E. R. SARGENT.

CASKET HANDLE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 8, 1913.

1,084,969. Patented Jan. 20, 1914.

Fig. 1.

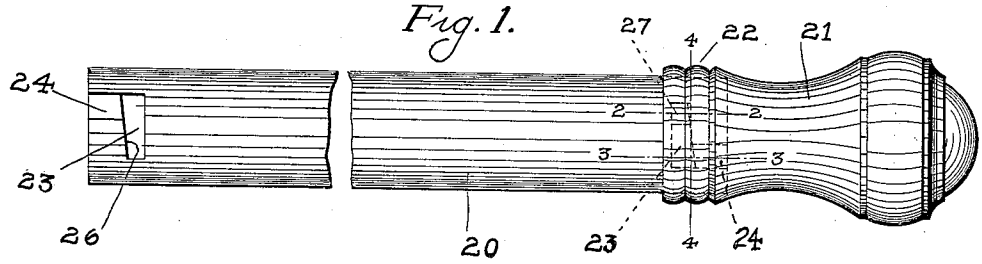


Fig. 2.

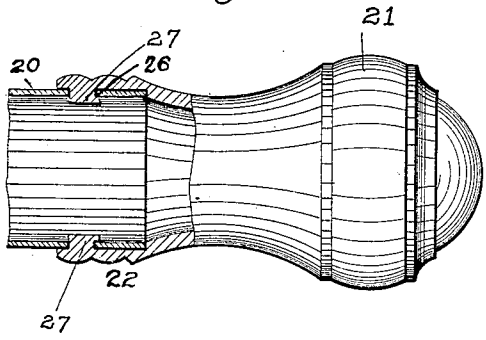


Fig. 3.

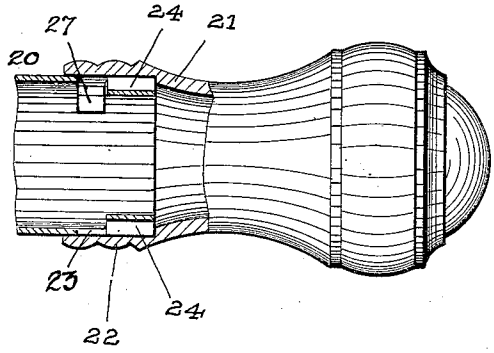


Fig 4

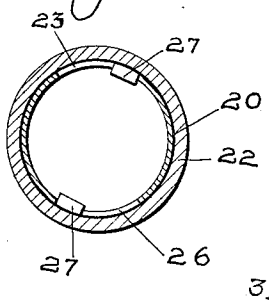


Fig. 5.

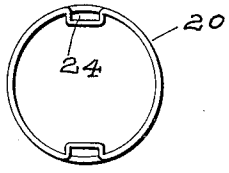


Fig. 6.

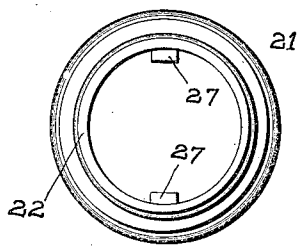
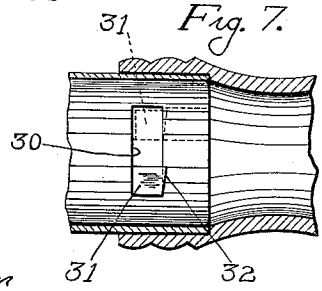


Fig. 7.



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CASKET-HANDLE.

1,084,969. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 20, 1914.

Application filed January 8, 1913. Serial No. 740,841.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD R. SARGENT, a citizen of the United States, residing in New Haven, county of New Haven, and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Casket-Handles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to casket handles and more particularly to casket handles comprising a tubular bar carried by a plurality of hanger arms, and which is provided at its opposite ends with ornamental tips.

The primary object of my present invention is to provide improved means of connection between the tip and the body portion or tube of the bar. In my improved construction, the tip may be applied to the tube with great facility and held thereon very firmly without the use of one or more fastening members separate from the tube and tip. Moreover, my new construction is extremely simple and may be readily and inexpensively manufactured.

To these and other ends the invention consists in the novel features and combinations of parts to be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is an elevation of a casket handle bar embodying my improvements, one of the tips being omitted, Fig. 2 is an enlarged view partly in section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a similar view partly in section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1, Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 1, Fig. 5 is an end view of the tube, and Fig. 6 is an end view of the tip looking into the socket thereof. Fig. 7 is a fragmentary longitudinal section of a bar of modified construction.

Referring to the drawing, the body portion 20 of the bar is of tubular form, being preferably constructed of a single sheet of thin hard metal such as steel or the like, and secured to the tube at each end is a tip 21. Both tips are identical and are applied to the tube in the same manner and hence a description of one will suffice. Each tip 21 is preferably cast in hollow form from some suitable soft metal and it is provided with a socket 22 into which one end of the tube is adapted to be snugly fitted. The socket portion 22 of the tip is secured to the tube by means of a bayonet joint, the parts being held together solely by the cutting of the hard tube into the soft tip as the latter is placed on the tube and turned thereon to lock the bayonet joint. When the tip has been placed in position in this manner it will be firmly held on the tip by the friction between the hard and soft metals.

In forming the bayonet joint, I prefer to form an open transverse slot 23 adjacent the end of the tube having a longitudinal groove 24 leading thereto. The groove 24 is formed by a depression in the sheet metal wall of the tube, as shown in Fig. 5. The wall or edge 26 of the slot 23 which is nearest the extremity of the tube is inclined, as shown in Fig. 1, so that that portion which is farthest from the groove 24 is also farthest from the extremity of the tube. The tip socket 22 is provided with a soft metal lug 27 to coöperate with the groove 24 and slot 23, and preferably two diametrically opposite lugs 27 projecting from the inner face of the socket 22 will coöperate with oppositely arranged grooves and slots in the tube end, as shown in Fig. 3.

In assembling, the tip socket 22 is placed over the end of the tube with the lugs 27 entering the grooves 24. The tip is pushed onto the tube until the lugs 27 pass into the slots 23, after which the parts are turned relatively to each other so that the lugs move lengthwise in the slots 23, toward the narrower ends of the latter. Each lug 27 will initially lie in contact with the slanted edge 26 of the slot 23, and as the tube and tip are turned relatively to each other the edge 26 will cut into the lug 27 to a certain extent, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby frictionally interlocking the parts with great firmness. Moreover, the inclination of the edge 26 in the direction shown, will cause the tube to be pulled into the socket of the tip as said parts are turned relatively to each other, whereby the tube will be securely seated in and frictionally interlocked with the socket wall of the tip, in the desired position.

In Fig. 7 I have shown a modified construction in which the slanted or inclined locking surface is formed on the tip instead of on the tube. In this case the longitudinal side walls of the slot 30 are parallel to each other and the coöperating lug 31 has a slanted or inclined side surface 32 to cooperate with that wall of the slot 30 which is located nearest to the extremity of the

tube. In assembling, the lug 31 will be moved from the position shown in dotted lines to that indicated in full lines, whereby the slot edge coöperating with the inclined surface of the lug is caused to bite into the latter. At the same time the tube will be pulled into the socket of the tip to a certain extent so as to seat it firmly therein, as previously described.

When the tip has once been locked on the tube it will be held thereon indefinitely in the ordinary course of events, without jarring loose. The lugs 27 or their equivalents may be readily cast on the tip, and the groove 24 and slot 26 may be easily formed in the tube by means of suitable dies. The construction is of maximum simplicity and cheapness and gives very satisfactory service.

Of course, I do not limit myself in all aspects of the invention to the specific form of bayonet joint disclosed nor to the use of a soft metal tip on a hard metal tube.

What I claim is:

1. In a casket handle bar, a tube of hard sheet metal, a tip of soft cast metal fitting over the end of the tube, and a bayonet joint connecting the tip and tube; substantially as described.

2. In a casket handle, a tube of hard sheet metal having a transverse slot with one side edge tapered or inclined, and a tip of soft cast metal having a socket with an integral inwardly extending lug engaging the slot in the tube; substantially as described.

3. In a casket handle, a tube of hard sheet metal having a transverse slot with one side edge tapered or inclined, and a tip of soft cast metal having a socket with an integral inwardly extending lug engaging the slot in the tube, said slot being in communication with a groove extending lengthwise of the tube from the slot to the extremity of the tube and formed by depression of the tube wall; substantially as described.

4. In a casket handle bar, the combination of a cylindrical body, a tip fitting thereon, and a bayonet joint connecting the tip and body and including coöperating locking surfaces one of which is slanted with respect to the longitudinal axis of the bar, one of said locking surfaces being of hard metal and the other being of soft metal; substantially as described.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand on the 7th day of January, 1913.

EDWARD R. SARGENT.

Witnesses:

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GEORGE H. CLOSE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents. Washington, D. C."