

(No Model.)

E. KRIPPENDORFF & H. C. MARSH.

HANDLE ATTACHMENT FOR SHEET METAL VESSELS

No. 298,304.

Patented May 6, 1884.

Fig. 1,

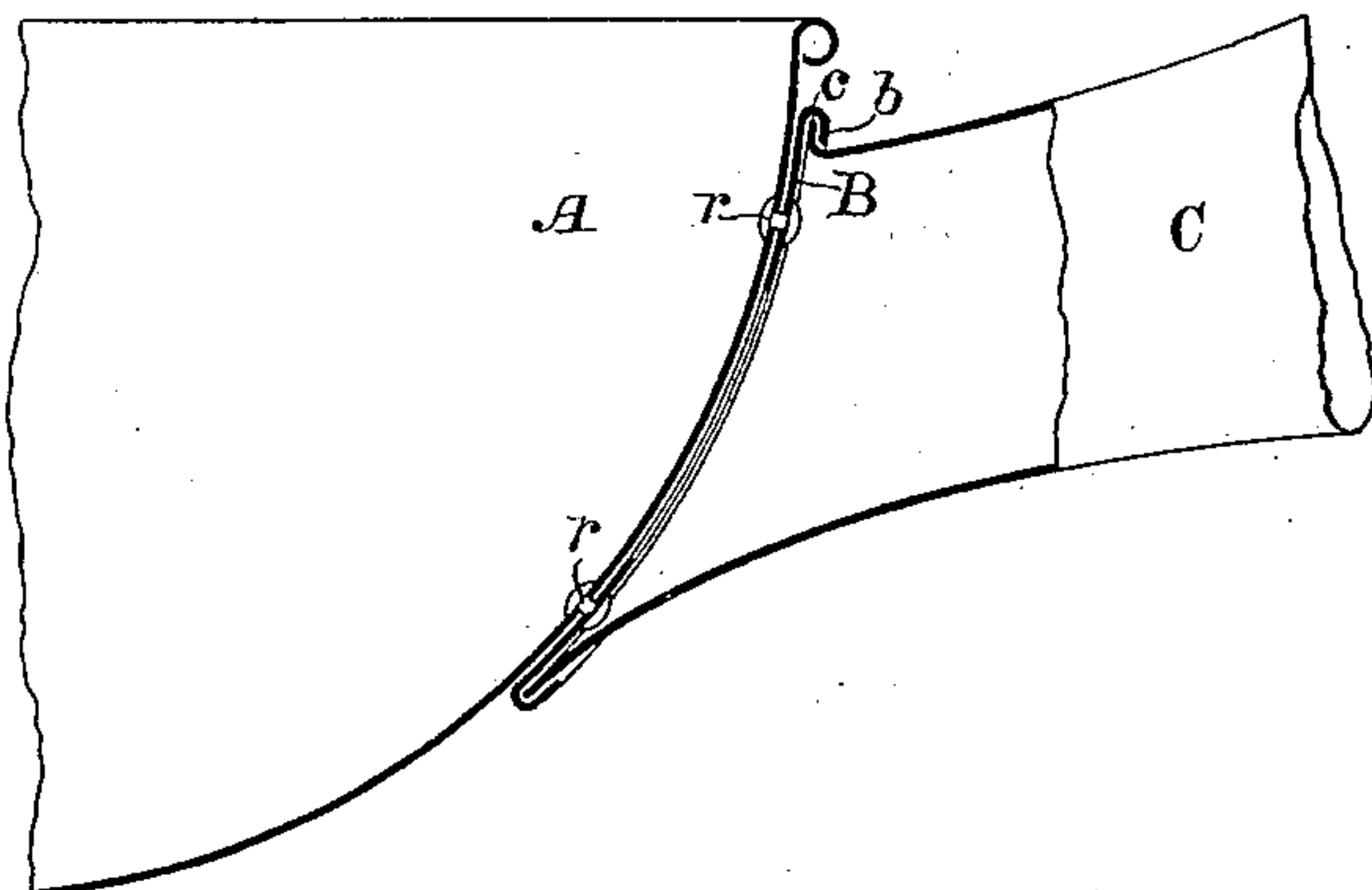


Fig. 2,

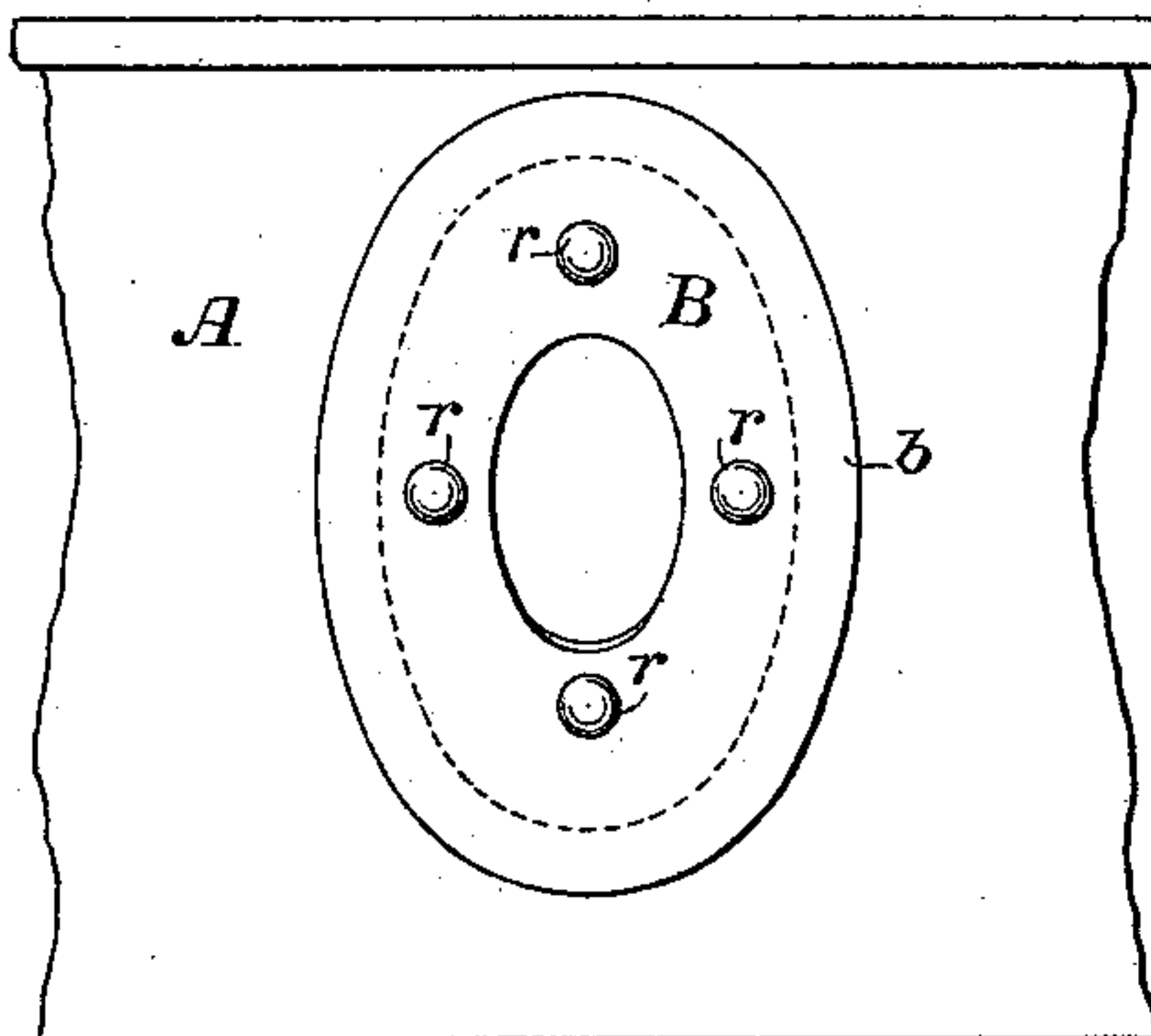


Fig. 3,

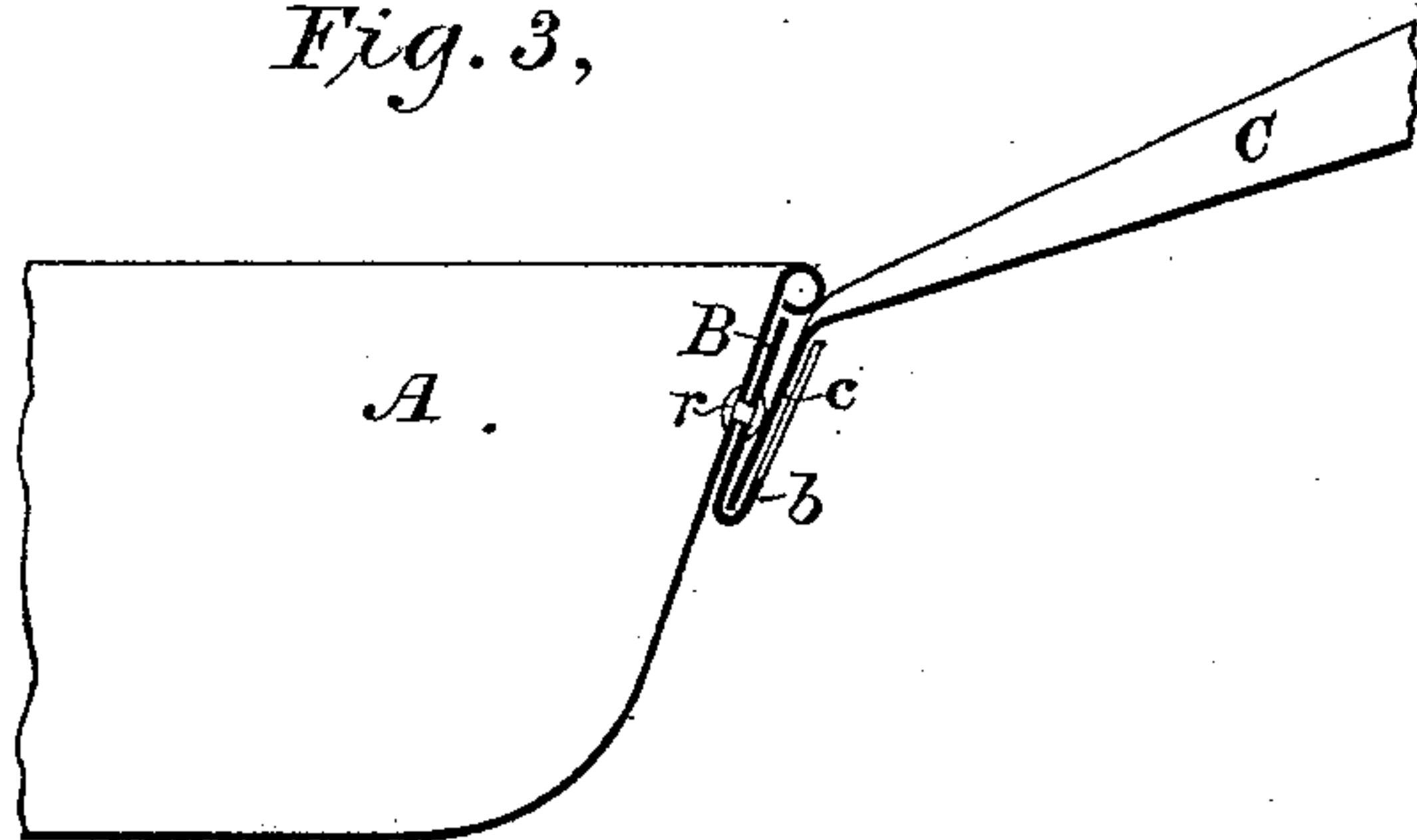


Fig. 4,

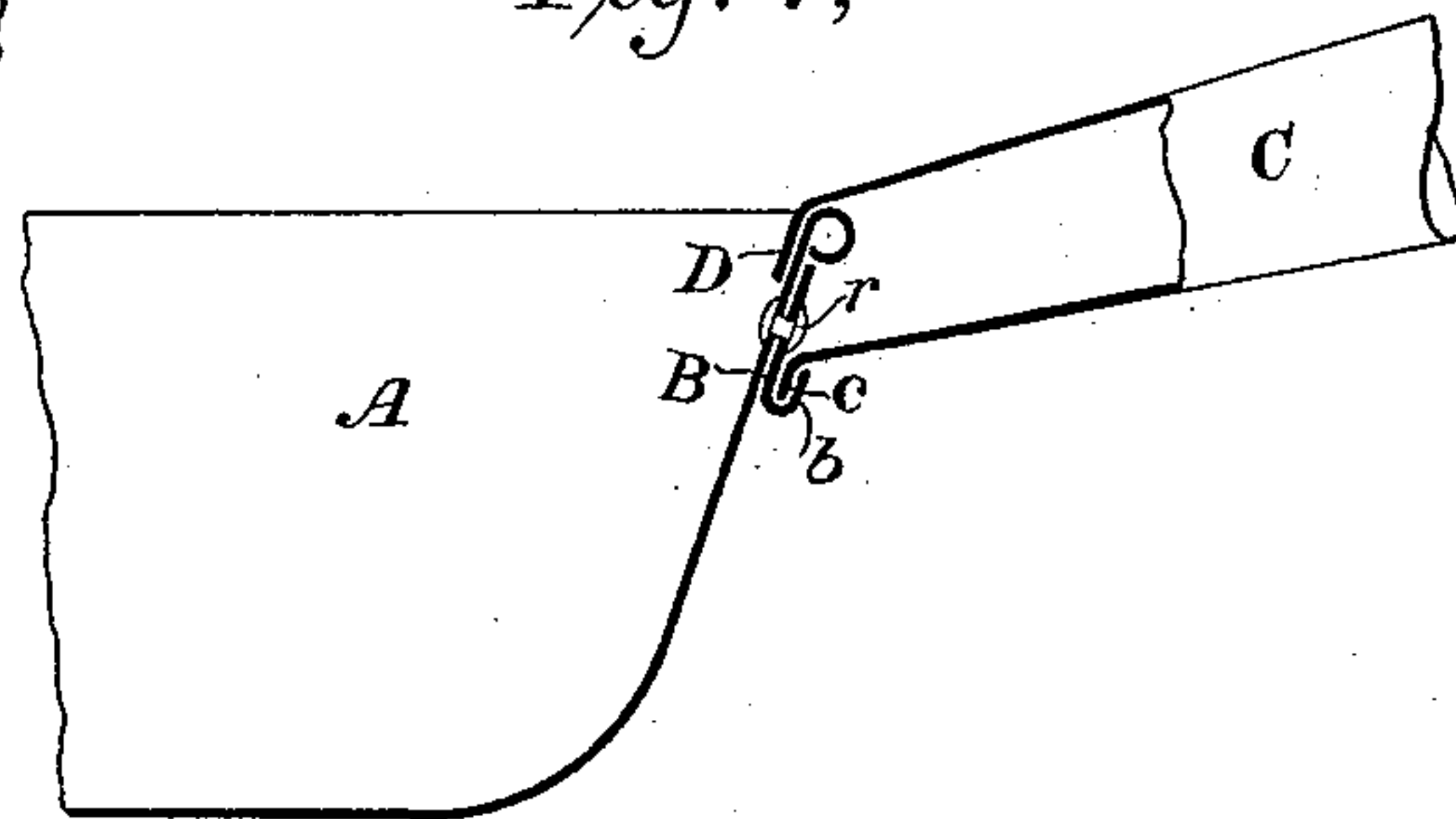
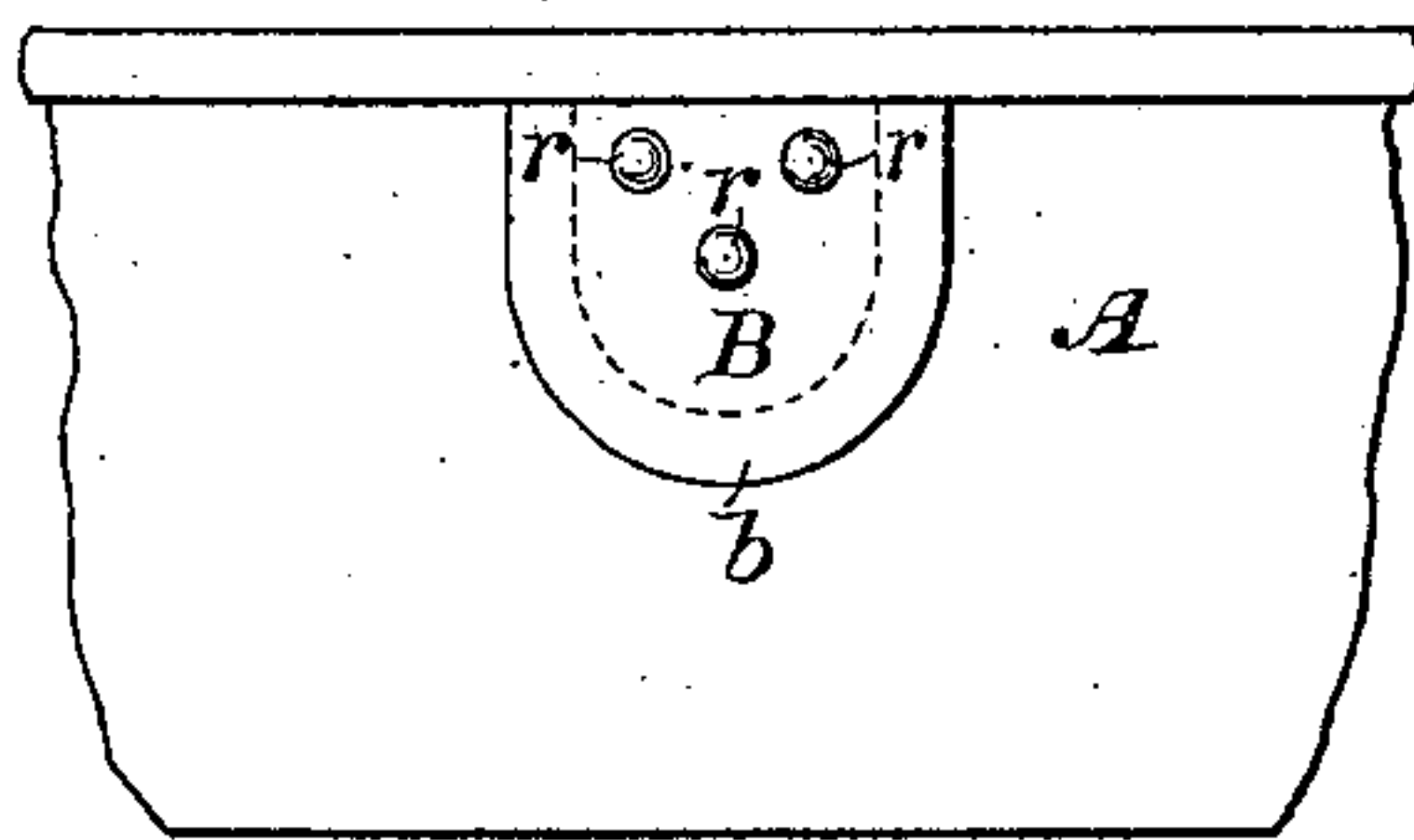


Fig. 5,



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HANDLE ATTACHMENT FOR SHEET-METAL VESSELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 298,304, dated May 6, 1884.

Application filed September 5, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EMILE KRIPPENDORFF and HOWARD C. MARSH, citizens of the United States, residing, respectively, at Wood Haven, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Handle Attachments for Sheet-Metal Vessels, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to joints by which the handles of sheet-metal vessels are attached to the bodies; and its object is to provide a more durable, neat, and reliable form of attachment than those heretofore in general use.

Prior to the date of our present invention handles have almost invariably been attached either by being soldered directly to the vessel-body, or flanges have been formed upon the extremity of the handle, next the vessel, the handles being then attached by means of rivets passing through the flange and vessel-body. Both of these methods have proved objectionable. The first by reason of the great liability of the separation of the parts, owing to the connection being formed by solder only, and the latter method by reason of the imperfect appearance and expensive construction of the joint caused by the large amount of riveting required to be done. Moreover, both of these methods are very defective, because the handle is attached to the vessel by a single thickness of the material which forms the latter; hence the liability to break or cut holes through the body at the point of attachment by continued use. By our invention a much narrower (and consequently more cheaply constructed) flange upon the handle may be used, fewer rivets employed than in the joint last-above referred to, while by the use of the collar hereinafter described the thickness of the side of the vessel at the point of attachment is doubled, thus giving double the strength at the point where it is especially needed, and at the same time a much neater finish is given to the joint.

The accompanying drawings illustrate our improvements, Figure 1 being a vertical section, and Fig. 2 a view in elevation, of our improved joint as applied to a tubular handle.

Fig. 3 illustrates the same applied to a flat handle, and Fig. 4 illustrates a joint of slightly-modified form. Fig. 5 is a front view of one form of part B.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, A represents the body of any sheet-metal vessel to which it is desirable to attach a handle.

A collar, B, having a flange, *b*, forming its outer edge, is secured, preferably by means of the rivets *rrrrr*, to the body A, as shown. The shape and position of the flange before the attachment of the handle are indicated. To save weight the collar may preferably be stamped with a hole in its center, as shown, thus making it lighter without the loss of the required strength.

The handle C, which may be of any desirable shape, and have either a flat, oval, or circular cross-section, is provided upon its extremity next the vessel with a flange, *c*. The flanged extremity of the handle is placed within the flanged collar B, as shown in Fig. 1, after which the flange *b* is bent down over the flange *c* by means of dies or otherwise.

In the case of certain articles—such as dippers, ladles, &c.—it is desirable that the handle be attached close to the upper edge or rim of the bowl or body of the vessel, and that the handle shall incline considerably upward from the body. For such cases our invention is equally applicable by a slight modification of the joint, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. A portion of the top of the collar B is cut off, leaving it in the form of the letter U, its upper extremities meeting with the edge of the vessel on opposite sides of the handle. The lip D, on the upper side of the end of the handle, is then turned over the edge of the vessel, and soldered or riveted to the interior in a well-known manner.

The material used for the collar shown herein may be had from the ordinary scraps made in the cutting out of larger articles, and therefore the cost is practically nothing, while a strong, neat, and inexpensive joint is produced.

We claim as our invention—

The combination of the sheet-metal vessel, the handle C, having the flange *c*, and the in-

tervening connecting-collar, B, having the flange *b* on its outer edge, overlapping the flange *c* on the handle, the collar affording a bearing for the handle, whereby it is supported by a double thickness of metal, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto sub-

scribed our names this 4th day of September, A. D. 1883.

EMILE KRIPPENDORFF.
HOWARD C. MARSH.

Witnesses:

CHAS. DOUGHTY,
JAMES COCHRAN.