

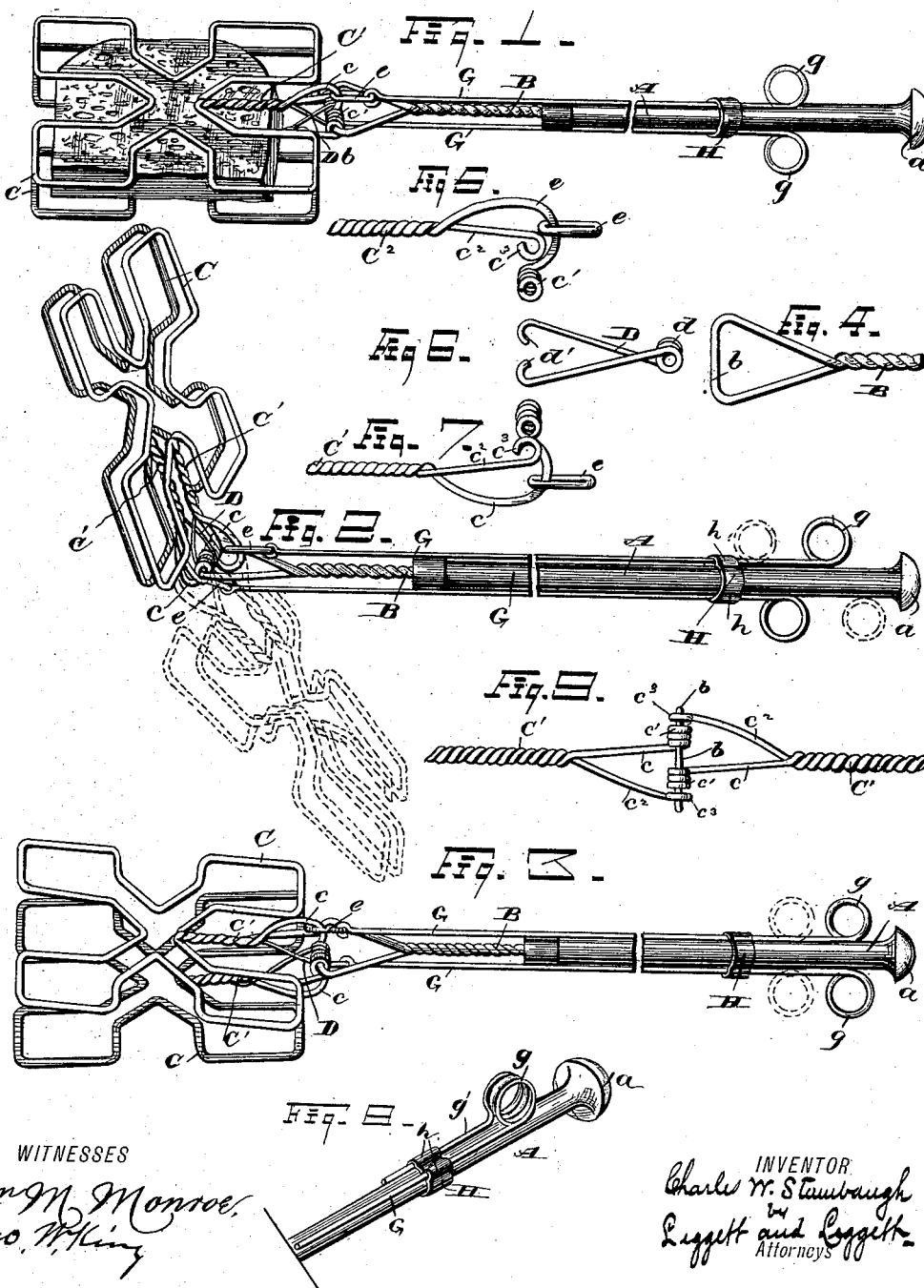
(No Model.)

C. W. STAMBAUGH.

TOASTER.

No. 347,306.

Patented Aug. 10, 1886.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. STAMBAUGH, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE HALF
TO CHARLES WETZIG, OF SAME PLACE.

TOASTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 347,306, dated August 10, 1886.

Application filed September 8, 1885. Serial No. 176,505. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. STAMBAUGH, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Toasters; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the
10 same.

My invention relates to improvements in toasters; and it consists in certain features of construction and in combination of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

15 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my improved toaster, showing a piece of bread between the jaws with the latter extending approximately in line with the handle. Fig. 2 is a view in perspective showing the jaws at an angle to the handle.
20 Fig. 3 is a view in perspective showing the jaws open or separated. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the loop connected with the handle and on which the jaws are pivoted. Figs. 5 and 7 are views in perspective of the shanks of the jaws in the reverse position in which they are placed upon the loop of the handle.
25 Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of the spring for holding the jaws closed. Fig. 8 is a view in perspective of a portion of the handle, showing the manner of guiding the wires that operate the jaws of the toaster. Fig. 9 is a plan view showing the manner of arranging the hinges. In this figure the jaws are supposed
30 to be opened or turned, but in line with each other, or at right angles to the handle.
35

A represents a wooden handle of considerable length—say from twelve to eighteen inches, more or less. A piece of wire is bent back
40 double, leaving a loop, as shown in Fig. 4, and the two ends are twisted together, forming a shank, B, that is inserted in the end of the handle A. The part *b* of the loop is straight and set approximately at right angles to the
45 line of the handle and forms the pivot on which the jaws are hinged. The jaws C are alike, but are arranged in reverse position in assembling the parts. Each jaw is made of a single piece of wire bent in any suitable form—
50 for instance, the form shown in the drawings.

The two ends of the wire are then twisted together to form the shank C'. Beyond the twisted shank one strand of the wire is bent to form the cam *c*, and is then made into the coil *c'*, the latter being of suitable size to embrace
55 the wire *b*. The other strand, *c''*, of the shank C' leads off obliquely, forming a brace, and terminates in a loop or coil, *c''*, for embracing the wire *b*. The coil *c'* and the loop *c''* are therefore in line, but are separated far enough to
60 admit of the coil *c'* of the opposite jaw being placed between them as they are assembled on the wire *b*. (See Fig. 9.)

As aforesaid, the jaws and attachments are alike and are only reversed as they are placed
65 on the wire *b* in assembling the parts, and when so assembled the loops *c'* of the respective braces will of course be on the outside, and the two coils *c'* of the respective jaws will be closed together, being separated only by the spring
70 D. This spring is shown more clearly in Fig. 6, and has a coil, *d*, that embraces the wire *b*, and hook ends *d'*, that hook, respectively, over the shanks C' and hold the jaws C together or
75 closed. Links *e* are made to slide easily on the respective cams *c*, and to these links are attached the wires G, for operating the jaws C. The wires G extend along on opposite sides of
80 the handle and are coiled at *g*, forming finger-loops, and the ends *g'* extend back a short distance parallel with the main portion of the wires G. A band, H, encircles the handle A,
85 and on opposite sides of the latter has loops *h*, respectively, to receive the wires G and the return end *g'*. These loops form guides, through which the wires pass easily, and the
90 two parts of the wires (G and *g'*) being separated slightly hold the loops *g* in position extending out from the handle, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 8.

In operating the device the knob *a* of the handle is held in the palm of the hand, and two fingers of the same hand, usually the first and second fingers, are inserted in the respective loops *g*. If the loops *g* are held even, the
95 toaster will be about in line with the handle. (See Figs. 1 and 3.) By drawing upon the one or the other of the loops the toaster may be turned to the one side or the other and held in any desired position. (See solid and 100

dotted lines, Fig. 2.) In whatever position the toaster may be in relation to the handle, by drawing back on both loops *g* with sufficient force to overcome the action of the spring *D* the jaws are opened, (see Fig. 3,) so that slices of bread or other articles may be inserted between or removed from the jaws. The handle may be held in an upright position so as to reach down through the opening in the stove or range top and bring the toaster in the desired proximity to the fire. The bread may be held so close to the fire that the toasting is quickly done, and by rapidly reversing the toaster both sides of the bread are equally exposed to the heat, and being so often reversed the bread is not scorched. By turning the toaster upright and opening the jaws bread may be dropped in between the jaws without the hand of the operator coming in contact with the toaster, and the bread when toasted is discharged simply by opening the jaws.

In assembling the parts the wire *b* is inserted in the coils *c'* and loops *c''*, after which the wire *b* is bent and twisted to form the loop and shank *B*.

What I claim is—

1. A toaster consisting, essentially, of jaws hinged to a handle or handle attachment, the respective shanks of the jaws being made cam-shaped, a spring for closing the jaws, rods con-

nected with the respective cams of the jaws by link-connections, said rods extending along the handle and provided with suitable loops or finger-pieces, substantially as set forth.

2. In a toaster, the combination, with a handle, of the jaws, each formed of a single piece of wire, the ends twisted together at the shank, the one strand bent cam-shaped and the other strand arranged to form a brace, and both strands looped or coiled to embrace a pivotal part of the handle and form a hinge, and a rod connected with each of said jaws for moving the same, substantially as set forth.

3. In a toaster, the combination, with a handle, and the jaws *C*, pivoted thereto and having cams *c*, of the rods *G*, mounted on the handle, and links *e*, connecting the rods and jaws, substantially as set forth.

4. In a toaster, the combination of the handle, and the jaws pivoted thereto and provided with the cams, of the rods mounted on the handle and connected with the jaws, and the band *H*, having loops *h*, embracing the handle and rods, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 27th day of August, 1885.

CHARLES W. STAMBAUGH.

Witnesses:

ALBERT E. LYNCH,
CHAS. H. DORER.