

(No Model.)

W. W. & F. H. CHILTON.

HANDLE.

No. 311,870.

Patented Feb. 10, 1885.

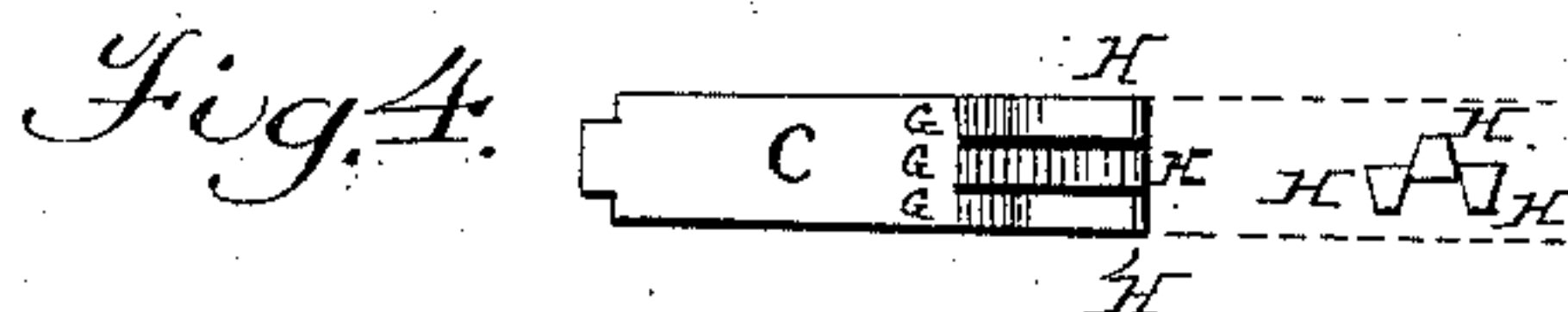
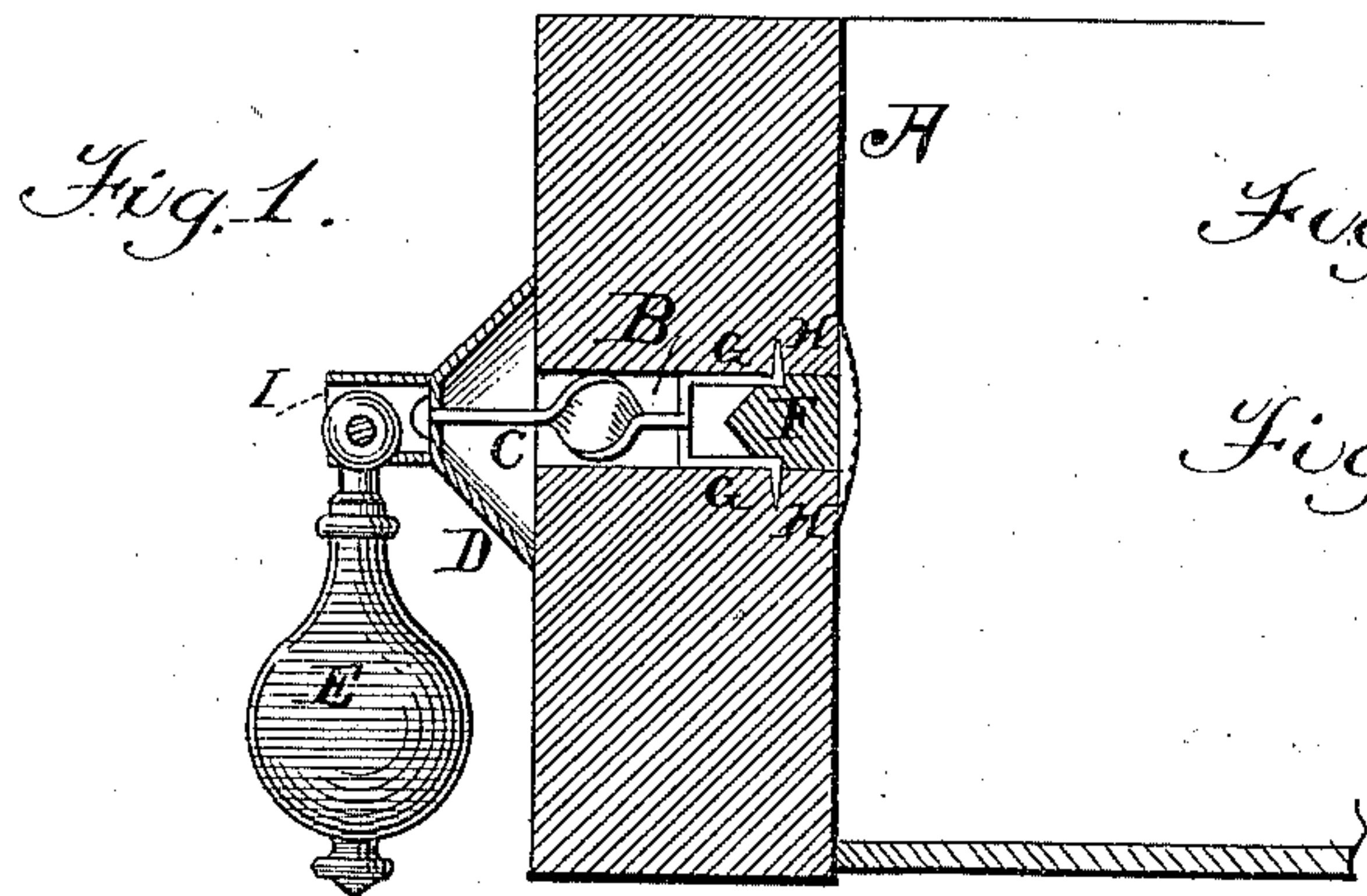


Fig. 2.

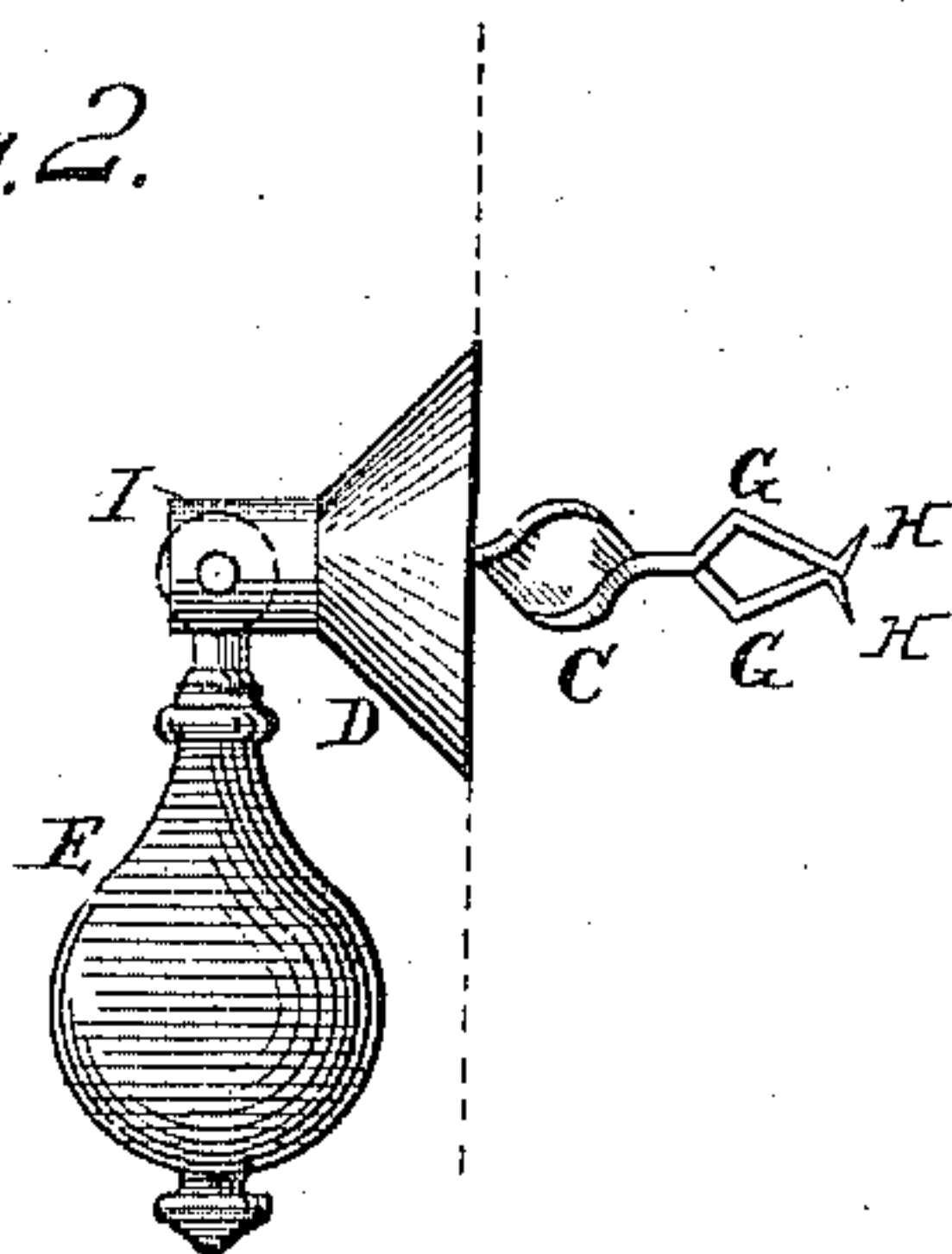


Fig. 7.

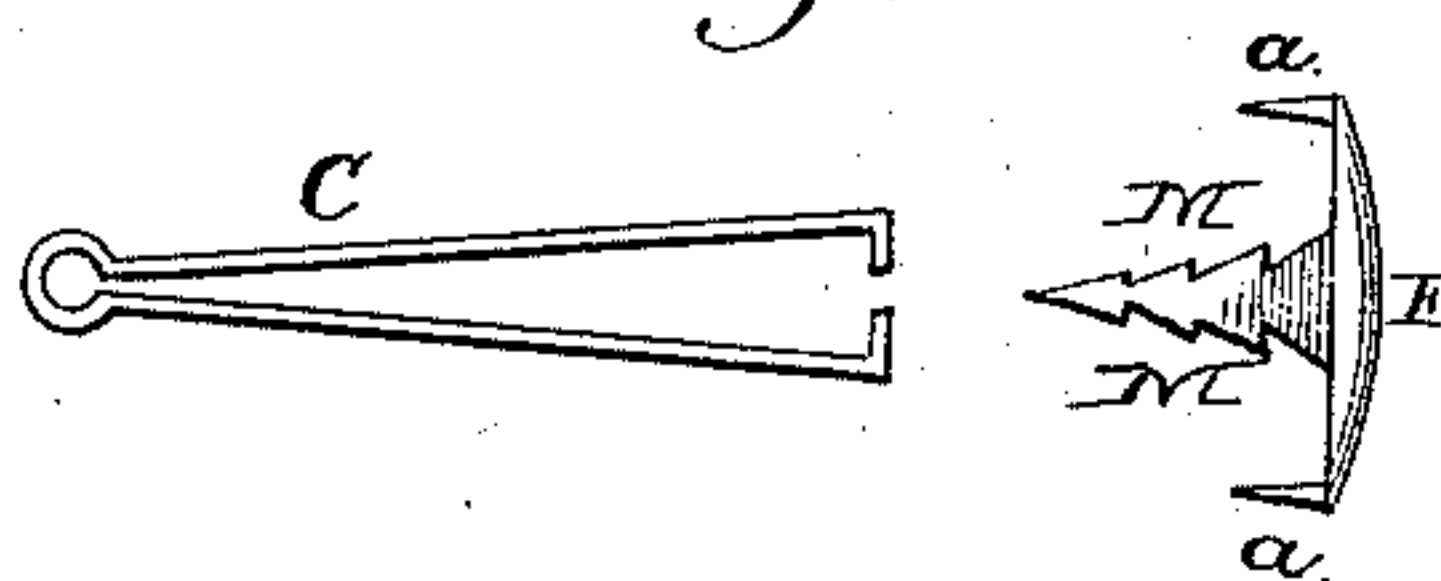


Fig. 8.

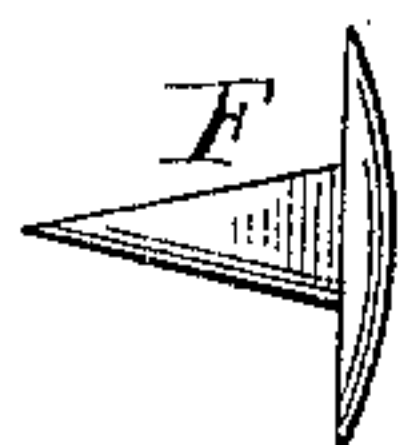
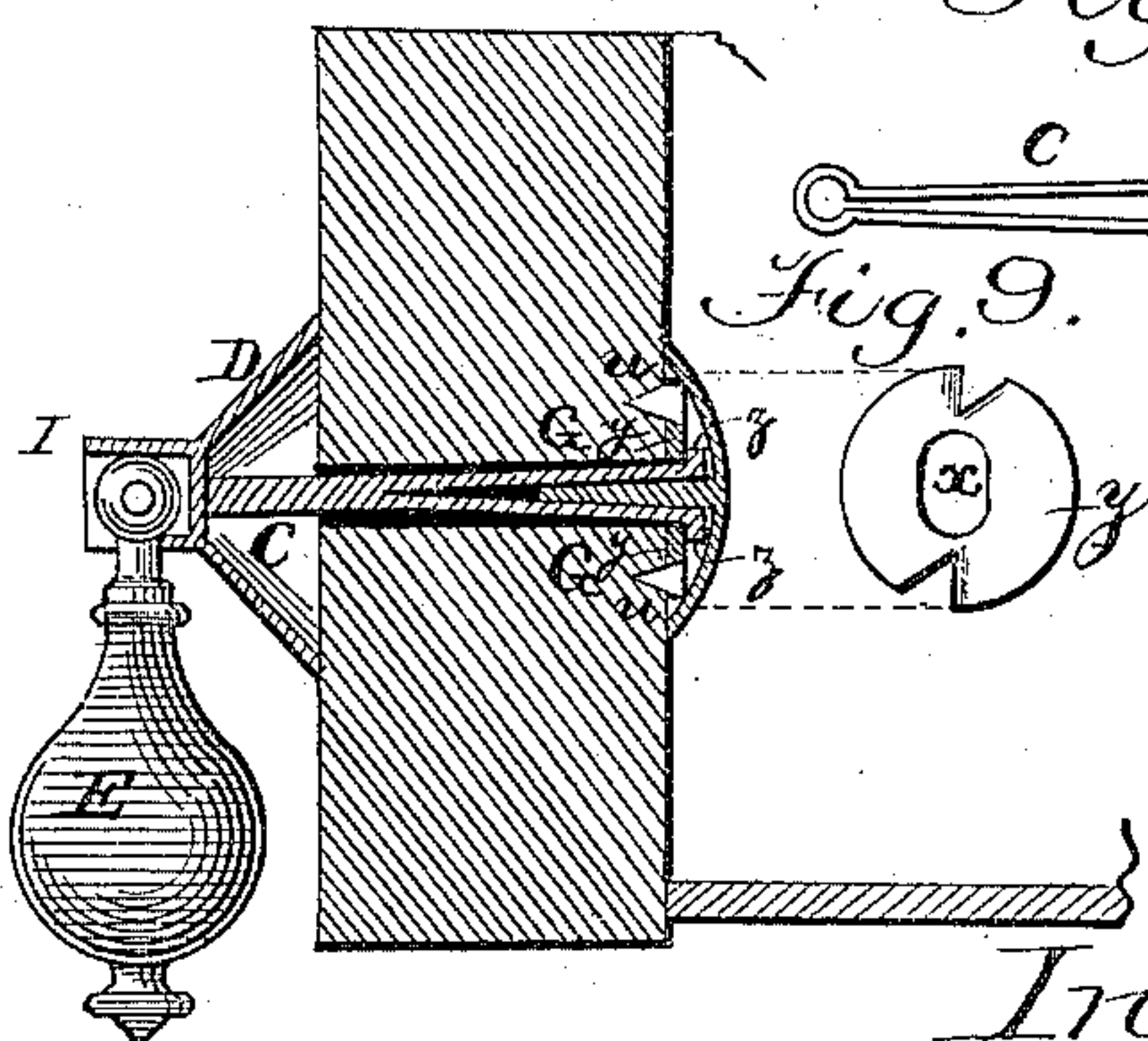


Fig. 6.



Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. CHILTON AND FRANKLIN H. CHILTON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.,
ASSIGNORS OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES V. FAILE, OF SAME PLACE.

HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 311,870, dated February 10, 1885.

Application filed May 5, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM W. CHILTON and FRANKLIN H. CHILTON, citizens of the United States, and residents of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drop-Handle Drawer-Pulls, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to an improvement in drawer-pulls, and especially to what are known as "drop-handle drawer-pulls." Its nature and mode of construction and application will appear from the detailed description hereinafter presented.

The object of the invention is to produce a durable, simple, and inexpensive drawer-pull which may be quickly applied, and which when in use will present a finished surface on each side of the part to which it is attached, and is not liable to become loose and scratch or disfigure the furniture or injure the contents of the drawer.

Other advantages derived from the arrangement of the parts composing the handle will appear hereinafter.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view of an embodiment of the invention applied to a drawer. Fig. 2 is a side view of the device as it appears before it is applied to the drawer. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the spindle before its fingers are bent. Fig. 4 is a similar view of same, showing the fingers bent into shape. Figs. 5 to 8, inclusive, are detached views, showing modified forms of the spindle and securing wedge or pin; and Fig. 9 is a central section of an embodiment of the invention applied to a drawer.

A denotes the drawer, which is provided with an aperture, B, for the reception of the spindle of the handle.

The drop-handle which is the subject of the present application, consists, essentially, of the spindle or shank C, the escutcheon D, pivoted handle E, and wedging-pin F. The spindle A consists, in the first instance, of a strip of sheet metal (illustrated in Fig. 3) slit longitudinally for a portion of its length, so as to form the three prongs or fingers G, which fingers, at the point of their connection with the main part of the spindle C, are bent angularly,

as indicated in Figs. 1, 2, and 4, the inner portions of the fingers being, when in their normal condition, side by side, their extremities H being bent outward at right angles to the horizontal center of the aperture B, and, if desired, sharpened. The central finger G has its sharpened extremity H pointing in an opposite direction to the extremities on the two side fingers. When in this condition the fingers G will be in the nature of springs having a tension inward toward each other and capable of being spread apart. Beyond the shank ends of the fingers G the spindle is given a twist spirally, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2. The purpose of this twist is to present a bearing-surface upon four opposite points within the aperture B, whereby, although the spindle is formed of a single strip of metal, it will bear against the walls of the aperture and be held in position the same as though it were made of a single rod closely fitting the same. The twist in the spindle C will be made in any suitable manner, and its function is to prevent any rocking of the spindle in its receiving-aperture B. The outer end of the spindle C will be of a suitable form to receive the escutcheon D, which may be of any well-known construction. If the escutcheon is provided with a slot to receive the end of the spindle C, the said end after being inserted through the slot will be upset or spread, so as to prevent its withdrawal therefrom when the handle is in use; or, in lieu of such a construction a head may be formed upon the inner end of the strip of metal composing the spindle C, and the said spindle inserted from the outer side of the escutcheon through the slot.

Any means of securely connecting the spindle and escutcheon which may suggest itself may be adopted without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Upon the outer central portion of the escutcheon D is provided the usual ferrule, I, in which the drop-handle E is pivoted in the customary manner. The spindle C, the escutcheon, and the drop-handle being in the relations specified and indicated in Fig. 2, are in condition to be applied to the furniture, and in so doing the spindle is inserted into the aperture B until the escutcheon is flush with the outer surface of the drawer A, after

which a tack or wedge, F, is inserted into the aperture from the inner side of the drawer, its point entering between and separating the fingers G and pressing their sharpened ends H into the walls of the said aperture B. The effect of this is to firmly secure the spindle in position and to prevent its removal during the use of the article unless specially desired. The wedge F, it will be seen, has a smooth exterior surface and entirely covers the aperture B and presents a finished surface within the drawer. The point of the device F being between the fingers G, will prevent the collapsing of the said fingers, except upon its removal therefrom, at which time the fingers will come together in the position illustrated in Fig. 2, and permit the withdrawal of the handle and spindle without any disfigurement of the furniture. Upon the removal of the pin F, if the elasticity of the fingers is not sufficient of itself to draw the sharpened points from the wood, a tool may be used to effect the loosening of the same.

The simplicity of the invention will be at once manifest when it is remembered that we dispense entirely with a threaded bolt and nut, which, in the drop-handles now generally used, project into the drawer and present not only an obstruction, which is liable to injure the contents of the drawer, but they become loosened and permit a lateral movement of the escutcheon, and lead, consequently, to the scratching of the face of the furniture.

Certain modifications of the invention will suggest themselves to persons skilled in the art to which the invention relates, and in Figs. 5 to 9, inclusive, we illustrate a few of such modifications as may be adopted with advantage in cases where it is not desired to employ the form of spindle illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

In Fig. 5 the spindle consists of a slit bolt, K, having a head upon one end, the ends of its separated parts L being bent upward to form sharpened points for insertion within the walls of the aperture B by a pin or wedge similar to that lettered F in the other views of the drawings.

In Fig. 6 the spindle C consists of a strip of metal bent over upon itself and having its ends turned upward to form sharpened points, and in Fig. 7 the ends of the spindle illustrated in Fig. 6 are turned inward toward each other, and instead of being forced into the walls of the aperture B they are caught upon the serrations M formed on the sides of the tack F.

It will appear plain that when the spindle illustrated in Fig. 7 is inserted in the aperture B and the serrated pin or wedge is applied, the two will be secured together and will effectually hold the drop-handle in a rigid position. If desired, small projections *a* may be formed upon the tack, as indicated in Fig. 7, to assist in holding the same in position, although it is believed that this will not be required in usual instances. The pin or wedge F may be merely a wooden plug driven into

the aperture B; or it may be headed, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1 and in full lines in Fig. 8. The object of the pin or wedge is mainly to secure the bent ends H of the spindle, and at the same time to leave the inner surface of the furniture in a finished condition.

A very great advantage which we derive from the method of securing the handle in position according to the invention sought to be protected hereby is that the handle cannot twist or turn when in use, and consequently there is no liability that the escutcheon D will disfigure the surface against which it is placed.

It is to be understood that the split ends of the spindle C may be secured and prevented from twisting during use without having their bent ends driven into the wood. One method of accomplishing this result is shown in Fig. 7, and in Fig. 9 we illustrate another method, wherein the spindle C is a plain cylindrical rod of metal split at its inner end, forming fingers G, the inner extremities of which protrude through the elongated aperture *x* in plate *y* and slightly into the drawer, and are grooved or otherwise treated to form projections (or bent ends) *z*, which, when the fingers are spread apart by the wedge F, come behind the end edges of said aperture *x* and thus prevent the withdrawal of the spindle. The plate *y* is secured on the inner face of the drawer by the lugs *u*, and by reason of the split ends of the spindle C being spread into the ends of the elongated aperture *x*, said plate prevents the spindle from turning in its seat. The inner end of the spindle and the plate *y* is covered by the head of the wedge F, as shown in Fig. 9.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A furniture-handle consisting of the spindle having its inner end forming fingers, the handle at the outer end of said spindle, a permanent wedge for spreading apart said fingers and causing the projecting extremities thereof to engage the article to which the handle is applied, the said wedge being adapted to completely close the aperture containing the spindle and present a smooth outer surface, substantially as set forth.

2. A furniture-handle consisting of the flat spindle C, twisted to fit a round receiving-hole, and having its inner end split to form fingers G, whose extremities are bent outward, the handle at the outer end of the spindle, and a permanent wedge to spread the fingers G apart and to completely close the inner end of the aperture in the furniture, substantially as set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1884.

WILLIAM W. CHILTON.
FRANKLIN H. CHILTON.

Witnesses:

CHAS. C. GILL,
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