

(No Model.)

F. B. WARE.
SAD IRON STAND.

No. 466,588.

Patented Jan. 5, 1892.

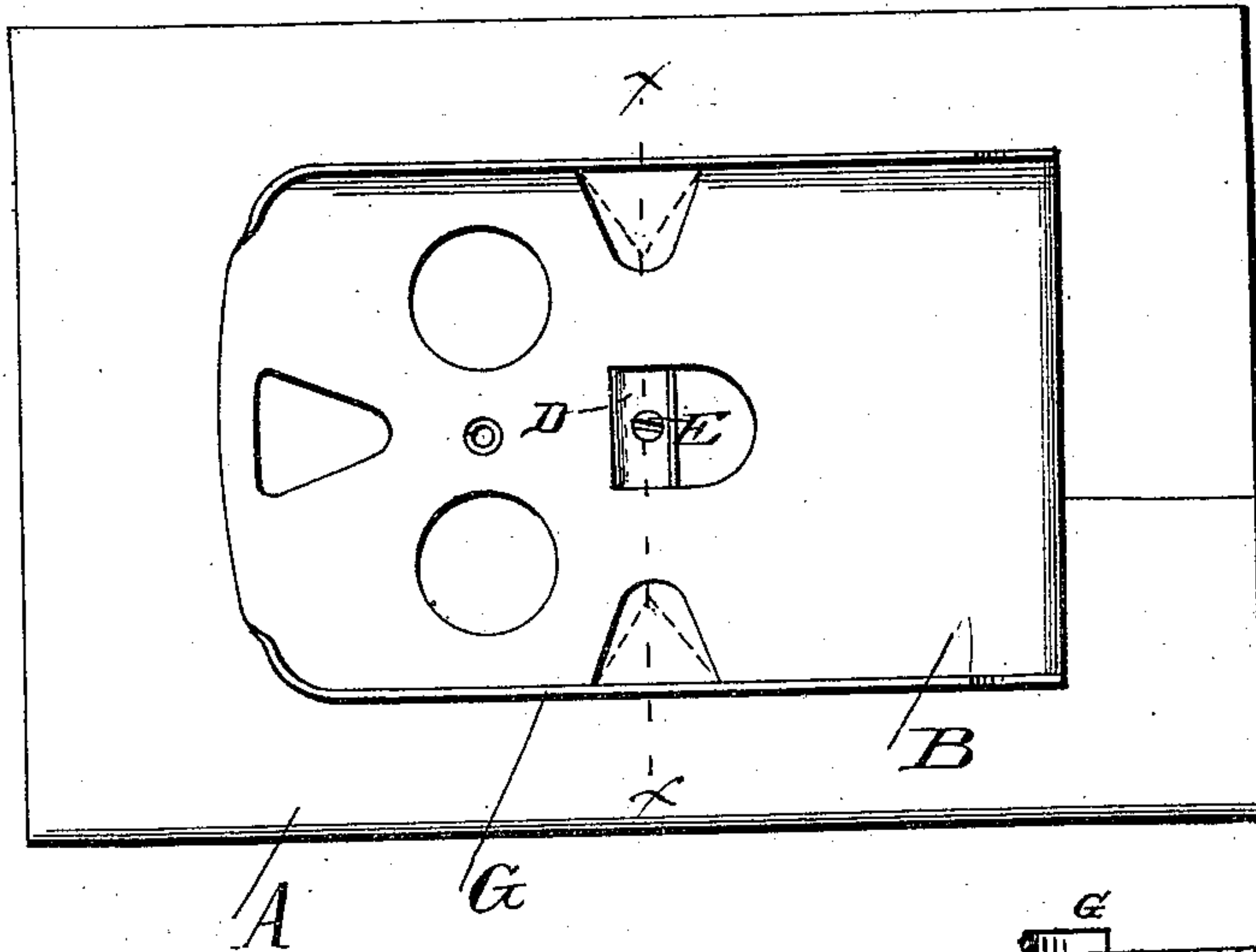


Fig. 1.

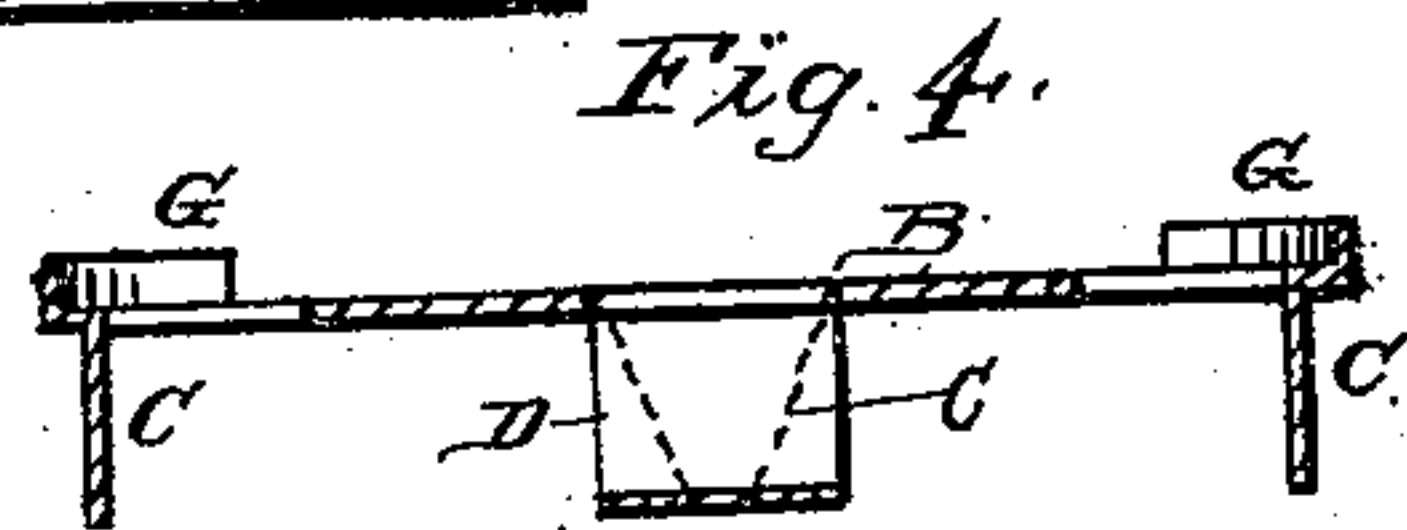


Fig. 4.

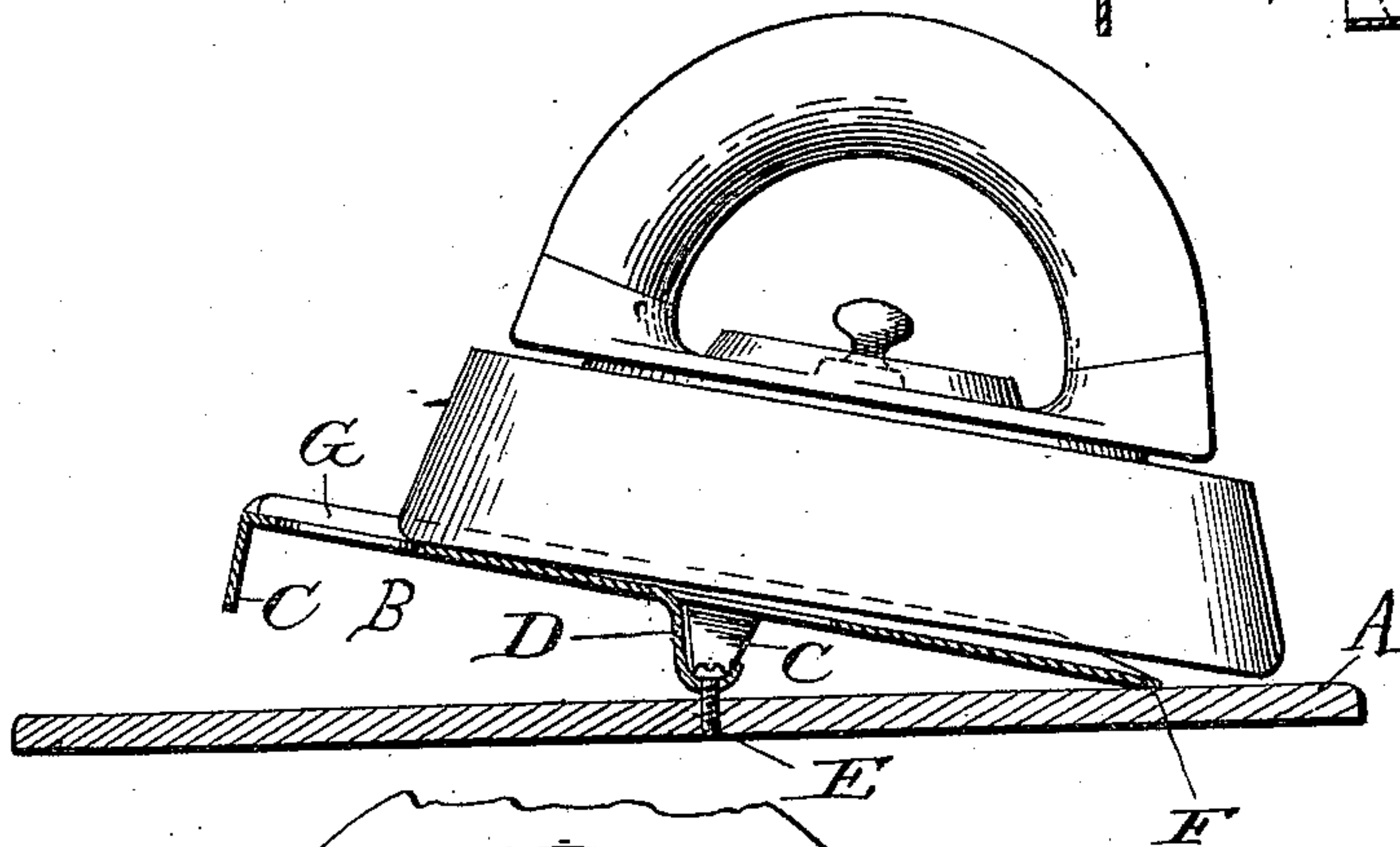


Fig. 2.

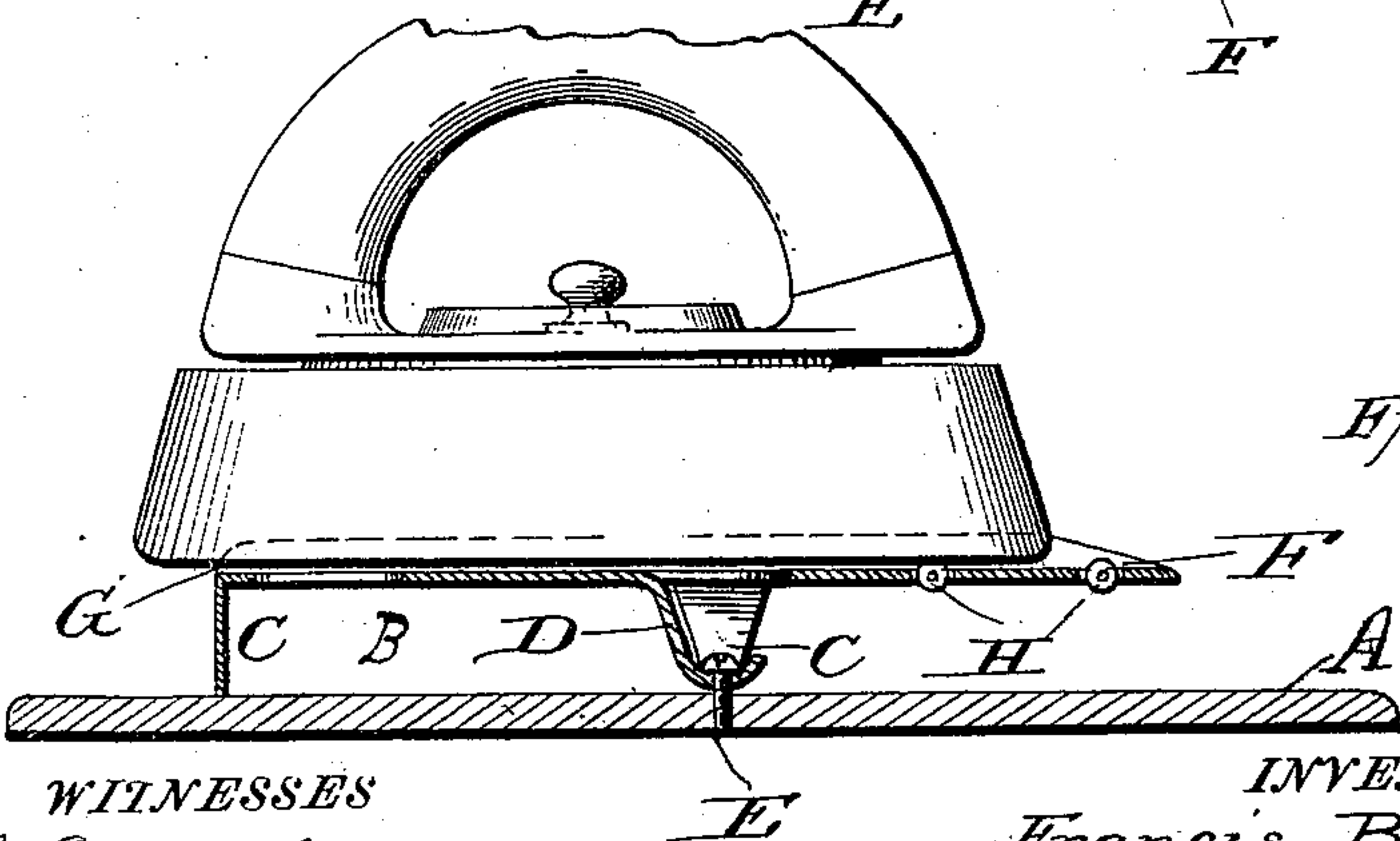


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS BUDD WARE, OF BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY.

SAD-IRON STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,588, dated January 5, 1892.

Application filed February 5, 1891. Serial No. 380,281. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS BUDD WARE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sad-Iron Stands; and that I do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

15 This invention relates to an improved sad-iron stand; and it consists of a stand made of sheet or cast metal, and so constructed that the iron can be moved from or placed upon the stand without the exertion of having to lift the same.

It also consists of certain features of construction by means of which it is secured to the ironing table or board in such manner as to prevent it from slipping therefrom, and 25 also permit it to revolve thereon.

In order that others may more fully understand my invention and may be able to make and use the same, I refer to the following description and to the drawings which form a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 represents a plan view of the stand secured to an ironing table or board, showing portions of the stand cut away to form the legs and the central pivot portion; Fig. 2, a 35 central longitudinal sectional view of the stand in its normal inclined forward position, with an iron partly resting thereon; Fig. 3, a longitudinal sectional view of the same in the position occupied by it when the iron is fully 40 resting thereon, showing anti-friction rollers, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the stand on the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

A designates a section of an ironing table or board, and B my improved sad-iron stand, the construction of which is as follows, this description relating especially to a stand made of sheet metal:

I take a piece of sheet metal of substantially 50 the shape shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and turn up the edges along the two sides and

past the corners at one end to form guards or flanges G for retaining the iron on the stand. On the under side the stand has three legs C C C, two of which are at the sides, slightly 55 back of the mid-length, and the other at the rear end. That end of the stand which receives the iron as it is moved upon it from the table, being that toward the right as viewed in the drawings, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, is 60 referred to as the "front" end. The legs are formed integrally with the body by cutting the metal from the center toward the edges, leaving the sides along the edges uncut, and then bending the cut portions down, substan- 65 tially at right angles to the body. At or near the center of the stand another cut is made in like manner, somewhat longer than those for the legs and the cut portion also turned down, as in forming the legs. The end of 70 this central portion is bent forward, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and in this bent end is formed a hole for the reception of a screw E, by which the stand is fastened upon the table or ironing-board. The central bent-down part D, 75 when bent into the shape shown, is of substantially the same length as the legs C, and the arrangement of the parts is such that when the screw E is inserted it will be substantially in line with the two side legs, 80 whereby the stand is permitted to rock on the side legs and to assume either of the two positions indicated in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings. Normally it stands in the position shown in Fig. 2, the front end being heavier 85 than the rear, in which position the iron may be slid upon it without being lifted from the table. The screw E forms a pivot on which the stand may be turned into any desired or convenient position. 90

The flange G does not extend across the rear end of the stand, an opening being left for the point of the iron to allow it to be moved back far enough to overbalance the front end of the stand and bring it to a horizontal position, as indicated in Fig. 3, without unnecessarily lengthening the stand. 95

If found desirable, small rollers H may be set in the front end of the stand to avoid friction between the stand and the iron. 100

When the stand is to be made rotatable on the pivot-screw E, the ends of the side legs are

cut rounding, as indicated in full lines in Fig 1. When non-rotatable, they are cut pointed, as indicated in broken lines.

5 The construction of the stand is substantially the same whether made of sheet or cast metal, the only differences being in the method of manufacture and in the necessarily greater weight of the cast article.

10 Having now described my invention, I claim—

1. A sad-iron stand made of sheet metal, with legs formed by partly cutting out and then bending down portions of the metal, the legs being all on one side of the center of gravity, so that the stand normally assumes an inclined position when not in use, substantially as shown and described.

2. A sad-iron stand provided with a leg at each side and at one end, the said legs being in rear of the center of weight, and a depending central portion provided with means for fastening it upon the table, the parts being

so disposed that the point of fastening shall be substantially in line with the two side legs, substantially as shown and described. 25

3. A sad-iron stand provided with side flanges or guards and with legs to support it in a horizontal position, the said legs being all on one side of the center of gravity and the preponderance of weight on the other side, so that the stand when not in use will assume an inclined position, and a central depending portion adapted to be attached to a table, the said depending portion and its point of attachment being so arranged that the latter will be in line with the side legs, substantially as shown and described. 30 35

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

FRANCIS BUDD WARE.

Witnesses:

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