

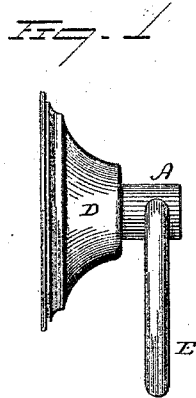
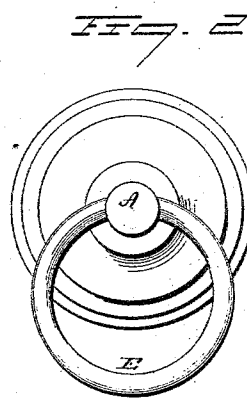
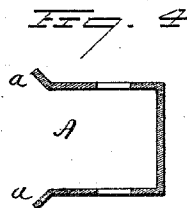
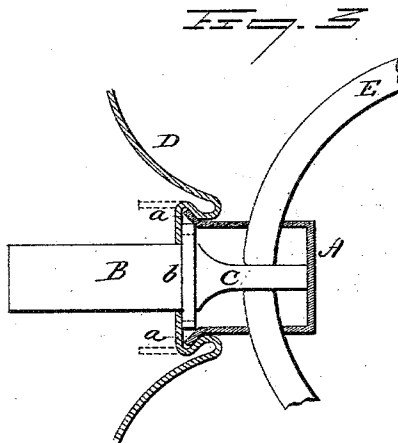
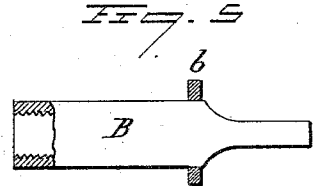
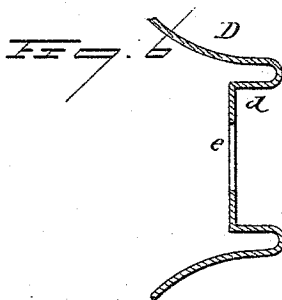
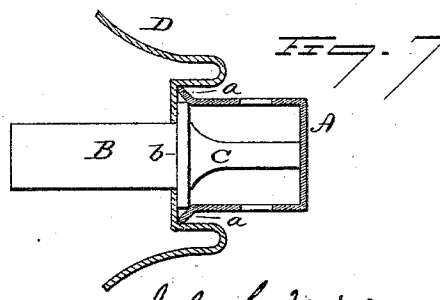
(No Model.)

J. C. MILLER & A. H. JONES.

DRAWER PULL.

No. 303,176.

Patented Aug. 5, 1884.



Witnesses.
J. H. Shumway
J. C. Earle

John C. Miller
and Augustus H. Jones
Inventors.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. MILLER AND AUGUSTUS H. JONES, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT,
ASSIGNORS TO THE MERIDEN BRONZE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

DRAWER-PULL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,176, dated August 5, 1884.

Application filed March 22, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN C. MILLER and AUGUSTUS H. JONES, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Drawer-Pull; and we 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 said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view; Fig. 2, a front view; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section enlarged; Figs. 4, 5, and 6, the parts detached; Fig. 7, a longitudinal section of the three parts set together preparatory to closing.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of drawer-pulls in which a socket is attached to the front of the drawer and the pull hinged therein, so as to fall into a vertical plane when in its normal condition, but so as to be lifted or turned up from the socket in opening the drawer, and particularly to that class in which the handle is made of ring shape, the object of the invention being to unite the rose, socket, and shank, so as to make them substantially one and avoid the many pieces common in this class of drawer-pulls as well as to avoid much of the inconvenience experienced in attaching these pulls; and the invention consists in constructing the socket of cup shape, its edge turned outward to form substantially an annular flange combined with the shank, the head of which is introduced into the socket with an annular collar resting against the open end of the cup, and the rose constructed with a central recess through which the shank will pass and into which the flange on the cup will set, then the metal about this recess struck down upon the flange of the cup and the collar of the shank, whereby all the parts are firmly united, and as more fully hereinafter described.

The socket A is of cup shape, (seen detached in Fig. 4,) its edge turned outward to form a flange, *a*.

B is the shank. (Seen detached in Fig. 5.) This is constructed for internal or external

screw-thread, as the case may be, (here shown 50 as for internal thread.) Near its head end an annular flange or projection, *b*, is made, and which is of somewhat larger diameter than the internal diameter of the socket A, and the length of the head C should be substantially 55 the depth of the socket.

D, the rose, (shown detached in Fig. 6,) is constructed from sheet metal and with a central recess, *d*, upon its outer surface, concentric through which is a hole, *e*, corresponding to 60 the body of the shank. The socket, shank, and rose constitute the three parts of the pull and by which the handle is fixed to the drawer-front. These parts are united as follows: The shank is first introduced through the hole *e* in 65 the rose, then the socket A set over the head of the shank to take its flange into the recess *d* in the rose, as seen in Fig. 7. Then the metal around the recess of the rose is struck to close it upon the flange of the socket and the collar 70 of the shank, as seen in Fig. 3, and so as to firmly unite the parts. This closing of the parts together may be performed in dies or by spinning operation. The head of the shank should extend outward, so as to take a bearing 75 against the outer end of the socket.

While we prefer that the collar *b* of the shank shall be of such a diameter that the socket may rest upon it, it may be of less diameter, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 3. 80 In that case the shank is held by its flange taking a bearing upon the rose and the head of the shank taking a bearing against the closed end of the socket; but the first described construction is the strongest. 85

Instead of making the recess in the rose from the outside, it may be made from the inside, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 3, the socket introduced from the inside to bring its flange to a bearing in the recess, then the shank introduced, and then the metal of the rose surrounding the recess (indicated in broken lines) turned down upon the collar of the shank to inclose the parts.

The handle as here represented consists of 95 a divided ring, E. Its two ends are introduced through corresponding holes made through the wall of the socket, and so that its two ends

will bear against the head of the shank; but this feature constitutes no part of the present invention.

I claim—

- 5 The combination of the cup-shaped socket A, fitted to receive the handle, and constructed with a flange around its open end, the shank B, constructed with an annular flange, b, and the rose D, constructed with a recess to receive
10 the flange of the socket and the collar of the

shank, the metal of the rose around the socket and shank turned down upon the said collar and flange, whereby the parts are firmly united, substantially as described.

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