

(No Model.)

J. D. MULLER.  
SHIELD FOR SAD IRONS.

Patented June 26, 1883.

No. 279,971.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 1.

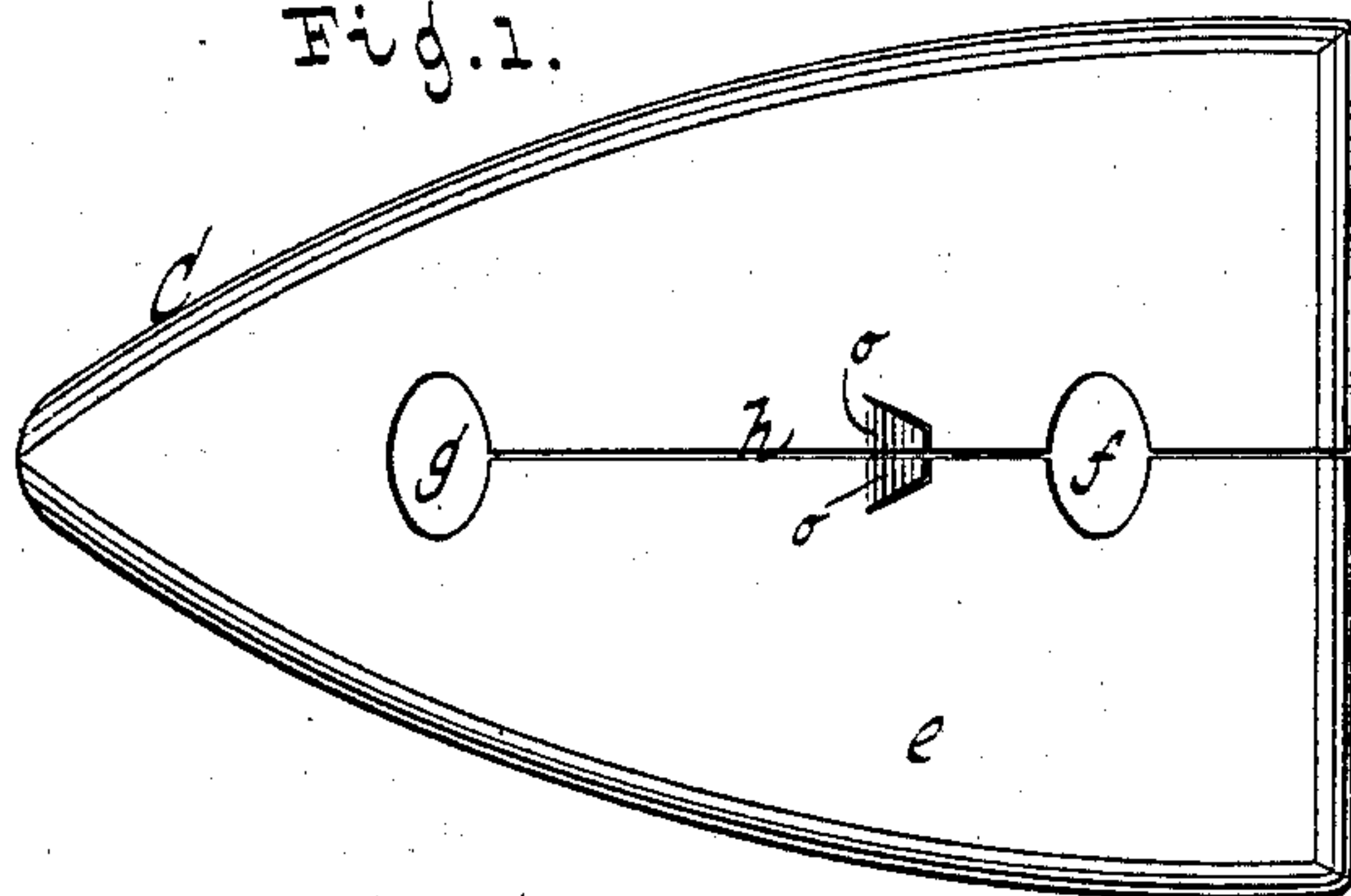


Fig. 2.

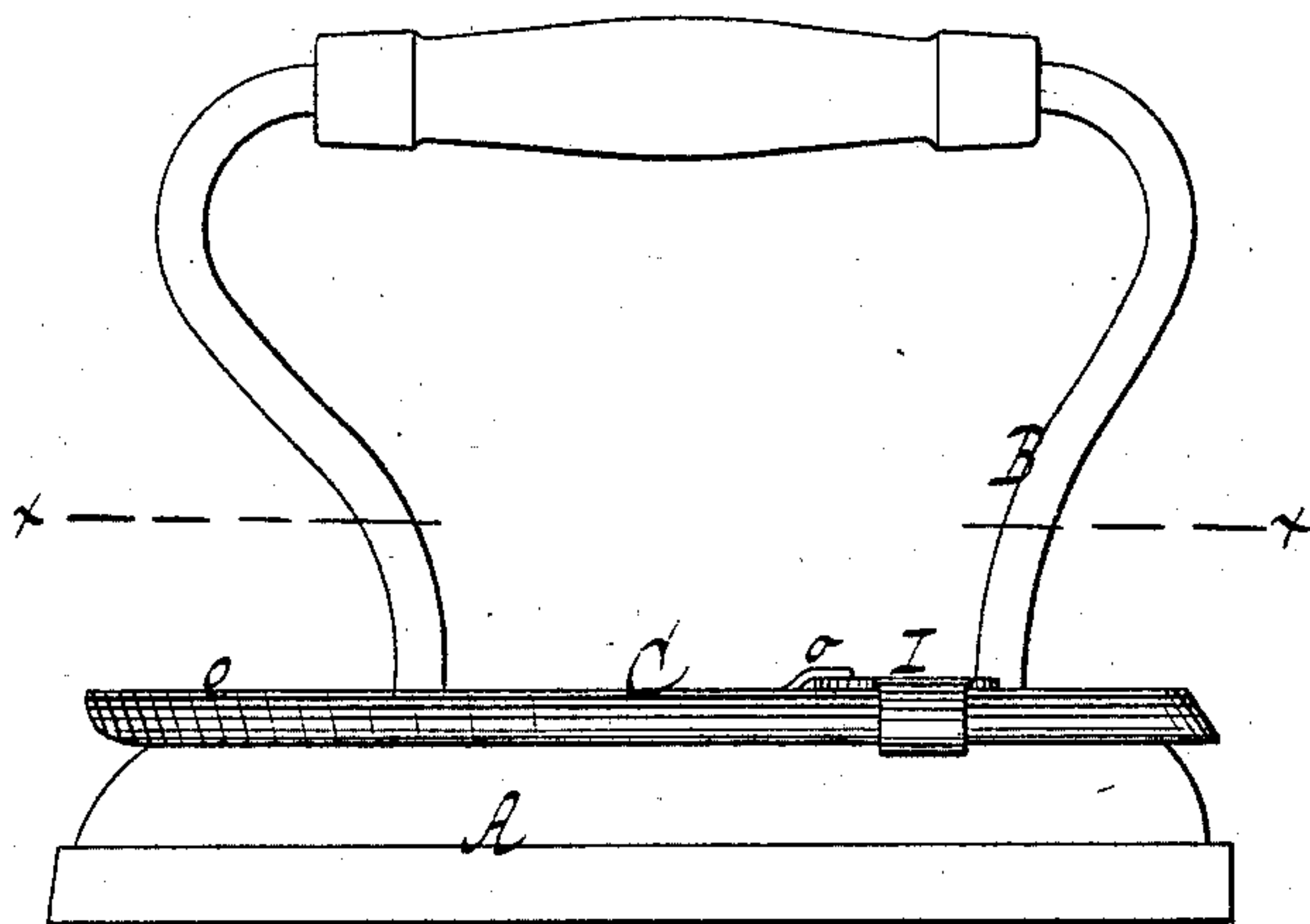


Fig. 3.

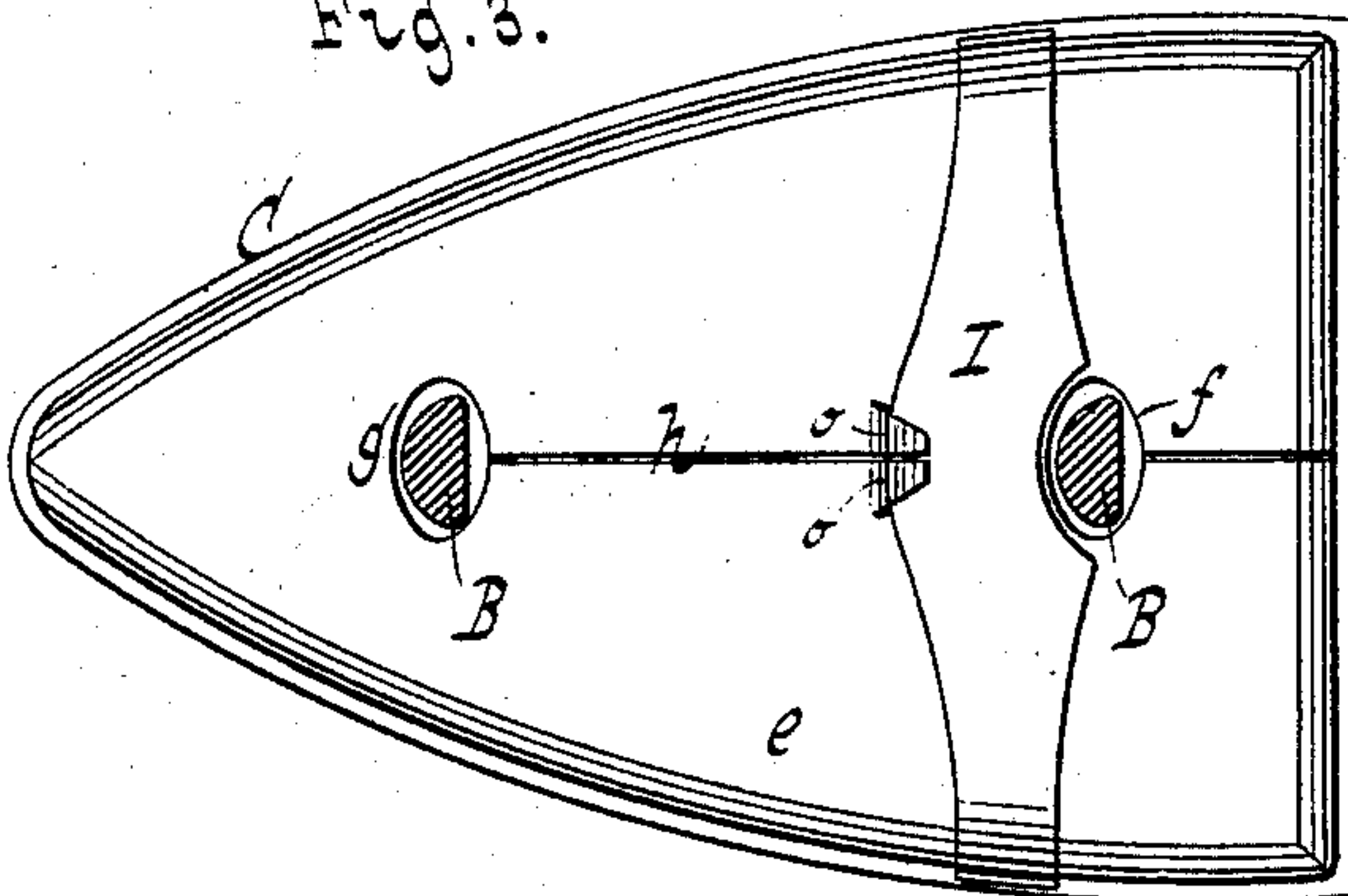
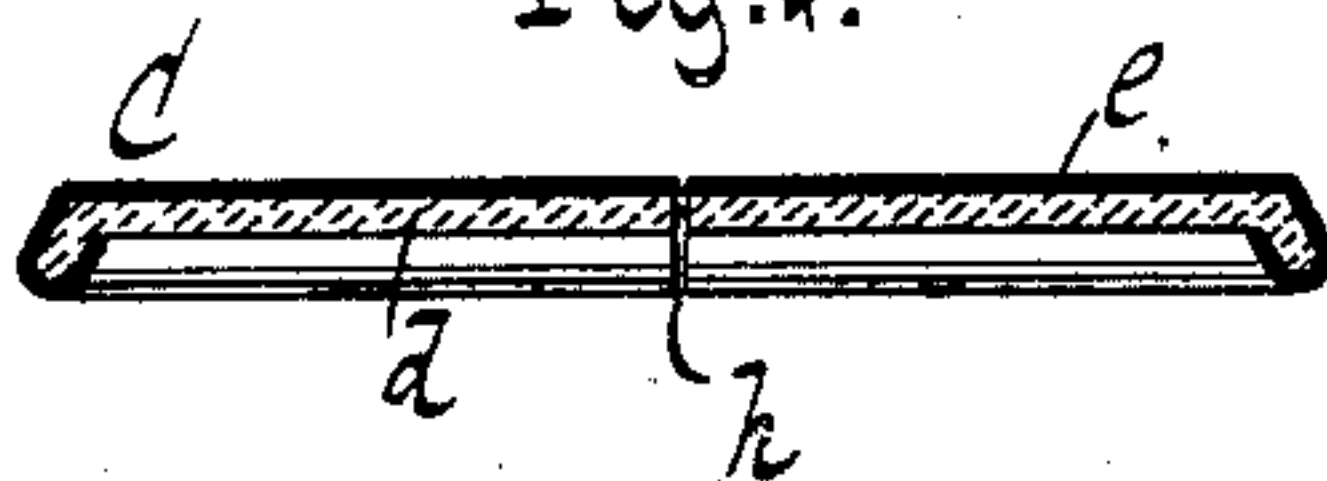


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

*Rich. Allen*  
*Charles H. Sarge*

INVENTOR

*John D. Muller*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. MULLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## SHIELD FOR SAD-IRONS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 279,971; dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed September 11, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN D. MULLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have  
5 invented new and useful Improvements in Shields for Sad-Irons, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shields for attachment to sad-irons to protect the hand of the  
10 ironer against the heat; and it consists in certain improvements both in the construction and arrangement of such shields, as hereinafter fully described.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 represents  
15 a plan or top view of the shield. Fig. 1\* shows a bar for locking the shield. Fig. 2 shows an iron, in side view, containing the shield. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section thereof on the line *xx*,  
20 Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the shield.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

The letter A designates a sad-iron, having the usual handle, B; and C indicates a shield  
25 combined with the iron. This shield is composed of a bottom layer, *d*, (see Fig. 4,) of asbestos, and a top layer, *e*, of sheet metal, the latter having its edges bent around the asbestos, so that the two layers are firmly united at  
30 the edges, while the sheet metal tends to coact with the asbestos in rendering the shield a non-conductor of heat. The asbestos, however, is the essential medium for imparting to the shield the required non-heat-conducting prop-  
35 erty.

The general shape of the shield C is flat, with an outline corresponding approximately to that of the iron, and its position is upon the top of the iron, which it entirely covers. Hence the  
40 shield has the effect of preventing the upward radiation of heat from the iron, and in this manner it affords a superior protection to the hand of the ironer, the only heat to which the hand is left exposed being that of the handle.  
45 Another important effect of the shield is to confine or retain the heat in the iron, thus adapting the article to be used a comparatively long period of time.

In order to increase the effect of the shield  
50 C, it is preferably beveled upon the edges, as shown, to overlap the edges of the iron.

For the purpose of retaining the shield C in its position on the iron, it is constructed to engage the shanks of the handle B, and the best means which I have hitherto devised for effect-  
55 ing this purpose is the following: In the shield are formed two openings, *f g*, of suitable shape to receive the shanks of the handle B, and a slit, *h*, the latter extending inward from the rear edge of the shield and intersecting the  
60 opening *f*, while it terminates in the opening *g*, so that by slightly bending those portions of the shield situated on opposite sides of the slit upward and downward, respectively, the shield can be readily adjusted to bring the  
65 shanks of the handle into said openings, as indicated in Fig. 3. The terminal of the slit *h* being, as stated, in the opening *g*, the shield is left solid forward of such opening, and the advantage thereby gained is that the layers  
70 composing the body of the shield are capable of being formed in one piece and in one operation, whereby the article is not only made strong and durable, but the least labor is involved in its manufacture. A detached lock-  
75 ing-bar, I, is used to prevent the accidental displacement of the shield on the iron, such bar being bent at the opposite ends in such a manner that it is adapted to embrace the side edges of the shield by being slid upon it from  
80 a forward direction, so that when the bar is brought adjacent to the rear shank of the handle B it tends to draw the two side portions of the shield toward each other, thereby closing the slit. Said bar I is held in its locking  
85 position by means of lips *o*, which are formed by striking up the sheet metal composing the top layer of the shield on opposite sides of the slit *h* and at suitable points to allow the front edge of the bar to be brought beneath the lips,  
90 as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

I am aware that a sad-iron has heretofore been provided with a chamber for the reception of a non-conducting material, and also that a shield has been made in two sections,  
95 divided by a slit extending the entire length of the shield, and I do not claim such as my invention.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new or improved article of manu-  
100 facture, a shield for sad-irons, composed of the



united layers of asbestos and sheet metal and provided with means, substantially such as herein described, for its attachment to the handle of the iron.

5 2. A sad-iron shield having the openings *f g*, to receive the shanks of the handle, and the slit *h*, extending inward from the rear edge to intersect one such opening and terminate in the other, leaving the shield solid on its forward  
10 part, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. A sad-iron shield having the openings *f g* and slit *h*, in combination with the locking-bar I, adapted to embrace the side edges of the  
15 shield and to be slid upon it from a forward

direction, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. In combination with the locking-bar I, the sad-iron shield having the openings *f g*, slit *h*, and the locking-lips *o*, for engagement  
20 with said bar, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN D. MULLER.

Witnesses:

DICK OTTEN,  
CHARLES H. LANGE.