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DRAWER PULL GAUGE

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Fig. 3.

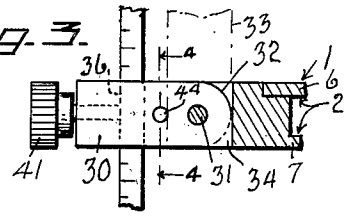


Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

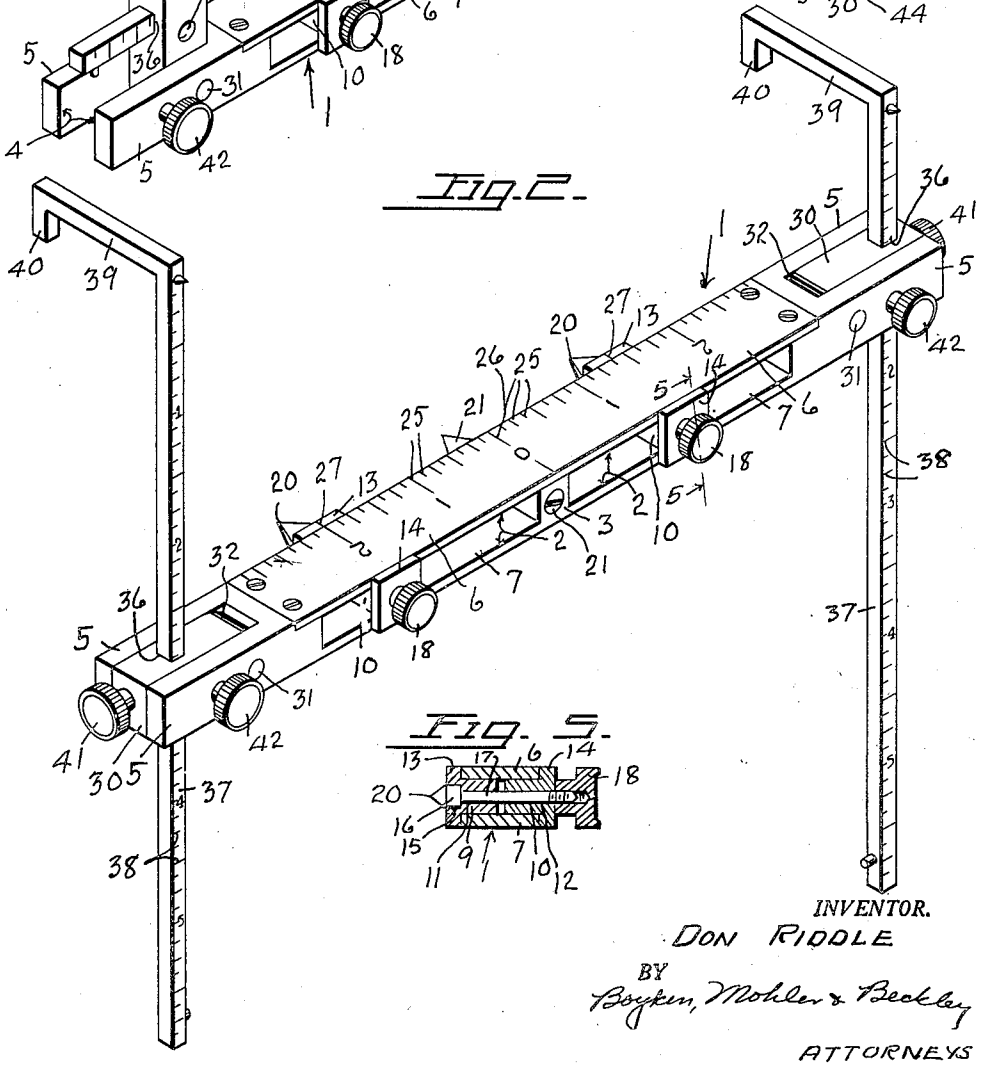


Fig. 5.

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DRAWER PULL GAUGE

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4 Claims. (Cl. 33—180)

1

This invention relates to a drawer pull gauge, and has for one of its objects the provision of a gauge having means for accurately marking the correct positions for each pair of standard attaching elements for attaching a drawer pull to the front wall of a drawer or for attaching a door pull to a door.

Most conventional drawer pulls have a pair of bolts or screws for attaching them to a drawer. Some doors have similar door pulls, except that the door pulls are usually vertical instead of horizontal. Some drawers have several drawer pulls (usually one adjacent each end). In positioning drawer pulls on a drawer the determination of the central vertical line, or the spaced vertical lines, between the ends of the drawer at which the drawer pull or at which the drawer pulls are to be positioned is easy enough, but to drill the pair of openings for the attaching screws or bolts on a horizontal line to the exact distance between the horizonal edges of the drawer is a relatively long job, and usually one that is not performed with any great degree of accuracy even by experienced and careful cabinet makers. For example, when the drawer pulls are secured on the front sides of a vertical row of drawers, as frequently is desired, the lack of uniformity between the positioning of the different drawer pulls becomes quite obvious.

By the present invention, once the vertical center line for the drawer pull is established and the workman knows the desired distance the drawer pull is to be positioned from the upper edge of the drawer, he is enable to mark the exact points where the holes for the attaching elements must be drilled to insure the drawer pull being the correct distance between the horizontal edges of the front wall of the drawer, and to insure said drawer pull being absolutely level when attached to the drawer. Also all drawer pulls on a plurality of drawers can be uniformly positioned relative to their spacing between the horizontal edges of the drawer. Means is provided for adjusting the markers so as to take care of any desired spacing of the markers from the horizontal edges of a drawer, and for different horizontal spacing between the attaching members for different drawer pulls.

The device is equally well adapted for marking the position of bolts or screws for door pulls except that it must be turned vertically to work from a vertical edge of the door rather than from a horizontal edge of the drawer.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the description and in the drawings.

In the drawings, Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the gauge in collapsed carrying position.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the gauge in open position preparatory to adjusting it for a job.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary part sectional and part elevational view of one end of the gauge of Fig. 2.

2

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken along line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken along line 5—5 of Fig. 2 showing the parts at the section line.

In detail, the gauge comprises a horizontally elongated member generally designated 1, which member is formed with a pair of corresponding slots 2 extending longitudinally of said member from opposite sides of a central partition 3 centrally between the opposite ends of said member.

The opposite end portions of said member are identical and are slotted inwardly from the terminating ends of said member as indicated at 4 in Fig. 1, thus said slots 4 open oppositely outwardly from the ends of member 1 and also extend horizontally of the member 1; however, the sides 5 of slots 4 are at right angles to the sides 6, 7 of slots 2.

The sides 6, 7 of slots 2 are flat and in opposed relation and normally are disposed horizontally with the side 6 above side 7, while the sides 5 of slots 4 are vertically disposed and are of the same length axially of the longitudinal axis of member 1.

Positioned in each of the slots 2 is a pair of rectangular blocks 9, 10 (Fig. 5) provided with coaxial openings 11, 12 extending therethrough and in a direction through each slot transversely of the length thereof. Outwardly projecting flanges 13 on each block 9 extend over one of the corresponding edges of the upper and lower sides 6, 7 of slots 2 respectively, while outwardly projecting flanges 14 extend over the other corresponding edges of the upper and lower sides 6, 7.

The bore 11 through block 9 is enlarged at 15 at the end that opens outwardly of the block at the end carrying flange 13 to receive the enlarged end 16 of a bolt 17 that extends through coaxial openings 11, 12. The opposite end of bolt 17 is threaded and projects from the block 10. A thumb nut 18 on the threaded end of bolt 17 serves to draw flanges 13, 14 tightly against the opposite edges of sides 6, 7 for releasably locking each pair of blocks 9, 10 at any point along each of the slots 2.

The enlarged end 16 projects from block 9 and is pointed at its outermost end 20.

The pointed ends 20 are equally spaced outwardly of slots 2 from the same side of the member 1, and partition 3 carries a pointed pin 21, the pointed end of which is between the pointed ends 20 of the bolts 17 and the pointed end of pin 20 preferably does not quite project from member 1 the same distance as points 20. The opposite end of pin 21 may be slotted, as seen in Figs. 1, 2 for a screw driver, and said pin may be threadedly held in the opening in partition 3.

The upper surface of the upper sides 6 of slots 2 is preferably marked with graduations 25 that are identical at opposite sides of a central line 26 that is directly over the pin 21. The upper edges

of flanges 13 on blocks 9 each carry a transversely inscribed line 27 that is directly over each head 16. Thus, when the lines 27 are respectively aligned with graduations 25 that are the same distance from line 26, the points 20 will be exactly the same distance from the central point 21. By pressing the points against wood or other markable material, the points 20 will make indentations marking their positions.

In each of the slots 4 is a block 30. Each block 30 is pivoted on a horizontal pivot 31 for swinging each block 30 from a position extending longitudinally of slot 4 in which it is positioned to a position extending transversely of the slot. Each block 30 is elongated so as to substantially fill each slot 4 without projecting therefrom when the blocks 30 are swung to a horizontal position in longitudinally axial alignment with member 1, as seen in Fig. 2.

The pivots 31 are respectively adjacent the inner end of each slot 4 and the end of each block 30 that is adjacent the closed end of the slot is rounded at 32 (Fig. 3) at its upper inner corner so that the blocks 30 will swing in only one direction for moving to the transverse position 33 (Fig. 3) or to the full line position in Fig. 2. The square lower corner 34 (Fig. 3) at the inner end of each block 30 will act as a stop against swinging of the block in any other direction than the one, and will stop the block when it is horizontal, as seen in Figs. 2, 3.

Block 30 (both blocks are identical so only one will be described in detail) is formed with a rectangular through vertical opening 36 at a point spaced outwardly of pivot 31 when said block is in axial alignment with the longitudinal axis of member 1 (Figs. 2, 3). Slidably extending through opening 36 is a square arm 37 having spaced graduations 38 along one or several sides. Upper end 39 of arm 37 (Fig. 2) projects at right angles to said arm and the terminating outer end of projection 39 extends downwardly a short distance as indicated at 40 (Fig. 2).

Inasmuch as blocks 30 each carries an identical arm 37, the said arms and their lateral projecting ends 39 form hangers from which the member 1 may be suspended from the upper edge of a drawer when said arms 37 are at right angles to member 1, as seen in Fig. 2.

The hanger end portions 39 project from the same side of member 1, which side is the one from which the points 20, 21 project; therefore when said portions are equal distances from the members 1 (as can be determined by graduations 38) and extend over the upper edge of the front wall of a drawer, the said points 20 will be in engagement with the side of said wall or can be moved into such engagement and they will indent or mark the said side at points on a line exactly parallel with the said upper edge.

A set screw 41 having a thumb nut thereon extends through the outer end of block 30 and into engagement with the arm 37 for releasably locking said arm to the block at any desired degree of extension of said arm. Thus, the portions 39 can be moved toward or away from member 1 as desired, and locked in adjusted position.

Also, a thumb screw 42 (Fig. 4) extends through one of the sides 5 of each slot 4 and is formed with an end portion 43 that is adapted to enter a recess 44 in the side of block 30 when the latter is horizontal, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4, thereby locking the block in said horizontal position.

When the block 30 is in the dot-dash line position 33 (Fig. 3) or in the full line position shown in Fig. 1, the end 43 of screw 42 extends past the edge of the block 30 locking the same from swinging back to horizontal.

In actual operation, the operator first determines exactly where along the front of a drawer a vertical line would bisect the drawer pull, or where it would extend between the attaching pair of bolts or screws on such door pull. This can readily be done with a rule, after which he may inscribe a vertical line on the front side of the drawer with the use of a square. The drawer may have two drawer pulls, so two lines will be marked equally spaced from the center of the front side of the drawer and between its ends.

The blocks 30 of the gauge are then swung to parallel relationship as seen in Fig. 2, and the member 1 is positioned equal distances from the laterally projecting ends 39 and which distance is such that the points 20 will be along a horizontal line spaced from the end portions 39 the exact points at which the holes for the drawer pull bolts or screws should be from the upper edge of the drawer. Thumb screws 41 are then tightened (it being assumed that screws 42 have already been tightened) and the operator then spaces the pairs of blocks 9, 10 equal distances from the center line 26, and which distances are equal to the distances between the drawer pull bolts or screws of each drawer pull and a point centrally between them. Nuts 18 are then tightened.

The gauge is then hung or suspended from the upper edge of the drawer by portions 39 so that the central point 21 is exactly over the line that has been inscribed on the drawer front. Then the member 1 is pressed toward the front side of the drawer and the markers or points 20 will make indentations at the exact points where the holes must be drilled to properly position the screws or bolts for each drawer pull.

The center pin 21 may be threadedly held in its opening through partition 3, as has already been mentioned, and if desired, it may be rotated so that the pointed end will project outwardly beyond the distances that points 21 project, thus enabling the gauge to be used for a single bolt drawer pull, and in which event the two points 20 will not contact the front side of the drawer.

When not in use the gauge is readily collapsed by loosening the screws 42 and by swinging the arms 37 so that the one overlies the other, as seen in Fig. 1. The screws 41 may also be loosened to enable sliding the arms longitudinally through blocks 30 so that the portion 39 of one arm is adjacent the block 30 that carries the other arm. Screws 41, 42 are then tightened.

It will be seen that the opening 36 in one block 30 is nearer the pivot 31 in said block by the thickness of arm 38 than the opening 36 in the other block. This is to enable the arms to overlie each other and member 1 in parallel relationship.

While the use of the gauge has been described in detail for use on a drawer, it will be seen that the projections 39 on arms 37 may extend across the vertical outer edge of a door so that the points 20 will make indentations one above the other for a door pull of the general type used for drawers.

Also, it is obvious that the projections 39 can space the points 20 from the edge of any object, or can likewise be used to space point 21. It is not often that the bolt holes or points to be located are not parallel with an edge of the object

that is being marked, but where they are not parallel with such edge, then the arms 37 are unequally adjusted with respect to the spacing of the portions 39 from the member 1. When the arms 37 are thus unequally adjusted the screws 42 are of course loosened to permit the member 1 to be angularly positioned with respect to a horizontal plane. It will be noted that the points 20 will remain equally spaced from the vertical guide line on which the fixed marker 21 is positioned regardless of whether the member 1 is angularly positioned with respect to the arms 37.

It is to be understood that the detailed description and drawings are merely descriptive and illustrative of a preferred form of the invention and are not to be considered restrictive of the invention to the precise details so described and shown.

I claim:

1. A drawer pull gauge for designating the correct spacing and positioning of a pair of spaced drawer pull attaching elements on the front wall of a drawer comprising, a horizontally elongated member, a pair of pointed markers carried by said member for movement relative to each other longitudinally of the said member and with the points on said markers projecting from the same lateral side of said member, means for releasably securing said markers to said member in adjusted position relative to each other, positioning means in said member adapted to engage over one of the horizontally extending edges of said wall when said markers are in a position against a side of said wall, means for adjustably securing said positioning means to said member for movement to various distances from said member for varying the distance of said markers from said horizontal edge of said wall, pivot means securing said positioning means to said member for swinging said positioning means to a position alongside said member, said positioning means being slidably secured in said pivot means for angularly positioning said member with respect to a horizontal plane as desired with said positioning means extending vertically.

2. A drawer pull gauge for designating the correct spacing and positioning of a pair of spaced drawer pull attaching elements on the front wall of a drawer comprising, a horizontally elongated member, a pair of pointed markers carried by said member for movement relative to each other longitudinally of the said member and with the points on said markers projecting from the same lateral side of said member, means for releasably securing said markers to said member in adjusted position relative to each other, a pair of spaced hangers on said member adapted to engage over one of the horizontally extending edges of said wall when said markers are in a position against a side of said wall, means for adjustably securing said hangers to said member for movement to various distances from said member for varying the distance of said markers from said horizontal edge of said wall, indicia inscribed on said member at equally spaced points from a central point centrally between the ends of said member thereby indicating marks for positioning said markers at equal distances from said central point, and a fixed marker at said central point projecting from the same side of said member as the others of said markers, said means for releasably securing said markers to said member comprising a pair of spaced elements slidably secured to said markers and respectively adapted to engage the opposite lateral sides of said member and means carried by said markers for tightening said elements against said sides for so securing said markers in said adjusted position.

3. A drawer pull gauge for designating the correct spacing and positioning of a pair of spaced drawer pull attaching elements on the front wall of a drawer comprising, a horizontally elongated member, a pair of pointed markers carried by said member for movement relative to each other longitudinally of the said member and with the points on said markers projecting from the same lateral side of said member, means for releasably securing said markers to said member in adjusted position relative to each other, positioning means on said member adapted to engage over one of the horizontally extending edges of said wall when said markers are in a position against a side of said wall, means for adjustably securing said positioning means to said member for movement to various distances from said member for varying the distance of said markers from said horizontal edge of said wall, pivot means securing said positioning means to said member for swinging said positioning means to a position alongside said member, said pivot means including a block swingably connected to said member for swinging in a longitudinal plane through said member.

4. A drawer pull gauge for designating the correct spacing and positioning of a pair of spaced drawer pull attaching elements on the front wall of a drawer comprising, a horizontally elongated member, a pair of pointed markers carried by said member for movement relative to each other longitudinally of the said member and with the points on said markers projecting from the same lateral side of said member, means for releasably securing said markers to said member in adjusted position relative to each other, a pair of blocks respectively adjacent the ends of said member and swingably connected to said member for swinging in a longitudinal plane through said member, hangers slidably supported in said blocks adapted to engage one of the horizontally extending edges of said wall when said markers are in a position against the side of said wall, means for adjustably securing said hangers to said blocks for movement to various distances from said member for varying the distance of said markers from said horizontal edge of said wall.

DON RIDDLE.

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