(No Model.)

C. BORG.

SAD IRON.

No. 430,167. Patented June 17, 1890.

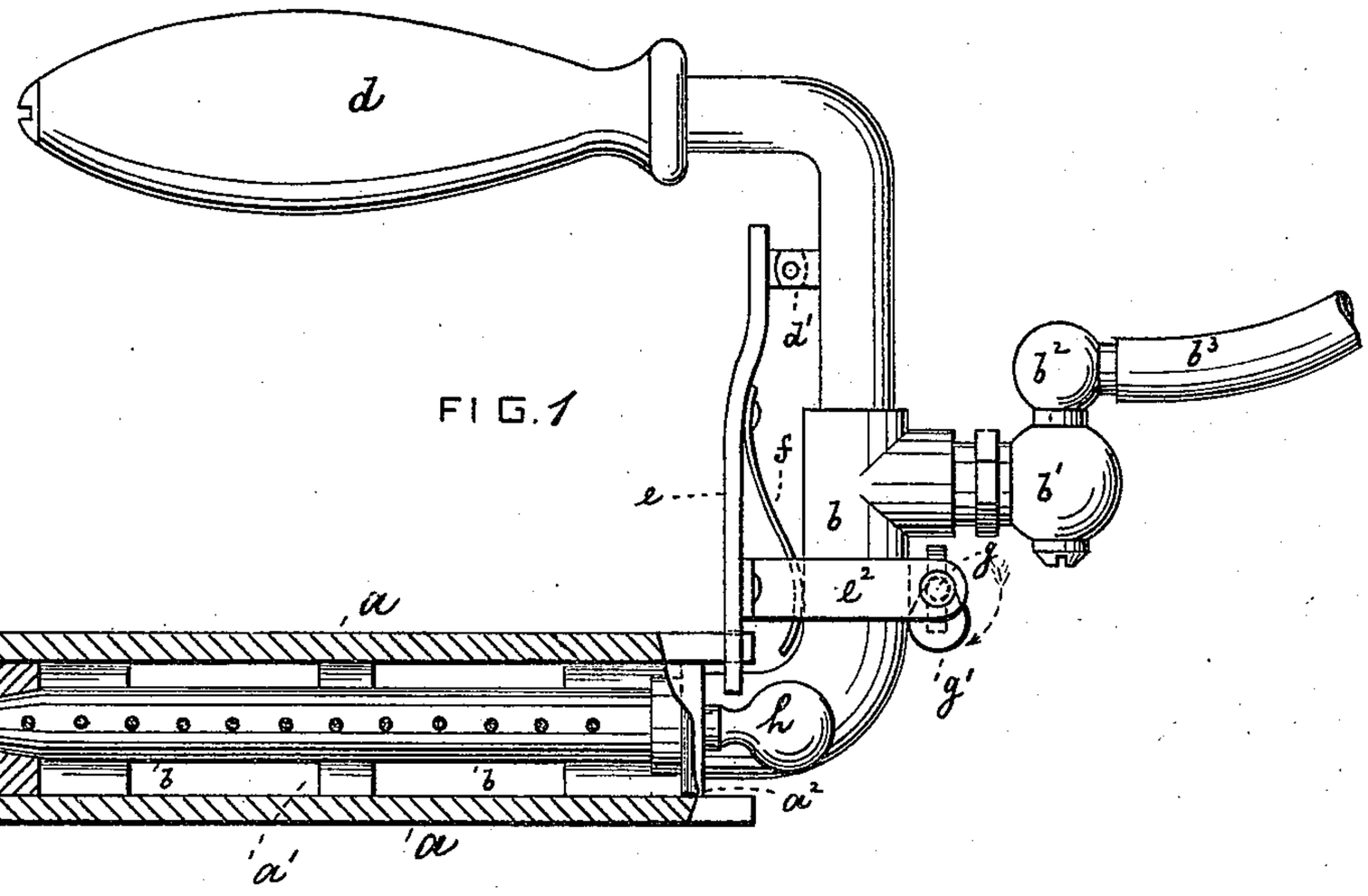
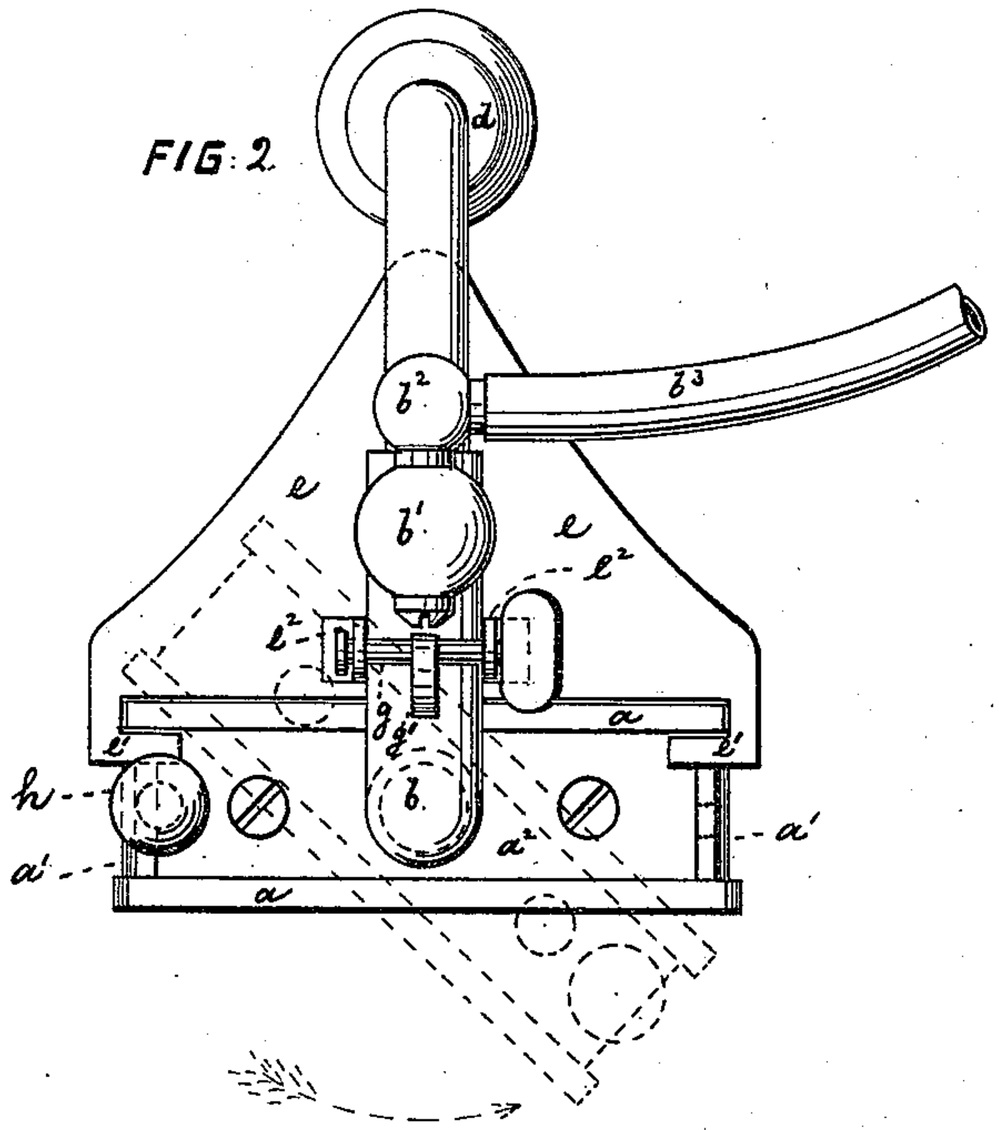


FIG. 1



WITNESSES

Wm. A. Lowe

Wm. Wagner

INVENTOR

C. Borg

by his attorneys

Roeder & Briesen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES BORG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SAD-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,167, dated June 17, 1890.

Application filed April 4, 1890. Serial No. 346,595. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES BORG, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Sad-Iron, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a reversible sad-iron adapted to be heated by gas; and it consists in the various features of improvement pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of my improved sad-iron. Fig. 2 is a rear view thereof.

The letter *a* represents the hollow body of a sad-iron, consisting of two parallel plates, either one of which may be used as the face, and of the perforated side plates *a'* and back plate a^2. This back plate has a central opening, through which extends a gas-pipe *b*, which is bent upwardly at the rear of plate a^2. At the outer end this pipe is by socket *b'* and plug b^2 connected to a flexible hose b^3, that receives the gas from a gas-cock. The plug b^2 and socket *b'* permit the iron to be readily turned in a horizontal plane without twisting the flexible hose b^3. At its inner end the pipe *b* extends to the front of the sad-iron and is there received by a perforated front plate *c*. Thus the pipe is properly supported at two points and forms journals around which the body of the iron is free to turn. Between the front plate *c* and the back plate a^2 the pipe *b* is perforated, as shown, to permit the escape of the gas.

To the upper end of pipe *b* there is secured the shank of the handle *d*, as shown. This shank carries lugs *d'*, to which is pivoted a clasp *e*, having hooks *e'* at its lower end, that embrace the rear end of the top plate of sad-iron *a*. A spring *f*, bearing with its free end against pipe *b*, tends to force the clasp into engagement with the body *a* and prevents the clasp from swinging automatically out of such engagement.

In order to withdraw the clasp, it is provided with a pair of arms e^2, that embrace pipe *b* and which form the bearings for a shaft *g*, carrying cam *g'*, that bears against pipe *b*. When the cam is swung down, as in Fig. 1, it is out of action and the clasp engages the body *a;* but when the shaft *g* is turned so as to cause the cam to bear against pipe *b*, the clasp will be drawn toward the pipe, thus releasing its hold upon the body of the sad-iron. The latter may now be revolved by a suitable knob *h*, to reverse the position of the top and bottom plates, after which the clasp is brought into re-engagement with the body *a*.

It will be seen that my sad-iron can be used continuously, as the supply of heat is uniform and as the iron can be reversed whenever the lower face is chilled. The gas burns at the opening of pipe *b* within the body of the sad-iron.

What I claim is—

The combination of the following elements: a perforated body having perforated end plates, a gas-pipe forming journals for the body of the iron, a handle, a pivoted clasp, a spring, and a pair of arms secured to the clasp, and a cam pivoted to the arms, substantially as specified.

CHARLES BORG.

Witnesses:
F. V. BRIESEN,
A. JONGHMANS.