

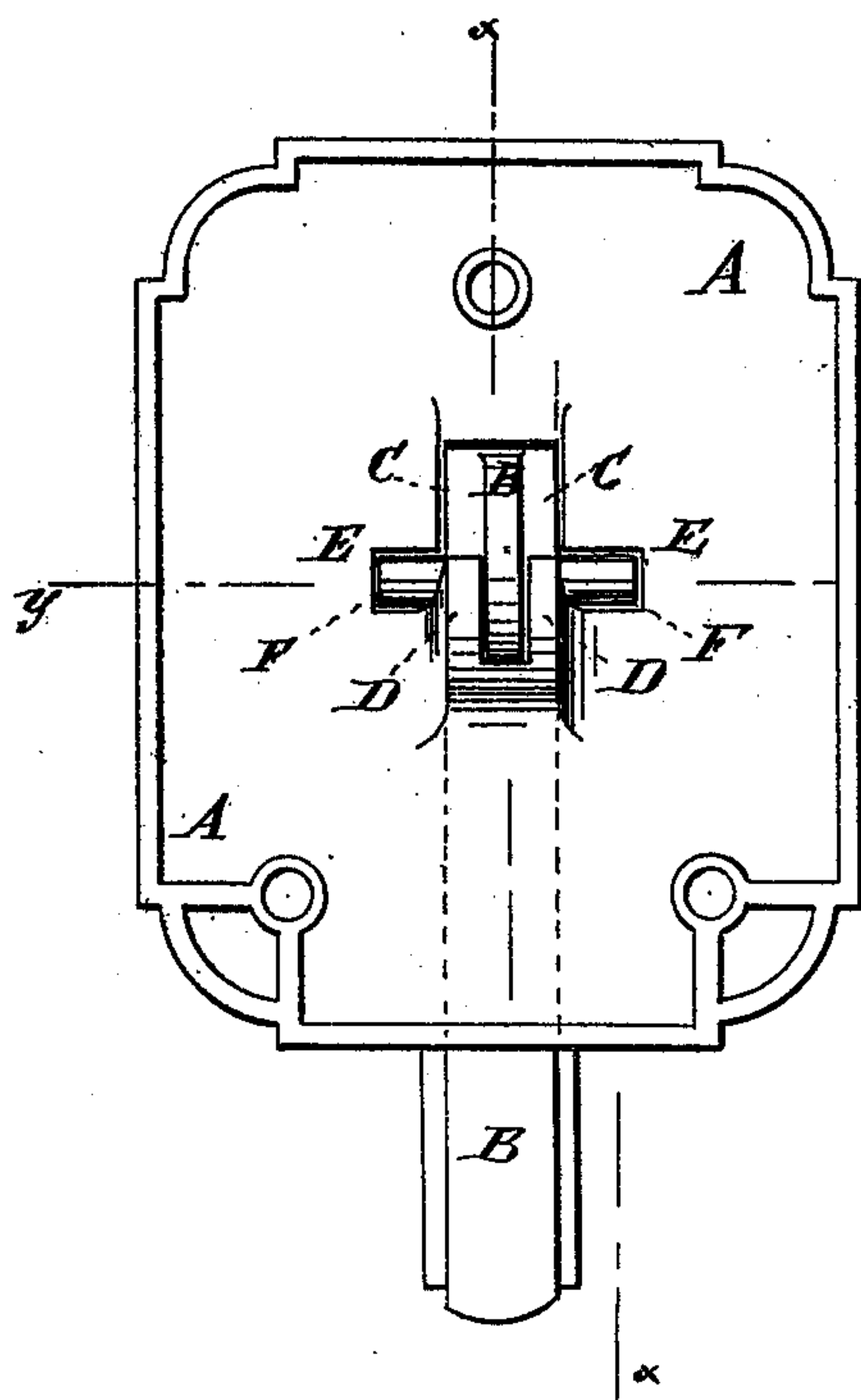
(Model.)

G. S. EATON.  
Coffin Handle.

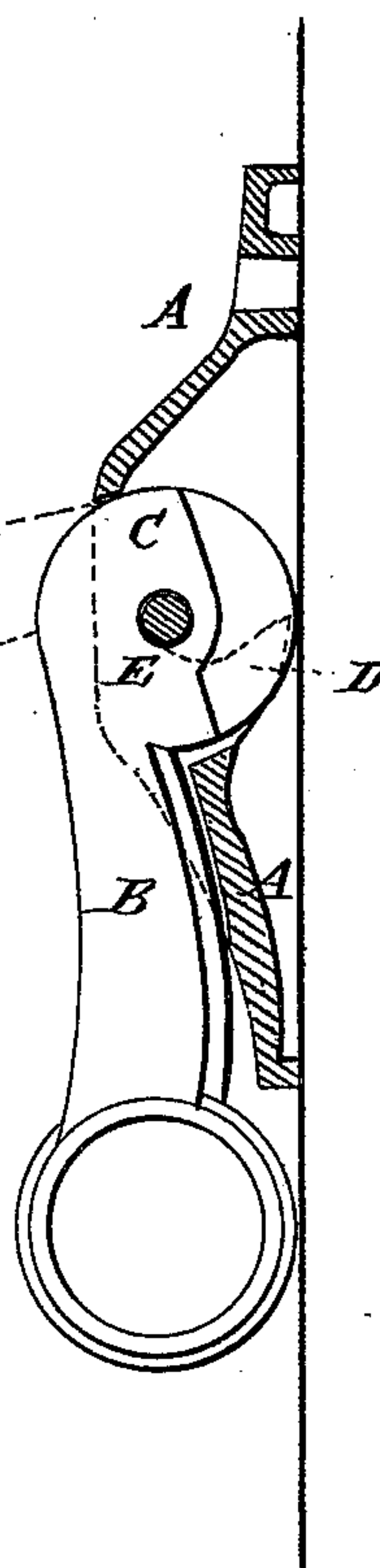
No. 229,683.

Patented July 6, 1880.

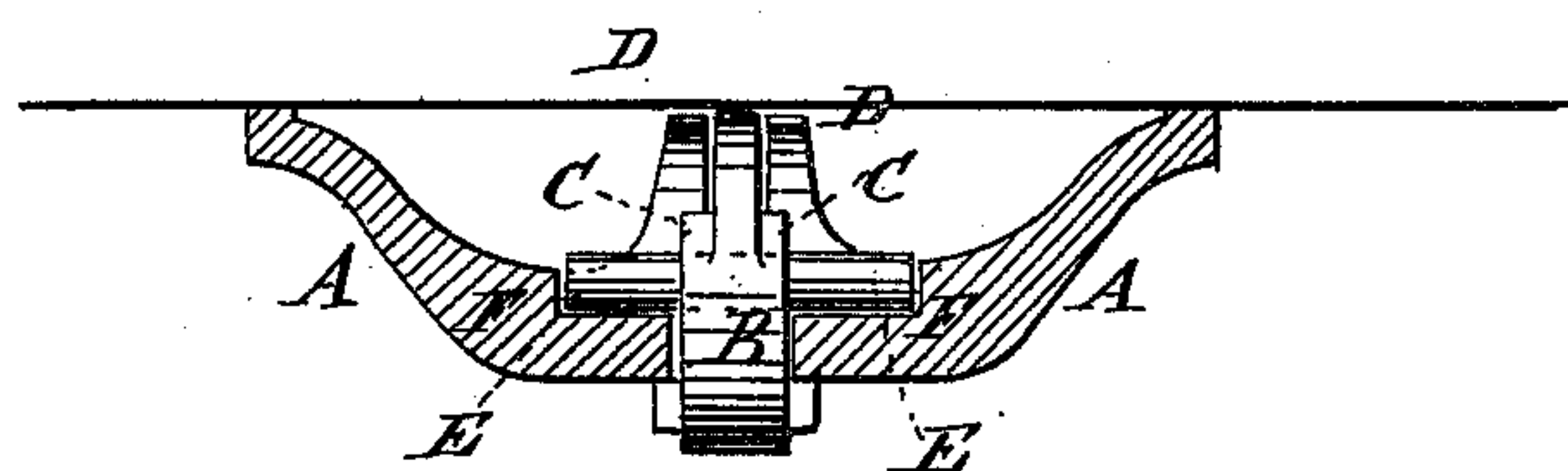
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



WITNESSES:

*Chas. Nida.*  
*C. Sedgwick*

INVENTOR:

*G. S. Eaton*  
BY *Munn & Co*  
ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. EATON, OF BROOKLYN, E. D., ASSIGNOR TO HENRY E. TAYLOR,  
OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## COFFIN-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 229,683, dated July 6, 1880.

Application filed April 10, 1880. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. EATON, of Brooklyn, E. D., in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and  
5 useful Improvement in Coffin - Handles, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the improvement reversed. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-  
10 section taken through the line *y y*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish coffin-handles simple in construction, easily and  
15 quickly put together, and not liable to break while in use.

The invention consists in constructing a coffin-handle of the base-plate having shoulders and a recess upon its concave inner side, the  
20 arm having a circular inner end with shoulders upon its sides, and the pivot-pin, the said circular end resting against the side of the coffin to keep the pivot-pin in its recess, and the pivot-pin and shoulders receiving the  
25 strain, as will be hereinafter fully described.

A represents the base-plate of the handle, the outer side of which is convexed, and which has a slot formed through it to receive the arm or lever B of the handle. The arm B has a  
30 hole in its outer end to receive the hand-piece or rod. The inner end of the arm is made flat, so that it can pass through the slot of the base-plate A, is made circular, and has a portion of its opposite sides cut away to form shoulders C, to rest against shoulders D, formed upon the inner or concave side of the plate A, at the lower end of its slot.

Between the shoulders D is a slot, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, to receive the thin middle  
40 part of the circular end of the arm B. Through the center of the circular inner end of the arm B is formed a hole to receive the pin E, which forms the pivot of the handle, and which rests in a recess, F, formed in the inner surface of the plate A.  
45

The ends of the recess F prevent the pin E

from having any longitudinal movement when in place. The convexity of the plate A and the diameter of the circular inner end of the arm B are so arranged that when the pin E is  
50 in place and the plate A secured to the side of the coffin the face of the said circular end will rest against the said side of the coffin, and thus keep the pin E in its recess F, causing the hinge of the handle to work easily and  
55 smoothly.

With this construction, in putting the handle together, the arm B is pushed through the slot in the base-plate A so far that the pin E can be readily put into the hole in the end  
60 of the arm B, which arm is then drawn back, bringing the said pin E into the recess F, and the handle is ready to be applied to the side of the coffin.

With this construction, when the handle is  
65 in use, the strain is supported by the pressure of the shoulders C against the shoulders D and of the pin E against the side of the recess F. If by any chance the shoulders D should yield under the strain, the upper side of the  
70 arm B will come in contact with the plate A at the upper end of the slot through which the said arm B passes, so that there will be no disfigurement of the handle.

With this construction also the outer surface of the handle can be made neat and  
75 smooth, as no provision has to be made for inserting the pivot-pin from the outside of the plate A.

Having thus described my invention, I claim  
80 as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A coffin-handle whose arm at its junction with the plate is a circle narrower at the lower than at the upper portion, and is provided  
85 with shoulders to engage with shoulders on the arm-plate, which has a circular groove in the center of the back, as shown and described.

GEORGE S. EATON.

Witnesses:

JAMES T. GRAHAM,  
JAMES H. HUNTER.