

(No Model.)

W. C. SMALSTIG.

SAD IRON.

No. 327,331.

Patented Sept. 29, 1885.

Fig. 1.

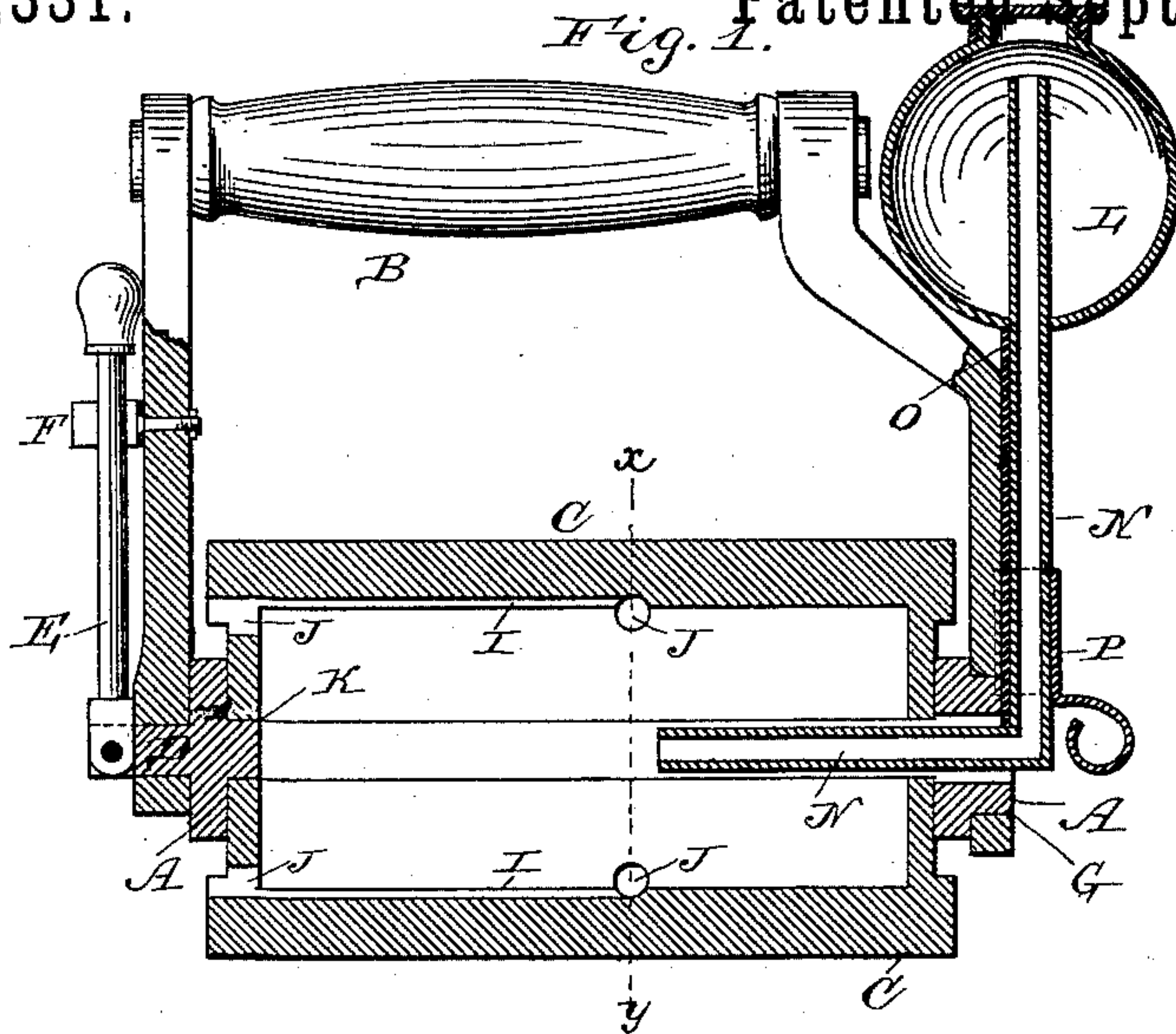


Fig. 2.

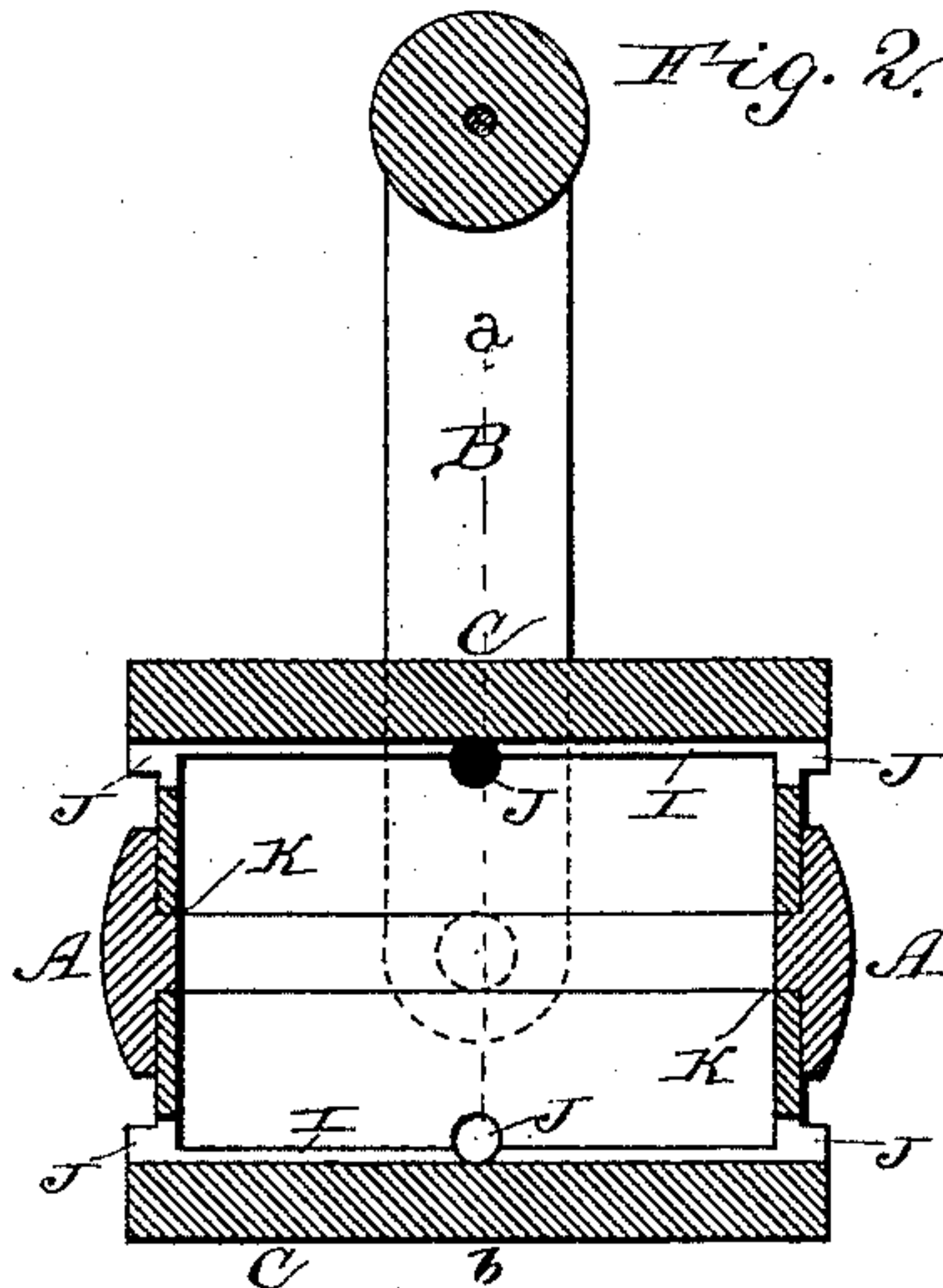
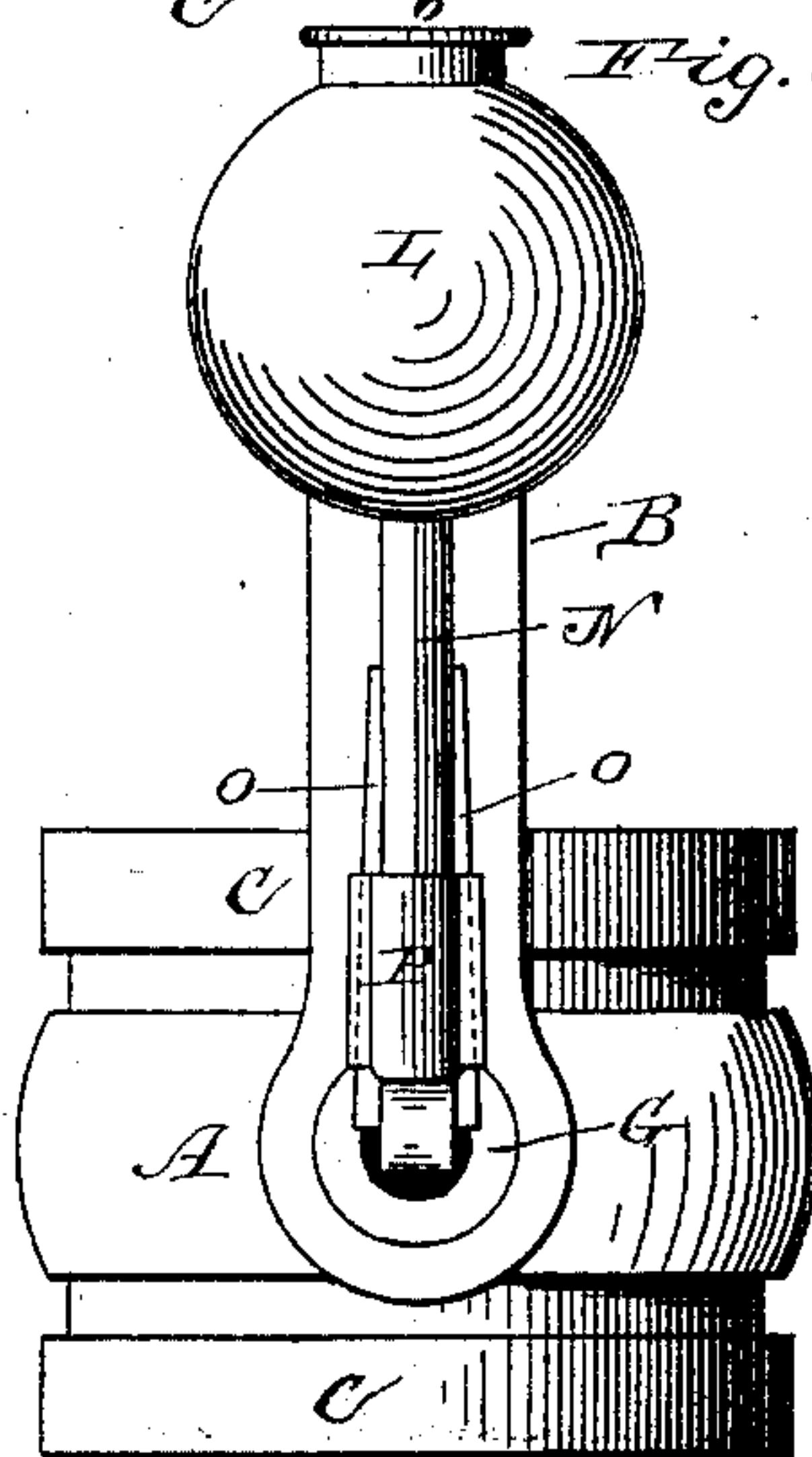


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

J. W. Gannett
J. W. Libbous

INVENTOR

W. C. Smalstig,
per J. A. Lehmann,
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. SMALSTIG, OF SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.

SAD-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 327,331, dated September 29, 1885.

Application filed November 28, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, W. C. SMALSTIG, of Springfield, in the county of Greene and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Smoothing-Irons; 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 it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in reversible smoothing-irons; and it consists in the combination of a central frame having pivots formed on its ends for the handle to turn on, removable faces which are applied to opposite sides of the frame, the handle, pivoted lever, and the lamp, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

Figure 1 represents a vertical longitudinal section of an iron embodying my invention, taken on the line *a b* of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same, taken on the line *x y* of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a front view of the iron.

A represents the frame of the iron, which is attached to the handle B, and to which frame the two removable faces C are fastened in any suitable manner.

To the rear end of the frame is attached the stud or projection D, which passes through the lower end of the handle, and which stud or projection has the operating-lever E pivoted to it. This lever serves to revolve the iron for the purpose of reversing its faces. When this lever is locked in an upright position by means of the spring-catch F upon the rear end of the handle, the iron is locked in position so that it cannot be revolved.

Upon the front end of the frame is formed a bearing, G, which fits in an opening made to receive it in the lower front end of the handle, and this bearing, together with the stud or projection, serves as the pivot upon which the iron is turned.

The handle of the iron is formed of the two vertical portions and the hand-piece, and these three parts are clamped together by means of the rod which is passed through them, as shown. The stud or projection having been passed through the lower end of the rear upright, and the bearing having been passed into

the opening through the front upright, the three parts are then clamped together and the iron is securely held between them.

Instead of having the two faces of the iron formed in a single piece with the frame A, they are made entirely separate from and of a different kind of metal. The frame may be made of iron of any suitable kind, while the faces are made of either steel or copper, because these metals hold the heat longer than iron. By making the faces separate from the frame they may be made and finished more readily and easily than where they are formed as a part of the frame itself.

At the center of the frame is formed a flange, K, which extends around the whole inner circumference of the frame with the exception of where the lamp-tube passes into the frame, and this flange serves to form a stop to prevent the faces from being forced too far into the frame. These faces are held in the frame by means of screws, rivets, or any other suitable devices, or may be simply forced into the frame and held in place by frictional contact alone.

In the inner surface of each face are formed suitable grooves or channels, I, and at the outer end of each groove or channel are formed suitable openings, J, through the side of the face and just beyond the edge of the frame. The grooves or channels serve to catch the flame and heat and to conduct them outward toward the openings. The openings through the sides of the faces serve to admit air, and thus keep up a perfect combustion and circulation of the heat.

The lamp consists of the reservoir L and the tube N, which has its lower end turned at right angles, and which lower end passes into the body of the iron through the opening in the bearing, which is formed upon the front end of the iron. This tube at its upper end extends nearly up to the top of the reservoir, and is filled with a wick, which, by capillary attraction, draws up the burning-fluid of whatever kind into the tube, and the fluid is then burned at the lower end of the tube by a burner of any suitable construction. The upper end of the front standard of the handle is turned or curved backward, as shown, so as to make room for the reservoir, as shown. To the front side of this front standard is secured a semicircular piece or tube, O, which receives

the tube N, and which serves to support and hold the lamp in position. Upon this semicircular portion O are formed flanges, over which the sliding catch P catches, and by means of which catch P the lamp is held in place. When it is desired to remove the lamp from position, this catch is moved upward from over the edges of the semicircular piece, and thus the lamp can be removed from the iron at 10 will.

A lamp constructed in the form here shown can be made of iron or any suitable material, and can then be turned and nickel-plated or given a high polish at a very slight expense.

Having thus described my invention, I 15 claim—

The combination of the central frame A, provided with the flanges or shoulders K, the removable faces applied to opposite sides of the frame, the handle, the lamp, and the piv- 20 oted lever E, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM C. SMALSTIG.

Witnesses:

ED. A. BARBOUR,

W. D. CROTHERS.