

(No Model.)

T. McGOVERN.
CASKET HANDLE.

No. 471,771.

Patented Mar. 29, 1892.

Fig. 1.

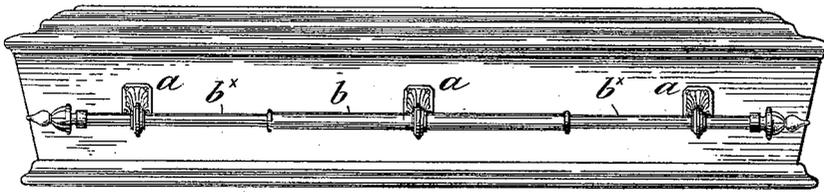


Fig. 2.

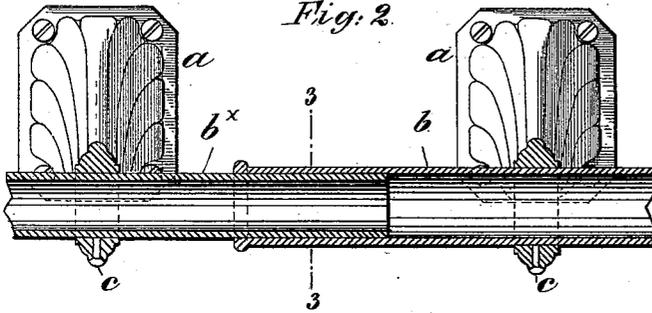


Fig. 3.

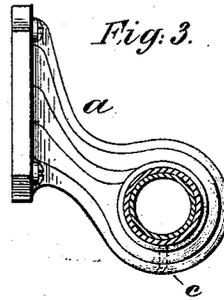


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

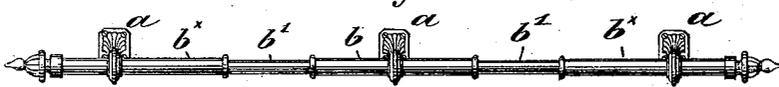


Fig. 6.

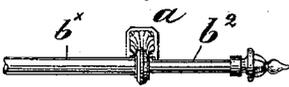
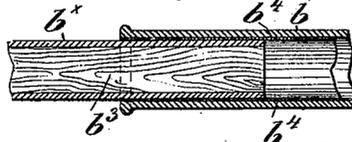


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CASKET-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,771, dated March 29, 1892.

Application filed November 24, 1891. Serial No. 412,984. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS MCGOVERN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Side Bars for Burial-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

Burial-cases, caskets, and coffins are sometimes provided with ornamental side bars, of which one extends along each side thereof, being supported in ornamental lugs, usually three for each bar; and my invention relates to this class of bars. As burial-cases vary in length, there being a number of standard sizes, it has been customary to make these side bars of different lengths, varying about three inches between sizes. This necessitates the keeping in stock of a large number of sizes, usually from ten to fifteen, as the lugs are fixed in place on the bar and the latter is about the length of the burial case or casket.

The object of my invention is to avoid this necessity of keeping in stock such a large number of bars, and to this end I make a side bar that is extensible and contractible longitudinally, whereby it may be made to fit burial-cases of several sizes, thereby enabling the dealer to limit his stock to two or three sizes or lengths of bars, as these will be adaptable to all the sizes of caskets in use.

My invention will be fully described hereinafter, and its novel features carefully defined in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown several embodiments of my invention.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a burial case or casket provided with a side bar constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of a portion of the bar, showing the telescoping construction. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the telescoping bar on the line 3 3 in Fig. 2. This view shows the lug in side elevation. Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 illustrate bars of somewhat different construction, all embodying my invention. Fig. 8 illustrates the preferred construction of telescoping bar.

I will refer first to the construction illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. A is the coffin or burial case or casket, which may be of any pattern or construction. The side bar is secured to the side of the casket through the

medium of three lugs *a a a*, which may be of any ornamental configuration. They will usually be made of white metal and silver-plated; but this is not material to my invention. The side bar shown in these figures is composed of tubing in three sections, each section passing through and being secured to one of the three lugs. The middle section *b* is of larger diameter than the end sections *b^x* *b^x*, which latter telescope with the former, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. This telescoping arrangement of the sections of the tubular bar enables the dealer to extend or contract the bar lengthwise within limits, in order to suit it to the length of the casket to which it is to be applied. As the tubing will usually be of moderately thin metal and the lesser tube will fit snugly into the larger, the difference of diameter need not be so great as to be noticeable. Indeed, with a bead on the larger section the bar will present a more ornamental appearance. The sections of the bar may be secured in the lugs by set-screws *c*, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3.

In lieu of using the larger tubing for the middle section, it may be used for the end sections, as seen in Fig. 4, or the bar may be composed of five sections, as represented in Fig. 5. In this case the intermediate sections *b'* may be made of tubing of lesser diameter than the others.

The tubing need not be cylindrical. It may be square or polygonal in section or fluted, or it may be made in imitation of a rope, as represented in Fig. 7, in which case one section may be made to screw into the other in adjusting for length. As the bars will only be adjusted once and then be fixed with respect to each other, there will be no undue rubbing of the adjacent surfaces so as to mar them.

The end piece *b²* of the bar, exterior to the end lug, may be made telescopically adjustable, as shown in Fig. 6.

I prefer to use the construction illustrated in Fig. 8, especially for plain cylindrical bars. The view shows the telescoping sections in longitudinal section. The section *b^x*, of lesser diameter, has a core or filling *b³* of wood to give it more stiffness and strength, and the section *b*, of greater diameter, has a lining *b⁴* of felt or other thin soft material to prevent

the marring of the surface of the section b^x when moved into or out of the tube b . When this latter tube is thus lined, the sections of the bar may be put together at the factory, 5 the lesser sections being pushed into the larger as far as they will go and the bar be packed and shipped in this manner.

10 In some cases the section of the bar of lesser diameter may be of wood covered with some fabric—as silk, for example—and in some cases the section of lesser diameter may be made to screw into the larger section whether they be of rope pattern, as seen in Fig. 7, or not.

Having thus described my invention, I 15 claim—

A side bar for a burial case, coffin, or casket, composed of sections which telescope one within another, whereby the bar is made extensible and contractible longitudinally. 20

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS MCGOVERN.

Witnesses:

HENRY CONNETT,
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