Nov. 18, 1947. M. C. CRAWFORD 2,430,974

DOOR PULL AND STOP

Filed April 3, 1946 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

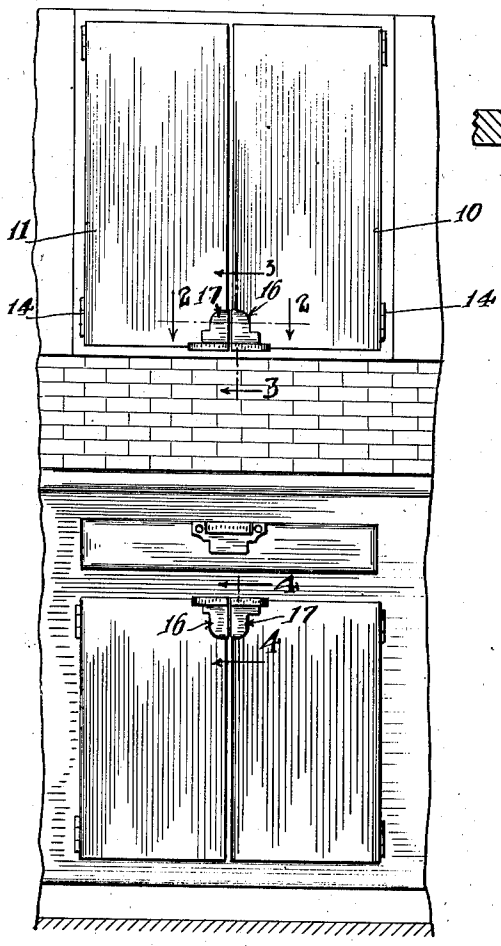


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

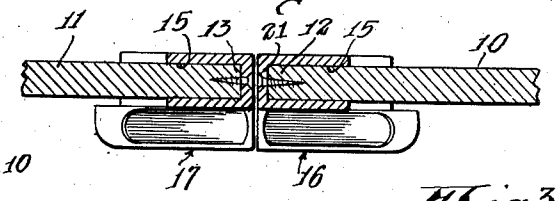
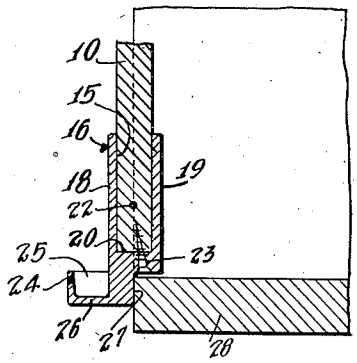


Fig. 3



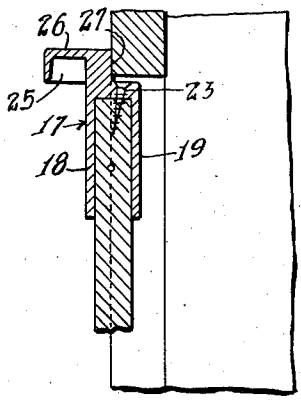


Fig. 4

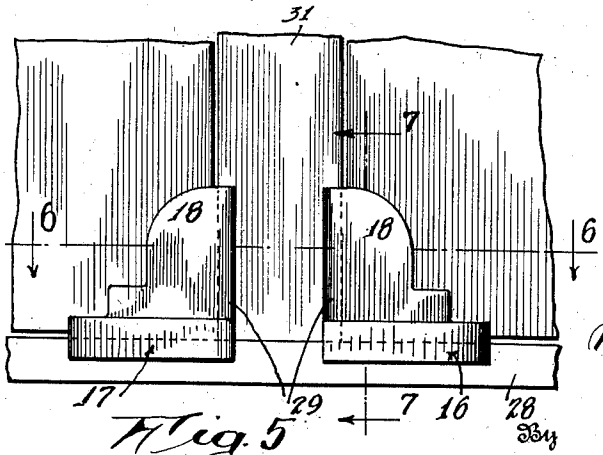


Fig. 5

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Nov. 18, 1947. M. C. CRAWFORD 2,430,974

DOOR PULL AND STOP

Filed April 3, 1946 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

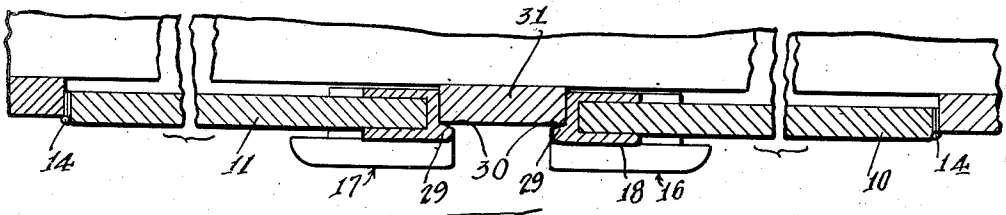


Fig. 6

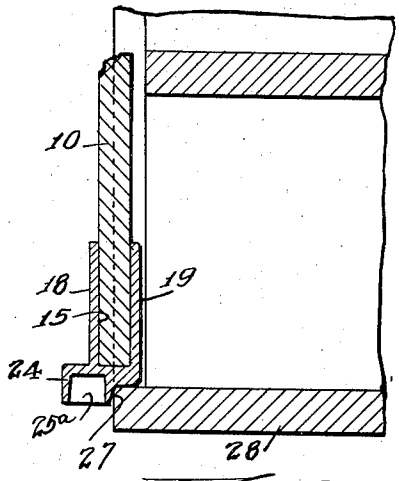


Fig. 7

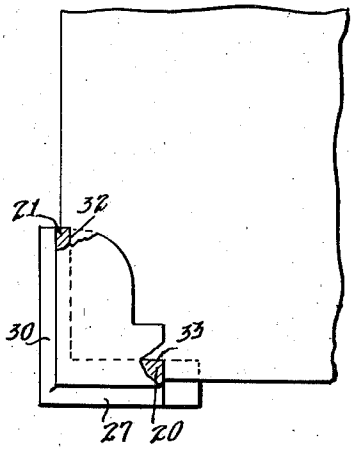


Fig. 8

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DOOR PULL AND STOP

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Application April 3, 1946, Serial No. 659,336

10 Claims. (Cl. 16—110)

1

This invention relates to a door pull. It finds particular usefulness as applied to cabinet or cupboard doors or to any hinged closure. The principal object of this invention is to provide a door pull of novel type having enclosure means for receiving a corner of a door.

Another object is to provide a door pull of this type having socket means integrally formed thereon to facilitate manual opening or closing of the door.

Another object is to provide a door pull of this type having stop means for limiting the pivotal motion of the door, which stop means may be positioned along either the horizontal or vertical edge of the door pull.

A further object is to provide a door pull attractive in appearance and substantial in character with built in socket means for manual actuation.

Other objects and advantages will appear hereinafter.

In the drawings:

Figures 1 to 4, inclusive, relate to one form of my invention and Figures 5 to 8 relate to a modification thereof.

Figure 1 is a front elevation view of a cabinet installation of the type normally employed in a kitchen of a private home, and illustrating door pulls embodying a preferred form of my invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken substantially on the line 2—2 as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional elevation taken substantially on the line 3—3 as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional elevation taken substantially on the line 4—4 as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a detail elevation view illustrating door pulls embodying my invention and adapted for use with double hinged door construction employing a central stop post.

Figure 6 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially on the line 6—6 as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially on the line 7—7 as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 8 is a view of the inside surface of a door showing details of mounting of the door pull with respect to the door, certain parts being in section.

Referring to the drawings, the cupboard doors 10 and 11 may be formed of uniform thickness material such as plywood. The lower free corner of each door, that is, the lower corners 12 and 13 opposite the hinges 14, is received within a recess 15 formed within each of the door pulls 16 and 17. Since the door pull 17 is substantially identical

2

to the door pull 16 except that it is left-hand instead of right-hand, a description of the right-hand door pull 16 will suffice for both.

The recess 15 is defined by a front wall 18, a rear wall 19, and the mutually perpendicular bottom wall and edge walls 20 and 21, respectively. These walls are all joined integrally. Apertures 22 and 23 are provided in the edge wall and bottom wall, respectively, through which wood screws may be passed for maintaining the door in assembled relation with respect to the door pull 16. A rim 24 extends outwardly from the lower portion of the front wall 18 and cooperates therewith to define a socket 25 for convenient engagement by fingers of a person opening the door. As shown in Fig. 3, the socket 25 is open at the top and is closed by a plate 26 along the bottom. Stop means are provided on the door pull 16 for limiting the pivotal movement of the door 10 and as shown in Figures 1 to 4, this stop means includes a depending skirt 27 extending downwardly from the lower wall 20 to provide a ledge which abuts the floor 28 of the cabinet. The entire door pull 16 is formed of integral construction for stiffness and rigidity as well as for ease of cleaning.

The door pulls 16 and 17 may thus be mounted at the lower free corners of a pair of hinged doors, but they may also be mounted at the upper free corners as shown in the lower portion of Figure 1 and in Figure 4. In such an inverted mounting, the door pull 17 becomes the right-hand pull and the door pull 16 becomes the left-hand pull, as will be readily understood. In such case the pull socket 25 opens from the bottom instead of from the top. The modification shown in Figures 5 to 8, inclusive, employs a laterally extending lip 29 which projects from the front wall 18 to provide a stop ledge 30 adapted to contact the central stop post 31. Other details of construction of the modification are similar to the construction above described with the exception that the pull socket 25A normally opens from the bottom rather than from the top. It will be understood that this construction is optional in any case. The view of the inside of the cabinet door 10, as shown in Figure 8, illustrates how the door may be recessed as at 32 and 33 to receive the edge wall 21 and the bottom wall 20, respectively, in order that the stop ledge 30 and the bottom ledge 27 may not extend too far from the edges of the door.

It will be understood from the above description that my improved door pull may be applied equally well to the top, bottom, or sides of a plane surface door, as shown in the drawings, or may

be also applied to so-called rabbeted doors having a relatively thick frame enclosing a relatively thin panel section.

Having fully described my invention, it is to be understood that I do not wish to be limited to any of the details set forth herein except as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A door pull adapted to be mounted at a free corner of a hinged door, having in combination walls forming a recess adapted to receive and enclose portions of the edges and sides adjacent said corner, and means forming a pull socket integrally associated with one of said walls.

2. A door pull having a recess adapted to receive the corner of a door to enclose portions of the edges and sides adjacent the corner, and socket means formed integrally on the door pull for manual movement of the door.

3. A door pull having enclosing means for receiving the corner of a door, said means including spaced parallel side walls integrally joined by a bottom wall and an edge wall, and socket means formed integrally on the door pull for manual movement of the door.

4. A door pull having enclosing means for receiving the corner of a door, said means including spaced front and rear parallel side walls integrally joined by a bottom wall and an edge wall, and means integrally associated with the front wall for manual movement of the door.

5. A door pull having a recess defined by spaced front and rear parallel side walls integrally joined by mutually perpendicular bottom and edge walls, and means integrally associated with the front wall and bottom wall providing a pull socket for manual actuation.

6. A door pull having a recess defined by spaced front and rear parallel side walls integrally joined by mutually perpendicular bottom and edge walls, a projection on the edge wall extending away from the recess, and adapted to act as a stop ledge, and means providing a pull-socket for manual actuation.

7. A door pull having a recess defined by spaced front and rear parallel side walls integrally joined by mutually perpendicular bottom and edge walls,

a depending skirt on the bottom wall adapted to act as a stop ledge, and means providing a pull-socket for manual actuation.

8. A door pull having a recess defined by spaced front and rear parallel side walls integrally joined by mutually perpendicular bottom and edge walls, a stop ledge extending as a projection from the mutually perpendicular walls in directions away from the recess, and means on the front wall extending away from the recess to define a pull-socket.

9. A door pull having a recess for reception of the corner of a door, said recess being defined by spaced front and rear parallel side walls joined by mutually perpendicular bottom and edge walls, a depending skirt extending along the bottom wall adapted to act as a stop ledge, a rim having its upper edge substantially co-planar with the upper surface of the bottom wall and its lower edge co-planar with the bottom of the depending skirt, said rim extending laterally from the lower edge of the front wall and cooperating therewith to define a pull-socket.

10. A door pull having a recess for reception of the corner of a door, said recess being defined by spaced front and rear parallel side walls joined by mutually perpendicular bottom and edge walls, a depending skirt extending along the bottom wall adapted to act as a stop ledge, a rim having its upper edge substantially co-planar with the upper surface of the bottom wall and its lower edge co-planar with the bottom of the depending skirt, said rim extending laterally from the lower edge of the front wall and cooperating therewith to define a pull-socket, and closure means integrally joining the upper edge of the rim and the front wall.

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