

No. 807,170.

PATENTED DEC. 12, 1905.

J. HOLTZHouser.

FLUSH HANDLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 20, 1905.

Fig. 1.

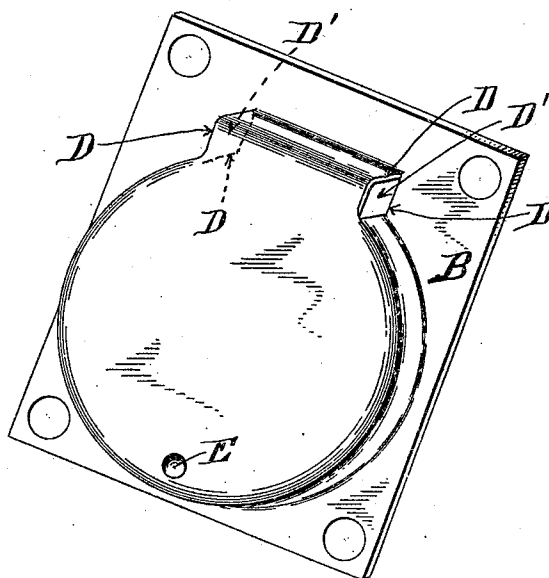


Fig. 2.

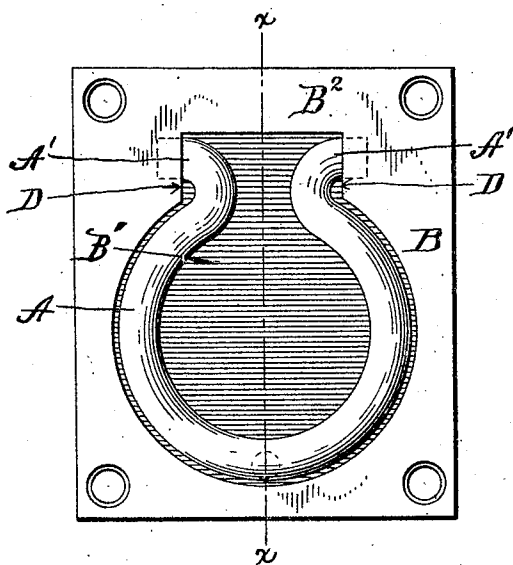
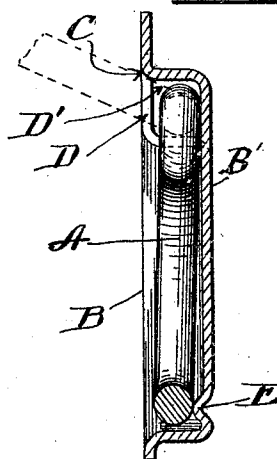


Fig. 3.



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FLUSH HANDLE.

No. 807,170.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 12, 1905.

Application filed March 20, 1905. Serial No. 250,992.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB HOLTZHOUSER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flush Handles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to handles, and particularly to what may be termed a "flush ring-handle."

The object of the invention is to provide simple, inexpensive, and effective means for holding the handle proper so that when the latter is not in use it may hang down and lie flush with the door or other support to which the article is applied.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the rear side of the handle-supporting plate or member, the handle proper being removed. Fig. 2 is a front elevation thereof with the handle in place. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line X X, Fig. 2.

A is the handle, the grip portion of which is preferably ring-like in outline. The ends A' A' of the handle are not united, but are bent outwardly in the same line, but in opposite directions, to form the handle-pivots.

B is the handle-supporting member. The central part of this member is set back to form a receiving pocket or cavity B' for the grip portion of the handle, whereby when said handle is not in use it may rest in a position flush with the outer surface of the plate B. The upper part of this handle-receiving cavity B' is specially formed to provide what I may term a "bearing-recess" B². This bearing-recess is offset somewhat from the ring-receiving recess, and the metal may be slitted or sheared along the edges D D, so that when the body of the plate is set back it will form the openings D' D', the edges of which constitute the bearings for the pivot ends A' A' of the handle A. C is the upper edge of said bearing-recess, against which the ring or handle may impinge when turned into the position indi-

cated in dotted lines, Fig. 3, such edge acting as a stop.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the ring-receiving cavity and the bearing-recess, with the bearing-perforations, may be formed simultaneously, and hence at the lowest possible expense. The metal employed is wrought metal, so that by the use of suitable dies a plain flat sheet may be transformed into the handle-support shown in the various views by one and the same operation.

E is an indentation made in the back-set portion of the handle-support coincident with a part of the handle A, whereby the latter will be held slightly away from the rear wall of the support to enable the user to grasp it all the more readily. In the drawings the slitted edges are indicated at D D, while the slits or perforations themselves are indicated at D'. The handle comprises the main grip portion and the bearing portion. It is preferably formed of a bar of wrought metal, and the ends are introduced into the slitted portions of the supporting-plate by springing said ends together slightly and then expanding the ends until they are neatly seated in place.

What I claim is—

A flush ring-handle comprising the combination of a wrought-metal grip portion A, having outwardly-turned pivotal ends A' A', a wrought-metal plate B having a set-back portion forming a recess B' for the grip portion, and an extension B² therefrom with passages D' D' arranged at right angles to said plate, for the reception of said ends A' A', the floor and walls of said set-back portion being otherwise imperforate and extending up to said opening, said openings being formed by breaking the metal in the setting back of the extension B².

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Witnesses:

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