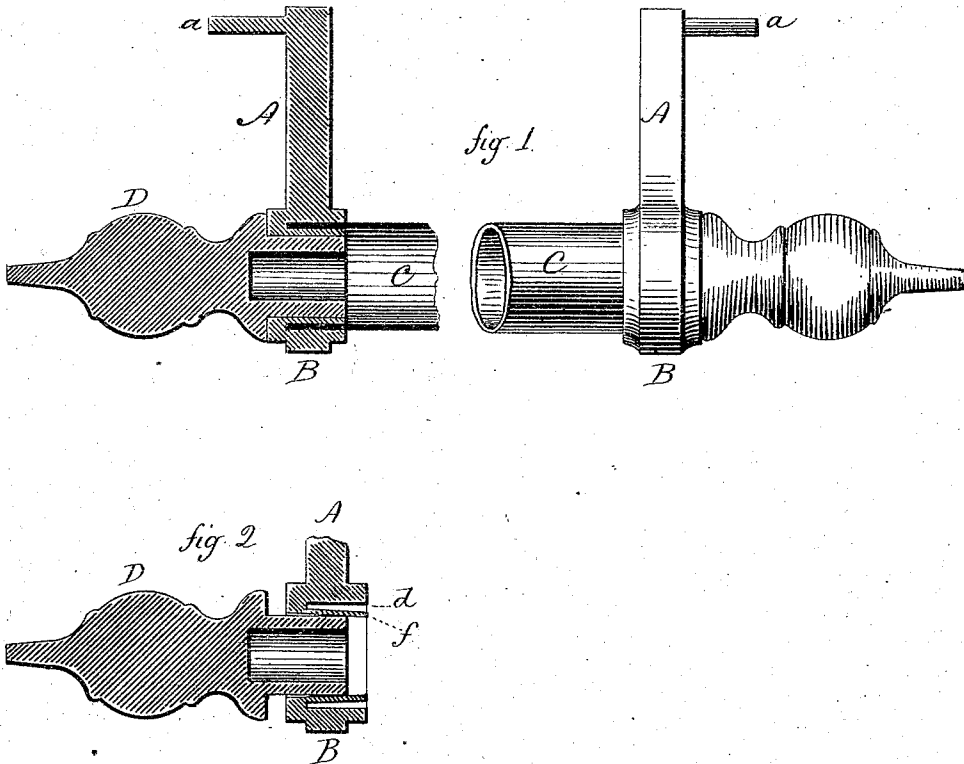


D. LEONARD
Coffin-Handles.

No. 158,096.

Patented Dec. 22, 1874.



Witnesses.
J. H. Shumway
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Dennis Leonard
Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DENNIS LEONARD, OF ESSEX, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO HAYDEN,
LEONARD, & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN COFFIN-HANDLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **158,096**, dated December 22, 1874; application filed
November 6, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DENNIS LEONARD, of Essex, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Coffin-Handles; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, side and sectional view; and in Fig. 2 the lever and tip in section, to show the method of inserting these two parts.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of that class of handles which are composed of a tubular bar, levers surrounding said bar, and tips representing ornamental terminations of the bar; and the invention consists in constructing the bar end of the levers with a central perforation of less diameter than the internal diameter of the bar, and with a channel around said perforation, the largest diameter to fit the exterior of the bar, leaving a sleeve within the bar, into which the tip is driven, the friction between the sleeve and tip being sufficient to secure tip and lever together, all as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the lever, provided with the trunnion *a* in the usual manner, its lower end B of larger diameter than the tubular bar C. Upon the inner side of this end B a channel, *d*, is cut, the larger diameter so as to fit closely the exterior end of the bar C. The lesser diameter

should be slightly less than the internal diameter of the bar C. Substantially concentric with this channel the end is perforated of slightly less diameter at the inside than the outside, thus leaving a cylindrical flange, *f*, within the lever end, as seen in Fig. 2. D is the tip, of any desirable form of outline, constructed with a shank, which will enter the perforation in the lever, and, forced into place, as in Fig. 1, will be bound by the flange, *f*, so as to be held firmly in place. Then the tubular bar is inserted into the channel *d*. This should be a close fit, but it need not be positively firm, as when the levers are in the sockets, and in place on the coffin, they cannot move longitudinally on the bar.

This construction completely hides the end of the bar, so that no joint appears, and the parts are secured together without the use of solder or other fastening than the construction in itself affords.

I am aware that the tube, the tip, and the lever have all three been united and held firmly together without solder, rivets, screws, or any like fastening, and such I do not claim; but

I claim—

The lever A, constructed with the channel *d* and central perforations forming the flange *f*, combined with the tubular bar C and tip D, substantially as described.

DENNIS LEONARD.

Witnesses:

G. HOUGH,
L. L. WOOSTER.