

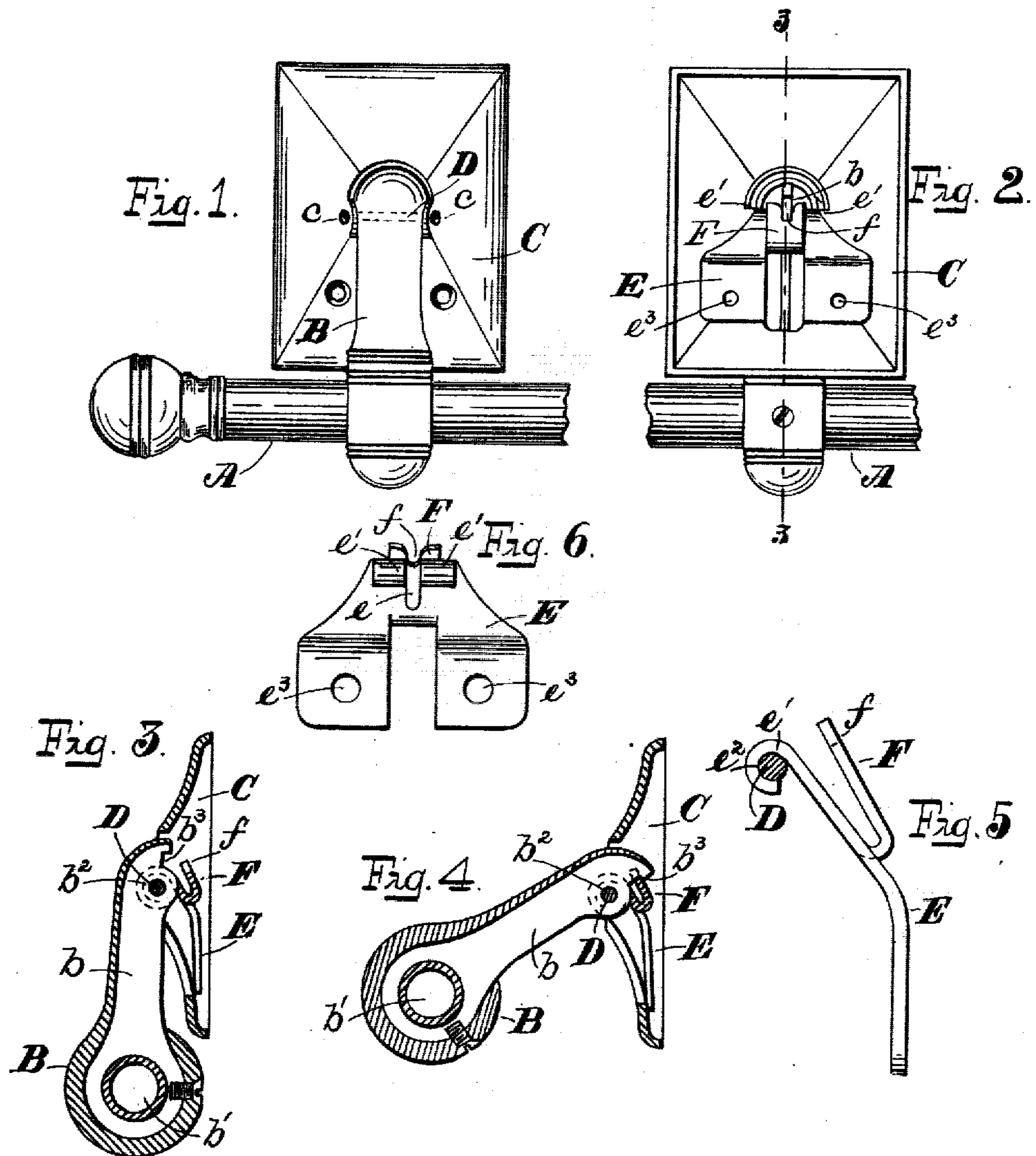
No. 825,558.

PATENTED JULY 10, 1906.

E. R. SARGENT.
CASKET HANDLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1902.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

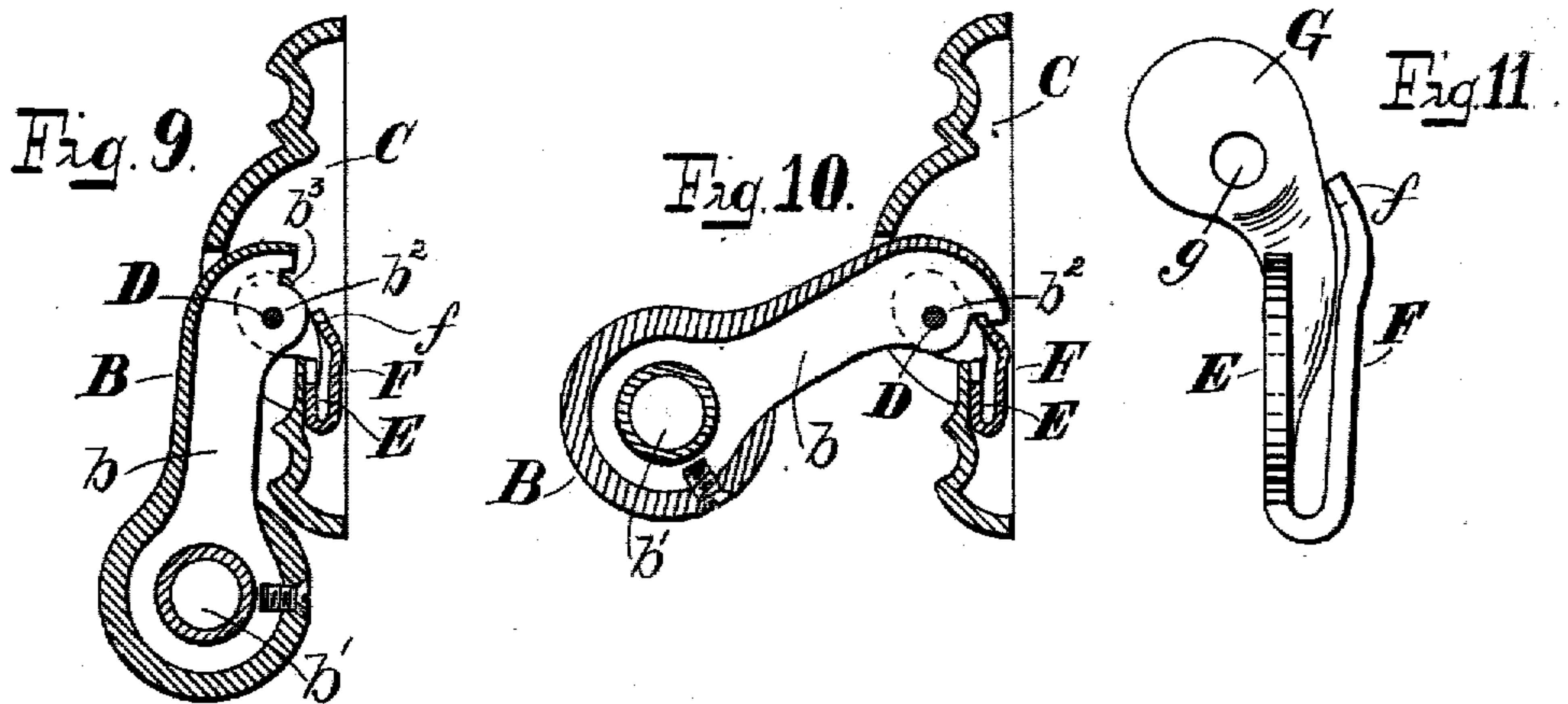
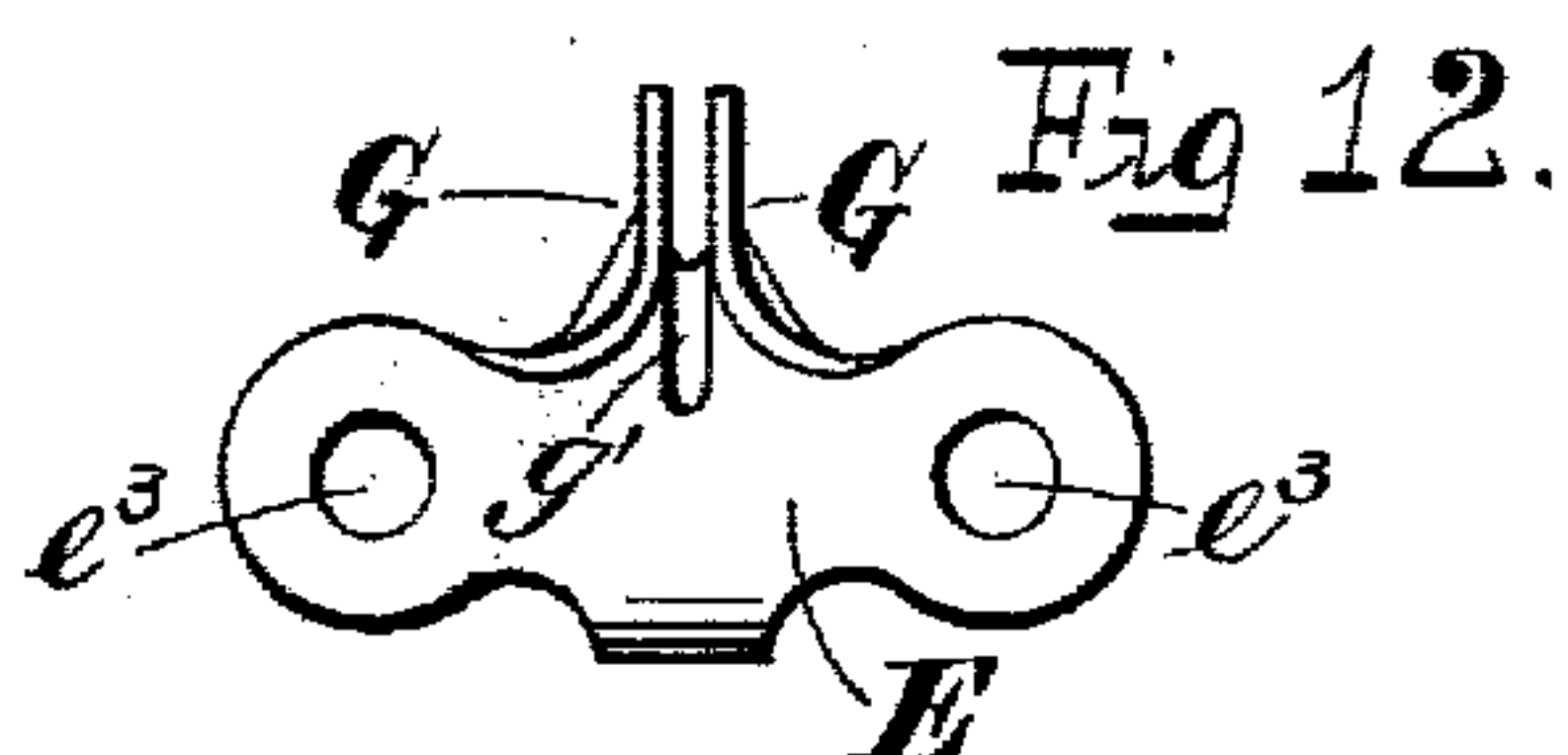
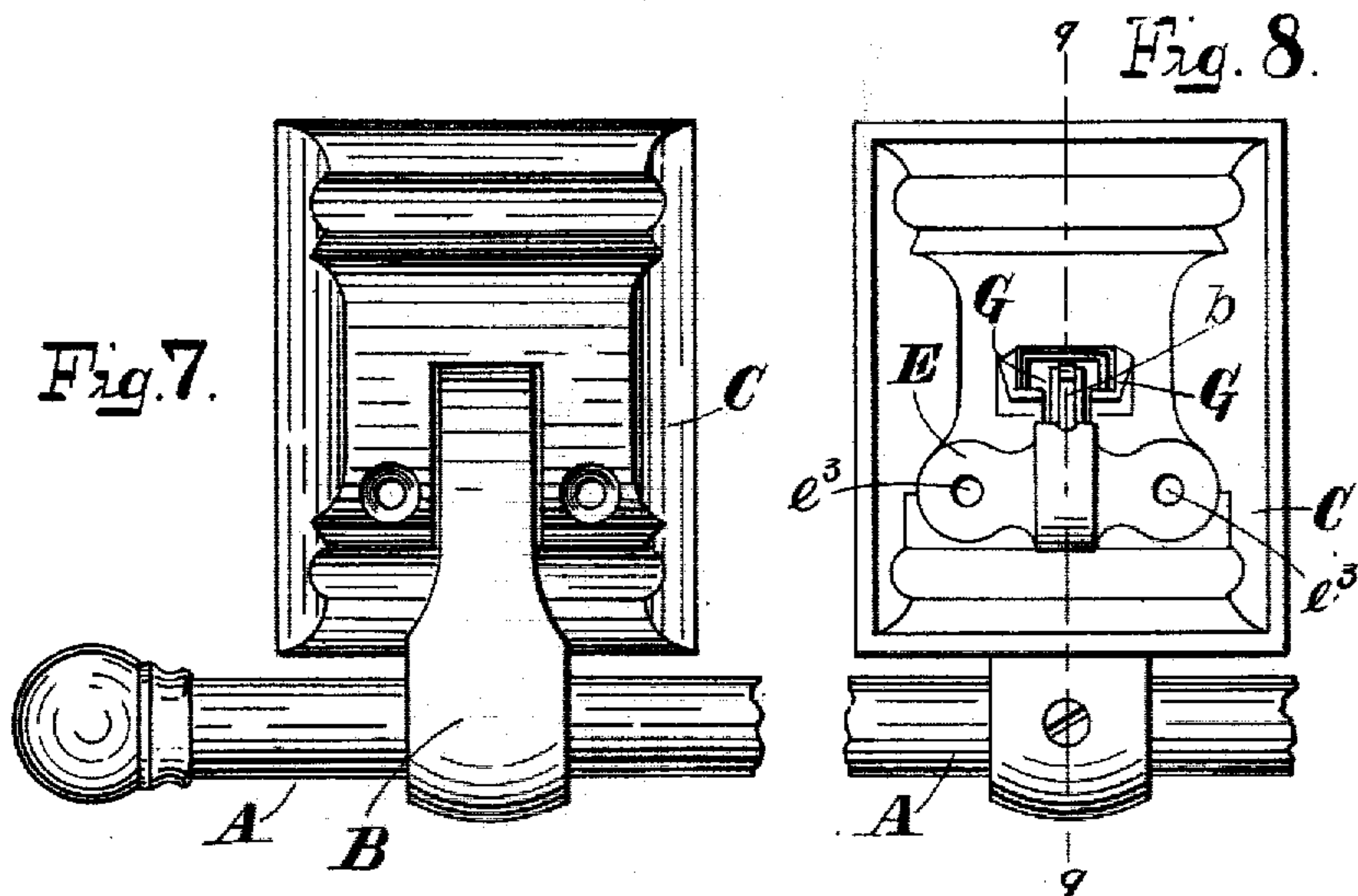
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INVENTOR

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD R. SARGENT, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
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RATION OF CONNECTICUT.

CASKET-HANDLE.

No. 825,558.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 10, 1906.

Application filed March 26, 1902. Serial No. 100,087.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD R. SARGENT, of the city and county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Casket-Handles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a portion of a casket-handle and one socket, illustrating my invention; Fig. 2, a reverse view of the socket and associated parts; Fig. 3, a vertical section on lines 3 3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a similar view with the arm and its core shown in its raised position; Figs. 5 and 6, detail views, in side and front elevation, of the reinforcing-plate; and Figs. 7 to 12 represent corresponding views of a modified form of my invention.

In all the figures similar letters of reference represent like parts.

This invention relates to casket-handles, and more particularly to that class in which the handle-arm on socket-plate, or both, are provided with reinforcing-plates, of hard metal, to carry the strain, and has for its object the production of a simple, effective, and novel handle.

To this end the invention consists in the various improvements and combinations of parts described and claimed hereinafter.

Referring to the drawings, the parts designated by the letter A represent a casket handle-bar, B the handle-arms, and C the socket-plate to which the arm is pivoted.

b represents a thin hard-metal core about which the soft-metal arm is cast.

b' is a perforation at one end for the arm A, and b² is a smaller perforation at the other end for the pivot-pin D.

E represents a reinforcing-plate, of hard metal or other suitable material, about which the soft-metal socket-plate C may be cast or otherwise secured. At its upper end it is provided with a narrow slot e, the two sides of which are formed by the prolongation e' of the plate. These prolongations may be turned over on themselves, as shown in Fig. 5, to form bearings e² for the pivot-pin D.

e³ represents holes in the lower part of the plate, which are adapted to register with similar holes in the socket-plate C for the

screws attaching the socket to the casket or other article.

F is a piece of metal cut from the lower part of the reinforcing-plate and turned upward to a point about the height of the bearings e' to form a support. In the extreme upper end is a slot f of sufficient width to receive the end of the narrow core b. This end of the core b is provided on its under side with a transverse slot b³ of width to take over the end of the piece F.

The socket-plate C may be provided with trunnions c to register with the bearings e² and into which the pivot-pin D may extend, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1. The pivot-pin D would then connect the core b of the arm B not only to the reinforcing-plate E, but also to the socket-plate C. Upon swinging up the outer end of the arm B its inner end of the core b swings downward and rests on the support F in the slot f, and as at the same time the slot b³ takes over the end of the piece F, as shown in Fig. 4, the core b and support interlock or engage each other. By this means the force exerted on the handle-bar A is transmitted through the hard-metal core b to the hard-metal reinforcing-plate E, which is secured with the socket-plate to the casket or other article by screws or other suitable means. The upward-turned support F takes the downward pressure of the inner end of the arm, while the engagement between the end of the core of the arm and support prevents any tendency of the arm toward longitudinal movement, as well as toward lateral racking or wobbling.

In the modified form shown in Figs. 7 to 12 the bearings for the pivot-pin D are formed not by prolonging and turning over the ends, but by giving the prolongations G of the plate a twist to extend them at right angles to the plane of the main portion of the plate, as fully shown in Figs. 11 and 12. Perforations g in the prolongations then form the bearings for the pin D. The slot g' for the inner end of the core is herein provided by the parallel prolongations. Furthermore, in the socket-plate illustrated in Figs. 7 to 12 trunnions with bearings are omitted, so that the core b is secured to the reinforcing-plate alone, and the reinforcing-plate is entirely within the hollow interior of the socket-plate,

so that the bearing for the pivot-pin and the pin itself are inclosed within the socket-plate. By this means when the socket-plate is sufficiently convex, as shown in the drawings, the riveting of the pivot-pin is performed in the interior or from the rear of the socket-plate, so that the rivet or pivot-pin not only does not show from the front of the plate, but the plate itself is not marred by its insertion. The fulcrum of the arm in this construction is well within the interior of the socket-plate and not outside of the plane of the main portion of the socket-plate.

Having now described my invention, which may vary in detail without departing from the spirit thereof, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a casket-handle, or similar article, the combination with the arm of the handle; of a reinforcing-plate, having a slot at its upper end to receive the inner end of the arm; prolongations of said plate forming bearings for the arm; and a support upturned from said plate to form a stop for the inner end of said arm, substantially as described.

2. In a casket-handle, or similar article, the combination with the arm of the handle;

of a reinforcing-plate having a slot for the inner end of said arm; prolongations of said plate forming bearings for the arm; and a support upturned from said plate having a slot at its upper end to engage with the inner end of the arm when the outer end is raised, substantially as described.

3. In a casket-handle or similar article, the combination with the arm of the handle; of a reinforcing-plate adapted to be secured to the casket, or other article; a pivot-pin for said arm having its bearings solely in said reinforcing-plate; and a socket-plate embracing said reinforcing-plate and forming a cover for the inner end of said arm and said fulcrum-pin and offering no support for said arm or pin, whereby the ends of said pin are wholly within the interior of said socket-plate and accessible only from the rear of said plate, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand on the 24th day of March, 1902.

EDWARD R. SARGENT.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM A. RICE,
ANNA I. WALLACE.