

C. & S. J. ADAMS.
POKERS.

No. 179,884.

Patented July 18, 1876.



Fig. 1.

WITNESSES.

Sam. Black
J. N. Ballou

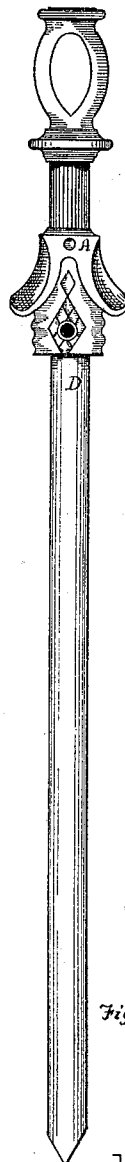


Fig. 2.

INVENTORS

Calvin Adams
S. Jarvis Adams

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CALVIN ADAMS AND S. JARVIS ADAMS, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN POKERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **179,884**, dated July 18, 1876; application filed December 30, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CALVIN ADAMS and S. JARVIS ADAMS, of the city of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Method of Constructing Combined Cast and Wrought Iron Pokers, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a sectional view, showing the cast-iron handle with its recessed opening, and the wrought-iron bar driven to its place. Fig. 2 is a full or face view of the completed poker.

In casting the handles for these pokers we form an opening in the lower end of the handle A by the use of a core or other equivalent device, which opening may be an inch or more in length, and should correspond in size with the size of the wrought-iron used for the bar D. The upper end of this opening is recessed on one or both its sides, as shown at B, Fig. 1, so as to give a small space, into which the pointed end or ends of the wrought-iron bar D can be forced.

The dotted line c, Fig. 1, shows the upper end of the wrought-iron bar, cut so as to make two projecting points. We usually use a V-shaped chisel for cutting these bars into the proper length, and thus without expense form the projections on one end, while at the same time a convenient shape is given to the lower end of another bar cut from the same piece of iron. If, however, but one recess in the opening is made, the bar may be cut obliquely, so as to give the necessary point on one side of the bar.

We believe the double recess and projecting points, as shown in the drawing, to be the best, and just as cheaply made.

After the bar is properly cut it is driven or forced into the handle, and the projections strike the curved base of the opening, as shown in the dotted lines c, Fig. 1. By pressure or a few blows of a hammer the projecting points are then spread out into the recesses B, and the poker is complete.

There is no pressure upon the handle which will break it, and no amount of use will separate or loosen the bar from the handle.

We are aware that implements have been heretofore constructed in which wood has been forced into metal, or metal into wood, and the action of one or more wedges either in the handle or implement acted as a fastening; also, that implements have been constructed of two parts, of different metals or alloys, wherein the softer metal has been attached to the harder one by a process akin to riveting. We construct our blanks continuously from the same bar, the angular knife or shear forming the point of the one from the recessed end of the next; and we cast our handles with a single core, the only positive requisite being that the core seat shall be larger at its base than at its entrance.

We claim—

The combination of the cast-iron handle A, provided with the branched opening, and the bar or blank d, recessed at one end and pointed at the other, as shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

CALVIN ADAMS.
S. JARVIS ADAMS.

Witnesses:

JAMES BLACK,
J. H. BALDWIN.