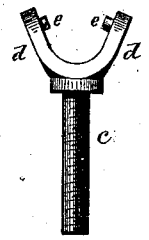
D. J. & W. A. CLARK.
Drawer-Pull.

No. 196,193. Patented Oct. 16, 1877.

fig. 1

fig. 2



Witnesses.
J. N. Shumway
C. A. Nelson.

Dan'l J. Clark and Wm A. Clark
Inventors
By atty.
Thos. G. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL J. CLARK AND WILLIAM A. CLARK, OF WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

IMPROVEMENT IN DRAWER-PULLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **196,193,** dated October 16, 1877; application filed August 30, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DANL. J. CLARK and WM. A. CLARK, of West Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Drawer-Pull; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a longitudinal central section; Fig. 2, the knob-yoke detached.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of drawer-pulls in which a knob is hinged to a socket so as to hang vertically, or nearly so, when not in use, but turned up into a horizontal position when used to open the drawer.

In this class of pulls it has been the usual practice to bore through both the knob and shank portions, and run a pintle through the two, riveting it at each end to prevent its accidental removal.

The object of this invention is to simplify the mode of construction; and it consists in casting one of the parts with trunnions, and the other with corresponding seats, so that the yoke of the knob-spindle may be closed upon the socket and form the joint without the use of the usual spindle, as hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

a represents the socket which is attached to, or forms a part of, the spindle *d*, extending through or into the drawer-front; *e*, the knob-spindle or part to which the knob is attached. This is formed with a yoke or bifurcated end, *d d*, and preferably with a trunnion, *e*, inside of each of the arms *d*, the distance between the trunnions being about equal to the diameter of the socket.

The socket *a* is bored through transversely, as at *f*, or formed with a seat at each side, and corresponding to the trunnions *e* on the yoke.

The yoke in its open condition is set over the socket and closed thereon until the trunnions pass into their seats in the socket, as in Fig. 1, which completes the joint and makes it of a most serviceable and durable character.

It will be understood that the trunnions may be formed on the sockets and the seats in the arms of the yoke, instead of vice versa, as shown, and accomplish the same result; yet the plan first described is considered to be the best.

We claim—

In a drawer-pull, the combination of a bifurcated knob-spindle and the socket, the one constructed with trunnions *e*, the other with corresponding seats, and closed the one upon the other, substantially as described.

DANIEL J. CLARK.
WILLIAM A. CLARK.

Witnesses:
FRANK J. CARTER,
B. L. EVARTS.