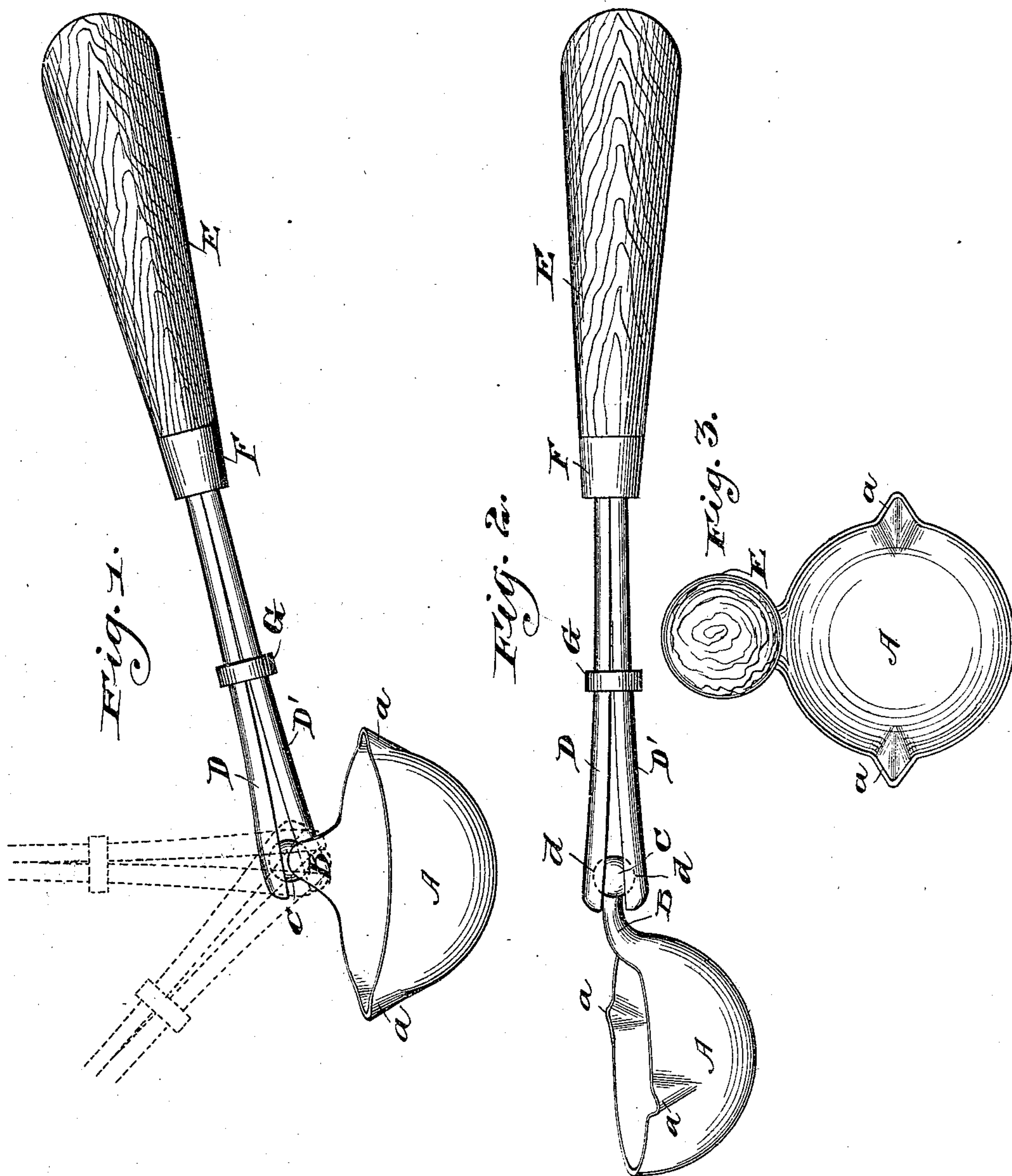


(No Model.)

T. J. CAHILL.
PLUMBER'S LADLE.

No. 556,085.

Patented Mar. 10, 1896.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS J. CAHILL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PLUMBER'S LADLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 556,085, dated March 10, 1896.

Application filed March 18, 1895. Serial No. 542,078. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. CAHILL, of Chicago, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plumbers' Laddles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a ladle such as is used by plumbers, and its object is to so construct the ladle that the bowl may be turned into various angular positions with reference to the handle, so as to adapt the device to be used in situations where it could not otherwise be employed.

To this end the invention consists in connecting the bowl to the handle by a universal joint in combination with means for securing it in the adjusted position, as hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the handle adjusted in various positions with reference to the bowl. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the bowl in line with the handle. Fig. 3 is a plan view showing the adjustable parts in planes at right angles to each other.

In the drawings, A represents the bowl of the ladle having the usual metal spouts *a* and an integral shank B terminating in a ball C, which forms one member of a ball-and-socket joint.

D D' represent the handle members, which are preferably composed of semicylindrical metal bars, preferably spring-steel, hollowed out on their flat faces, as indicated at *d*, to provide sockets to receive the ball C. These handle members are secured with their flat faces together in a hand-piece E having a metal ferrule F. A sliding ring G is employed to clamp the handle members in order to fix the bowl in its adjusted position.

As shown in Fig. 2, the bowl is in line with the handle or in the position of an ordinary straight dipper. In Fig. 1 several positions are shown, the full lines showing the bowl swung around in a horizontal plane and at nearly right angles to the handle. In position shown by the dotted lines the handle

stands in a plane at right angles to the mouth or opening of the bowl, in which position the ladle may be used in situations where it must be let down vertically into a small space. The same position is shown in full lines in Fig. 3.

Obviously the bowl may be placed in various other positions with reference to the handle, and thus the device can be readily adapted for use in almost all situations which would be met with in practice.

While I prefer the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, obviously there may be variations in the mechanical details—as, for example, the socket may be formed in the bowl or a shank thereof and the ball connected with the handle. The sliding ring is a convenient means for clamping the parts in an adjusted position; but obviously also a set-screw or other means may be employed.

Without limiting myself, therefore, to these precise details of construction, I claim—

1. A plumber's ladle comprising in combination a bowl having a shank provided with a ball and a handle composed of two resilient members having flat faces and provided with sockets in said faces to receive the ball, an end piece inclosing the extremities of said handle members and means for clamping and binding the handle members together, substantially as described.

2. In a plumber's ladle, the combination of a bowl having an integral shank terminating in a ball, a handle composed of two resilient members semicylindrical in form and provided in their flat faces with cavities to afford sockets, a sliding clamp adapted to encircle the handle members and to be moved longitudinally thereon whereby to tighten them on the ball, and a handpiece inclosing the extremities of said handle members, substantially as described.

THOMAS J. CAHILL.

Witnesses:

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