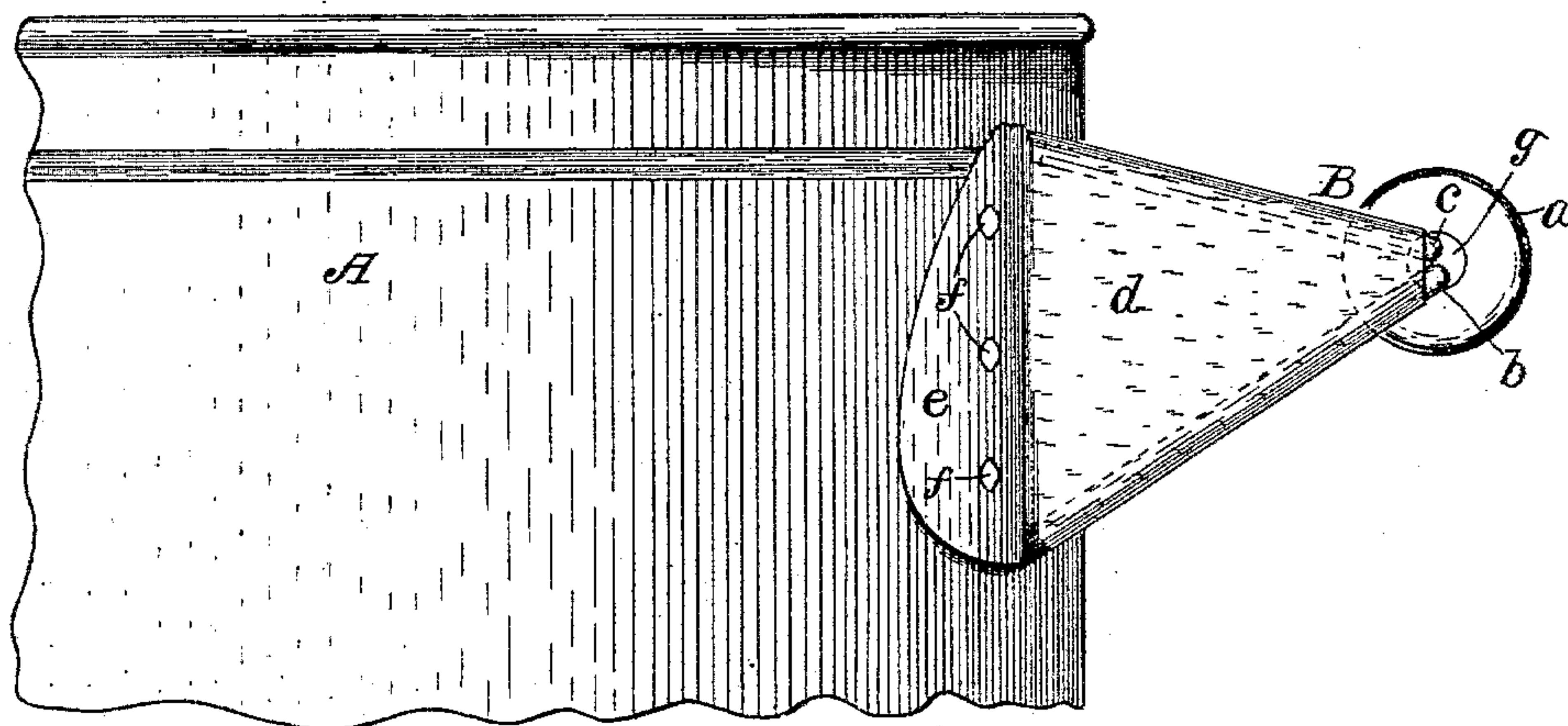
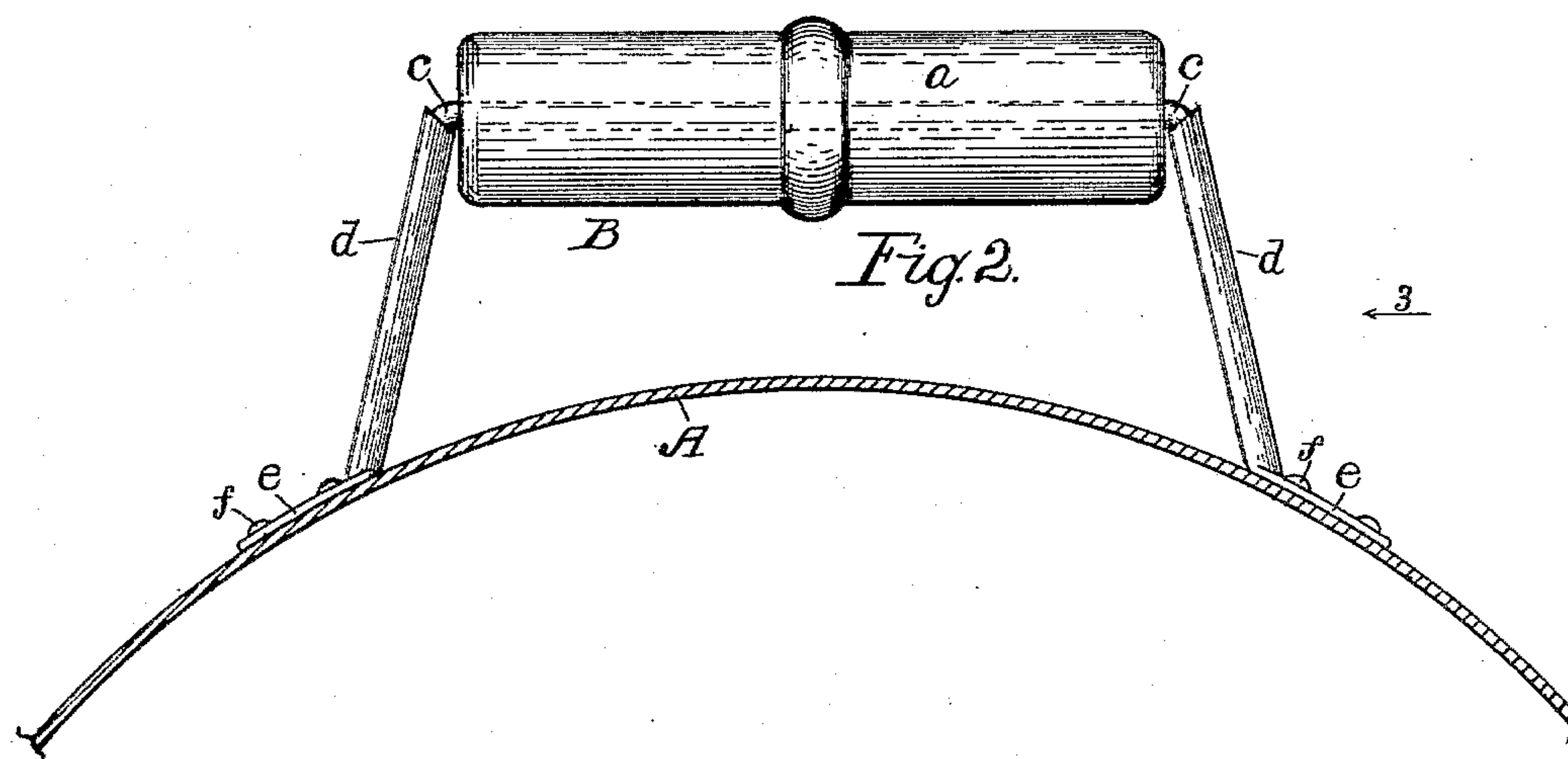
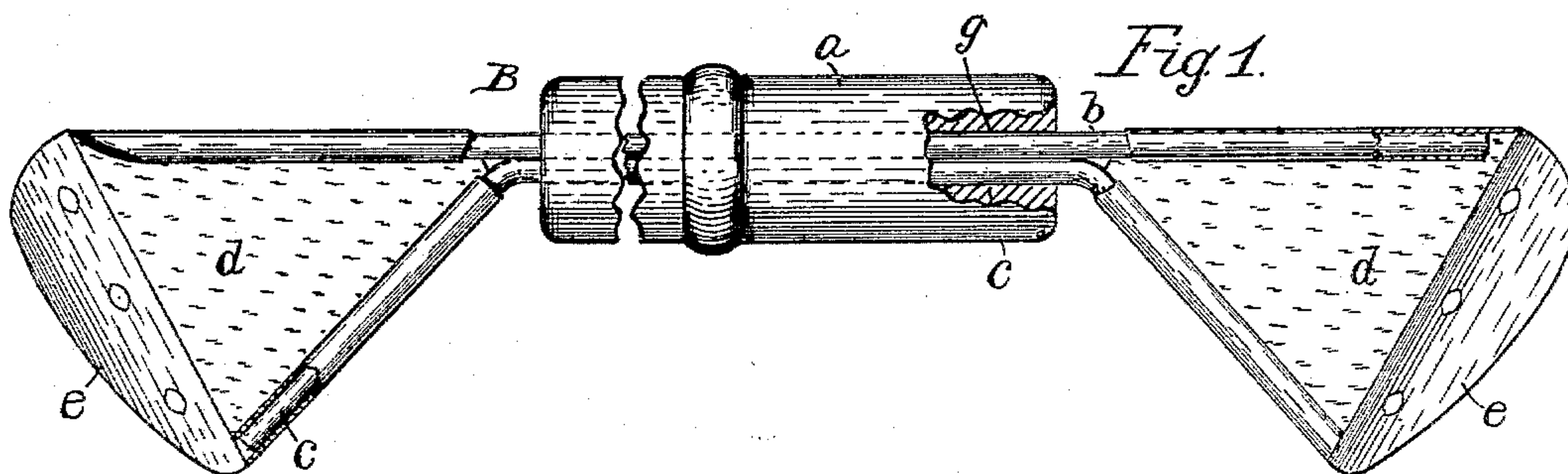


(No Model.)

R. B. WILLIAMSON.  
HANDLE FOR VESSELS.

No. 597,754.

Patented Jan. 25, 1898.



Attest:  
M. L. Winston.  
L. A. Sayles.

Fig. 3.

Inventor:  
R. B. Williamson,  
By E. B. Whitmore, Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUSSELL B. WILLIAMSON, OF CLIFTON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

## HANDLE FOR VESSELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 597,754, dated January 25, 1898.

Application filed June 11, 1897. Serial No. 640,392. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RUSSELL B. WILLIAMSON, of Clifton Springs, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, have invented  
5 a new and useful Improvement in Handles for Vessels, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to non-heat-conducting  
10 handles for vessels designed for holding hot liquids or other materials or to become otherwise subjected to heat; and the object of the invention is to provide a handle for such vessels that shall be firm, strong, and  
15 serviceable, and one that may be cheaply made.

The invention is hereinafter fully described, and more particularly pointed out in the claim.

20 Referring to the drawings, Figure 1, condensed, shows the handle before being fully bent to form, parts being longitudinally sectioned. Fig. 2 shows the handle completely formed and attached to a vessel. Fig. 3 is an  
25 end view of the handle and a portion of the vessel seen as indicated by arrow in Fig. 2.

Referring to the parts shown, A is a sheet-metal boiler or other similar vessel in which  
30 to heat or hold liquids or other substances.

B is my improved handle, which consists of a body or handpiece *a*, of wood or other non-heat-conducting material, substantially cylindrical in form, in combination with wires or  
35 rods *b c* and sheet-metal webs or plates *d d*.

The wires or rods are side by side and parallel at the middle portions and pass through  
40 an axial opening *g* in the part *a*. Primarily these two wires are straight, but after being passed through the part *a* the lower wire *c* (as appears in Fig. 1, which, however, is really the upper wire of the handle when secured to place upon the vessel) is bent downward or  
45 away from the companion wire *b* at its ends, as shown, the bends being near the respective ends of the part *a*. After the wires are bent the ends of each wire lie within the plane of the central portion, but the planes of the two wires intersect each other in the handpiece. This form of wires only requires one bend at  
50 each end of the handpiece and permits the point of the web coming to the point of di-

vergence of the two wires at the end of the handpiece, thereby making a stronger construction than if the wires each had two bends  
55 at each end of the handpiece and the web only came to the bend farthest from the handpiece. The separated ends of the wires at either side of the part *a* are covered or connected with sheet-metal webs or plates *d d*, as  
60 shown, these webs being approximately triangular in form with two sides of each rolled around the respective wires and held to place, as by soldering. The webs *d d* are each formed  
65 with an inclined flap or part *e* of proper form to meet and bear against the outer face of the boiler or vessel, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, after the handle is completely formed. The  
70 two wires are further bent sidewise or toward the observer, viewing Fig. 1, to the form shown in Fig. 2, the handle being inverted before it is put upon the vessel to bring the wire *c* to the top, the wire *b* becoming the bottom brace-  
wire of the handle, as shown in Fig. 3.

The handle is secured to the vessel by ordinary rivets *f* through the flaps *e e* by soldering or by other common and well-known  
75 means.

In this construction of handle the webs *d d* are strong on account of being reinforced at  
80 their edges by the wires, the latter being sufficiently spread or separated at their ends to give a broad base or bearing to the handle upon the vessel. The wires and the webs are soldered firmly together, so that all are rigid  
85 and act as a single piece.

The handpiece *a* is adapted to turn freely upon the wires, the axial opening *g* of the handpiece being circular in cross-section.

By locating the apex of the web adjacent to the perforation in the handpiece it is prevented from catching upon articles and it also  
90 adds greater strength to the handle, owing to the fact that the ends of the wires are without bends or angles intermediate the handpiece and the vessel and are secured within  
95 the rolls of the web by solder. This construction also permits the rolls being made upon the inside of the web, which presents a neater appearance than if the rolls were made upon the outside.  
100

I claim—

In a handle for vessels, the combination,



with an axially-perforated handpiece, of two  
wires extending through the same, each end  
of each of the wires being bent at an angle to  
the central portion, and a triangular web upon  
5 the ends of the wires at each end of the hand-  
piece, one side of the web being bent at an  
angle to the main portion and adapted to be  
secured to the side of the vessel, and the other  
two sides each being secured to and inclosing  
10 one of the ends of the wires, the apex of the

web being adjacent to the perforation through  
the handpiece, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my  
hand, this 7th day of June, 1897, in the pres-  
ence of two subscribing witnesses.

RUSSELL B. WILLIAMSON.

Witnesses:

DAVID HATMAKER,

DURFEE W. HILL.