

No. 824,333.

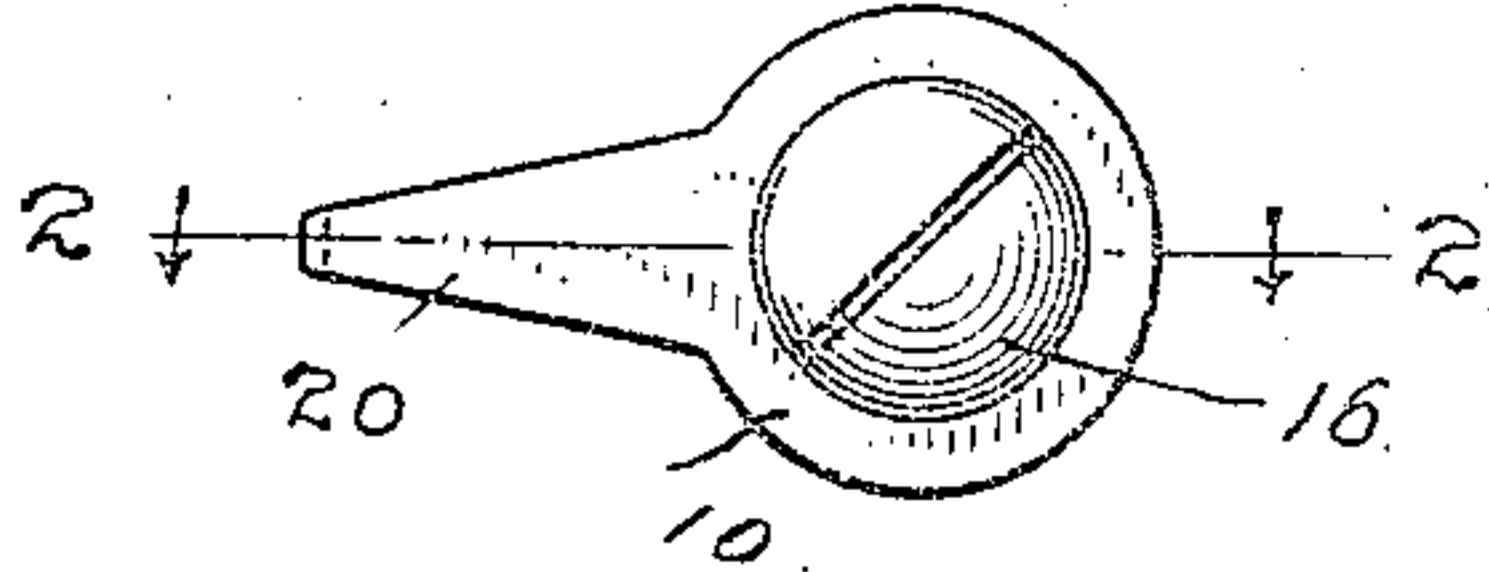
PATENTED JUNE 26, 1906

E. W. BASSICK.

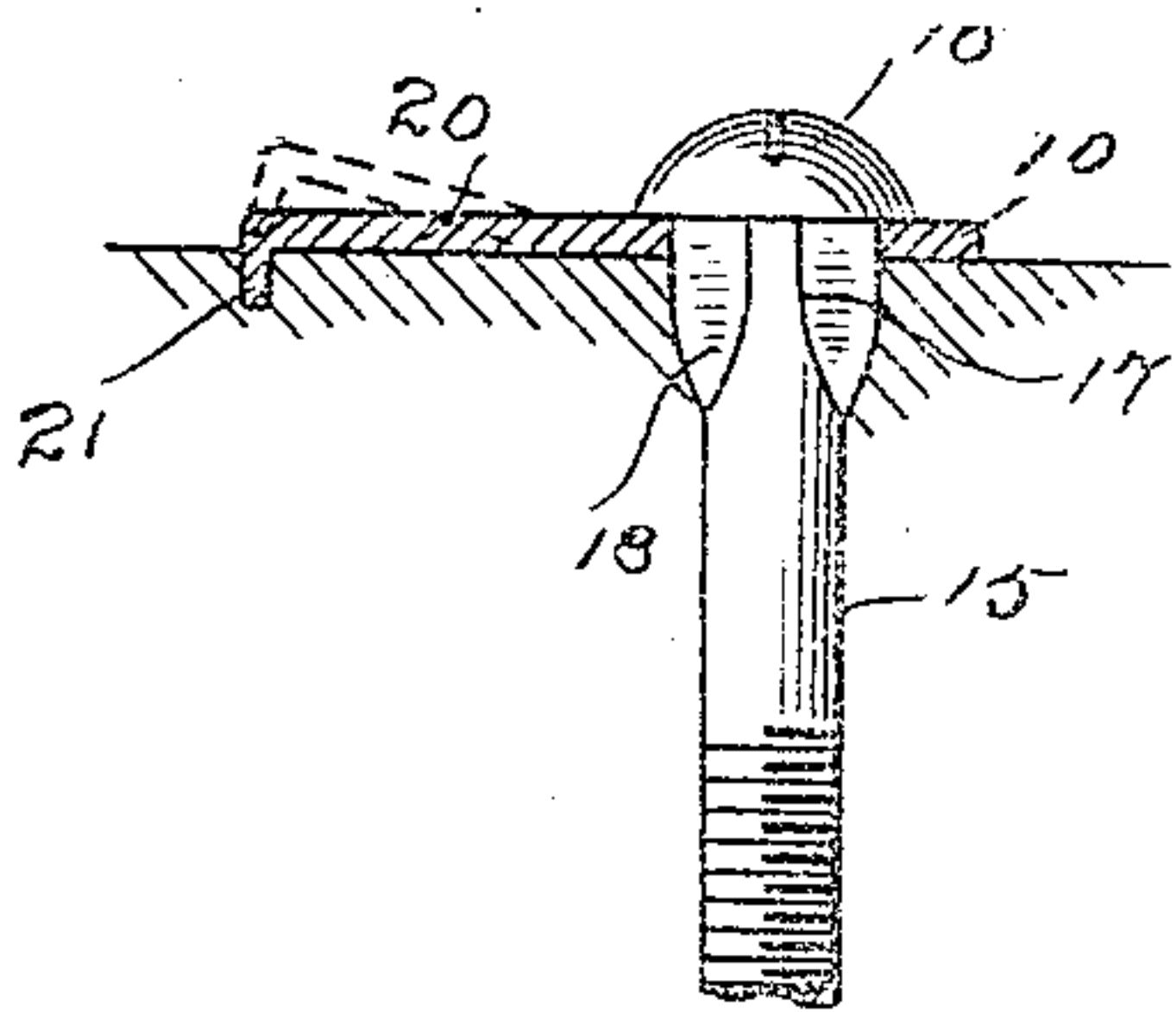
DEVICE FOR FASTENING CABINET HARDWARE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 16, 1905.

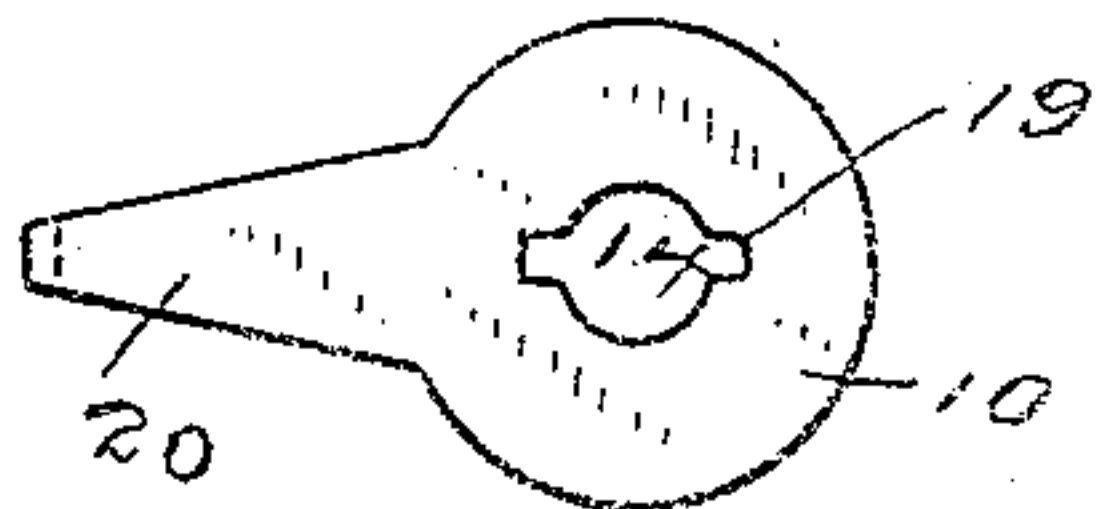
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



WITNESSES

*H. F. Lamb.*  
*S. W. Atcherson*

INVENTOR  
*Edgar W. Bassick*

BY

*A. McBooster*  
ATTORNEY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR W. BASSICK, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE  
BURNS, SILVER AND COMPANY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, A  
CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

## DEVICE FOR FASTENING CABINET-HARDWARE.

No. 824,333.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 26, 1906.

Application filed August 16, 1905. Serial No. 274,410.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDGAR W. BASSICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Device for Fastening Cabinet-Hardware, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a simple and inexpensive device for preventing the rotation of the screws by which articles of cabinet-hardware, particularly drawer pulls and handles, are retained in place.

It is of course well understood that ordinary pulls and fixtures of like character quickly become loose under the ordinary conditions of use—as, for example, the frequent opening and closing of a drawer or the slamming to the closed position of a cabinet-door—owing to the fact that either the nuts turn on the bolts when the latter are fixed or both the nuts and bolts become loose and turn, which loosens the fixtures, so that they frequently drop off. I am of course aware that various more or less complicated and relatively expensive fixtures have been devised for overcoming this evil. My invention, however, enables me to remedy this objection to cabinet-hardware as ordinarily constructed in a simple and efficient manner and at an expense so trifling as not to add appreciably to the cost of production.

With this object in view my invention consists in plates which may be blanked out complete by a single operation from sheet metal and which are adapted to lie under the heads of the screws and engage the latter, and which are adapted to engage the wood of a drawer or cabinet to lock the screws against rotation.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of a device embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a section on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a plan view of the retaining-plate as in Figs 1 and 2 removed.

10 denotes the screw-retaining plate. It is an essential feature of the retaining-plate that it be provided with means for engaging the woodwork to lock the plate, and with it

the screw, in place and that it be provided with means for engaging the screw also. The screw-retaining plate illustrated is provided with a central opening 14 to receive a screw 15, having just under its head 16 a non-circular portion 17, corresponding in shape with the opening in the retaining-plate. In the present instance I have illustrated an ordinary wing-screw of commerce—that is, a screw having a round head and just under its head wings 18, formed by displacing the metal of the screw—and have shown the retaining-plate as provided with a central opening having on opposite sides slots 19, which receive the wings and lock the screw and plate against independent rotation. The retaining-plate is shown as provided with an arm 20, having on its under side a lug 21, which is adapted to be driven into the wood to lock both the plate and screw against rotation after the screw is drawn to place. As furnished to the trade the arms 20 of the retaining-plates are bent backward slightly, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, so that the lug will lie just out of contact with the woodwork, so as not to scratch it should it be required to rotate the screw and plate in setting the screw to place, the lug being then driven into the woodwork by the tap of a mallet, as shown in full lines in Fig. 2.

It is to be understood that in practice the screw 15 is passed through a hole in the front piece of a drawer and that the pull or knob (not shown) is fitted to the threaded end of the screw and rests against the outer side of such front piece. When being put in place, the screw may be held from rotation while the pull or knob is being screwed up tight by holding the arm 20. Heretofore it has been customary to use a screw-driver in the slit in the head of the screw. While the drawings illustrate such a slit, it is because I employ, as above stated, a wing-screw of a common form. The slit is not necessary, however, as the screw can be prevented from rotating by means of the arm 20 of the plate. When the parts are screwed up tight, the arm 20 is bent



down, as described, to force lug 21 into the wood of the drawer.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

- 5 The combination with a screw having a head flat on the under side and having wings projecting from its side adjacent to the head, of a flat plate having an opening for the screw and slots to engage said wings and pro-

vided with an integral arm having a lug to adapted to be driven into woodwork.

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

EDGAR W. BASSICK.

Witnesses:

ALICE M. COWLES,

HETTY R. SHERWOOD.