

(No Model.)

G. S. PEARSON.

DRAWER PULL.

No. 398,181.

Patented Feb. 19, 1889.

Fig. 1.

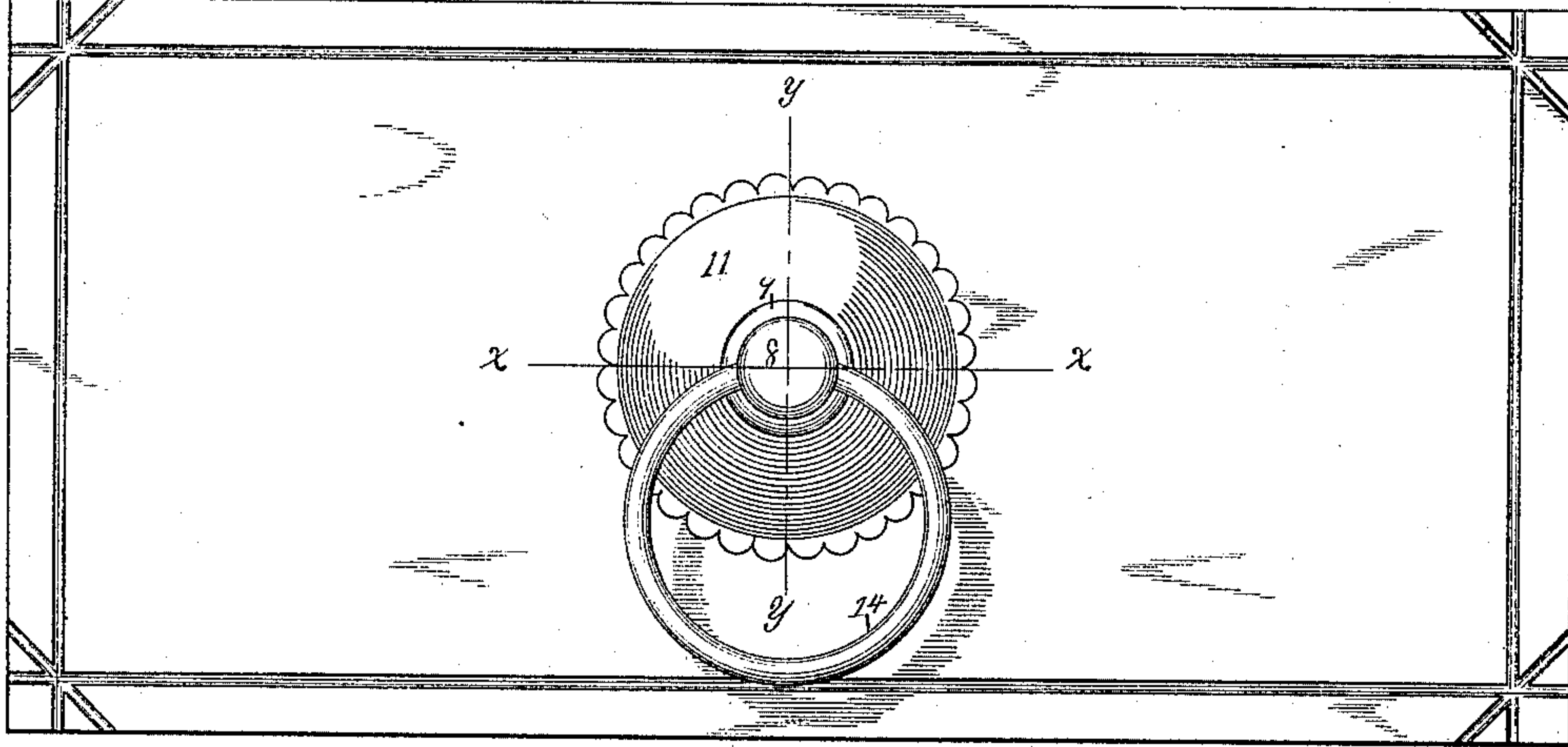


Fig. 2.

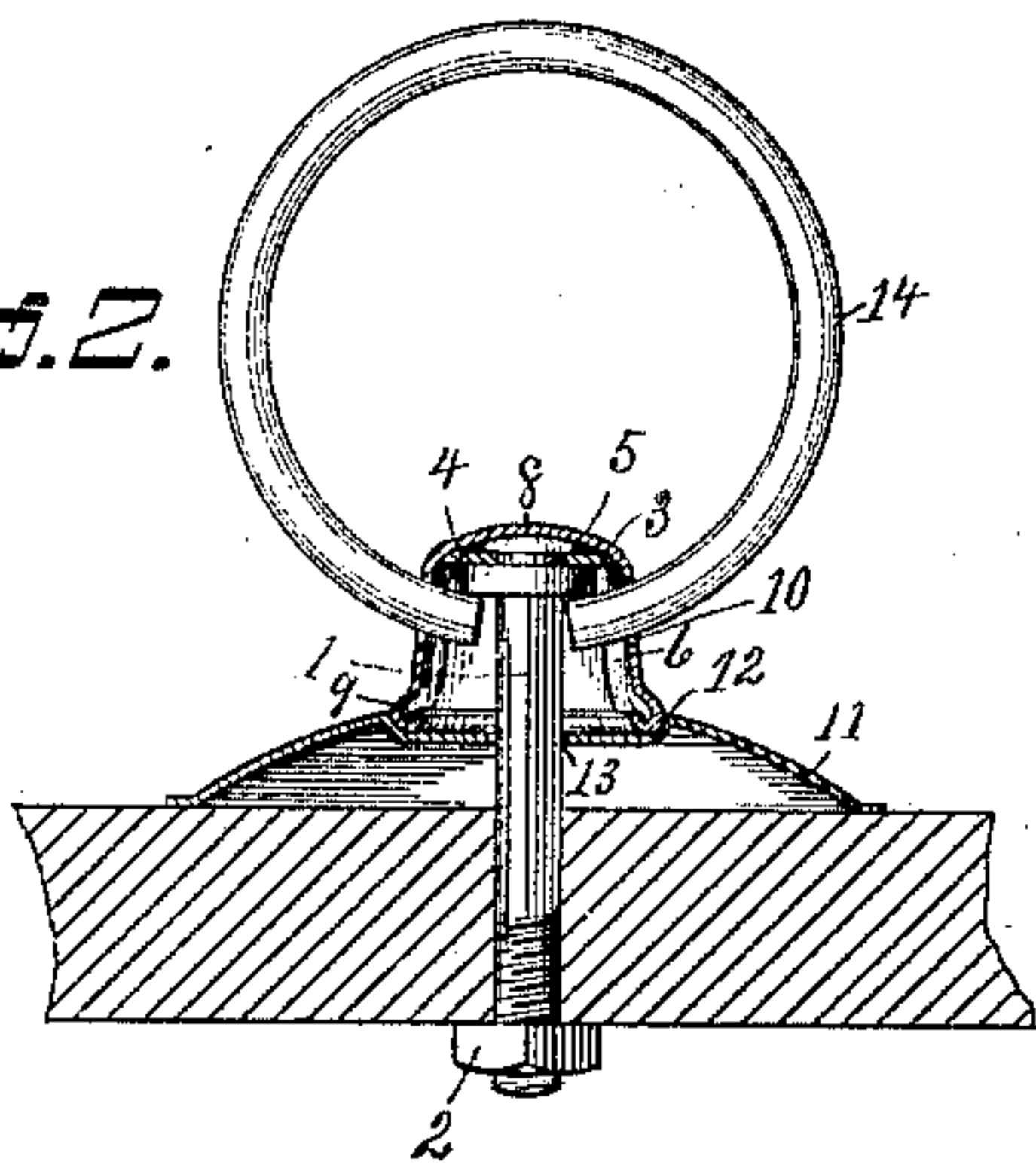


Fig. 3.

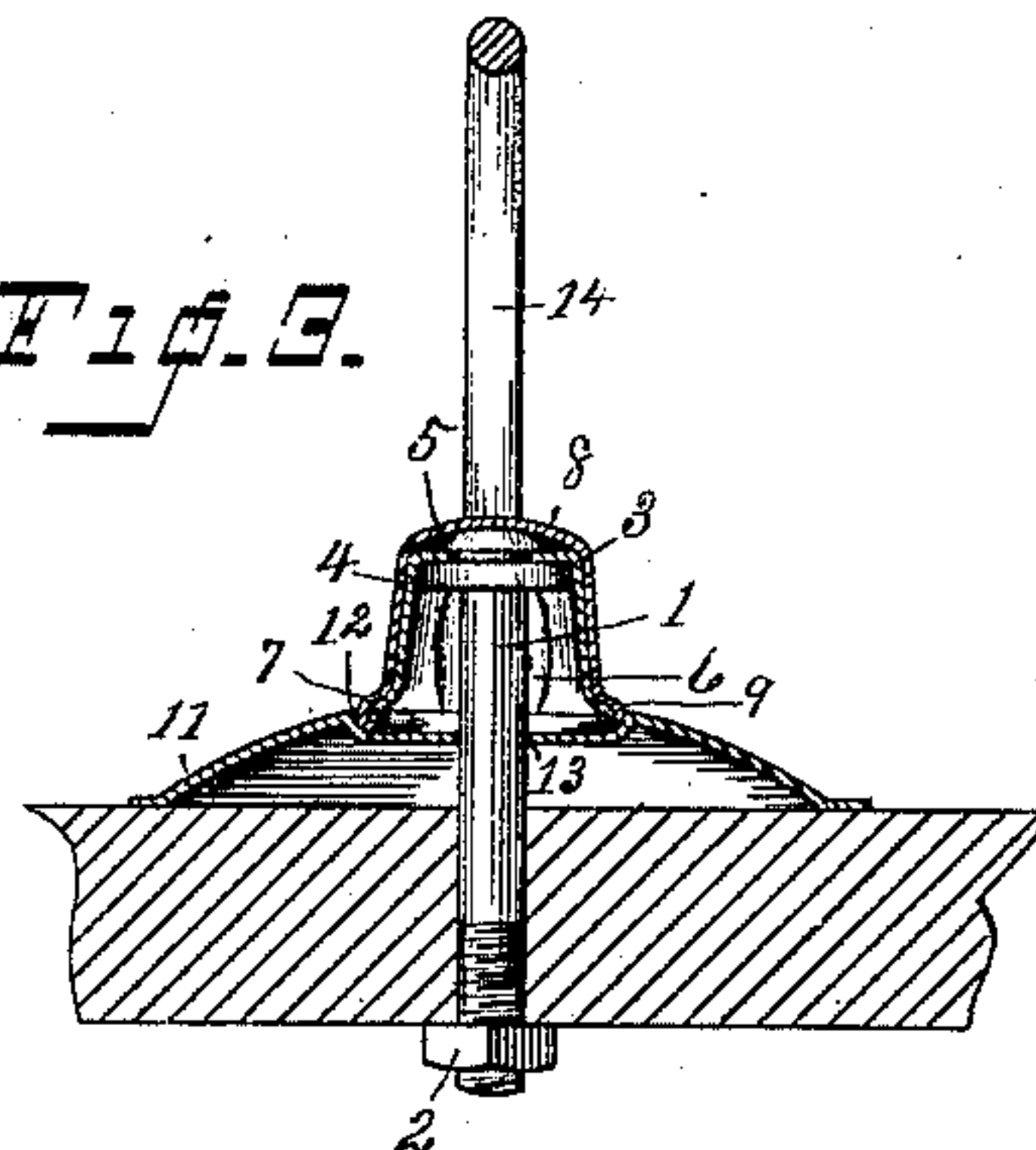


Fig. 4.

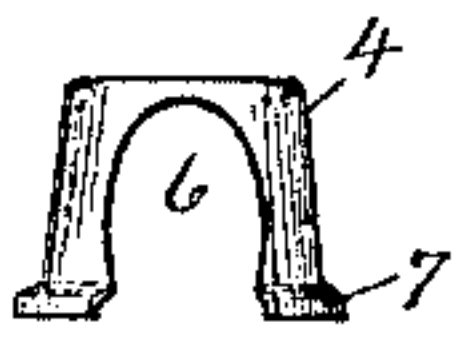


Fig. 5.

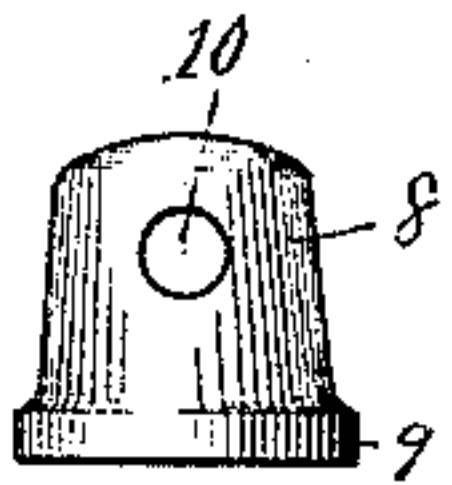


Fig. 6.

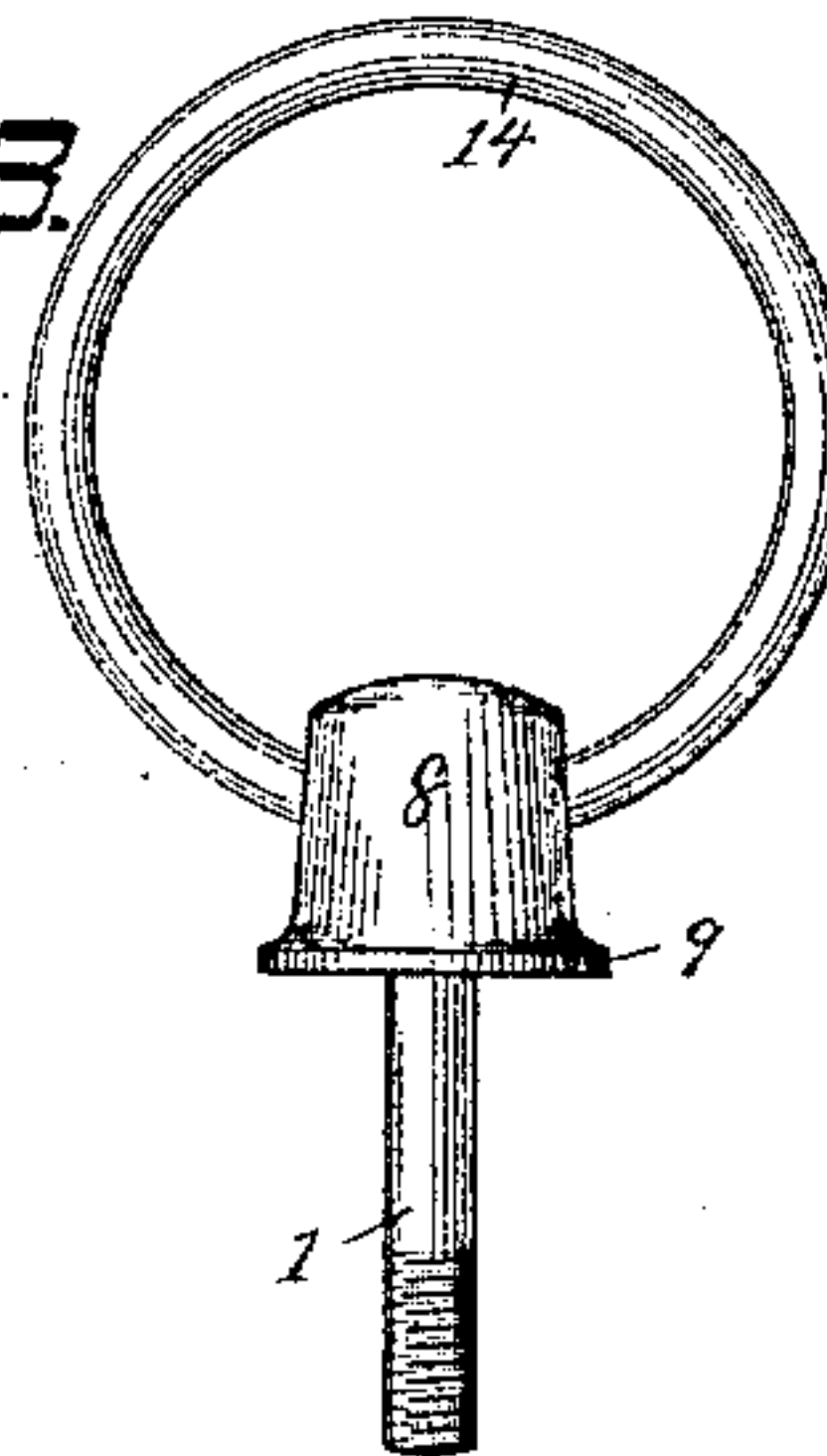


Fig. 7.

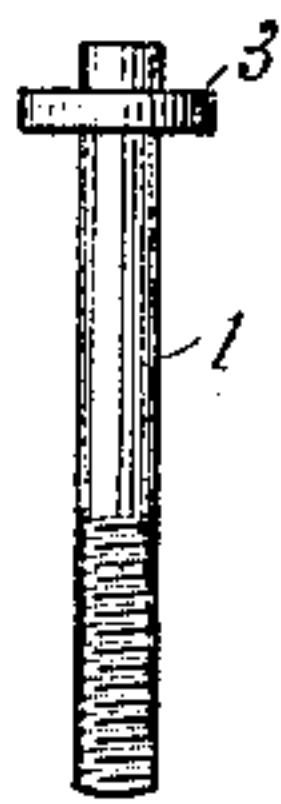
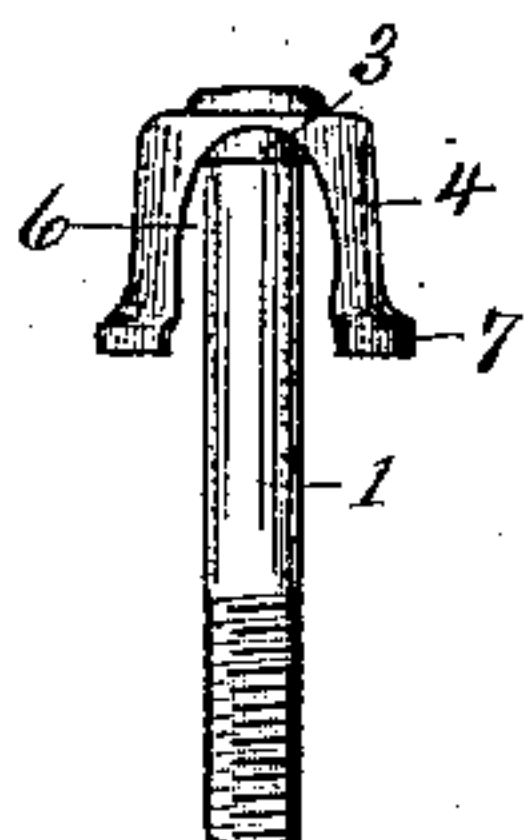


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES

C. M. Newman,
Etta F. Pettit.

INVENTOR

George S. Pearson
By A. M. Wooster
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. PEARSON, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

DRAWER-PULL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 398,181, dated February 19, 1889.

Application filed December 15, 1888. Serial No. 293,686. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. PEARSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drawer-Pulls; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its object to simplify, strengthen, and cheapen the construction of this class of devices and at the same time to give a neat and attractive appearance to the completed article.

With these ends in view I have devised the novel construction of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, numbers being used to denote the several parts.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a drawer-front, showing my novel pull in operative position thereon; Fig. 2, a section on the line *xx* in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a section on the line *yy* in Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a view of the inner shell detached; Fig. 5, a view of the shank detached; Fig. 6, a view of the outer shell detached; Fig. 7, a view showing the manner in which the inner shell is attached to the shank, and Fig. 8 is a view of the completed pull.

It has heretofore been a serious objection to this class of drawer-pulls in use that they would not stand hard or long-continued usage. The rings or handles frequently became detached from the shanks, and the shells or various parts of the device frequently became separated from each other and from the escutcheons. It is of course desirable in this class of devices that the parts should remain firmly seated together, and vitally important that the strain in opening drawers, doors, &c., upon which the pulls are used should be taken up by solid instead of by sheet-metal parts, it being understood that these devices are used principally upon sets of furniture, and that the strain upon them, especially in opening heavy and well-filled drawers, is very great. In the drawings I have shown a ring used for the pull proper. It will of course be understood, however, that a drop-handle may be used, if preferred, both rings and drop-

handles being well known in connection with drawer-pulls.

In my present construction I have made the entire device to consist of four parts in addition to the escutcheon, which may or may not be used. In practice a convex escutcheon, as shown, or a flat escutcheon-plate, is almost invariably used, as it adds greatly to the ornamental appearance of the article upon which it is used.

1 denotes the shank, which in use is secured to the drawer or door in any suitable manner, as by a slot and key or by threading the inner end of the shank and retaining it in position by a nut, 2, as shown in the drawings. Near the outer end of the shank is a flange or collar, 3, preferably formed by upsetting the metal of the shank.

4 denotes the inner shell, which is struck up from low-priced metal, ordinarily sheet-iron, as no portion of it shows in the completed article, strength only being required. This inner shell is provided with a central opening, 5, and with cut-away portions 6 at its opposite sides. I also preferably form a flange, 7, at the outer edge thereof, over which the edge of the outer shell is turned, as will presently be described, and to give additional finish to the completed article.

8 denotes the outer shell, which is ordinarily drawn from sheet-brass, although the material of which it is formed has nothing to do with my present invention, as the parts are frequently plated in practice. In shape the outer shell is preferably made slightly convex at the end, and the sides are made to flare outward, although these are matters of taste only and are wholly within the province of the manufacturer. At the lower edge of the outer shell is a flange, 9, which in assembling is turned over the flange of the inner shell, as is clearly shown in Fig. 8.

10 denotes holes in the sides of the outer shell, through which the ends of the ring, or the attaching portions of the handle, are passed in assembling.

11 denotes the escutcheon, which is preferably provided with a recess or depression, 12, to receive the edge of the outer shell, and with a central opening, 13, through which the shank passes.

14 denotes the pull proper, which in the present instance I have shown as a ring, the ends being separated sufficiently to receive the shank between them, as shown in Fig. 2.

5 The operation of assembling is as follows: Having formed flange 3 upon the shank, the projecting outer end of the shank is passed through the central opening in the inner shell, the under side of the top of the shell
10 resting on the flange, and then the outer end of the shank is headed down upon the outer side of the shell, as is clearly shown in Fig. 7, thereby securing the parts rigidly together. The outer shell is then passed over the inner
15 shell, holes 10 in the outer shell being caused to register with cut-away portions 6 in the inner shell, and flange 9 of the outer shell is turned inward over flange 7 of the inner shell. (See Figs. 2, 7, and 8.) The ends of
20 the ring, or the attaching devices of the handle, should handles be used instead of rings, are then sprung into position, being passed through holes 10 in the outer shell and cut-away portions 6 of the inner shell, the ends
25 being in contact, or nearly so, with the shank, and lying under flange 3.

It will readily be seen that the following special objects are accomplished by my novel construction: The inner shell is attached rigidly to the shank, and the outer shell is attached rigidly to that, both operations being
30 performed automatically in practice and in the most inexpensive manner possible, and, most important of all, that in use no strain
35 whatever comes upon either of the shells, the entire pull being upon the solid flange or collar, which is made integral with the shank. So long, therefore, as the shank is firmly seated in the drawer or door it will be impos-

sible for any of the parts to yield or to change position in the slightest. 40

It will of course be understood that the various details of construction may be varied within reasonable limits without departing from the principle of my invention. 45

I claim—

1. A drawer-pull comprising a shank having a flange near its outer end, an inner shell having cut-away portions, and a central opening through which the shank is passed and then headed down, said shell resting upon the flange, and an outer shell having holes which register with said cut-away portions, and which are adapted to receive a pull, the edge of said outer shell being closed inward over the edge of the inner shell, substantially as described. 50 55

2. In combination, a shank having a flange near its outer end, an inner shell having cut-away portions, and an opening through which the shank is passed and headed down, an outer shell having openings which register with the cut-away portions, and a pull whose ends pass through said holes and openings and rest under the flange, so that the entire strain in use is upon the shank. 60 65

3. In a drawer-pull, a shank having a flange, 3, and an inner shell through which the shank passes, and which is secured by heading down the shank, in combination with an outer shell closed inward over the inner shell, as and for the purpose set forth. 70

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE S. PEARSON.

Witnesses:

NATHL. R. BRONSON,
GEO. E. TRUE.