Oct. 30, 1923. 1,472,508

J. H. BECKMAN

BOX HANDLE

Filed June 28, 1922

Fig. 1.

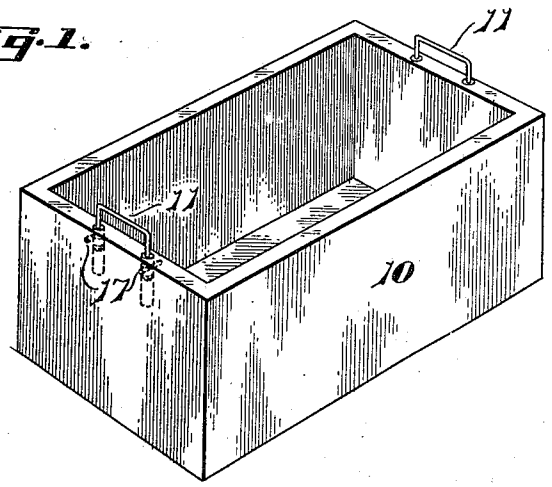
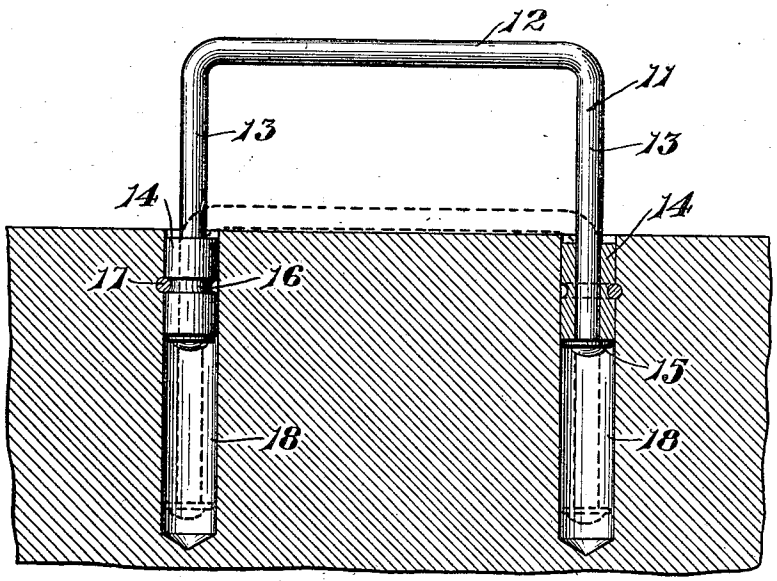


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB HENRY BECKMAN, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

BOX HANDLE.

Application filed June 28, 1922. Serial No. 571,580.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB HENRY BECKMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, county of Alameda, and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Box Handles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a handle for boxes, chests, and the like.

It is the principal object of the present invention to provide a box handle which may be readily applied to a box, chest or other container by a simple operation, and which insures that a strong handle will be provided, and may be disposed in an unobstructing position when its use is not required.

The present invention contemplates the use of a rigid box handle, the shanks of which slide through collars secured in the body of a box and which will permit the handle to be moved to a substantially concealed position.

The invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a view in perspective showing a pair of handles of the type with which the present invention is concerned, applied to a box.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged view in section and elevation showing the details of construction of the handle and the manner in which is it mounted.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 10 indicates a box, chest or other like structure, to which handles 11 may be secured. These handles are preferably formed from a single piece of circular rod or wire 12. This rod is bent to make a loop having parallel shanks and a straight grip portion. The shanks 13 extend through sleeves 14 and carry collars 15 at their lower ends which prevent them from pulling through the sleeves. The ends of the shanks are, of course, upset to hold the collars in position. The sleeves 14 are each formed with a circumscribing groove 16 into which fastening pins 17 may seat. These pins are driven into the wall of the box and transversely of the longitudinal axis of the sleeves. The sleeves are positioned within bores 18 formed in the box wall, these bores being of sufficient length to permit the handle structure to move to the dotted line position, as indicated at Fig. 2.

In operation of the present invention the box or like structure is provided with two drilled holes 18 of sufficient depth for the purpose previously specified. These holes are parallel to each other and their longitudinal axes are spaced a distance apart equal to the center to center distance between the shanks 13 of the handle. After the holes have been bored the handle shanks with the sleeves 16 are placed in position. Nails or pins 17 are then driven transversely of the bores and overlap the edges thereof to seat within the annular groove formed around the face of each sleeve. This will prevent the sleeve from being withdrawn and will hold the handle in position. Due to this arrangement the handle may be drawn to the full line position at which time the handle will be substantially concealed and at least will not stand in an obstructing position.

While I have shown the preferred form of my invention as now known to me, it will be understood that various changes might be made in the combination, construction and arrangement of parts by those skilled in the art, without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A handle for boxes and the like comprising a handle loop having parallel shanks, sliding sleeves, through which the shanks extend, means for preventing removal of the handle from said sleeves, and means for locking the sleeves within holes formed in a wall of the box or like structure.

2. A handle structure comprising a handle loop formed of a rigid circular rod having an intermediate grip portion, and parallel shanks, a pair of sleeves, one sleeve slidably mounted on each of said shanks, retaining means on the lower ends of the shanks to prevent them from being drawn through the sleeves, the sleeves being formed with circumscribing grooves, and pins adapted to be driven through the wall of the object to which the handle is applied, and registering with the grooves of the sleeves to hold the sleeves against removal from holes within which they are positioned.

JACOB HENRY BECKMAN.