

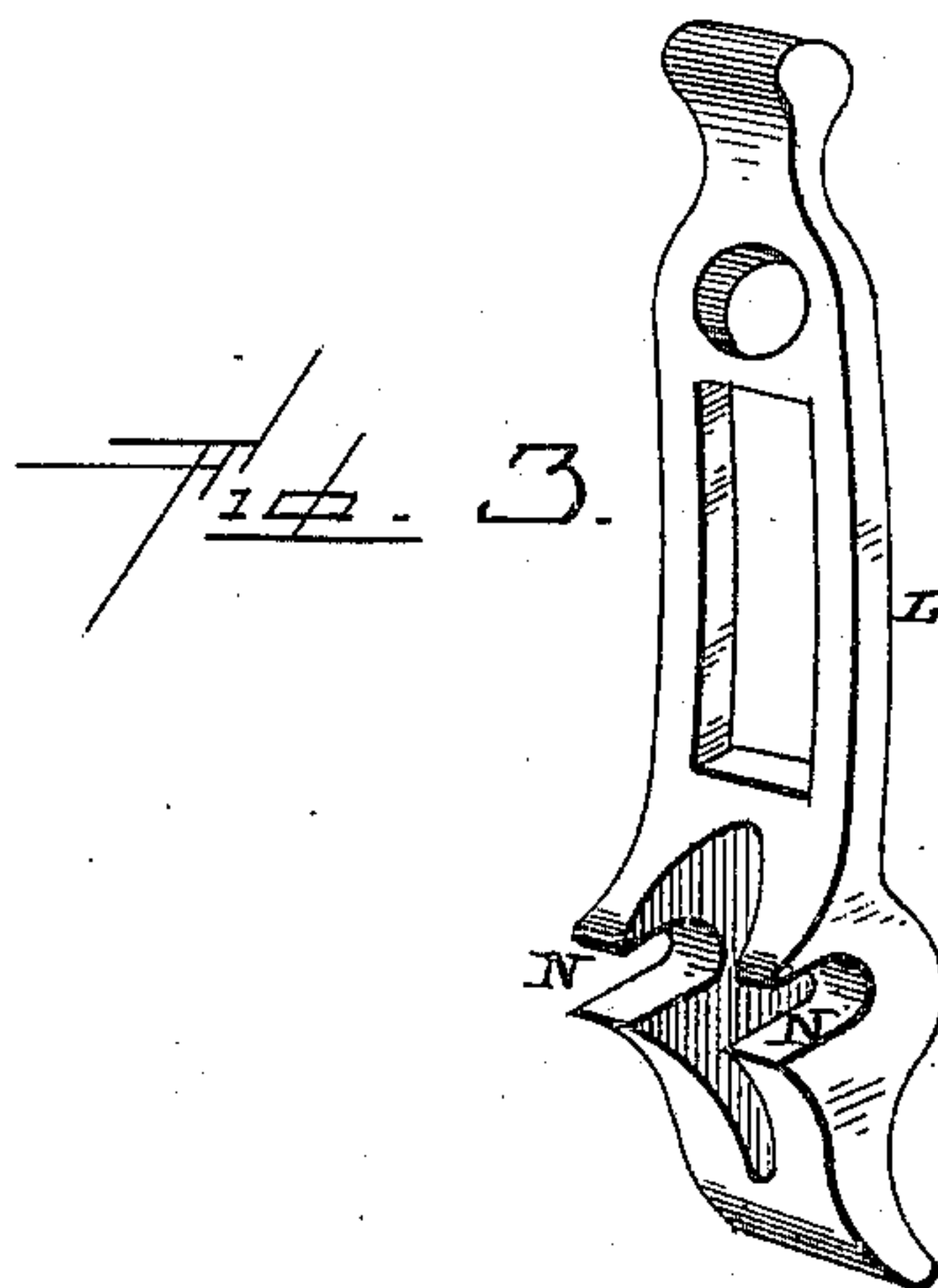
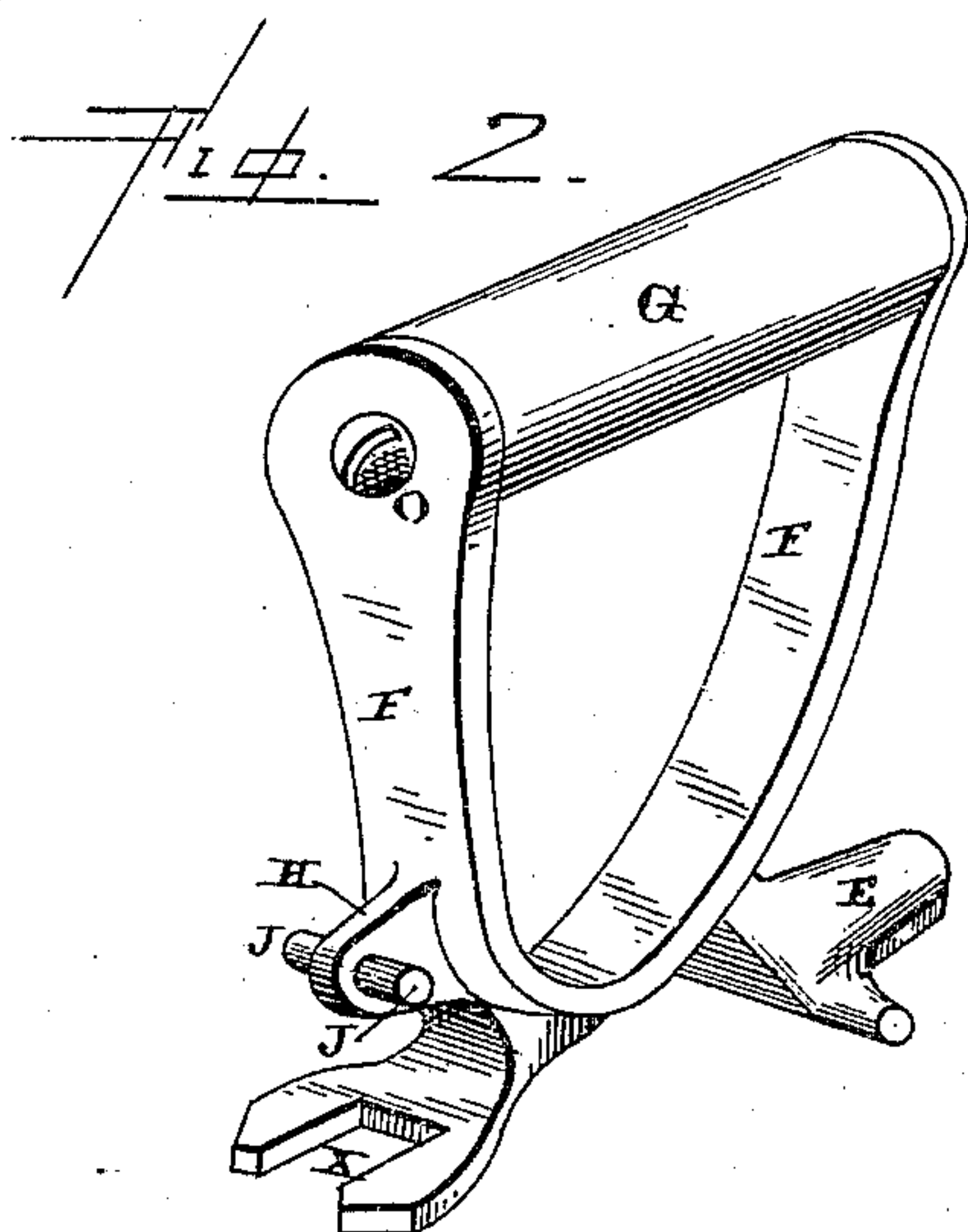
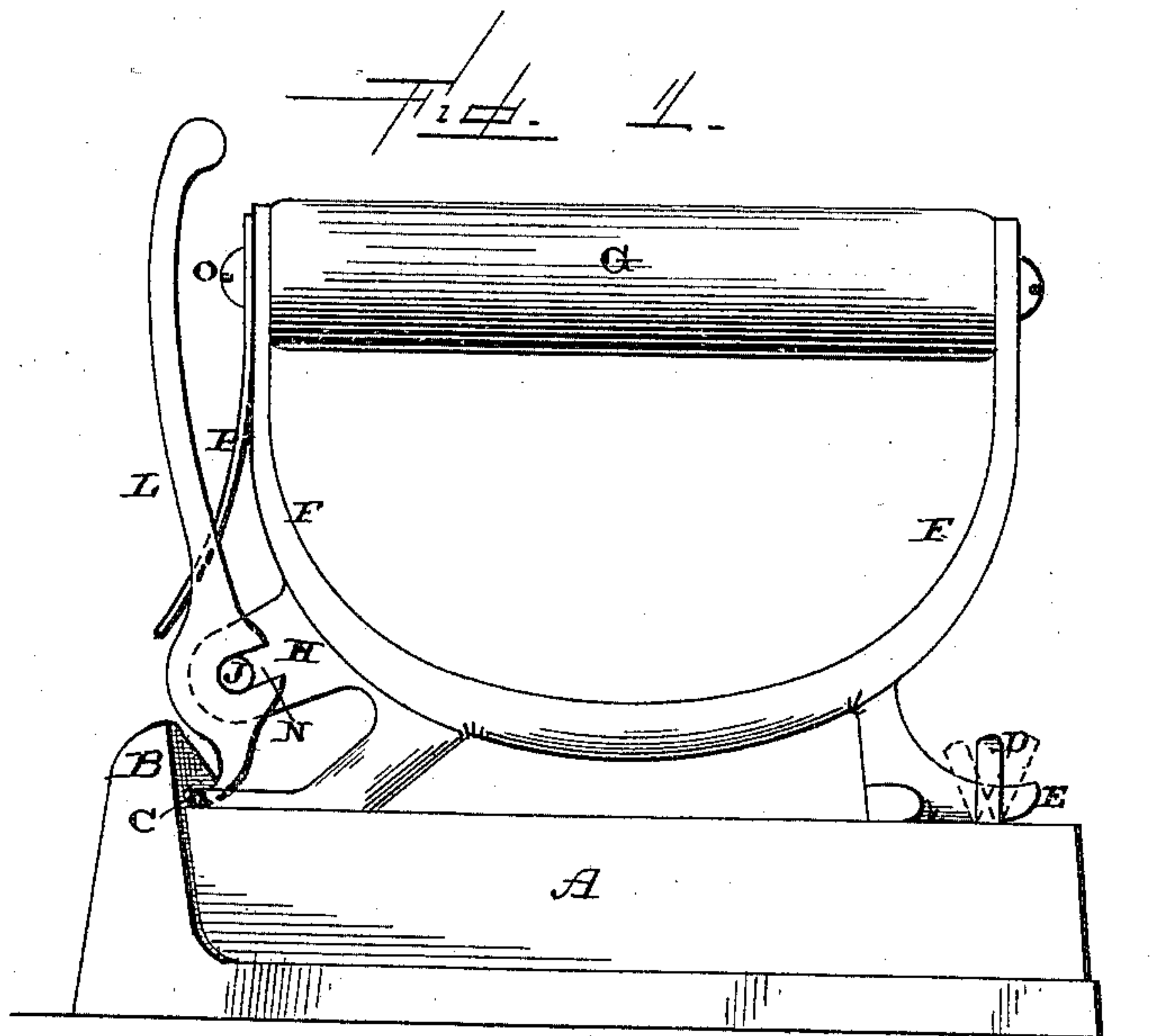
(Model.)

N. R. STREETER.

SAD IRON.

No. 369,569.

Patented Sept. 6, 1887.



WITNESSES.
L. F. Gardner
E. P. Ellis

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att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NELSON R. STREETER, OF GROTON, NEW YORK.

SAD-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,569, dated September 6, 1887.

Application filed February 28, 1887. Serial No. 229,183. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NELSON R. STREETER, of Groton, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sad-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 sad-irons; and it consists in the combination of the handle-frame having a flange upon its lower front edge and pivotal prongs extending in opposite directions from the flange, a lever provided with recesses to catch over the prongs, and the spring which is secured at its upper end to the handle-frame, and which has its lower end to pass through an opening in the lever, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to pivot an operating-lever upon the handle-frame and hold it in position and make it automatic in its movement by means of a spring which is fastened at its upper end to the handle-frame, thereby attaching the lever to the handle-frame without the aid of any other device than the spring.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of an iron embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the handle with the spring and the lever removed. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the lever, taken from the inner side.

A represents the iron, which is provided with the projection B upon its front upper corner, and which projection has a suitable notch, C, cut in its inner side, so as to engage with the lower end of the locking-lever. The lower front end of the handle-frame F has an opening or recess, X, formed in it, as shown in Fig. 2, so that this recess or opening will straddle over the projection B, and thus hold the handle F in position at this point. This recess or opening X fits snugly over the sides of the projection B and prevents any lateral movement of the frame F. Projecting above the top of this iron at its rear end is a malleable-iron staple, D, which catches over the projection E upon the handle. This staple is made of

malleable iron, so that it can be bent either backward or forward or flattened or raised upward in order to make a perfect fit with the projection E, and thus connect the removable handle and the iron rigidly together. If a rigid connection is not made at this end, there is always a movement between the iron and the handle, thus making the iron unpleasant to use and more or less insecure in being carried around. By making this staple of malleable iron and then shaping it to snugly fit over the projection upon the handle, the handle and iron are held rigidly together as though they were made in one piece.

Cast as a portion of the frame F for the wooden handle G is the flange H, which projects a suitable distance forward from the front lower end of the frame F, and extending outward at right angles to this flange are the two pivotal bearings J. The lever L, which locks the handle and the iron together, is recessed or has an opening made through it, so as to receive the flange, and in each of its edges is made a suitable recess, N, for the purpose of catching over the pivotal bearings J. The lever turns upon these two bearings when it is moved for the purpose of engaging the handle with or disengaging it from the iron. Secured to the upper front corner of the frame F by means of the screw O is the flat spring P, which extends downward and has its lower end to pass through an opening made in the lever. The upper bearing-point of this spring is upon the frame F, where it is fastened in position by the screw, and the other bearing is upon the outer side of the lower end of the lever for the purpose of forcing this end inward toward the pivotal points J. When the upper end of the lever is forced forward against the pressure of the spring, the lower end of the lever is thrown backward and disengages from the notch C in the projection B upon the front end of the iron.

It will be seen from the above that the lever is loosely placed upon the pivotal bearings J, and is held in position by means of the spring without a single rivet or other fastening to secure the parts together. As long as the spring is in position the lever cannot be detached from the frame F. As the lever is pivoted upon the frame F at its lower end, its upper

end never becomes heated so as to hurt the thumb, and the spring never becomes heated to such an extent as to draw its temper. The spring and the lever being attached to the handle by a single screw, which assists in holding the wooden handle G in position, it will readily be seen that the construction is very cheap and simple, and that the parts can be readily put together and taken apart whenever so desired.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination of the frame F, provided

with the flange upon its lower front edge, the pivotal projections formed upon the flange, the lever provided with recesses to catch over the projections, and the spring which is secured at its upper end to the handle-frame, and which has its lower end to pass through an opening in the lever, substantially as described.

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

NELSON R. STREETER.

Witnesses:

DANA RHODES,

CHAS. O. RHODES.