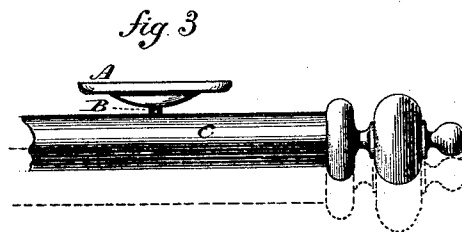
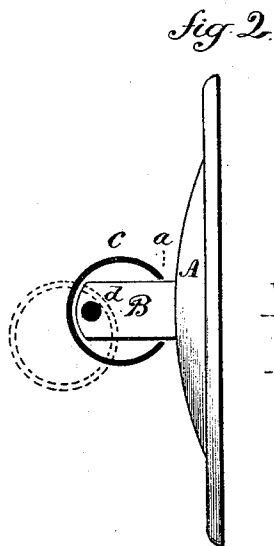
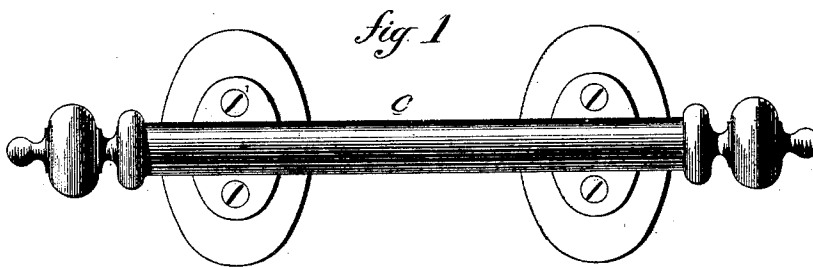


C. A. BAILEY.
COFFIN-HANDLE.

No. 175,901.

Patented April 11, 1876.



Witnesses.

J. H. Cunningham

Clara Doughton.

Chas A. Bailey
Inventor

By atty.

John E. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. BAILEY, OF COBALT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO BAILEY & BRAINARD, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN COFFIN-HANDLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **175,901**, dated April 11, 1876; application filed March 9, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. BAILEY, of Cobalt, 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, front view; Fig. 2, sectional end view; Fig. 3, top view, with the bar drawn out.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of coffin-handles commonly termed "bar-handles." In the usual construction the bar is attached to the socket by arms made fast to or a part of the bar, and hinged into the sockets. This hinging constitutes a serious weakness in the handle, to overcome which difficulty various constructions of the joint have been resorted to.

The object of this invention is to dispense with the hinge-joint entirely; and it consists in rigid arms projecting from the sockets through a slot in the bar, and an enlargement or stop at the end of the arm within the bar, inserted or applied after the arms have been passed through the slot in the bar, so that the bar may be moved inward toward the socket on the arms when not in use, or drawn out upon the arms when required for use.

A is the socket, from which projects an arm,

B, rigidly attached to the socket. The socket may be covered by an ornamental plate passing on over the arm, or it may all be made in one piece, but, with a covering-plate, a socket and arm may be made of a harder metal than is practicable to use in making a desirable ornamental surface. C is the bar, which consists of a tube, and in one side perforations *a* are made, corresponding to the arms B. The bar is set on over the arms, and then a rod or pin, *d*, inserted through the perforations in the ends of the arms or other device for producing a stop on the arms, so that when a bar is drawn forward from the sockets it will be arrested and prevented from separation before it passes from the control of the arms.

The usual tips are introduced to finish the end of the bar.

When not required for use, the bar is moved back, as seen in Fig. 2; but when required for lifting, the bar is easily drawn forward to the stop, when it may be used, as in the usual manner for lifting-handles.

I claim—

The combination, in a lifting-handle, of the rigid arms, combined with a bar having perforations or recesses corresponding to the said arms, and the arms provided with a stop to prevent the accidental separation of the bar from the arms, substantially as described.

CHAS. A. BAILEY.

Witnesses:

C. H. SELDEN,
JOHN CARRIER.