No. 893,445. PATENTED JULY 14, 1908.

E. C. CLARK.

COFFIN HANDLE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 11, 1907.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

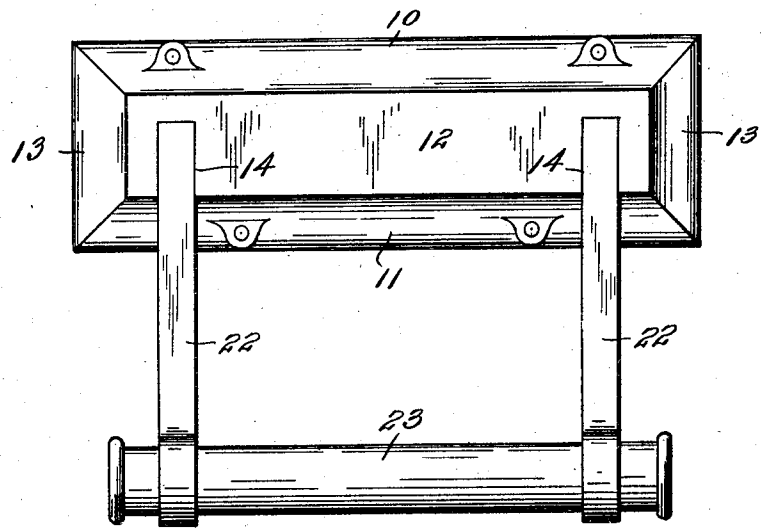


Fig. 1.

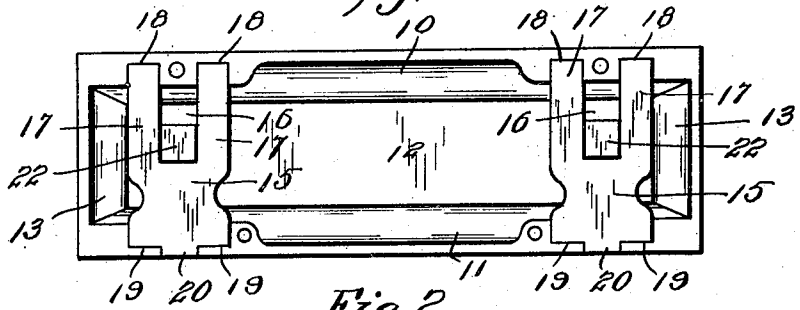


Fig. 2.

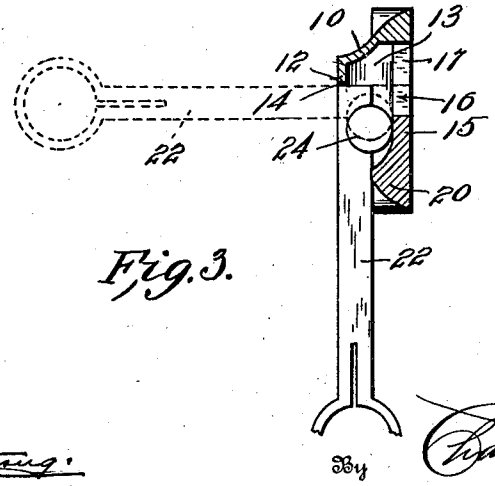


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

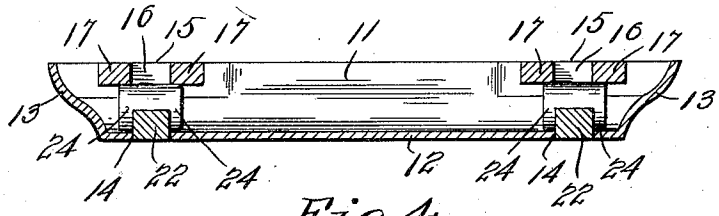


Fig. 4.

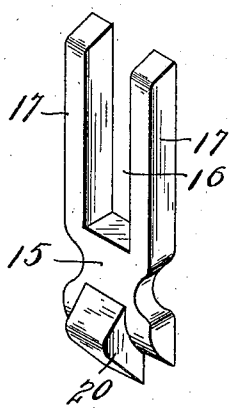


Fig. 5.

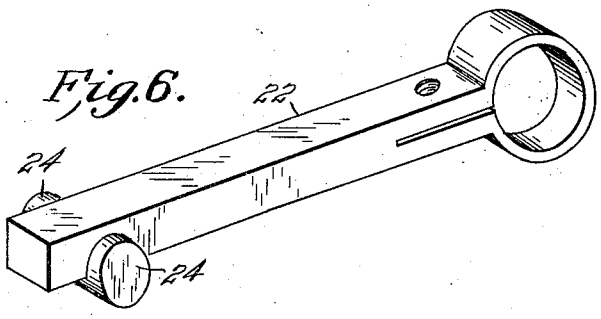


Fig. 6.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

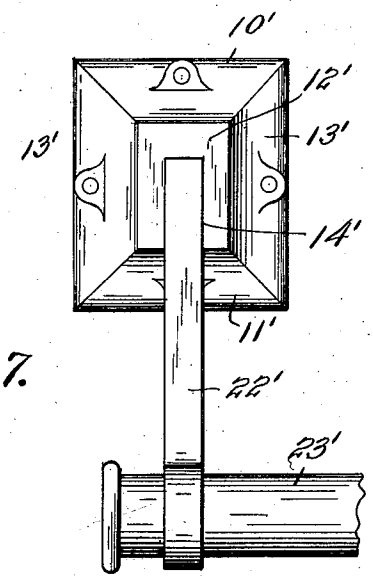


Fig. 7.

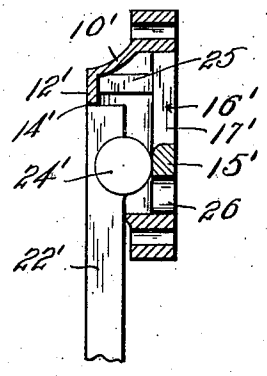


Fig. 8.

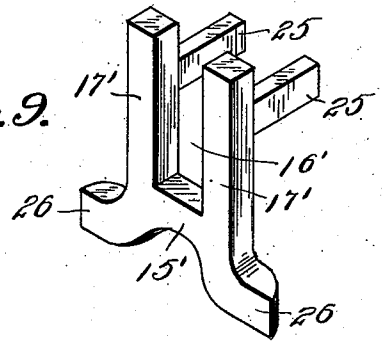


Fig. 9.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD C. CLARK, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

COFFIN-HANDLE.

No. 893,445. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 14, 1908.

Application filed April 11, 1907. Serial No. 367,609.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD C. CLARK, a citizen of the United States, residing at West Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coffin-Handles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to coffin handles and has for its primary object to provide a substantial construction of handle of the class described.

The object of my invention is therefore to provide a construction of handle of this class in which the strain is entirely taken off of the pivots for the handles and hence a more substantial structure produced.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a handle constructed in accordance with my invention, the handle being of single type. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view therethrough, showing in dotted lines, the position of the handle when in use. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view therethrough. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the thrust plate for the handle. Fig. 6 is a similar view of one of the pivot members for the handle. Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but showing one end of a handle of the bar type. Fig. 8 is a vertical sectional view through this form of the invention, and, Fig. 9 is a detail perspective view of the thrust plate for this form of the invention.

Referring more specifically to the drawings and more particularly to the form shown in the first six figures of the drawings, the handle is shown as comprising a hollow rectangular attaching member including upper and under sides, 10 and 11 respectively, a front 12, and ends 13. Adjacent each of its ends, the attaching member is slotted in its front and under faces 12 and 11, as indicated by the numeral 14 and the function of these slots will be presently fully explained.

In carrying out my invention, I employ thrust plates for the handles and each of these thrust plates, indicated by the numeral 15, is bifurcated as at 16 to form spaced members 17 which are adapted to seat at their outer ends in recesses 18, formed in the rear edge of the upper side 10 of the attaching member. Similar recesses 19 are formed in the rear edge of the under side 11 of the said attaching member and upon opposite sides of the slots therein and it is in these recesses 19 that the lower end of the thrust plate is adapted to be received. A lug 20 formed upon the said thrust plate at this end thereof is adapted to rest in and fill a portion of the slot formed in the under side of the attaching member, the under side of the lug being coincident with the said under side of the attaching member to present a plane surface as far as possible. When disposed upon the attaching member in the relation stated above, the lower edge of the bifurcation in the thrust plate is located in a horizontal plane substantially coincident with the middle of that portion of the slot which is formed in the front 12 of the attaching member and the function of this location of the said edge of the bifurcation will presently be made clear.

The handle proper of the device comprises a pair of pivot members which are indicated in general by the numeral 22 and a hand grip 23, which connects the outer or free ends of the pivot members. Each of the pivot members is in the form of a shank, rectangular in cross section, and formed at the inner end of each shank is a pair of oppositely projecting trunnions 24, these trunnions being positioned more to the rear than to the front of the shank as clearly shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings.

In assembling the handle, the pivot members thereof are engaged at their ends at which the trunnions are formed, in the slots in the front and under sides of the attaching member and the thrust plates are then placed in proper position upon the attaching member as stated above. This serves to confine the trunnions at the ends of the pivot members between the rear face of the front 12 and the front face of the thrust plates. Normally, the pivot members depend from the attaching member of the handle and the front faces of the shanks of the said members serve to close the slots formed in the attaching member, but when the handle is grasped to lift a coffin to which the handle is applied, the pivot members are swung to horizontal position and the inner ends of the pivot members beyond their trunnions are brought into engagement between the spaced members 17 and with the lower edges of the bifurcations in the respective thrust plates.

In the form of my invention shown in Figs.

7, 8 and 9, of the drawings, there are shown two or more attaching members which are to be secured to the sides of a coffin at suitable points as is the case with similar members now in use in the handle bar type of coffin handles. The attaching portion however is not provided with recesses as is the case in the preferred form of the invention and hence the thrust plate is of slightly different construction. In this form of the device, each of the thrust plates is provided with a bifurcation identical with that provided in the thrust plates in the preferred form of handle and upon each of the spaced portions formed by the bifurcation, there is formed an integral projection 25, these projections being designed to bear at their ends against the rear face of the front of the attaching member. Also, the lower end of each of the thrust plates is broadened as at 26 so as to extend the entire width of the attaching member and the ends and edges of its broadened portion beveled to bear upon the rear faces of the angularly disposed ends and underside of the said attaching member.

Parts in this modified form of the invention corresponding to like parts in the preferred form thereof, are indicated by like reference numerals, primed.

What is claimed is:

1. A device of the class described comprising a hollow attaching member, said member being provided in its front and under walls with a slot, a thrust plate disposed within the attaching member, and a handle member engaged at one of its ends through the slot and provided at its said end with trunnions which are confined between the rear face of the front wall of the attaching member and the thrust plate, the end of the handle member being extended beyond the trunnions and being adapted to engage a portion of the thrust plate when the handle is grasped for use, the trunnions forming a sliding pivot for the said handle member.

2. A device of the class described comprising a hollow attaching member, said member being provided in its front and under walls with a slot, a thrust plate disposed within the attaching member, and a handle member engaged at one of its ends through the slot and provided at its said end with trunnions which are confined between the rear face of the front wall of the attaching member and the thrust plate, the thrust plate being bifurcated and the end of the handle member being extended beyond the trunnions and adapted to engage in the bifurcations and with the lower edge thereof, the trunnions forming a sliding pivot for the said handle member.

3. A device of the class described comprising a hollow attaching member, said member being provided in its front and under walls with a slot and in the edges of its upper and lower walls with recesses, a thrust plate disposed against the rear of the member, said plate being formed with a bifurcation resulting in spaced portions, the ends of which are received flush in the recesses in the edge of the upper wall of the member and being formed at its lower edge with a lug which is received flush in the recesses in the edge of the under wall of the said attaching member, and a handle shank formed adjacent to its end with trunnions which are confined between the front wall of the attaching member and the thrust plate, the end portion of the shank beyond these trunnions being designed to work in the bifurcation in the said thrust plate and to abut against the lower edge of the bifurcation when the handle shank is raised.

4. A device of the class described comprising a hollow attaching member, said member being provided in its front and under walls with a slot and in the edges of its upper and lower walls with recesses, a thrust plate disposed against the rear of the member, said plate being formed with a bifurcation resulting in spaced portions, the ends of which are received flush in the recesses in the edge of the upper wall of the member and being formed at its lower edge with a lug which is received flush in the recesses in the edge of the under wall of the said attaching member, and a handle shank formed adjacent to its end with a trunnion, the trunnion being projected at its ends beyond the sides of the shank and being slightly offset with respect to the shank, the said trunnion being confined between the front wall of the attaching member and the thrust plate and having its end beyond the trunnion arranged to work in the bifurcation in said thrust plate, the outer face of the handle shank being normally flush with the outer face of the front wall of the attaching member.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD C. CLARK.

Witnesses:

JEANNETTE B. LOFLAND,

CHAS. C. WEAKLEY.