No. 630,675. Patented Aug. 8, 1899.

T. L. FERRALL.

HANDLE FOR METAL WARE.

(Application filed Nov. 29, 1898.)

(No Model.)

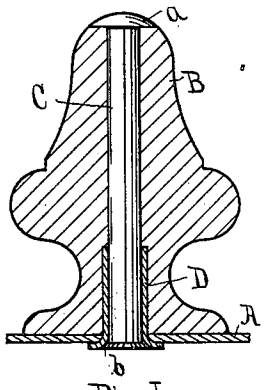


Fig. I.

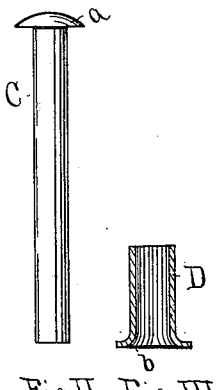


Fig II Fig. III.

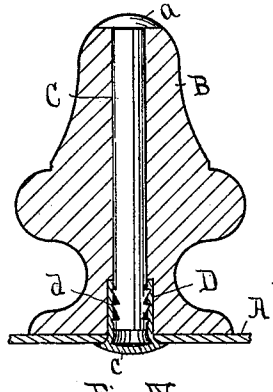


Fig IV.

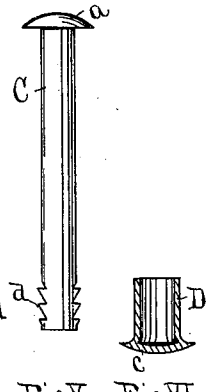


Fig V. Fig VI.

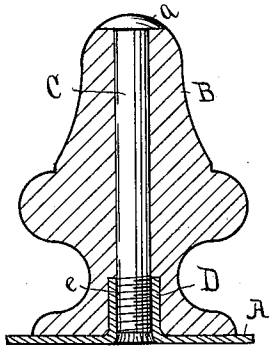


Fig VII.

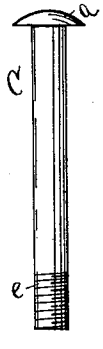


Fig. VIII.

Witnesses:
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS L. FERRALL, OF ROME, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO THE ROME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

HANDLE FOR METAL WARE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 630,675, dated August 8, 1899.

Application filed November 29, 1898. Serial No. 697,746. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS L. FERRALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Rome, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Handles for Metal Ware, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same.

My invention relates to handles for metal ware, and more specifically to methods and means for attaching or securing the same.

In the manufacture of metal ware—such as teapots, coffee-pots, tea-kettles, and the like—a plate or other high finish is demanded, and for the purposes of such construction it is especially desirable that neither soldering nor brazing or other similar operation should take place which will break or mar the finish or plate either on the inside or outside of the article, nor is this demand wholly a matter of taste and preference. It is also a demand for durability, for a handle or similar attachment which breaks or mars the polish or plate opens the door to corrosion and invites an attack upon the life of the article, and it will be seen that by my construction I have avoided these difficulties and met these demands and at the same time provided a handle of superior strength and durability.

In the drawings herewith, consisting of one sheet, in which like letters refer to like parts, I have shown, on an enlarged scale, the adaptation of my invention to one particular use—namely, the cover of a tea or coffee pot. From these illustrations other uses will be readily understood and inferred.

Figure I is a vertical section of one form of my invention. Fig. II is an elevation of the rivet, and Fig. III is a vertical section of the tubular rivet employed in this construction. Fig. IV is a vertical section of a second form of my invention. Fig. V is an elevation of the rivet, and Fig. VI is a vertical section of the tubular rivet employed in this construction. Fig. VII is a sectional view of the third form of my invention. Fig. VIII is an elevation of another form of rivet which may be employed.

Referring for the present to Figs. I, II, and III, A is the sheet metal or body of the vessel or article to which the handle is to be attached. B is the handle, which is preferably made of wood or similar slow conductor of heat, but which may be made of metal. C is a rivet which is provided with a head *a* and passes inwardly through the handle. D is a tubular rivet, which is brazed or soldered or otherwise permanently secured to the body A or which may be integral therewith. The base of this tubular rivet when not so integral with the body may be flanged, as shown at *b* in Figs. I and III, or it may be provided with a closed end, as is indicated at *c* in Figs. IV and VI. The tubular rivet as a matter of fact need not pass through the body metal, though preferably so for strength and facility in construction, but may be secured by its base or flange *b* directly to the body metal A when the rivet C employed is of the form of or an analogous form to that shown in Fig. V. The handle B fits down over the tubular rivet D, and the rivet C passes through the handle and within the tubular rivet D. When thus in place, the rivet C is upset or otherwise frictionally secured against retraction from the tubular rivet D, and the handle is thus fixed in place. It will be seen that by this construction I am able to secure the handle to the article permanently after the article has been polished or plated without in any manner marring the surface exteriorly or interiorly.

In Figs. IV, V, and VI, I have shown a modification of the device differing from that already described in two respects only. First, the rivet D is closed at its base, as shown at *c*, thus affording an absolutely closed surface even when the tubular rivet passes through the body of the article, as shown, and, second, the rivet C, instead of requiring upsetting or otherwise securing to retain it in the tubular rivet D, is provided with barbs or spurs *d*, which when the rivet C is forced into the tubular rivet D secure it by friction against retraction.

In Figs. VII and VIII, I have shown a further construction in which the metal constituting the tubular rivet is struck up out of the body metal A. The rivet C in these figures instead of having barbs or spurs is threaded, as shown at *e*, and the metal forming the tubular rivet or member being of a softer metal the rivet C may be forced into it and

the thread *e* will hold it by friction against retraction.

In all these forms of construction it is to be observed that the prevailing and essential element is the use of the tubular rivet. Preferably this tubular rivet is secured to or in contact with the body metal; but it is to be noted that the position of the two rivets may be reversed—the solid rivet in contact with the body metal and the tubular rivet passing inwardly through the handle—without departure from my invention. It will also be noted that where the material employed is of such a character to permit one or the other of the two rivets may be made integral with the body metal. Further, it is noted that while I have shown and described my invention as applied to a knob or cover handle it is equally applicable to handles of other forms—as, for example, the handles of tea and coffee pots—and may be used in any form or shape adapted to the article in hand.

Having thus described my invention, and without limiting myself to the specific constructions shown, what I claim is—

1. A metal-ware handle, consisting of a rivet rigidly secured to the body metal, a handle taking over said rivet, and a second rivet entering said handle and engaging frictionally with the other rivet, one of said rivets being solid and the other tubular, for the purposes set forth.

2. A metal-ware handle, consisting of a tubular rivet rigidly secured to the body metal, a handle taking over said tubular rivet, and a rivet taking through said handle and engaging frictionally with said tubular rivet, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. A metal-ware handle consisting of a tubular rivet integral with the body metal, a handle taking over said rivet, and a rivet or bolt engaging in and secured within said hollow rivet, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS L. FERRALL.

Witnesses:
P. C. THOMAS,
C. B. BOWMAN.