

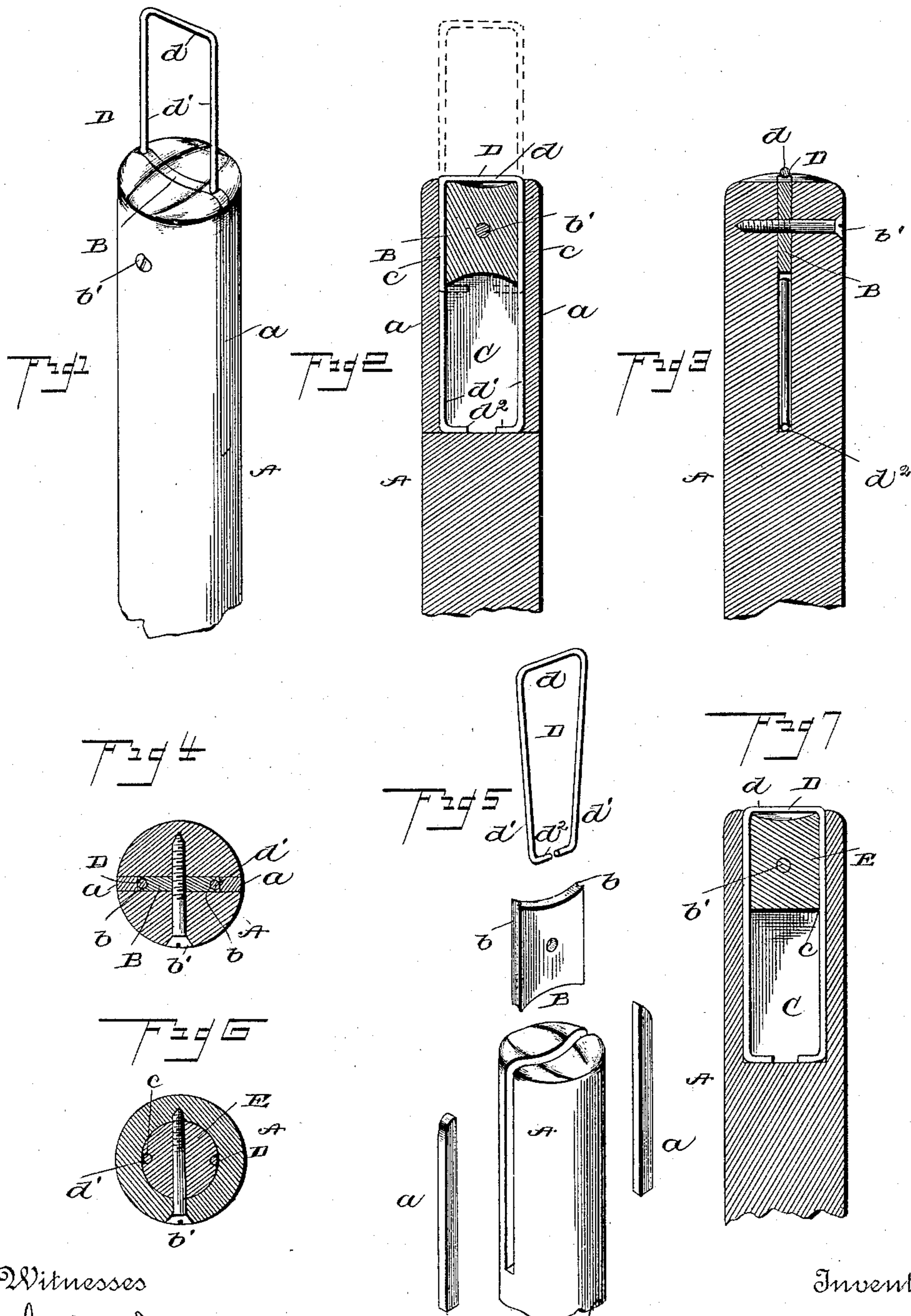
(No Model.)

D. N. BRYANT.

HANDLE FOR BROOMS, UMBRELLAS, DIPPERS, &c.

No. 468,639.

Patented Feb. 9, 1892.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID NEWTON BRYANT, OF HOFFMAN, MINNESOTA.

HANDLE FOR BROOMS, UMBRELLAS, DIPPERS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,639, dated February 9, 1892.

Application filed March 7, 1891. Serial No. 384,152. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID NEWTON BRYANT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hoffman, in the county of Grant and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Handles for Brooms, Umbrellas, Dippers, and the Like; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to handles for brooms, umbrellas, dippers, &c., and its object is to provide, in combination with a handle of this character, a suspending link adapted to be inclosed thereby when not in use.

A further object of the invention is to so construct the link that it will remain in any position to which it has been adjusted.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of this character possessing advantages in point of simplicity, inexpensiveness, durability, and general efficiency.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a broom provided with a handle embodying my invention, the link being withdrawn. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the upper end of the handle, the operation of the link being illustrated by dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a similar view at right angles thereto. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the parts detached. Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view of a modification. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same.

Corresponding parts in all the figures are denoted by the same letters of reference.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the handle, which may be of any ordinary or preferred construction. At the upper end of the handle is provided, preferably by sawing, a longitudinal diametrical slot, (in practice, about two inches long by an eighth of an inch thick.) The side openings of this slot are closed throughout their length by strips *a a* inserted therein. Within the outer central portion of the slot is provided a block B of slightly less thickness than the slot, and having its side edges grooved, as shown at *b*. This block is adapted to be secured in place by a screw *b'*, screwed transversely through the handle and block, said screw drawing the sec-

tions of the handle formed by the slot against the block, and consequently causing the said sections to bind against the strips *a* and prevent displacement thereof. It will thus be seen that the slotted handle, strips, and block form conjointly a pocket C at the lower inner portion of the slot, and two oppositely-located slots *c c* communicating therewith, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

D designates the link, formed of wire and approximately rectangular in outline. This link comprises the top *d*, sides *d' d'*, and the inturned opposing inner ends *d² d²*, adapted to have free movement within the pocket C and engage the lower end of the block B to prevent the withdrawal of the link entirely from the handle. The link is formed with its sides converging inwardly, (see Fig. 5,) causing the same to bind at all times within the grooves of the block, and thus retain the link in any position to which it is adjusted. To facilitate the withdrawal of the link, the upper end of the handle and the block are preferably concaved, leaving the top of the link projecting slightly above the same; or the top of the link itself may be curved, or both, to accomplish the same purpose.

The manner of applying the link is as follows: After the handle has been provided with the slot the strips are inserted in the sides thereof. The link is then sprung into the grooves of the block and the latter placed in position, when the sections of the handle are drawn against it by the securing-screw binding the strips in place.

In Figs. 6 and 7 I have illustrated a modified method of forming the pocket C and slots *c c*, in which the side strips are entirely dispensed with. In this construction a longitudinal hole is bored in the end of the handle in lieu of the slot, and a cylindrical block E, corresponding to said hole and about one-fourth its length, substituted for the block B. This block E is provided at opposite sides with grooves *c c* of sufficient depth to receive the sides of the link and permit them to slide therein. The block is secured in the manner above described.

It will be obvious that the invention is subject to further modifications without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, the right of which I reserve.

The operation and advantages of my invention will be readily understood by those skilled in the art to which it appertains. The device is applicable to all such handles as those employed in connection with brooms, mops, feather-dusters, dippers, &c., and at but slight additional expense. When the article to which it is applied is in use, the link is preferably entirely contained within the handle and out of the way. To hang the article, it is simply necessary to withdraw the link, when by reason of its spring tendency it will remain in this position until pushed within the handle.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with a handle of the class described, provided with a recess in its free end, said recess having a closure at its outer end provided with two openings, of a suspending link having inwardly-convergent sides playing in said openings and provided with inturned ends adapted to engage the closure at the end of the recess when the link is withdrawn, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with a handle of the class described, provided at its end with a recess or slot, of a block adapted to fit and be secured within the upper end of the latter and having its side edges provided with oppositely-disposed grooves, and a suspending link having inwardly-convergent sides adapted to engage and bear in said grooves and provided with stops at its inner end adapted to engage the lower end of said block when

the link is withdrawn to limit the movement of the latter, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a handle of the class described, provided with a longitudinal slot at its end, strips fitting within and closing the sides of said slot, and a block located and secured centrally within the outer end of the slot and having its side edges grooved, said handle, strips, and block forming conjointly slots opening at their ends into a pocket, of a suspending link adapted to be adjustable in said slots and pocket, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with a handle of the class described, provided with a longitudinal slot at its end, strips fitting within and closing the sides of said slot, and a block located and secured centrally within the outer end of the slot and having its side edges grooved, said handle, strips, and block forming conjointly slots opening at their ends into a pocket, of a link comprising inwardly-convergent sides movable in said slots and adapted to bear against said block and provided at its inner ends with stops for engaging the lower end of the block when the link is withdrawn to limit the outward movement of the latter, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID NEWTON BRYANT.

Witnesses:

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LEWIS T. BREEN.