(No Model.)

L. K. HURFORD.

HANDLE FOR LADLES OR DIPPERS.

No. 370,395. Patented Sept. 27, 1887.

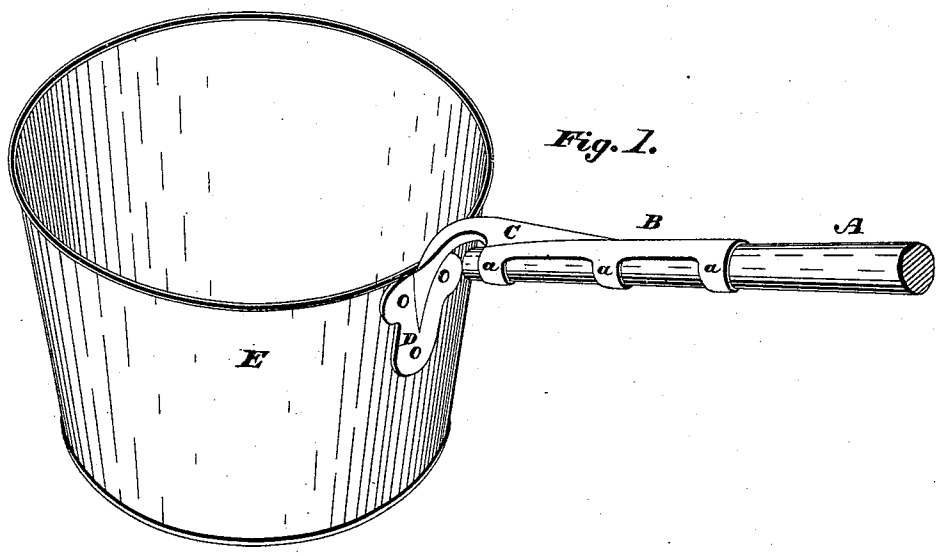


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

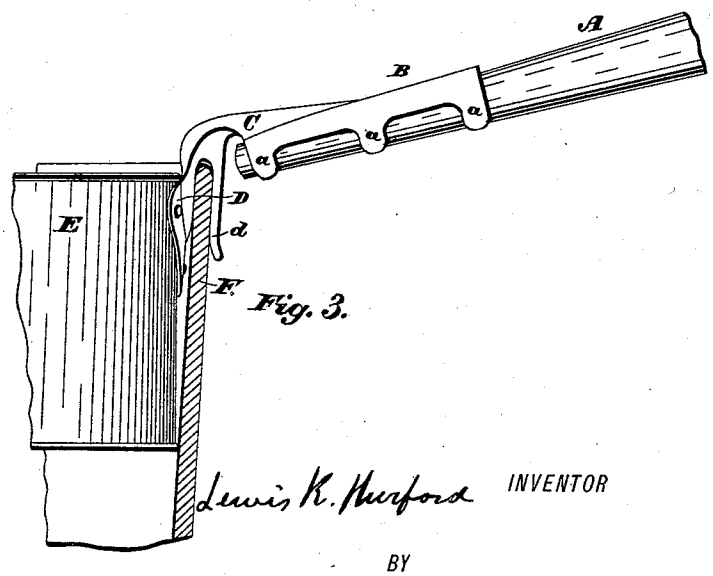


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

Harry Grease.

Chas. F. Miller

Lewis K. Hurford INVENTOR

BY

W. K. Miller ATTORNEY

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS K. HURFORD, OF CANTON, OHIO.

HANDLE FOR LADLES OR DIPPERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,395, dated September 27, 1887.

Application filed January 20, 1887. Serial No. 224,953. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS K. HURFORD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Canton, county of Stark, State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Handles for Ladles or Dippers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in handles for ladles or dippers; and it consists of the hereinafter-described handle-socket and its adaptation to a ladle.

Figure 1 is an isometrical view of one form of my improved handle-socket as applied to a ladle. Fig. 2 is same view of the skeleton socket detached. Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing a section of a handle and handle-socket attached to a ladle and provided with means for supporting the ladle to the rim of the kettle.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the drawings.

Letter A represents a handle, which may be made of wood or other suitable material, but preferably of wood, as it is comparatively inexpensive.

The skeleton socket B may be made of cast malleable metal, or may be cut from sheets of metal and stamped or pressed into form, as shown. The said socket B is conical in form longitudinally and semicircular in cross-section, and is provided with clinch-fingers *a*, and terminates in an upwardly, outwardly, and downwardly curved shank, C, the free end of which is adapted by the plate D for engagement with a ladle, E, or other hand-vessel, and may be connected thereto by rivets, as shown in Fig. 1, or may be soldered thereto, if preferable.

The handle A, preferably of hard wood, is turned tapering and adapted to the taper of the socket B. This handle is placed in the socket and the fingers *a* are firmly clinched about it, so as to embrace and firmly secure the handle in position.

In Fig. 2 is shown the socket as hereinbefore described, but in addition showing, in connection with the riveting-plate D, clinch-fingers *b*, adapted to be clinched down over the upper edge of the ladle E and made to embrace the turned or wired edge thereof, taking a firm hold of said turned and wired edge, and thereby greatly strengthening the connection of the handle-socket to the ladle.

In Fig. 3 the socket shown is the same as hereinbefore described; but in addition there is provided a downwardly-projected finger, *d*, by which the ladle may be held to the top of the kettle F when not in use, as hereinafter explained.

The handle-socket may be constructed and employed either with or without one or both of the features described in the last two paragraphs.

For use on small ladles or hand-dippers the form of socket shown in Fig. 1 may be used to advantage, and for a medium-sized ladle the fingers *b* may be used in addition to great advantage, and for that class or grade of ladles that are constantly in use the finger *d* may be used, and is of great value, as the ladle may, when not in use, be suspended over the top of the kettle, and the liquid of whatever sort may drip back from the ladle to that in the kettle, thus avoiding a large amount of waste and providing means by which the ladle may be held in position ready for use at all times. I would recommend, also, the use of the fingers *b*, well clinched down over the wired edge of the ladle, as being a more convenient and economical construction for securing the socket to the ladle than rivets.

I am aware that a socket has hitherto been constructed by providing a plate having a cylindrical form with lugs or spurs adapted to be clinched around a rod or bar inserted in the socket, and hence do not claim such construction, broadly.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein-described handle socket for ladles and the like, consisting, essentially, of the longitudinally-tapering portion B, semicircular in cross-section and provided with clinch-fingers *a*, and the shank C, projecting upwardly and rearwardly from the portion B, and terminating in a downwardly-projecting plate, D, for its attachment to the bowl of the ladle, the whole constructed in the manner and for the purpose substantially as set forth.

2. In a ladle or dipper handle, the combination of the handle-socket B, with its clinch-

arms, the handle A, adapted thereto, the upwardly, outwardly, and downwardly projected shank C, plate D, and securing-fingers *b*, projecting from the plate D, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a ladle or dipper handle, the combination of the handle-socket B, with its clinch-arms, the handle A, adapted thereto, the upwardly, outwardly, and downwardly projected shank C, plate D, and downwardly-projected finger *d*, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a ladle or dipper handle, the combination of the handle-socket B, with its clinch-arms, the handle A, adapted thereto, the upwardly, outwardly, and downwardly projected shank C, plate D, fingers *b*, and finger *d*, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of December, A. D. 1886.

LEWIS K. HURFORD.

Witnesses:
CHAS. R. MILLER,
W. K. MILLER.