

W. MOORES & J. SHEPHERD.
Sad-Iron.

No. 207,766.

Patented Sept. 3, 1878.

Fig. 1.

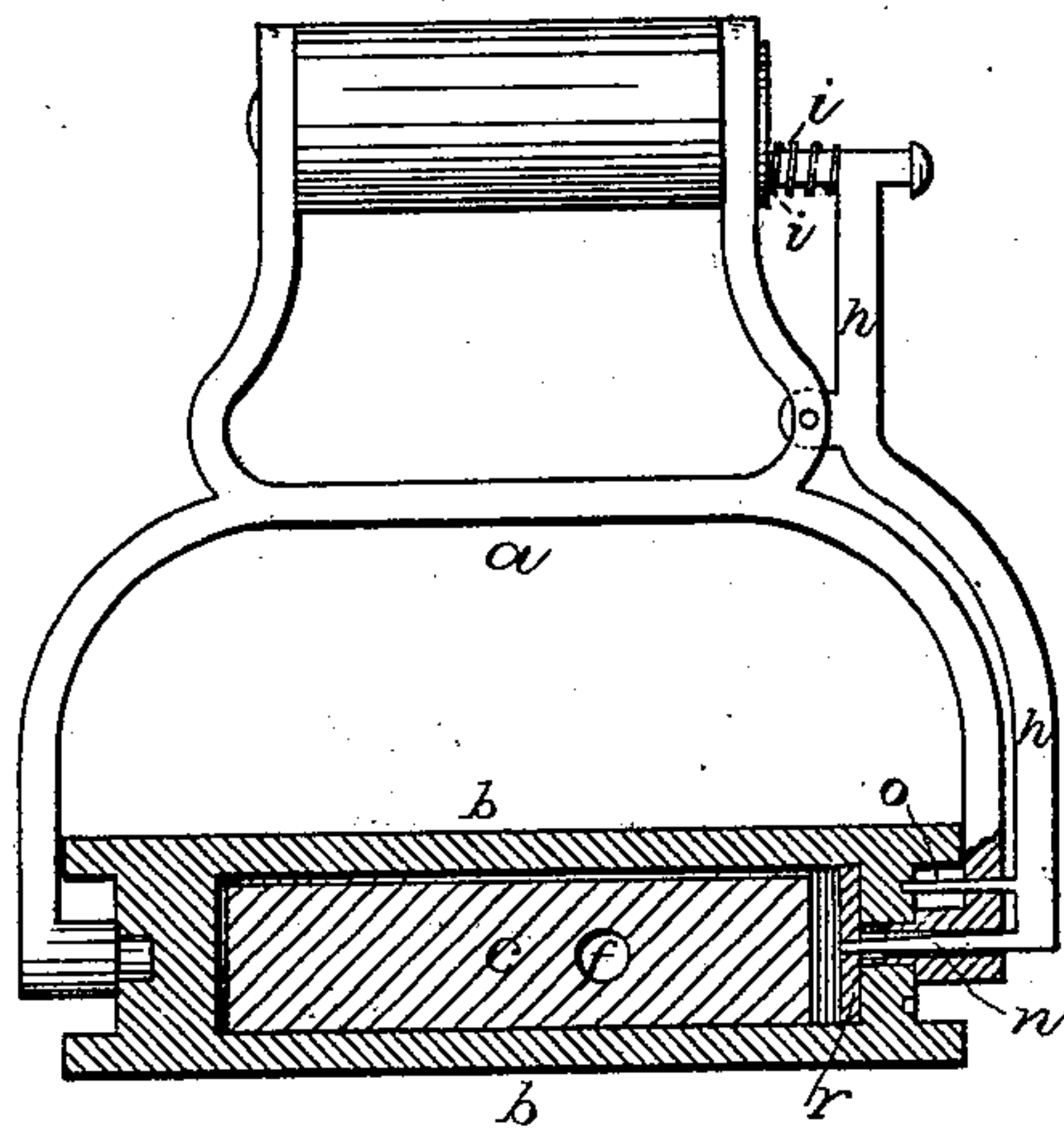


Fig. 2.

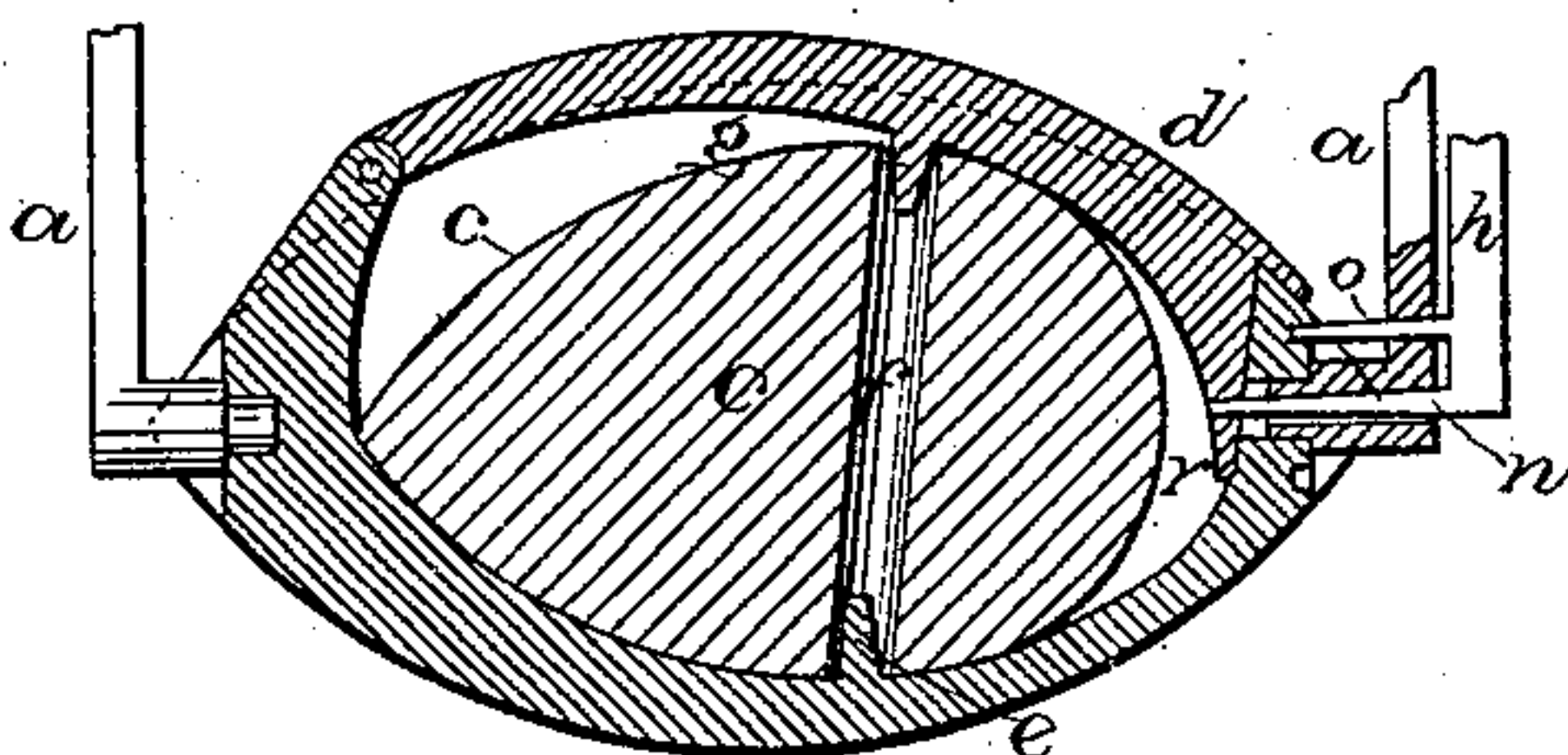
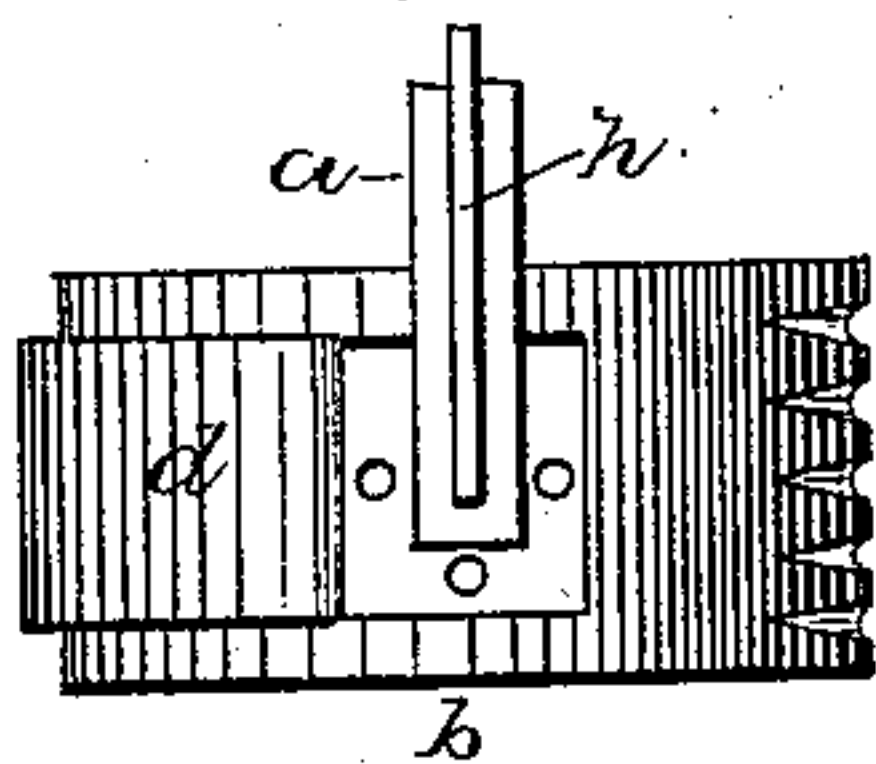


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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Att_y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WREN MOORES AND JOHN SHEPHERD, OF SHERBURNE, KENTUCKY.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAD-IRONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **207,766**, dated September 3, 1878; application filed August 3, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WREN MOORES and JOHN SHEPHERD, of Sherburne, in the county of Fleming and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sad-Irons; and we 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 it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in sad-irons; and it consists in the arrangement and combination of devices whereby the iron is held in position so that it cannot revolve upon the handle, and the door for the removal of the core from the iron is locked at the same time.

It further consists in suitable studs formed on the inside of the iron and the door, which catch in corresponding recesses in the core, and thus hold the core in position, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

a represents the handle, and *b* the iron, the handle being provided with journals upon its ends to catch in corresponding sockets in the iron, so that the iron can be turned over to be used for ironing upon either side, or for fluting upon one of its edges. This iron is made hollow to receive the heated core *c*, which is placed in and removed from the iron through the door *d*, which door may be made of any desired size.

Upon the inside of the iron, opposite to the door *d*, is formed a stud or projection, *e*, and upon the inside of the door is formed a second one, *g*, both of which studs catch in corresponding recesses *f* in the core, so as to keep it in place.

Pivoted to one end of the handle *a* is the lever *h*, which has the coiled spring *i* placed

upon its upper end, so as to keep the lower end pressed constantly inward. Projecting inward through the handle *a* from the lower end of this lever *h* are the two projections *o n*, the upper one, *o*, of which catches in small recesses made in the end of the iron, so as to lock it in any one of four positions. This projection *o* is considerably shorter than the one *n*, and as the recesses into which it catches are very shallow, but a very slight movement at the upper end of the lever *h* is sufficient to release the iron, so that it can turn freely around upon its journals, as described.

The lower projection, *n*, passes through the handle, and far enough into the iron to pass through or nearly through the flange *r*, formed upon the inside of the free end of the door. By thus passing through the flange the door is held securely locked while the iron is in use, and the door can only be unlocked by pressing inward the upper end of the lever to its full extent. By this construction of parts one lever is made to lock both the iron and the door in position.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. The iron *b*, provided with the door *d*, and having the studs *e g*, in combination with the core *c*, having suitable recesses to receive the studs, substantially as shown.

2. The combination of the handle *a*, iron *b*, having the door *c*, with the lever *h*, having the two locking projections *n o*, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands this 27th day of July, 1878.

WREN MOORES.
JOHN SHEPHERD.

Witnesses:

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