted through the socket the fin or fins *f* will enter and fit

the corresponding notches in the socket. The body of the bolt is constructed with other radially-projecting fins, *i*, which fit corresponding notches, *m*, in the rose, and also extend into the front of the drawer, as seen in Fig. 3. Therefore when the rose is placed upon the drawer, the socket upon the rose, and the bolt through the socket and the rose, the fins driven into the drawer-front, and the bolt secured, the fins of the bolt, engaging the drawer-front, prevent the bolt being turned, and, because the bolt is held from turning, the fins on the bolt prevent either the socket or rose from turning. On opposite sides of the socket a hole, *n*, is made to receive the respective ends of the divided ring D. The space between the ends of the ring corresponds to the diameter of the bolt, as seen in Fig. 7. To introduce the ring into the socket, one end is first passed through the opening on one side, and then the other bent around into the hole in the opposite end. Then the ring is turned until the opening between those two ends comes into line with the bolt, and the bolt inserted between them, as seen in Fig. 7, prevents the ring turning in the socket. While it is preferable to prevent the rose from turning, it is not essential that it should be done, and when this is not required the fins on the bolt need only engage with the socket; or the socket may be constructed, say, with a depression or hole in its seat, and a corresponding tongue or projection extending from the edge of the rose to enter the hole in the seat, and thus interlock the socket and the rose. The engagement of the fins of the bolt with the drawer-front and with the socket prevents the socket from being turned, so as to take the ring out of its proper position.

I am aware that drawer-pulls have been constructed with their socket and rose made from sheet metal, and also that drawer-pulls have been secured to the front of the drawer by bolts through the socket into the drawer-front; but this I do not claim as my invention.

I am also aware that bolts with a fin under the head have been used in drawer-pulls to engage two parts, and therefore do not claim, broadly, such a bolt.

What I claim is—

The combination of the rose A, constructed with a central seat, the socket B, constructed

to rest upon said seat, the said rose and socket  
struck up from sheet metal, with a central  
opening through the closed end of the socket  
and through the rose, the divided-ring D, hung  
5 through openings in opposite sides of said  
socket, the bolt C, extending through the  
socket and rose and between the ends of the  
divided ring, and the said bolt constructed

with a fin, *f*, under the head to engage the  
socket, and a fin, *i*, on the body, substantially 10  
as and for the purpose described.

ELI J. BLACKHAM.

Witnesses:

E. L. BRONSON,  
C. L. STOCKING.