

E. W. BASSICK & C. F. MOSMAN.
HANDLE FOR DRAWERS.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 20, 1909.

946,317.

Patented Jan. 11, 1910.

Fig. 1.

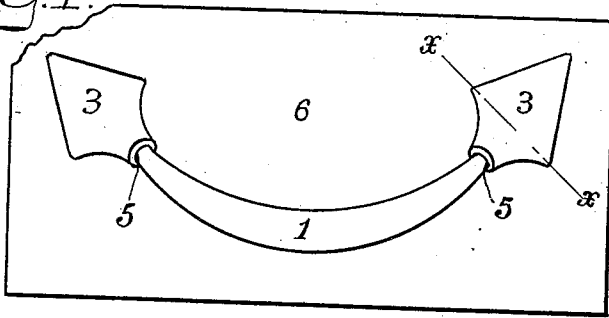


Fig. 2.

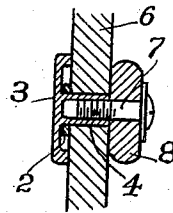


Fig. 3.

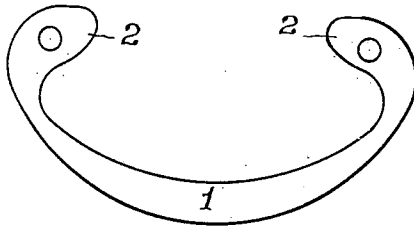


Fig. 4.

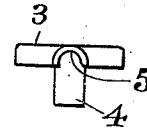


Fig. 5.

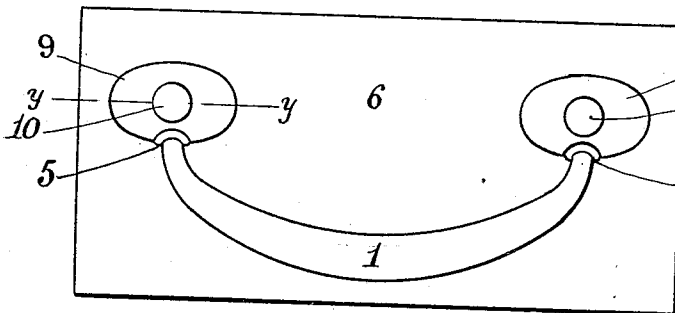


Fig. 6.

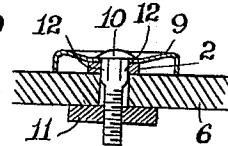


Fig. 9.

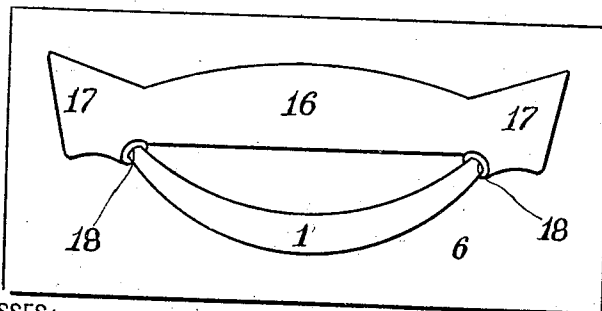


Fig. 7.

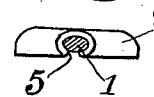
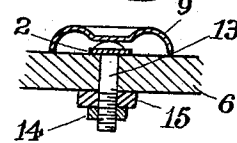


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES:

H. A. Lamb.
M. J. Louder.

INVENTORS.

Edgar W. Bassick
Chas. F. Mosman.

BY

J. M. Smith
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR W. BASSICK AND CHARLES F. MOSMAN, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNORS TO THE BURNS & BASSICK CO., OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

HANDLE FOR DRAWERS.

946,317.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 11, 1910.

Application filed April 20, 1909. Serial No. 491,110.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDGAR W. BASSICK and CHARLES F. MOSMAN, both citizens of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Handles for Drawers; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to certain improvements in handles such as are used on drawers in various articles of furniture, and has for its object to provide a very simple device of this description in which all ornamentations in the nature of roses, escutcheon plates and the like, are entirely separate from the handle itself but are securely held to the latter by the assembling and securing together of the various parts, whereby such ornamentations may be made interchangeable and are not therefore limited to any particular handle.

With these ends in view our invention consists in the details of construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully set forth and then particularly pointed out in the claims which conclude this description.

In the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this application Figure 1 is a front elevation showing our preferred construction—Fig. 2 a section at the line *x, x*, of Fig. 1—Fig. 3 a detail front elevation of the bail or handle used in the structure shown at Fig. 1—Fig. 4 a detail elevation of the inner edge of one of the ornamentation plates. Fig. 5 a front elevation showing a modified form of our improvement—Fig. 6 a section at the line *y, y*, of Fig. 5—Fig. 7 a detail sectional elevation taken through the bail close to the ornamentation plate and showing the latter clamped around the bail—Fig. 8 a sectional view similar to Fig. 6 but showing the manner in which the parts are secured to a drawer when the ornamentation plate is secured to the bail, and Fig. 9 is a front elevation similar to Fig. 1 but

showing a large escutcheon plate to which the bail is attached.

Similar numbers of reference denote like parts in the several figures of the drawing.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1 is the bail or handle whose extremities terminate in perforated flattened portions 2, and 3 are separate ornamentation plates or roses formed with inwardly extending sockets 4 that are interiorly threaded, said sockets capable of passing through the perforations in the flattened portions 2. The lower ends of these roses are preferably concaved so as to form circular shaped recesses 5, and these recessed portions fit snugly over the bail so that when assembled said parts are integral for all practical purposes. In applying this construction to a drawer 6 the sockets are passed through openings extending from the face through the back of the drawer, and screws 7 are driven from the back of the drawer into these sockets, and preferably against washers 8 interposed between the drawer and the head of the screw. In this construction just described no openings or fastening devices appear on the face of the handles or the ornamentation plates, but, if desired, we can employ perforated plates 9 and drive screws 10 through these plates and the flattened portions 2 of the bail, so that when these screws are passed through the drawer the parts may be secured in position by means of a nut 11 driven on the end of the screw against the drawer itself, as shown at Figs. 5 and 6, but in this construction we would prefer to employ screws with fins 12 near the head thereof which fins would engage the perforations in the portions 2 so as to prevent the screws from independent turning.

Referring to Fig. 7 we have illustrated a modification of our improvement in which the walls of the recesses 5 are clamped firmly around the ends of the bail, so that the bail and ornamentation plates are firmly secured together, and this structure may be secured to a drawer by a screw passed directly through the plates as shown at Fig. 5, or a screw 13 may be simply passed through the

portion 2 of the bail and through the drawer and secured by means of any suitable nut 14, preferably operating against an interposed washer 15, as more particularly shown at Fig. 8, and in this last named construction it will be observed that no perforations or fastening devices would appear on the face of the ornamentation.

While we have mainly shown and prefer to use separate ornamentations at the ends of the bail, nevertheless we do not wish to be limited in this respect, since we can employ ornamentations 17 connected by an escutcheon plate 16, as shown at Fig. 9, in which instance recessed portions 18 would embrace the bail and the device would be secured in position as shown at Fig. 8 or in any other suitable manner.

We prefer to employ the recessed portions, heretofore described, which embrace the bail near its ends, in order to provide a better finish and to more conveniently assemble the parts together, but of course this recess may be dispensed with, and, moreover, the extreme ends of the bail need not be flattened, but may be disposed in any suitable manner with respect to the ornamentations, so long as, after the fastening devices have secured the handle in position, the latter will be perfectly rigid.

The chief advantage of our invention is that the ornamentations may be struck up from sheet metal while the handle itself can be formed from wire, thus greatly improving the structure as a whole, and enabling us to produce very handsome designs which

would be impossible in instances where the handles and ornamentations are cast integral.

Having thus described our invention what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A handle for drawers, comprising a bail having its extremities terminating in eye portions, ornamentation plates overlying said portions, and fastening devices whereby said plates and bail are rigidly secured to the face of the drawer.

2. A handle for drawers, comprising a bail having its extremities terminating in perforated portions, ornamentation plates having recesses which embrace said bail at opposite ends, and means for securing the parts thus assembled to the face of the drawer.

3. A handle for drawers, comprising a bail, ornamentation plates overlying the extremities of said bail and provided with interiorly threaded sockets which extend through the extreme ends of the bail, and a screw driven through the rear of the drawer into said threaded sockets whereby the parts are secured in position upon the face of the drawer.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

EDGAR W. BASSICK.
CHARLES F. MOSMAN.

Witnesses:

MABEL A. WEED,
MILDRED G. CLINTON.