

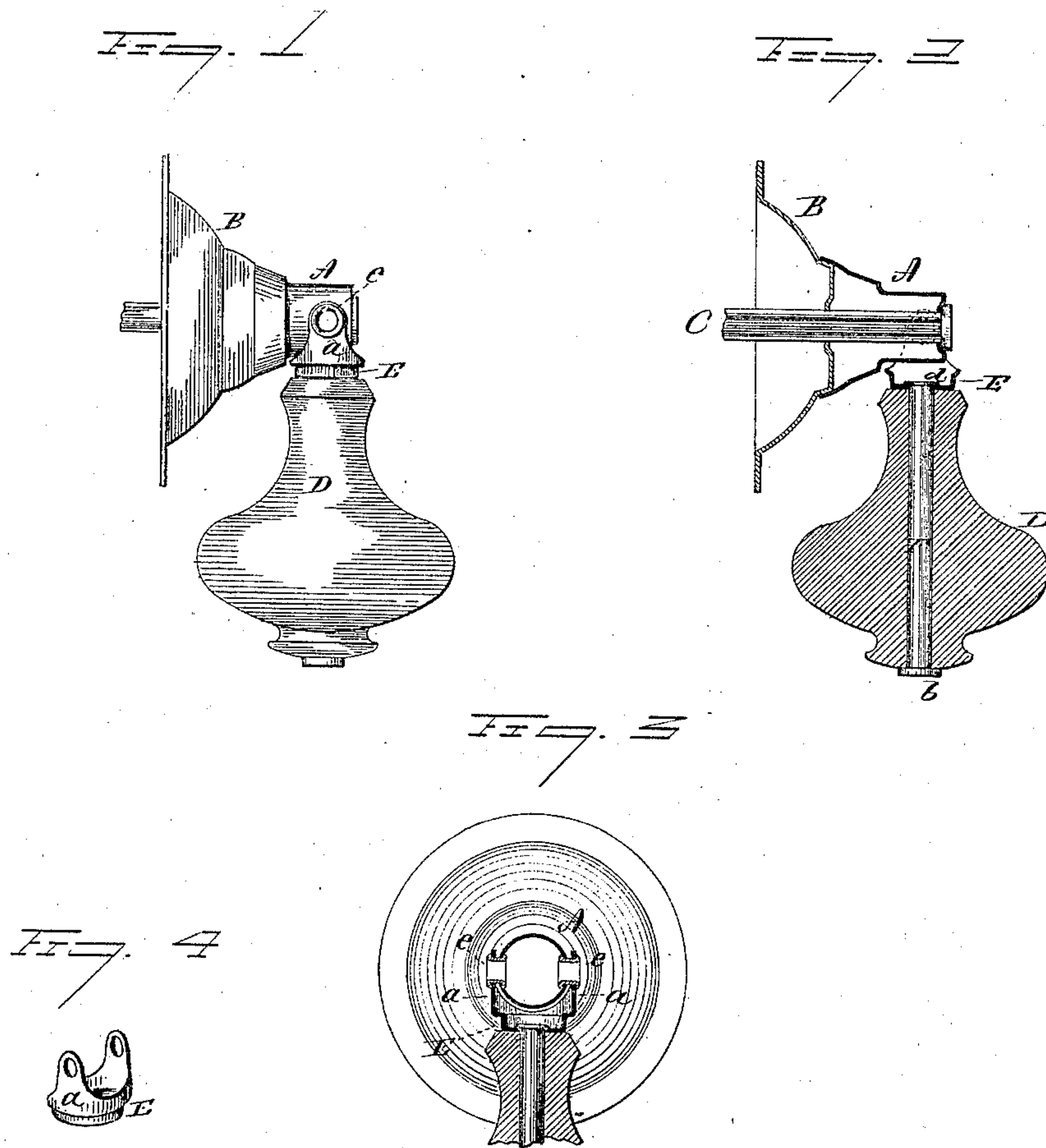
(No Model.)

E. J. BLACKHAM.

DRAWER PULL.

No. 312,798.

Patented Feb. 24, 1885.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DRAWER-PULL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 312,793, dated February 24, 1885.

Application filed November 24, 1884. (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
10 said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the knob and socket, showing the knob in its dropped position; Fig. 2, a vertical central section of the same;
15 Fig. 3, a vertical central section through the knob at right angles to the section of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the shank detached.

This invention relates to an improvement
20 in that class of drawer-pulls in which the pull is hinged to a socket, the socket attached to the drawer-front, and so that the pull may fall down to hang with its axis in a vertical position, and when required for use be turned
25 up therefrom into convenient position to open the drawer, and particularly to that class in which the socket is made from sheet metal, and secured to the drawer-front by a bolt introduced through the outer end of the
30 socket, but applicable to sockets otherwise attached. The hinging of the pull or knob to the socket has usually been made by means of a pintle introduced transversely through the ears of the knob, and through the socket,
35 riveted down thereon, or in some cases the shank of the knob is hung within the socket. In that case the rivet passes through the socket and the end of the knob; but in either case the riveting is required upon the outside, and
40 unless great care is exercised the ends of the rivet will give an unfinished appearance. Again, in that class of knobs in which the shank of the knob is bifurcated, so as to form an ear each side the socket, the shank is
45 made from cast metal, in order to afford sufficient strength for the riveting of the pintle. Again, in hinging the knob to the socket in that class where the bolt is introduced through the socket from the outside, some provision

is necessary that the pintle be out of the path
50 of the bolt, so that one may not conflict with the other.

The object of my invention is to simplify the construction of this class of knobs and enable me to make the shank of the knob from
55 sheet metal, as well as to avoid the unfinished appearance of the riveted pintle; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claims.

A is the socket, which is attached to or formed a part of the rose B, the socket made from sheet metal, and is of the usual or well-known construction. Through the outer end
60 of the socket is an opening through which the headed bolt C is introduced to secure the socket to the drawer-front.

D is the knob, which may be of any desirable form; E, the shank of the knob. This is best struck from sheet metal, its lower end
70 closed so as to set upon the end of the knob. On each side an ear, *a*, is turned upward, the distance between the ears corresponding to the outer diameter of the socket A. The shank E is attached to the knob by a spindle, F, hav-
75 ing the head upon one end—say, the outer end, *b*—extending longitudinally through the knob and through an opening in the lower end of the shank of the knob, and riveted thereon, as at *d*, Fig. 2, which firmly secures the shank
80 to the knob. The ears *a* of the shank are perforated, and at diametrically-opposite points on the socket like perforations are made, and through the perforations in the ears and in the socket at each side an eyelet, *e*, is intro-
85 duced, the flange upon one side, and the eyelet turned or set upon the opposite side, as seen in Fig. 3. These two eyelets firmly unite the shank of the knob to the socket and form
90 pivots on which the knob may swing. The flange of the eyelets upon the outside forms a smooth, neat, and finished appearance, as seen in Fig. 1. The expense of applying the eyelets is no more than that of applying the usual
95 riveted pintle, and the unfinished appearance of the riveted end of the pintle is avoided. There is also left a space through the socket, between the eyelets, through which the bolt

C may pass, and without interference or conflict between the bolt and pintle. The shank as made from sheet metal, is struck up in dies, and thereby avoids the usual turning and finishing of this part of the knob. The spindle 5 F, being separate from the shank, may be made from wire headed at one end, and extending through the knob makes a firm connection between the knob and its shank, and 10 not only better but cheaper than the construction of shank in which the spindle is made as a part of the shank.

The method of hanging the shank of the knob to the socket may be employed in drawer- 15 pulls in which the socket is made as a permanent part of the bolt by which the pull is secured to the drawer, and not necessarily limited to a socket in which the bolt is introduced from the outside through the socket. This 20 construction of shank may be applied to sockets with a rivet transversely through the socket, if desired.

I claim—

1. The herein-described improvement in 25 drawer-pulls, consisting of the knob-shank E, made from sheet metal, constructed with ears

a a, by which it may be hung to the socket, the bottom of the shank constructed to rest upon the inner end of the knob, and secured thereto through an opening in the shank, substantially as described. 30

2. A drawer-pull consisting of a knob with a shank, E, constructed with ears a a, the tubular socket A, the ears of the shank arranged one at each side the socket, the socket 35 and ears perforated at diametrically-opposite points, and an eyelet through each ear and corresponding side of the socket, the said eyelets forming pivots on which the knob will swing, substantially as described. 40

3. The combination of the shank E, made from sheet metal, of cup shape, having an ear, a, upon opposite sides, the knob D, spindle F through the knob and bottom of the shank, whereby said shank and knob are secured together, and a socket, the ears of the said shank 45 hung to said socket, substantially as described.

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