

(No Model.)

C. L. DAYTON.

DRAWER PULL.

No. 398,238.

Patented Feb. 19, 1889.

Fig. 1.

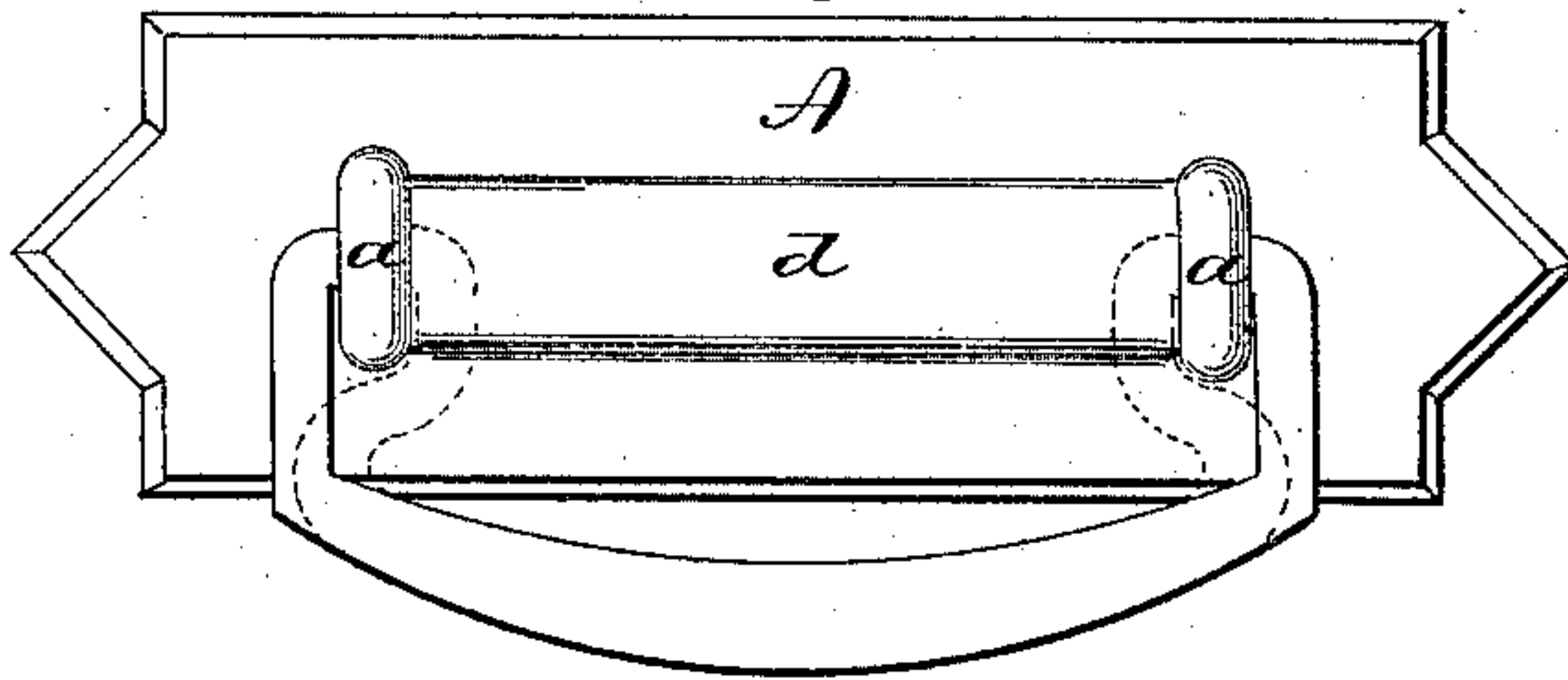


Fig. 2.

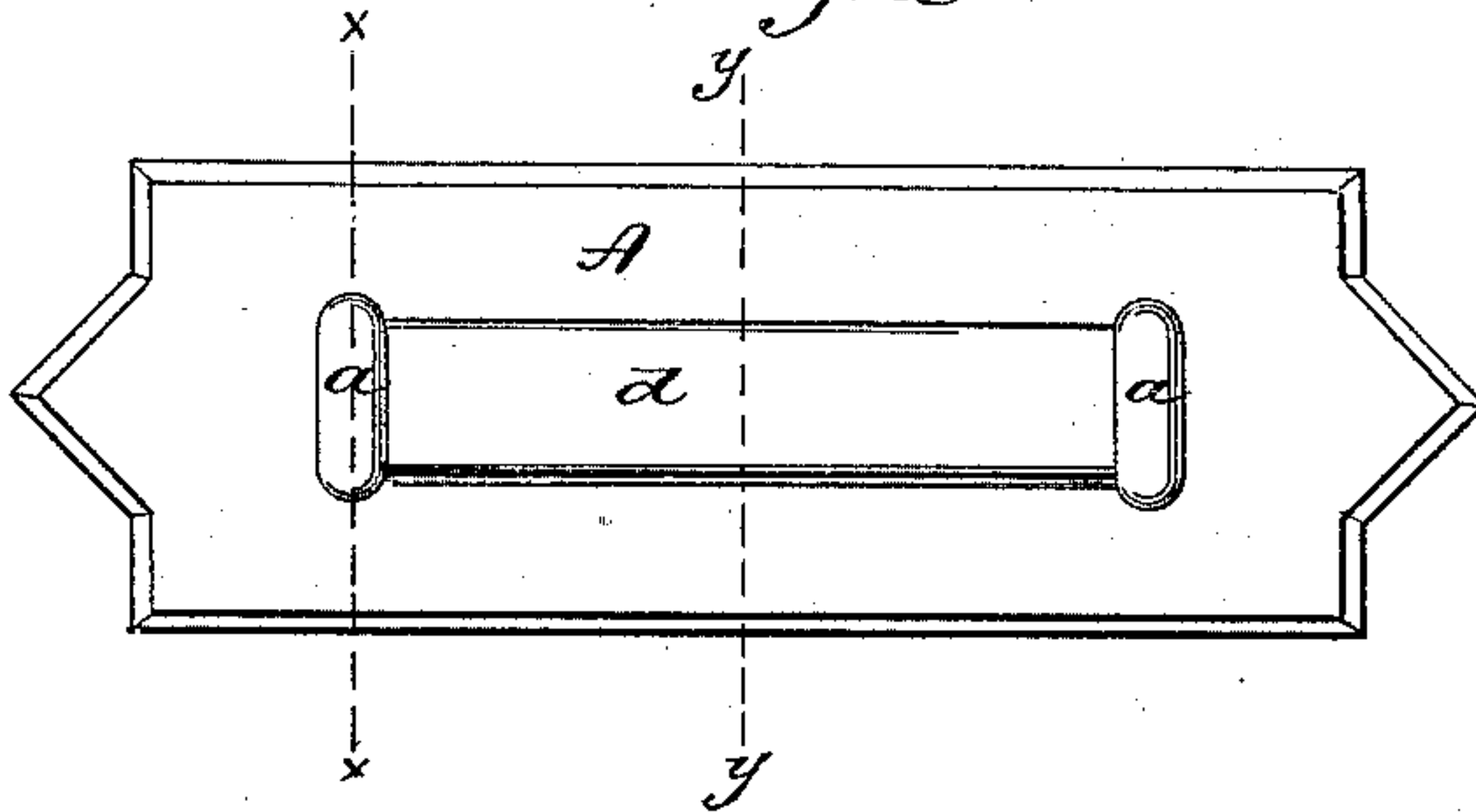


Fig. 3.

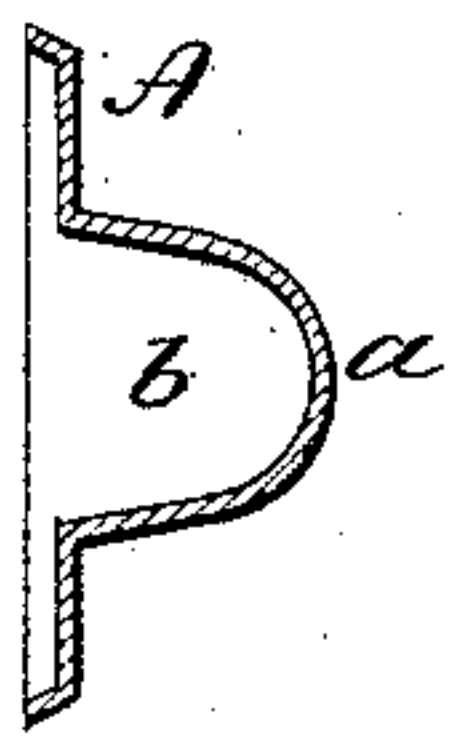


Fig. 4.

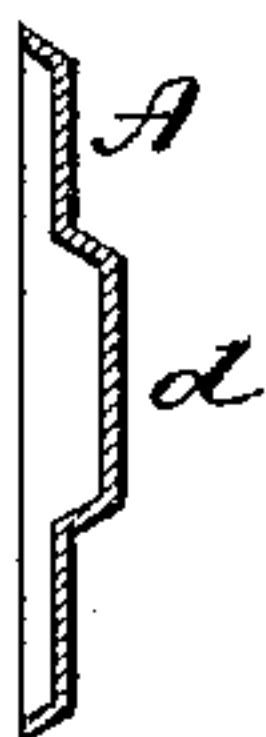


Fig. 5.

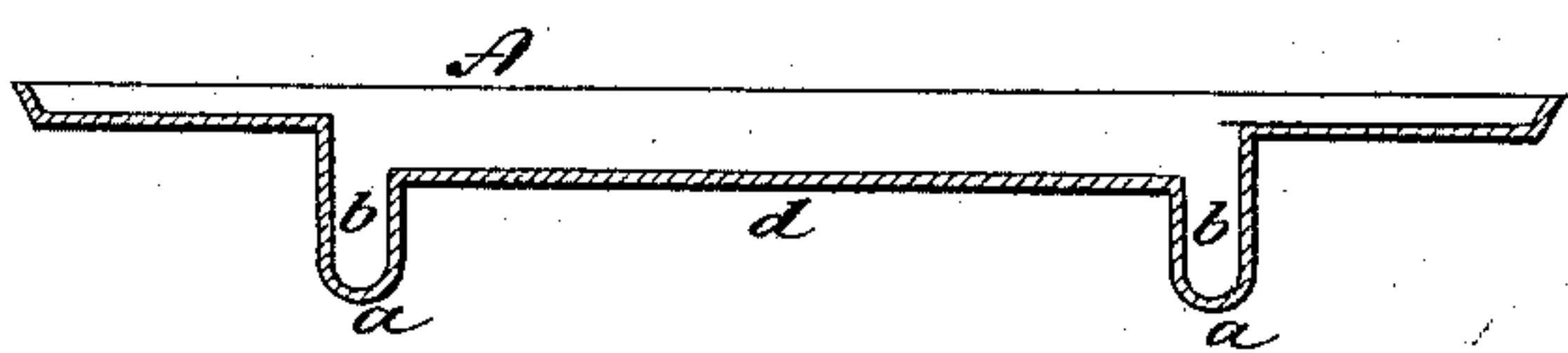


Fig. 6.

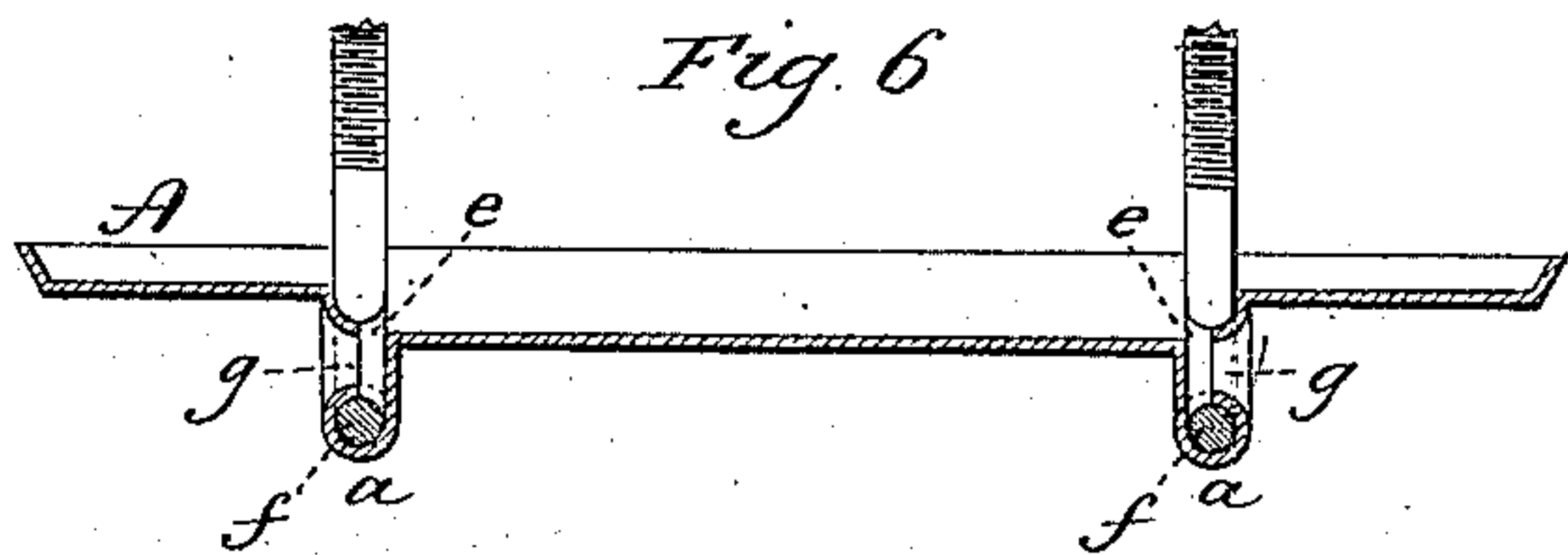


Fig. 7.

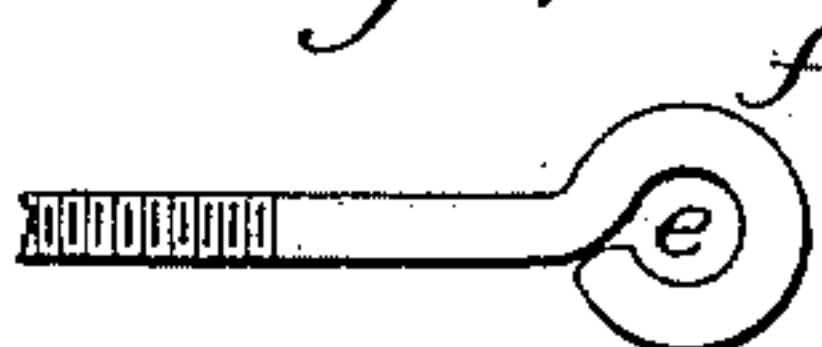


Fig. 8.

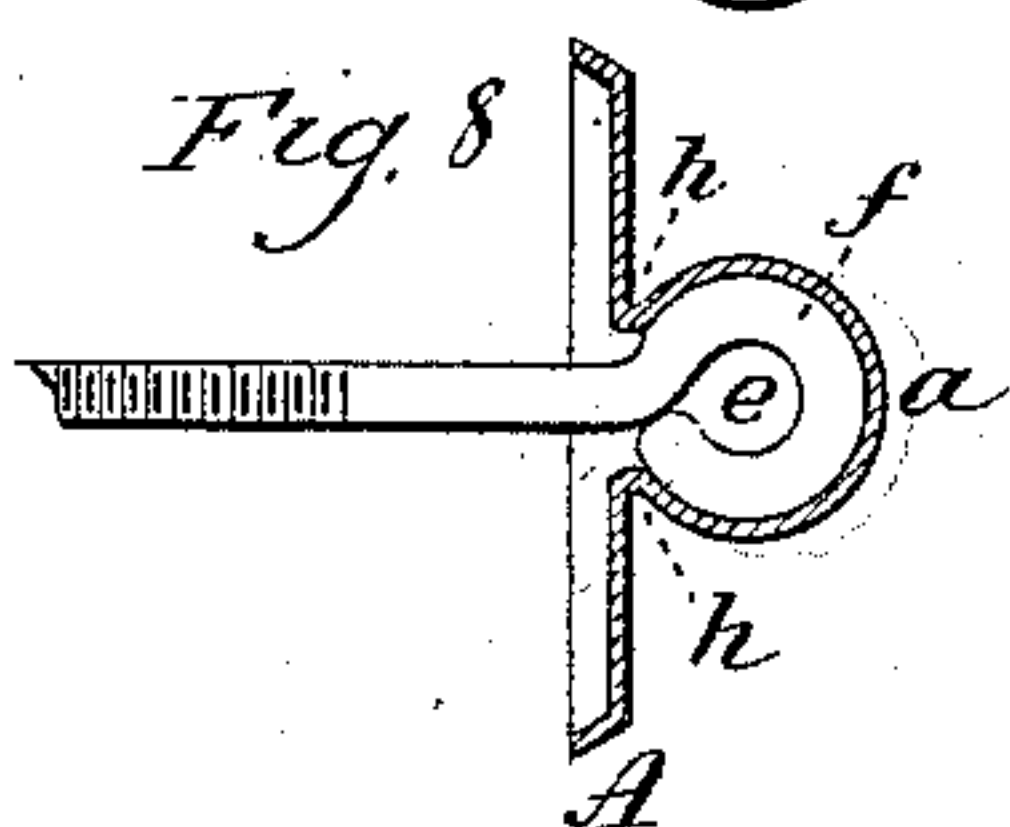
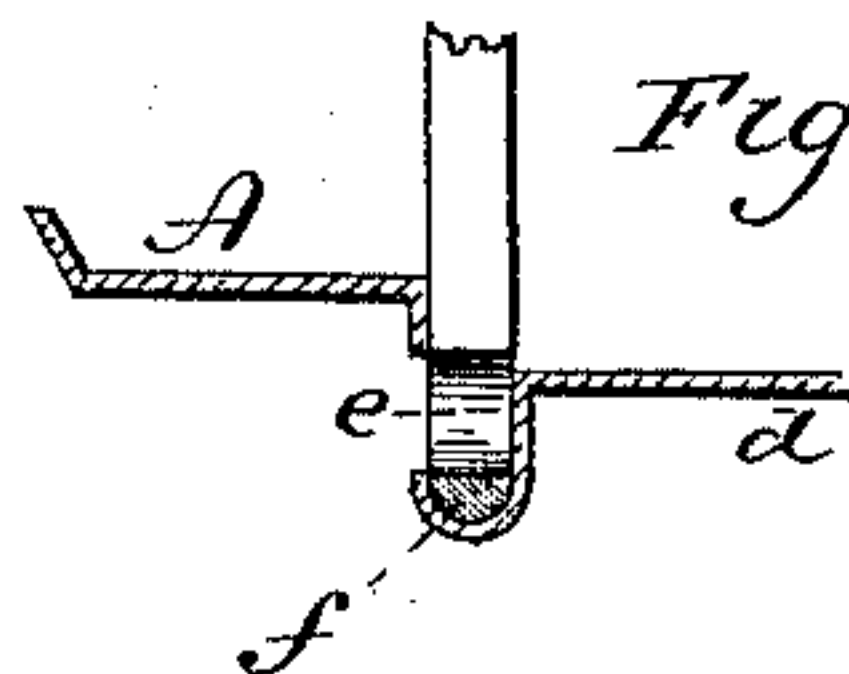


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. DAYTON, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

DRAWER-PULL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 398,238, dated February 19, 1889.

Application filed December 24, 1888. Serial No. 294,533. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. DAYTON, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new
5 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,
10 and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view of the drawer-pull complete; Fig. 2, a front view of the plate; Fig. 3, a vertical section through the plate on line *x x*; Fig. 4, a vertical section through the plate on line *y y*; Fig. 5, a longitudinal
15 central section through the plate before punching for the sockets; Fig. 6, a longitudinal central section showing the socket-eyes attached to the plate; Fig. 7, the socket-eye detached; Fig. 8, a transverse section through one of the socket projections, showing the eye in place; Figs. 9 and 10, modifications.

This invention relates to an improvement
25 in that class of drawer-pulls in which a metal base is fitted to be attached to the drawer-front, the handle being of U shape, the two ends of the handle forming pivots hung in sockets to the base, the object of the inven-
30 tion being a simple and cheap construction for combining the sockets with the base, yet one which may be made highly ornamental; and the invention consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly re-
35 cited in the claim.

A represents the base, which is adapted to rest against the front of the drawer. It is best made from sheet metal and may be of any desirable outline and its surface orna-
40 mented in any desirable manner. In the plate, at points corresponding to the position in the sockets, outward projections *a a* are formed by producing a corresponding depression from the inside outward, as seen in Fig. 2. This
45 depression produces a recess, *b*, upon the inside, and the outside presents an outline corresponding to the desired shape for the sockets in which the pivots or ends of the handles are to be hung. Preferably a longitudinal
50 panel-like projection, *d*, is also formed in the plate between the sockets, as seen in Figs. 2

and 4. The sockets proper are made from wire, as seen in Fig. 7, in the form of screw-eyes, the opening *e* through the eye *f* corre-
55 sponding substantially to the pivot on the end of the handle, and the outlines of the eyes correspond to the recesses *b*, and so that the eye portion may be set within the recesses on the inside of the plate, as seen in Figs. 6 and 8. Then the metal of the projections of the
60 plate is punched inward, so as to turn the metal into the opening in the eye, as seen in Fig. 6, thus forming sockets *g*, into which the pivot ends of the handle may be placed, at the same time firmly uniting the plate to the eyes. 65

As an additional security for the eye in the plate, the metal which forms the eye-recess near the body of the plate and inside the bend of the eye is forced inward, as indicated
70 at *h* in Fig. 8, so as to close the surrounding metal of the plate around the inner side of the bend of the eye; but with the socket-eyes made from round wire either of the methods
75 of closing the metal around the eye may be employed and afford sufficient connection between the eye and plate; yet I prefer to employ both closing or unlocking devices.

Instead of making the socket *I* of round wire, as thus far described, it may to advantage be made of half-round wire doubled, as
80 seen in Fig. 9, the doubled shank forming a complete cylinder and screw-threaded the same as the solid shank. This produces a better or more extended bearing in the eye for the pivot than the full-round wire. In
85 this case the turning of the metal into the eye may be omitted, the metal being punched corresponding to the eye, as represented in Fig. 10, the eye being held in place by closing the metal around the bend, as at *h h*, Fig. 8. 90
The opening into the eye may be made from the outside inward, or from the inside outward, according to the style of handle required—that is to say, if the handle is to be hung upon the outside, as represented in Fig. 95
1, then the punching will be from the outside inward. If, on the contrary, the pivots are to be introduced from the inside of the socket, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 1, then the punching will be upon the inside; or
100 the punching may be from both inside and outside, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 6.

The eye thus introduced and secured makes a strong socket, and one which in use produces no strain upon the plate, the screw of the shanks passing through the drawer-front and
5 provided with nuts upon the inside in the usual manner.

The handle may be of any of the usual constructions. To introduce the handle, say, from the outside, the legs are sprung apart,
10 so as to pass over the sockets and then the pivots closed into the sockets.

This construction makes a very cheap drawer-pull, yet one which may be highly ornamental.

15 I claim—

The herein-described drawer-pull, consisting of the plate A, made from sheet metal,

constructed with recesses *b* from the inside outward, producing corresponding projections *a* upon the outside, combined with socket- 20 eyes having a shank projecting therefrom, the said eyes of a shape corresponding to the recesses in the plate and set into said recesses, the metal of the plate closed upon the said eyes as a means for securing the said eyes to 25 the plate, and with a U-shaped handle having pivots on the ends of its legs extending through the opening in the said projections into the eyes, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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