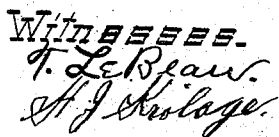


HANDLE.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HANDLE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. SCHEHR, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Cincinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Handles; and I do declare the following to be a clear, full, and exact description thereof, attention being called to the accompanying drawing, with the reference characters marked thereon, which forms also a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in the construction of drop-handles suitable for use in connection with furniture, coffins etc.

The object of my invention is to produce a strong handle-construction at limited manufacturing cost and adapted to permit ready and quick attachment in position.

In the following specification and particularly pointed out in the claims at the end thereof, will be found a full description of my invention, together with its parts and their construction, the latter being also illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1, shows the handle in front-view with parts broken away. Fig. 2, is a top-view and Fig. 3, is an end-view of it. Fig. 4, is a vertical central section and Fig. 5, is a horizontal section of it. Fig. 6, shows at reduced scale a modified form of handle. Fig. 7, shows in perspective-view one form of the handle-supporting bracket. Figs. 8 and 9, show in top-view, partly in section, modified forms of one of the parts used in the construction of the handle.

A is the handle proper supported by one or more swinging arms B. In Fig. 1, one arm is used, in Fig. 6, two arms are shown. The connection between handle and arm is in any suitable way best adapted for the material used. This material may be wood or metal and in the latter case solid rods may be used or tubing. Ornamental tips *a* may be provided at the ends of the handle of which they may be integral parts, or upon which they may be mounted.

C is a flat bracket to which the arm is pivotally connected by means of pin 10, the arm being slotted as shown at *b* to admit the bracket. D is the object to which the handle is to be connected by means of this bracket, which object may be for instance the front side of a drawer, or the side of a coffin.

In Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5, two tines *c, c* are

shown as the means for attaching the bracket, the tines being driven into the wood and clenched at their inner ends as shown in Figs. 2, 4 and 5. Holes may be bored to facilitate entrance of these tines. In Fig. 7, a screw-shank is shown which takes the place of these tines.

Shoulders 11 may be provided on the inner edge of the bracket which form stops and limit by their contact with object D, the entrance of the connecting means *c*.

12 is a curved slot in the bracket concentric with pin 10, and 13 is a pin seated in the arm and passing through said slot. The ends of this slot limit the swing of the handle as shown in Fig. 4, the full lines showing the normal position and the dotted lines indicating the raised position. Either one of these pins will hold the handle to the bracket, should one of them break.

E is a cap which covers the structural parts where they are jointed to each other, it being so mounted upon this joint as not to interfere with the movement of the connected parts. This cap in its simplest form is shown in Fig. 8, it being simply a flat disk or button which is provided with a tubular recess 14, which on one side is extended to form a slot 15, opening out to the periphery. This permits the cap to be slipped down over the arm and over the projecting part of the bracket as may be best understood from inspection of Figs. 4 and 5, it covering, when seated, the joint between arm and bracket completely. The diameter of this disk is such that it fills the space between arm B and object D, so that the bracket is completely hidden. The cap may also be in form of a ring as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, which may be wood or metal and in which case its open sides are closed by ornamental caps 16 which may be light metal, spun to shape. Or the entire cap may be made of light metal as shown in Fig. 9. This cap may be loosely seated upon the connected parts, or it may be connected so as to move with the arm. The form shown in Fig. 8, necessarily moves with the arm, also the form shown in Fig. 4, by reason of a recess 17 in the inner side of the ring-shaped cap and opposite the upper end of the arm into which recess this end extends. Or a pin or a screw may be inserted into this upper end which engages also the cap, as indicated at 18 in Fig. 2. As will be observed, no escutcheon is required in this handle-con-

struction and the same may be readily assembled and quickly attached in position.

The brackets are driven into the wood, after which the caps are seated upon the connected parts. The form of cap shown in Fig. 8, serves also to hold pins 10 and 13, end-wise seated and forms a lateral support for this slotted part of the arm. When the handle is attached there are apparently no means holding it in position whereby a light and neat effect is produced which removes any appearance of heaviness from the construction. The cap need not necessarily have to be a perfect circular disk, provided its shape does not interfere with the movement of the arm.

Having described my invention, I claim as new:

1. In handle-construction, the combination of an arm, a handle on it, a bracket to which the arm is connected with a pivotal joint and a cap which covers this joint on both sides of the arm.

2. In a handle, the combination therewith of an arm, a support, a pin whereby the arm is pivotally jointed to this support and a cap which covers this joint and both ends of the pin.

3. In handle-construction, the combination of an arm, a handle secured to one end of it, a support at its other end to which the arm is connected with a pivotal joint and a cap which covers this joint and is mounted to move with the arm.

4. The combination of a handle, an arm to which it is secured, means to attach it in position and to which the arm is pivotally jointed and a cap seated upon this joint and

filling the space between it and the object on which the handle is used.

5. The combination of a handle, an arm to which it is secured, a bracket to attach it in position and to which the arm is pivotally jointed and a cap seated upon this joint so as to move with the arm and covering the bracket on which the arm is supported.

6. In handle-construction, the combination of a flat bracket having attaching means and being provided with an opening for a pivot-pin and a curved slot which is concentric with this opening, an arm which is slotted to admit the projecting part of the bracket, two pins seated in this arm, one passing through the opening in the bracket and the other through the slot therein, and a handle carried by the arm.

7. In handle-construction, the combination of a flat bracket extended at one of its edges to form driving attaching tines, an arm connected to its projecting part and a handle carried on the arm.

8. In handle-construction, the combination of a flat bracket having attaching means, an arm slotted at one end to receive the projecting part of the bracket, means to connect them to each other and a cap adapted to cover the slotted part of the arm and the adjacent parts of the bracket, said cap having a recess and a communicating slot to receive these parts.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE A. SCHEHR.

Witnesses:

C. SPENGEL,
T. LE BEAU.