

(No. Model.)

I. M. PIERSON.  
SAD IRON.

No. 532,904.

Patented Jan. 22, 1895.

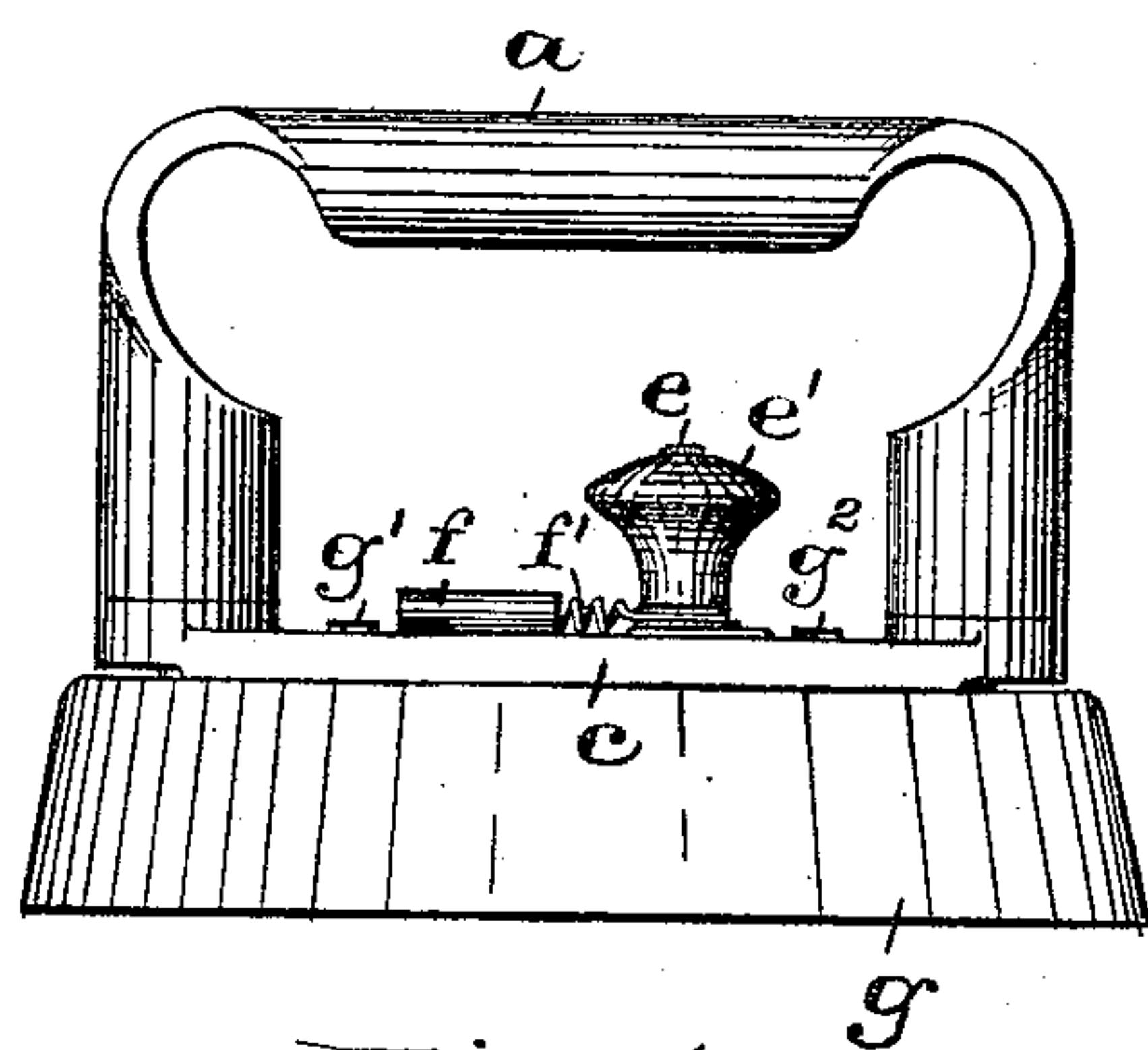


Fig. 1

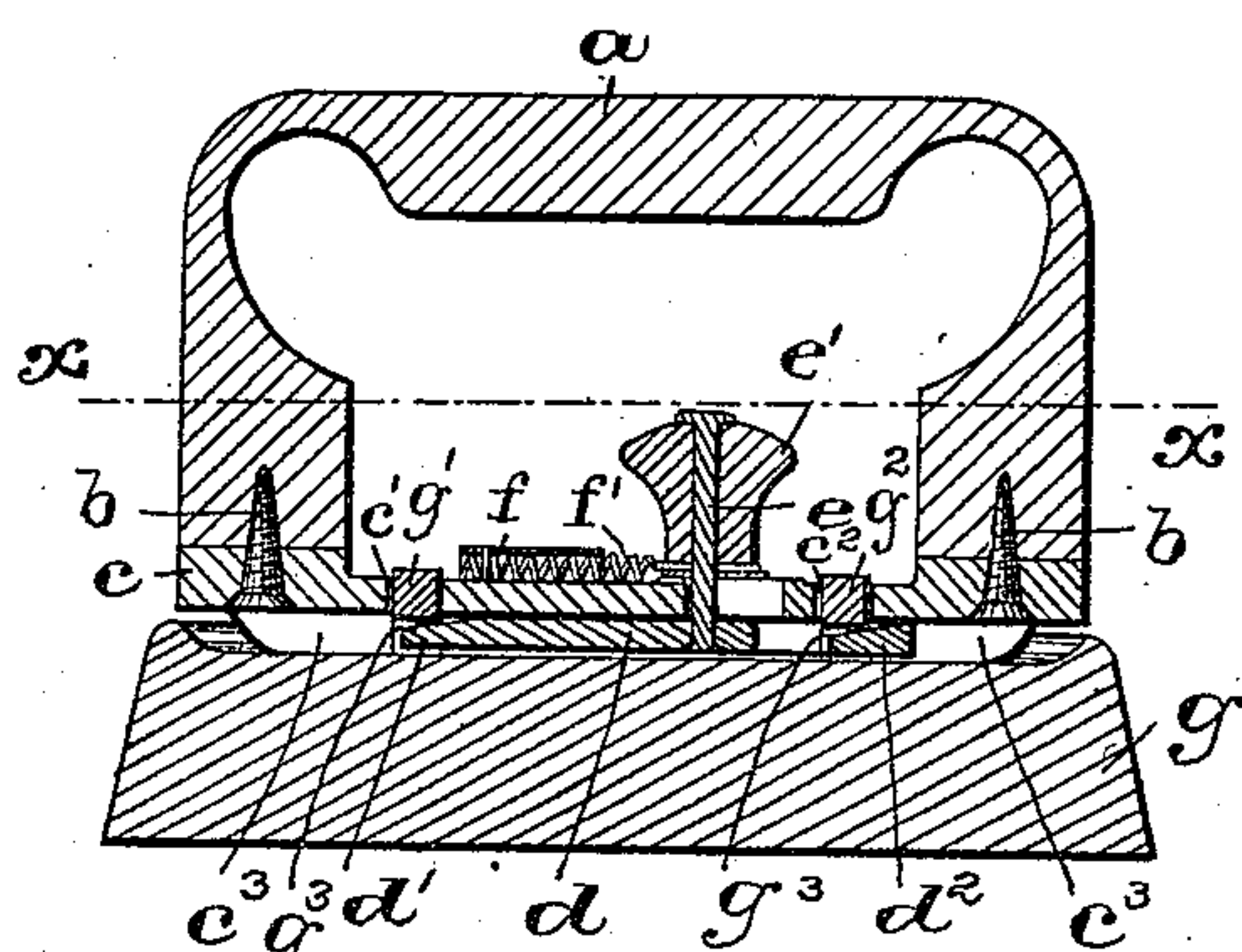


Fig. 2

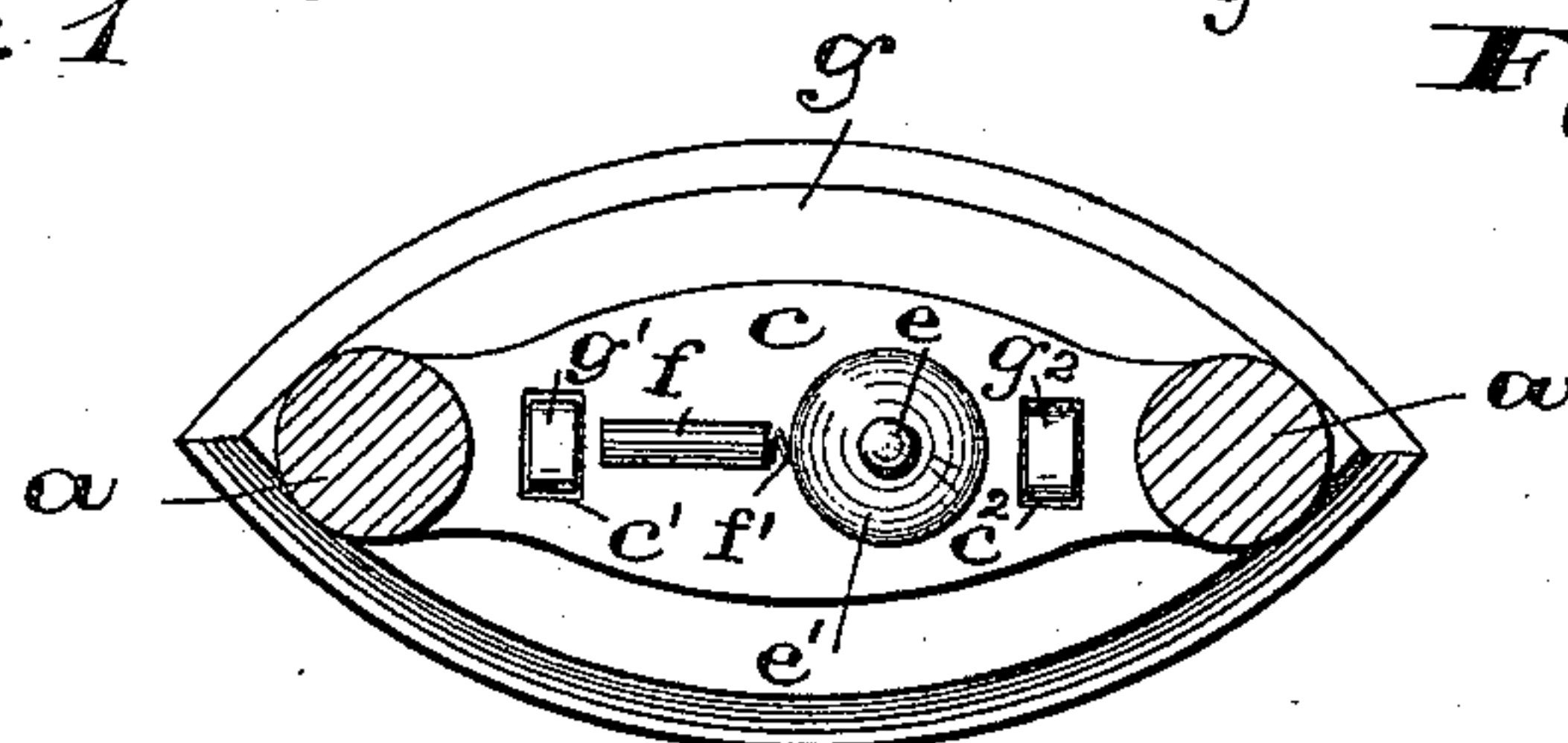


Fig. 3

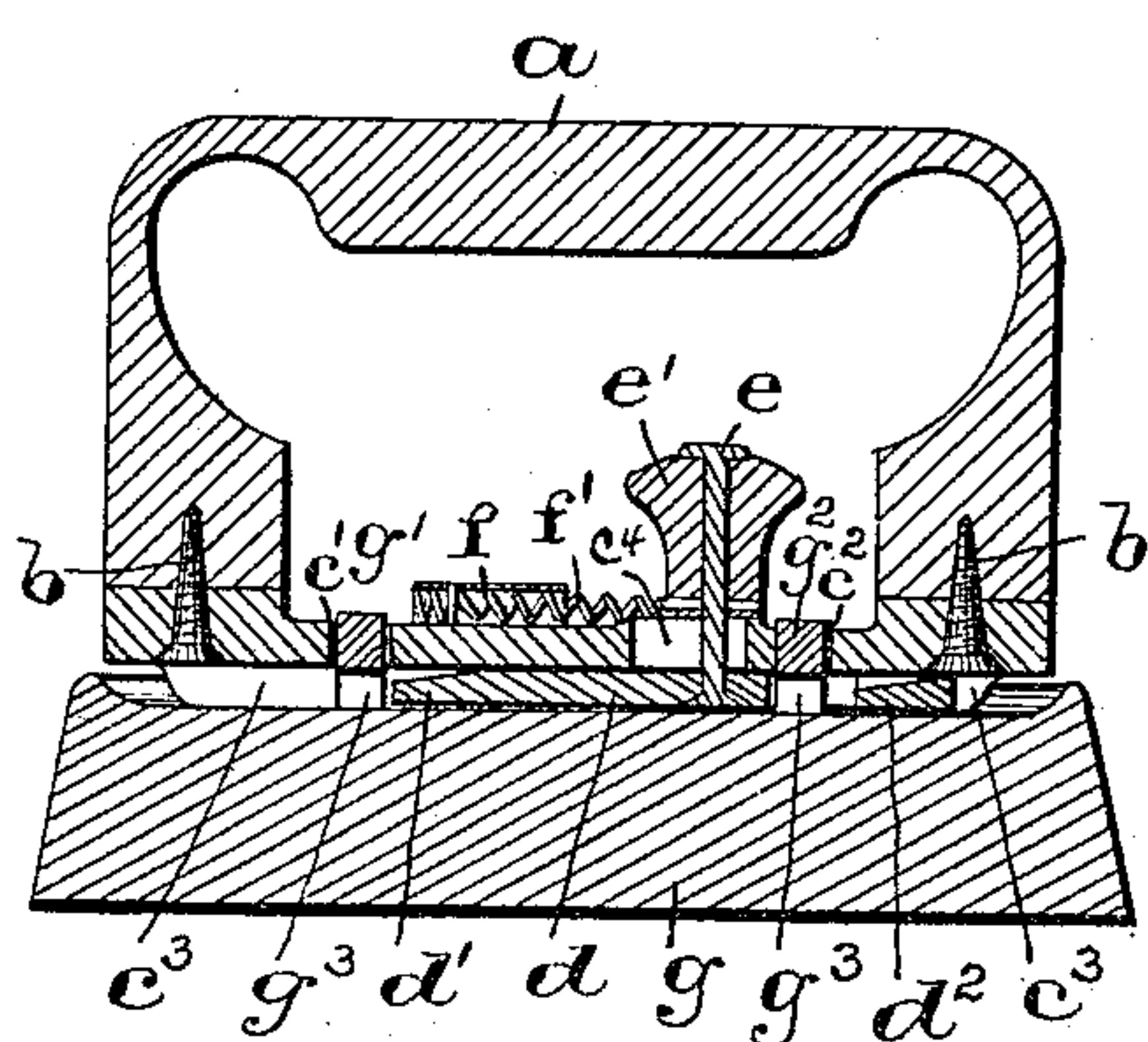


Fig. 4

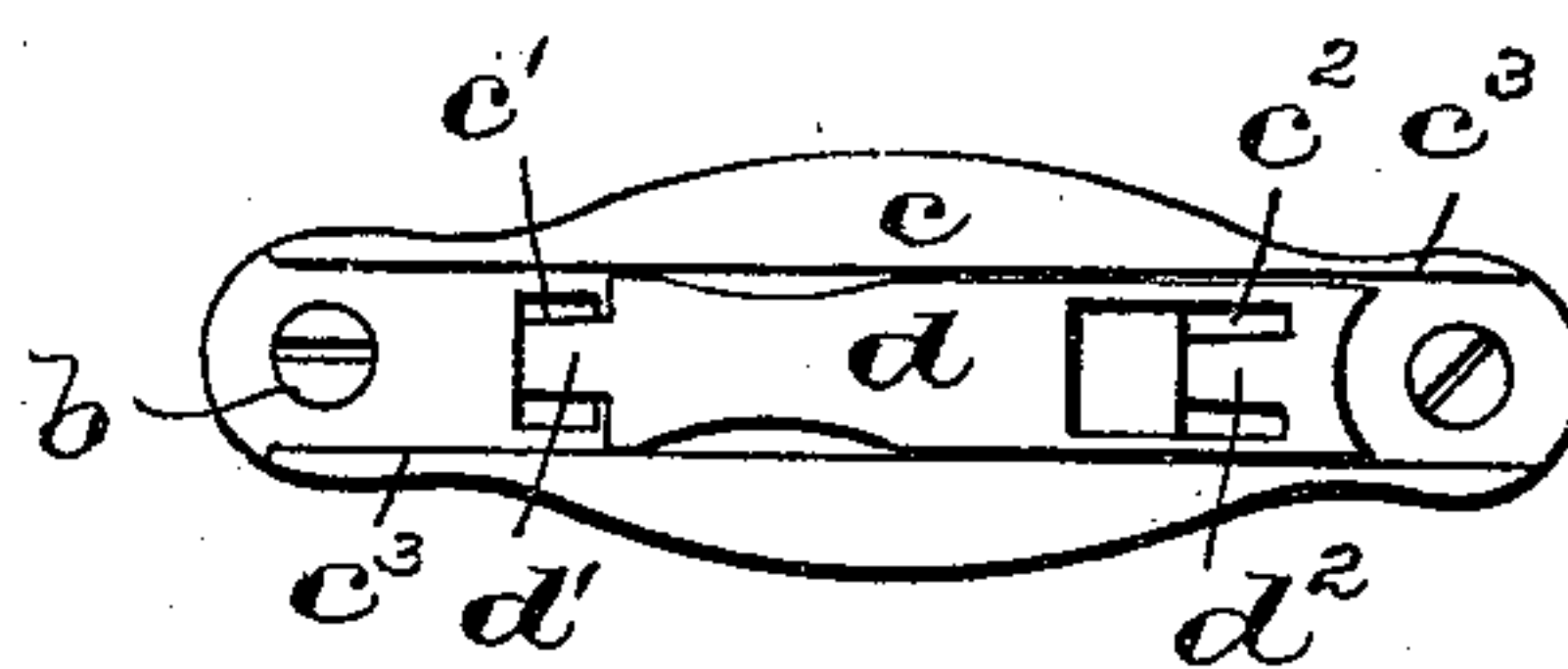


Fig. 5

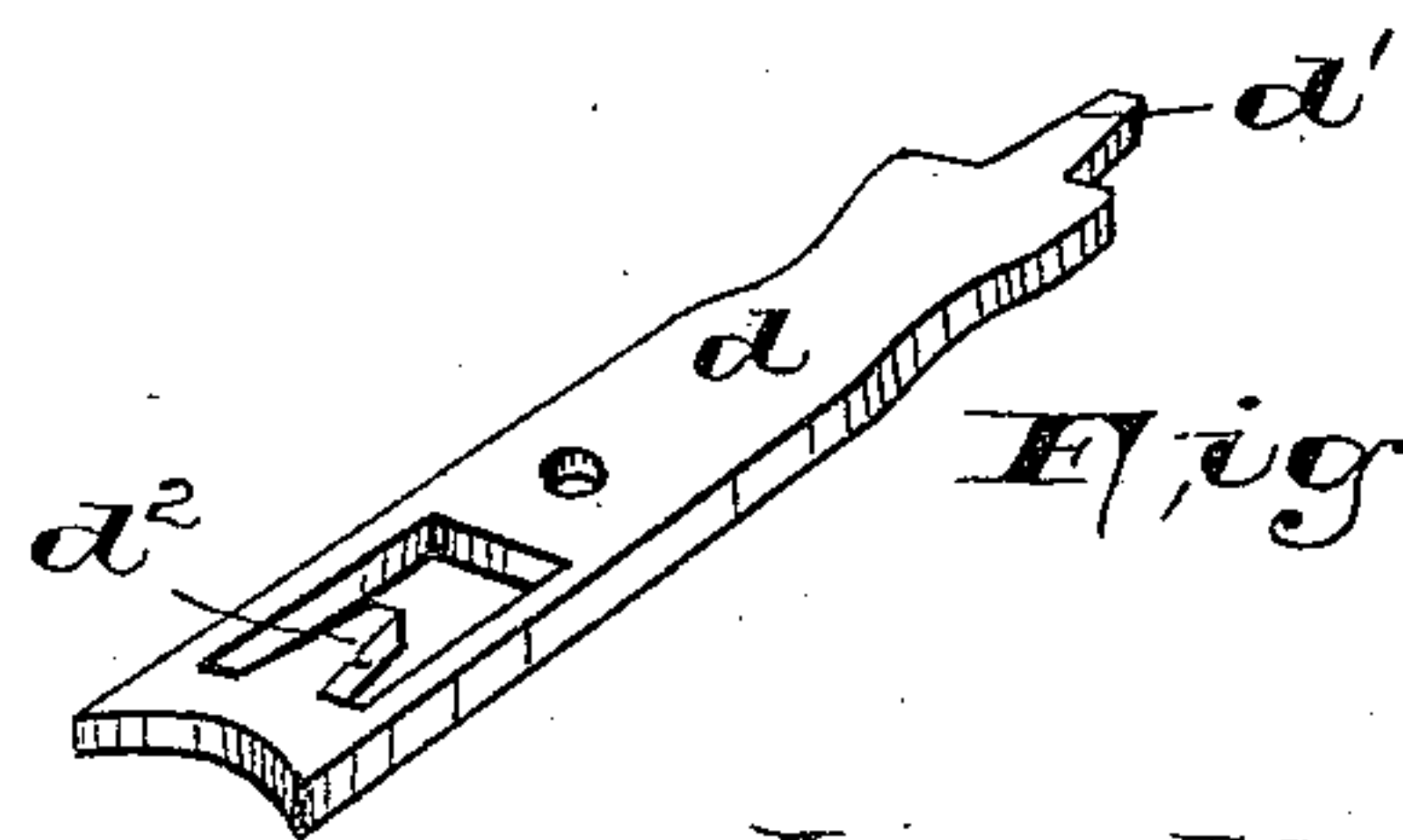


Fig. 6

WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

Ira M. Pierson,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRA M. PIERSON, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## SAD-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 532,904, dated January 22, 1895.

Application filed February 12, 1894. Serial No. 499,878. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, IRA M. PIERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in sad-irons, and has for its object to provide a strong and serviceable handle for the same, which handle may be readily secured to the body of the iron, whereby the latter can be placed on a stove to be heated when the handle can be detached, and secured in position on another previously heated iron body.

My invention therefore consists of the improved handle herein set forth, and also of the novel arrangements and combinations of parts, such as will be hereinafter more fully described and finally embodied in the claim.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a sad-iron embodying the principles of my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same, illustrating the holding tongues in their locked or holding engagement with certain holding loops on the iron body. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken on line *x* in Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal vertical section illustrating the holding tongue on the handle disengaged from the holding loops on the iron body, to enable the handle to be removed. Fig. 5 is a view of the under side of the handle, clearly illustrating the arrangement of a guide-plate secured to the handle, and a sliding bolt, provided with the above mentioned holding tongues, and Fig. 6 is a perspective view of said sliding bolt detached.

Similar letters of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the views.

The holding tongues on the locking bolt in my improved sad irons are tapered, and so arranged that a very strong and simple catch is produced and one taking up all wear between the parts; thereby preventing the rattling

caused by the lost motion between the parts of the sad-irons.

In the views of the drawings, *a* indicates the handle, of wood or other suitable material, to the ends of which is secured, by screws or in any other convenient manner, a guide plate *c*. Said guide-plate, as will be seen from Figs. 2, 3 and 4 is provided with the openings *c'* and *c''*, and the under side of said plate is grooved, forming two longitudinal guides *c'''*, to receive a locking bolt *d*. Said bolt is preferably constructed as illustrated more especially in Figs. 5 and 6, being provided with locking or holding tongues *d'* and *d''*, which are suitably tapered on their upper surfaces, as clearly shown in said Figs. 2 and 4. Connected with said locking bolt *d*, and projecting up through a slot *c''''* in said guide plate *c*, is a post *e*, provided on the top with a suitable finger piece *e'*, preferably of wood, and connected at the one end with said post *e* and secured at the other end to said plate *c* or in a suitable casing *f* on said plate, is a coiled spring *f'* as will be clearly seen from several of the figures of the drawings. In order to secure the handle *a* to the iron body *g*, all that is necessary is to push said knob or finger-piece *e'* to one side, causing the sliding bar *d* and its holding-tongue *d'* and *d''* to assume the position indicated in Fig. 4, when said guide plate *c* provided with the handle *a* can be placed upon the upper surface of the iron-body *g*. This will cause certain holding loops *g'* and *g''* formed on the iron body *g*, to extend into the openings *c'* and *c''* in the plate *c*, thereby bringing the opening *g'''* in said holding loops directly in front of the holding or locking tongues *d'* and *d''*. This being done, the operator releases the knob *e'*, and the coiled spring *f'* quickly and securely fastens said tongues *d'* and *d''* in said openings *g'''* and the iron body can be carried from place to place.

When the iron body is to be placed upon the stove to be heated, the handle is detached, by simply drawing back the knob *e'* to the position shown in said Fig. 4, which withdraws the tongues *d'* and *d''* from said openings *g'''*, as will be understood. As will be seen from Figs. 2 and 4, the openings *g'''*, in said holding loops *g'* and *g''* are level across the top on the inside, which enables the said holding tongues



$d'$  and  $d^2$  to be entered into said loops on either side, either from the right or the left of said loops  $g'$  and  $g^2$ , whereby this advantage is obtained, that no matter in what position the iron-body may be upon the stove, the handle can be easily secured thereon, as will be evident. The upper surfaces of said tongues  $d'$  and  $d^2$  are suitably tapered, whereby, as the inner surfaces of said loops  $g'$  and  $g^2$  and the surfaces of said tongues become worn by the constant friction of the parts, said spring  $f'$  will always draw said parts tight and there can be no slipping back and forth of the handle upon the iron body, and there will be no rattling due to any loose fit of the parts.

By reference to Fig. 5, the relation of the sliding bolt  $d$  and its locking or holding tongues  $d'$  and  $d^2$  to the guide-plate  $c$  and the openings therein will be clearly seen and understood, while from an inspection of Fig. 2, it will be readily understood how said holding or locking tongues  $d'$  and  $d^2$  engage with the holding loops  $g'$  and  $g^2$  to retain the handle in its position on the iron body.

I am aware that many changes may be made in the arrangement and combinations, as well as in the construction of the several parts herein shown, without departing from the scope of my invention, and I therefore do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the exact construction as shown, as, for instance, the position of the sliding bolt and its

holding or locking tongues may be reversed, and said parts may be placed on top of the sliding plate instead of on the under side thereof, and also, the arrangement and kind of spring employed may be varied.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

A sad iron comprising the iron body having holding loops thereon, a handle adapted to be detachably arranged on said body, a guide-plate having openings therein through which said holding loops project secured to the handle, said guide-plate being provided with a groove, forming longitudinal guides  $c^3$ , a sliding bolt between said guides provided with tapering holding or locking tongues adapted to be brought into holding or locked engagement with said holding loops from either side thereof, a post on said sliding bolt extending up through a slot in said guide-plate, a finger-piece on said post, and a casing  $f$  on said guide-plate provided with a spring therein connected with said post, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the invention set forth above I have hereunto set my hand this 9th day of February, 1894.

IRA M. PIERSON.

Witnesses:

FREDK. C. FRAENTZEL,  
WM. H. CAMFIELD, Jr.