(No Model.)

F. A. NEIDER.

DETACHABLE HANDLE FOR UTENSILS.

No. 266,382. Patented Oct. 24, 1882.

Fig. 1.

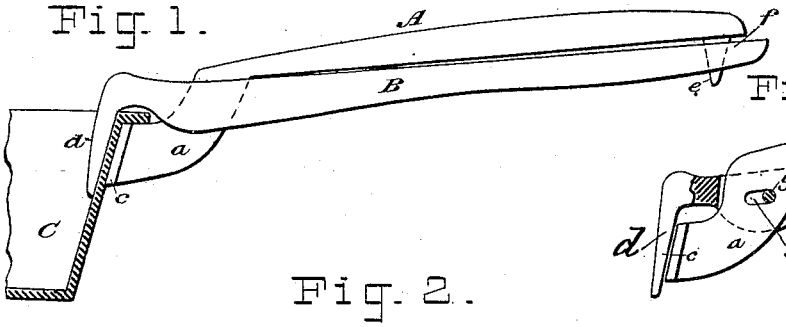


Fig. 4.

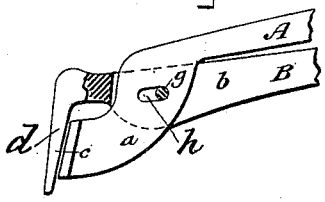


Fig. 2.

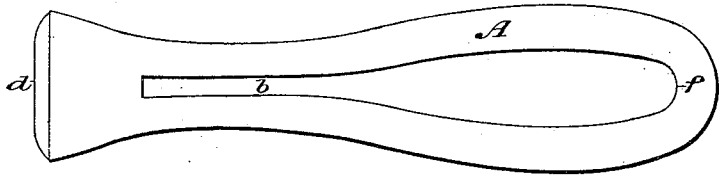


Fig. 3.

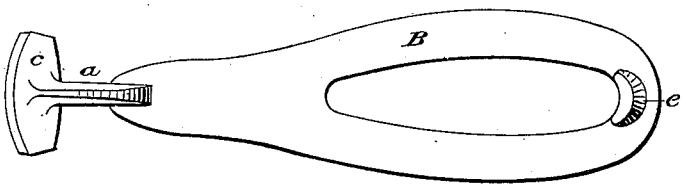


Fig. 5.

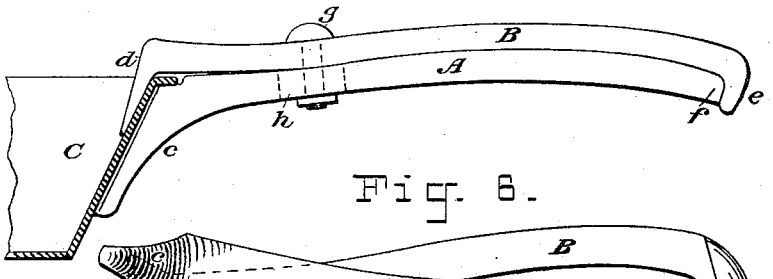
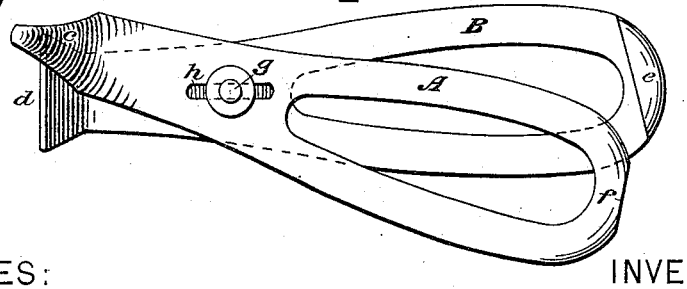


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED. A. NEIDER, OF AUGUSTA, KENTUCKY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GEORGE GROSSMAN, OF SAME PLACE.

DETACHABLE HANDLE FOR UTENSILS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,382, dated October 24, 1882.

Application filed July 15, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED. A. NEIDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Augusta, Bracken county, Kentucky, have invented certain Improvements in Detachable Handles for Utensils, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of handles employed for grasping and lifting utensils having marginal rims, and which are unprovided with other handles, the object being in the main to provide a handle that will adjust itself to utensils having different thicknesses—for example, sheet and cast metal utensils.

In handles or holders of this character as ordinarily constructed the two parts of which the handle is made have been fixedly pivoted together—that is to say, capable of turning on the pivotal axis only, and not capable of any endwise movement—whereby the gripping-faces of the jaws may be brought up against opposite parallel faces of the side of the utensil, whatever may be its thickness.

My present invention contemplates the arrangement of the parts of the handle to turn on a pivotal axis, and at the same time arranging them to move on each other lengthwise far enough to provide against the slight difference in thickness usually found in the sides of utensils.

In the drawings I have shown my invention as applied to two forms of handles, Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 illustrating its application to a handle in which the pivotal axis is arranged parallel with the plane of the clamping-faces of the jaws, or horizontally, and Figs. 5 and 6 to a handle in which the pivotal axis is arranged at right angles to that shown in the first four figures.

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of one form of my improved handle. Fig. 2 is a plan of the upper part or member of said handle; and Fig. 3 is a view of the under side of the lower part or member. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view illustrating a modification of the handle shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively a side elevation and under side view of the second form of handle embodying my invention.

Referring now to the first three figures, A is the upper part or element of the handle, and B the lower part or element. The element A is provided with a neck, *a*, which rests and plays in a narrow slot, *b*, in the element B when the two parts are put together, as in Fig. 1. On the end of neck *a* is a jaw, *c*, the face of which is nearly at right angles to the lower face of the member A. On the end of the member B is a jaw, *d*, the face of which is arranged parallel to the face of the jaw *c* when the two are clamped on the side of the utensil C. The two elements A and B are cast or formed separately, and may be put together by passing the jaw *c* through the wider part of the opening in B, which connects with slot *b*. On the end of the element B is cast or formed a beveled or conical projection, *e*, which is arranged to enter the opening in the element A when the two parts are brought together, and its beveled face to engage the metal forming the margin *f* back of said opening. This serves to force the jaw *c* forward toward the jaw *d* by reason of the beveled or wedging character of the projection *e*.

The operation is as follows: When the jaws are arranged to embrace the side of a utensil, as shown in Fig. 1, the beveled projection *e* engages the margin *f* of the opening, and the grasping and bringing together of the elements A and B force the jaws up against the side of the utensil with a force proportionate to the grip of the hand. If the utensil be of thin material, the elements will be brought nearly or quite together. If the vessel be thicker—as of cast-iron, for example—the elements will be separated proportionately to the separation of the jaws *c* and *d*, as will be understood.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modification of the above-described device, in which the elements A and B are connected by means of a pin or rivet, *g*, which is fixed in the sides or cheeks, which embrace the neck *a*, but which plays in a slot in the neck *a*. This serves to keep the elements together, and yet allows all the end-play necessary to suit the handles to utensils of different thicknesses. As a modification of the construction shown in Fig. 1, a tie might be cast in A to extend across and close the slot

b back of the point where the neck *a* rests therein. In this case, however, it would be necessary to make the jaw *c* separate from the neck *a* and attach it after the neck is inserted in the closed slot *b*, formed by said tie.

In the form of holder shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the letters of reference refer to the same parts as in the preceding figures. This holder is similar in its form to that shown in the Patent of Neider and Grossman, No. 258,591, of May 30, 1882, in which the elements are pivoted together so that the jaws move in closing in planes substantially parallel to their faces. In this case, however, I slot the lower element at *h* for the passage of a rivet, *g*, and arrange a beveled projection, *e*, on one part to play over the beveled or rounded end *f* of the other part as the two are brought together laterally.

As the elements of the handle shown in Fig. 3 do not cross, (as they do in Fig. 1,) it will be observed that element A in the last-described construction is below and element B above, and the beveled projection is on B and not A, as in Fig. 1. The function of the projection *e* is, however, the same in both cases. It will be observed that in all these forms the jaws operate on the same principle—that is to say, they have two motions in closing, one motion in the arc of a circle, as in any two parts pivoted together, and one motion just at closing, in a plane nearly at right angles to the faces of the pendent jaws, or, more precisely, in a plane parallel with the longitudinal axis of the elements. If the handle were not provided with this longitudinal play, it is obvious that when closed the jaws would always stand at a uniform distance apart and could not be adapted to thick and thin vessels.

The stud or projection *e* need not be arranged at the end of the handle. It may be placed at any point, and it may be placed on either member of the handle, provided it be arranged to bring the jaws together in closing.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A detachable handle for utensils, composed of two elements, A and B, pivoted together to play longitudinally, and provided with suitable jaws to grasp the utensil, and with a beveled projection on one element arranged to take against some part of the other element when the elements are brought together, in the manner described, so as to cause the jaws to approach each other and adjust themselves to utensils of different thicknesses, substantially as set forth.

2. A detachable handle for utensils, composed of two elements, A and B, loosely pivoted together by the engagement of the neck *a* on A with the elongated slot *b* in B, and said elements provided with gripping-jaws *c* and *d*, arranged at an angle with the elements, and one element provided with a beveled projection, *e*, to take against some part, *f*, on the other in closing, whereby the jaws are given two motions in closing—one motion in an arc and the other in a direction substantially at right angles to the planes of their faces—as and for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination, to form a detachable handle for utensils, of the element A, provided with the neck *a*, slotted to receive the axial pivot, the jaw *c* and projection *e*, and the element B, provided with the slot *h*, pivot-pin *g*, jaw *d*, and face *f*, substantially as set forth.

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

FRED. A. NEIDER.

Witnesses:
HENRY CONNETT,
ARTHUR C. FRASER.