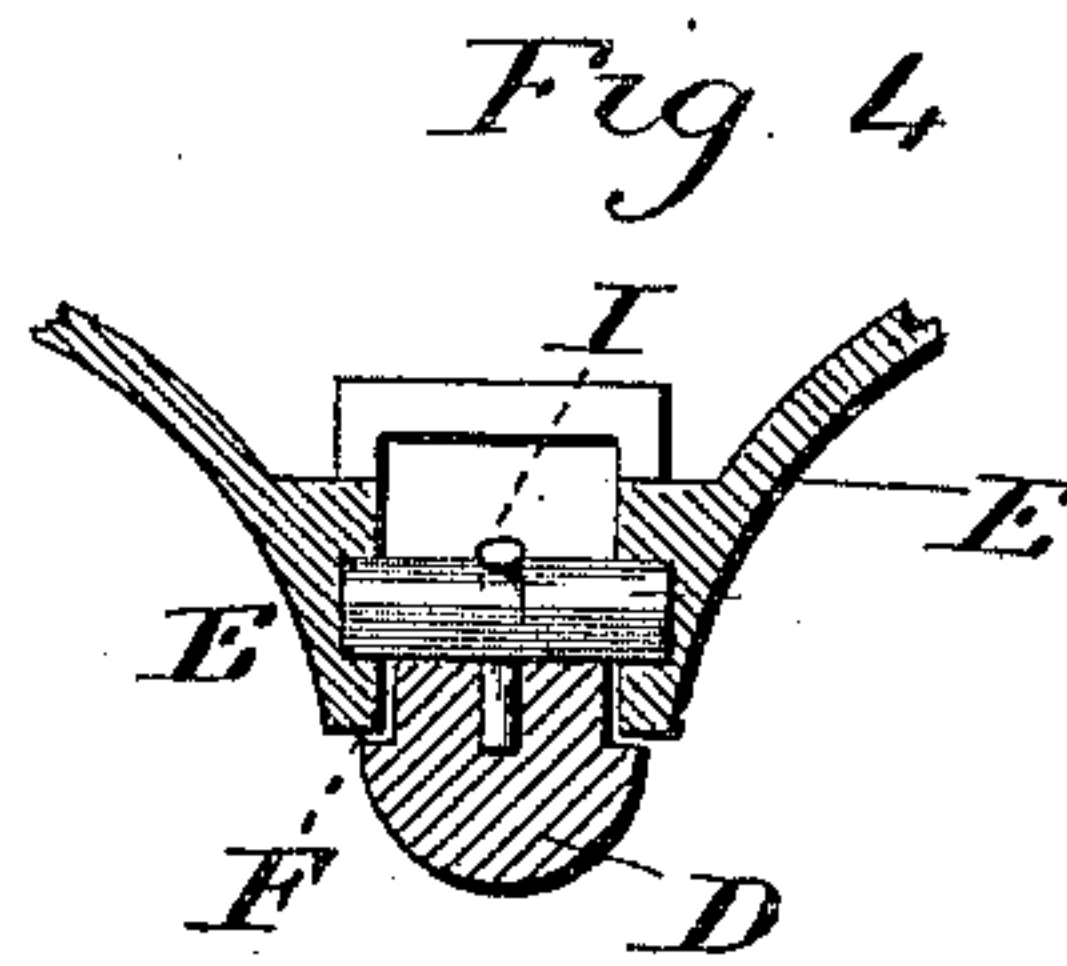
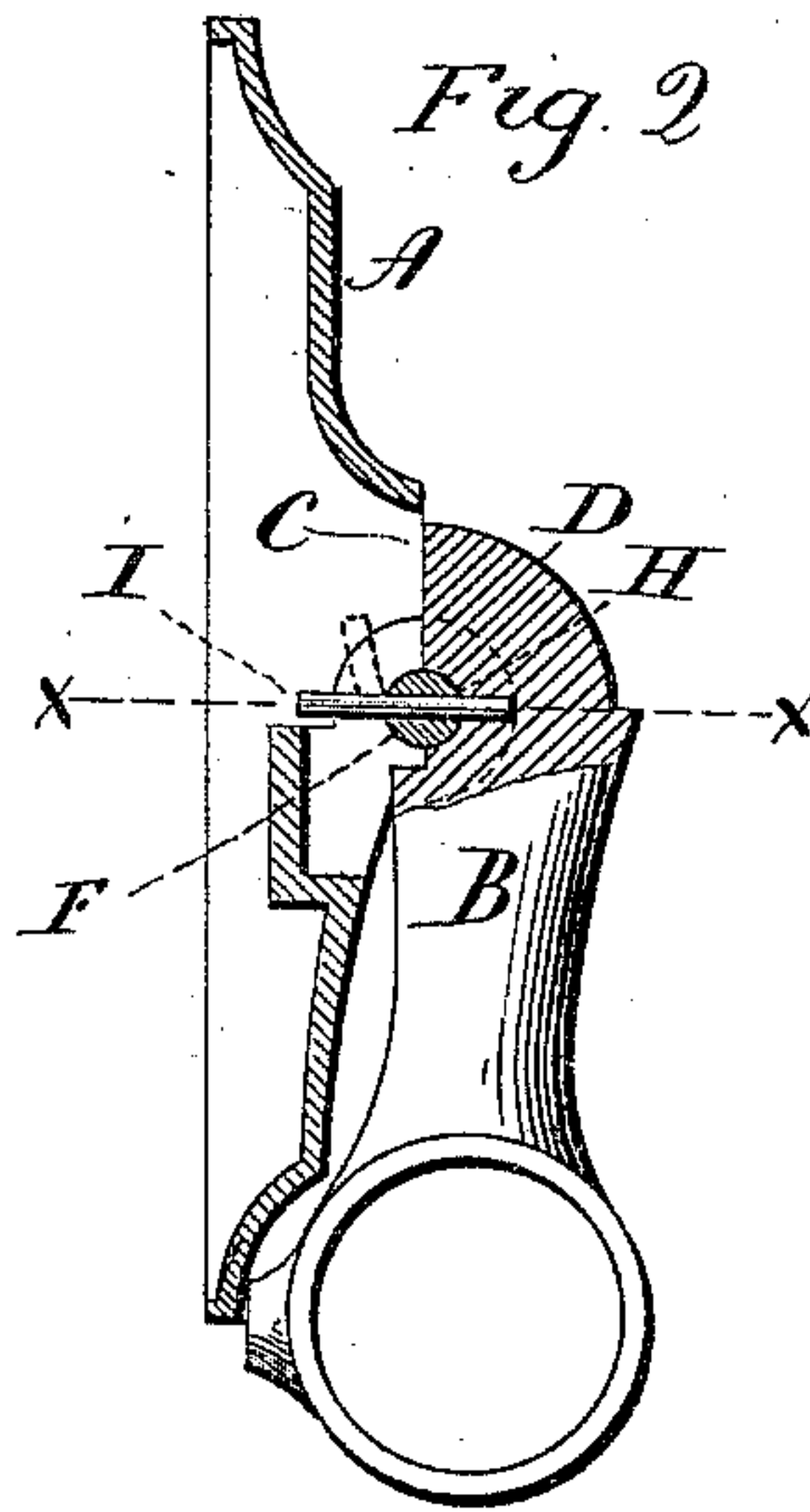
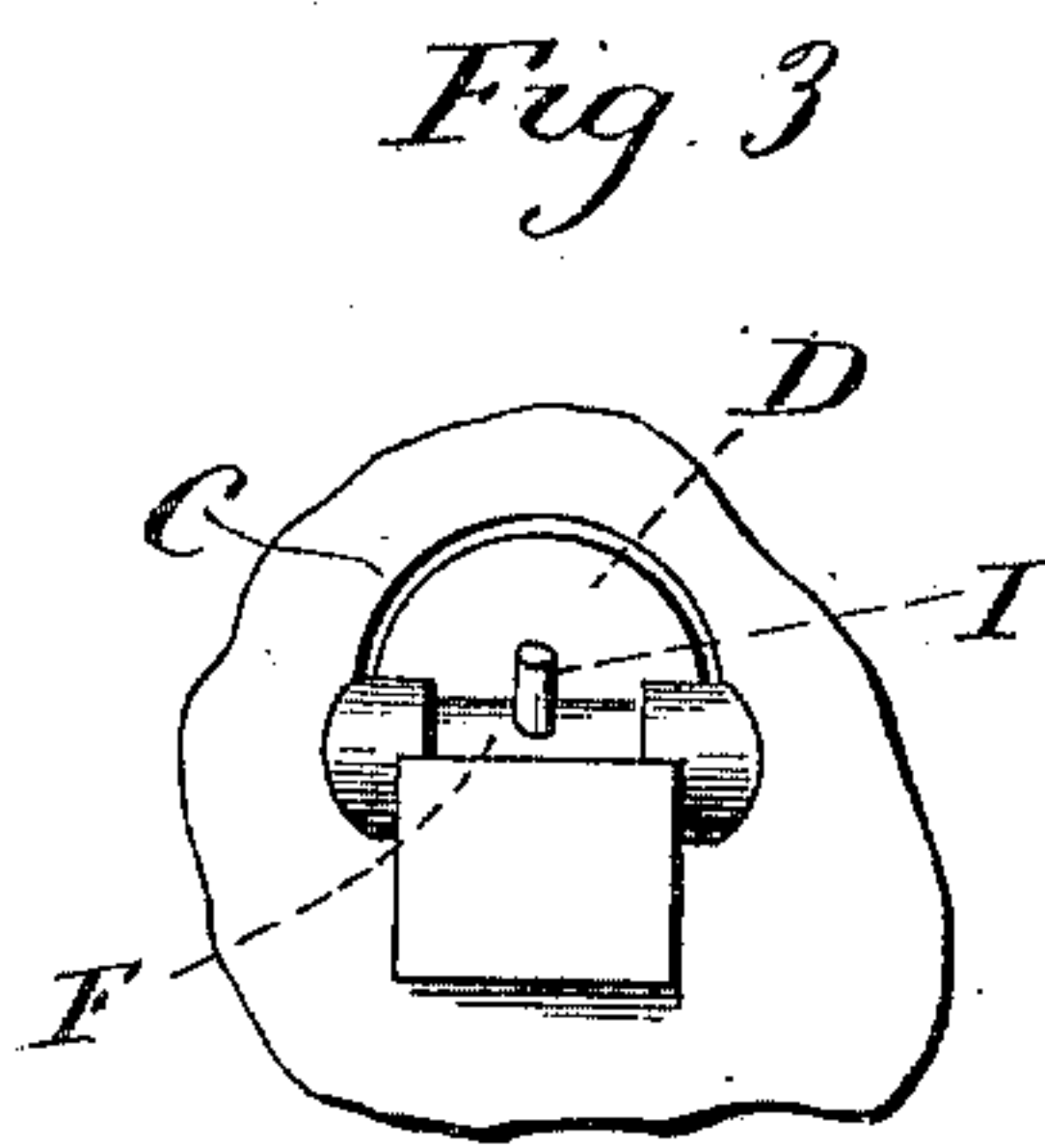
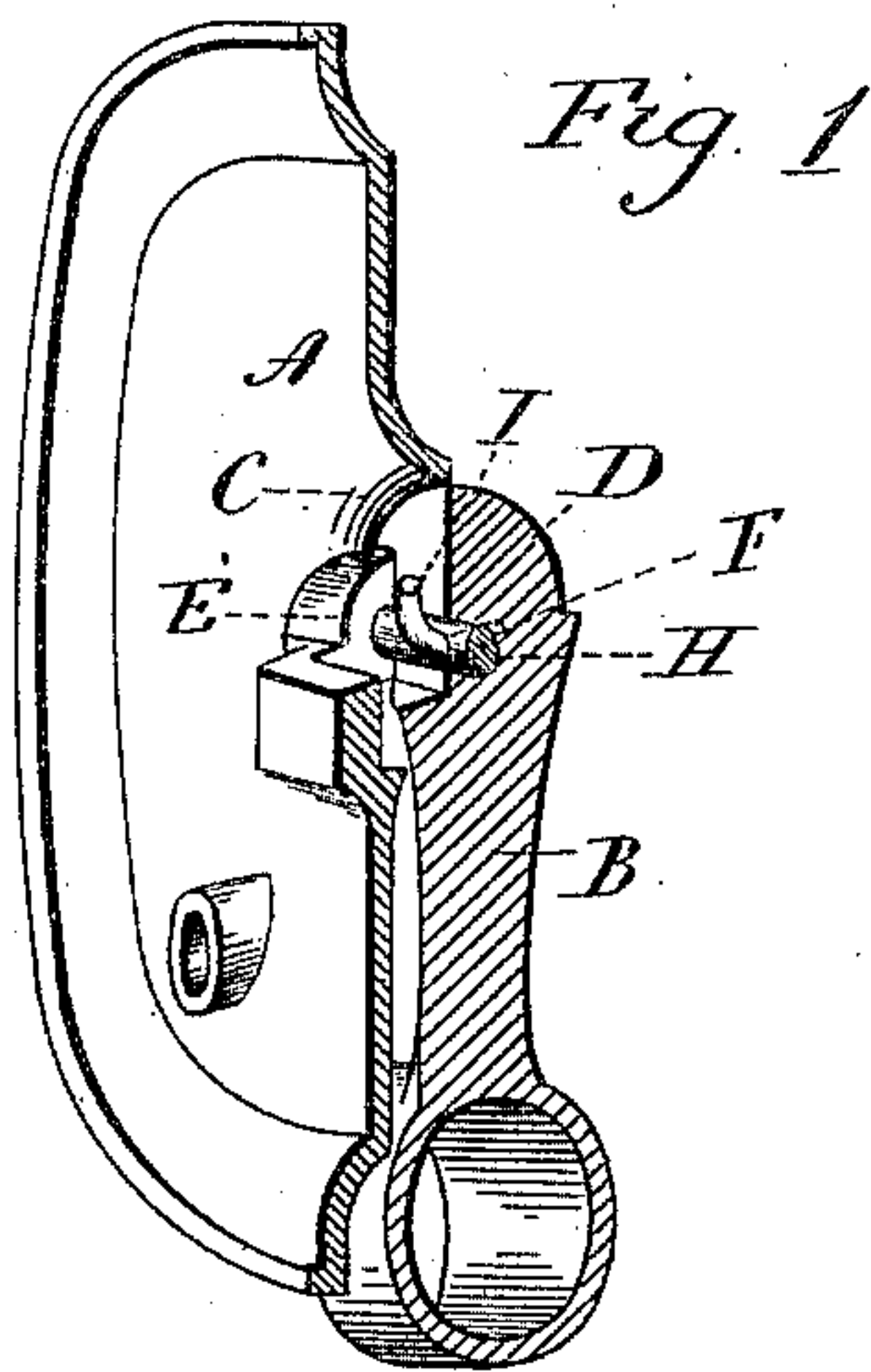


(No Model.)

O. McCARTHY.  
COFFIN HANDLE.

No. 446,689.

Patented Feb. 17, 1891.



Witnesses  
*J. K. Shumway*  
*L. D. Kelley*

*Oliver McCarthy*  
*Inventor*  
*Charles Seymour*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLIVER McCARTHY, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE  
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## COFFIN-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 446,689, dated February 17, 1891.

Application filed December 15, 1890. Serial No. 374,702. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OLIVER McCARTHY, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented new Improvements in Coffin-Handles; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with 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 perspective view in half vertical section, showing the arm as secured to the pintle; Fig. 2, a vertical section illustrating the manner of securing the arm to the pintle; Fig. 3, a rear view of the central portion of the socket; Fig. 4, a horizontal section on line *xx* of Fig. 2; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the pintle detached.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of coffin-handles in which the handle is hinged to a socket, the socket being secured to the side of the coffin, and so that the handle may hang vertically from the pivot downward or be turned up horizontally when required for use.

In the more general construction of this class of sockets the handle-arm is hung between two cheeks on the socket with a pivot extending through the cheeks and through the arm, the upper end of the arm working through a corresponding opening in the socket as it turns upon the pivot. Such construction requires that the cheeks and arms be drilled, and a pivot-pin introduced and secured.

The object of this invention is to avoid this drilling and fitting of the pivot; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the socket piece or plate by which the handle is attached to the coffin; B, the handle-arm. This arm may be of any of the usual constructions, here represented as an arm adapted to receive a handle-bar.

The socket is constructed with an opening C through its front, and through which opening the upper end D of the arm may work. The two sides of this opening C form two cheeks E E, between which the head D of the

arm fits, and so as to swing freely and as usual in this class of handles.

In the formation of the socket a pintle F is prepared, as seen in Fig. 5. This pintle is made from wire of a length somewhat greater than the distance between the two cheeks, and diametrically through this pintle a hole G is drilled. The pintle is laid in the mold in which the socket is to be cast in the proper position which is required for it when the socket is complete, it being first coated with plumbago or other suitable surfacing material. Then the metal for the socket is poured into the mold, it flowing around the ends of the pintle, and so as to confine the pintle in its proper position between the cheeks, but yet so as to permit the pintle to rotate freely in its seats. The coating of the pintle preparatory to casting prevents the metal of the cheeks from adhering to the pintle, so that the pintle will be left free as if introduced into seats fitted for it.

In the formation of the handle B a transverse seat H is formed therein corresponding to about one-half the pintle, and in this seat a wire pin I is introduced in a position with relation to the handle corresponding to the hole G through the pintle, and so that when the handle is set in place the pin I will pass and project through the hole G of the pintle, as seen in Fig. 2. The pin is firmly united to the handle, preferably in the process of casting the handle, the pin being placed in the mold before the handle is cast.

After the handle has been set in place, as seen in Fig. 2, the projecting portion of the pin I is bent, as seen in Fig. 1, and as also seen in broken lines, Fig. 2, so as to prevent the withdrawal of the pin from the pintle, thus firmly securing the handle to the pintle. The pintle being free to revolve, the handle will turn freely up or down, as in the usual construction. If for any cause it should be desirable to remove the arm, as for the introduction of an arm of a different pattern into the same socket, the pin I is straightened, so that it may be withdrawn from the pintle and the other arm introduced.

The readiness with which the arms may be interchanged is a very considerable advantage.



tage in the manufacture of this class of handles.

I claim—

5 In a coffin-handle, the socket having an opening through its front, forming two cheeks upon opposite sides of said opening, a pintle across said opening loosely resting in its seats in said cheeks, the pintle having a hole diametrically through it, combined with a handle the head of which extends between said  
10 cheeks and onto said pintle, the head of the

arm constructed with a projecting wire pin corresponding to the said hole through the pintle, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this 15 specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OLIVER MCCARTHY.

Witnesses:

J. M. HARMON,  
E. C. SAVAGE.