(No Model.)

J. BANWELL.

SAD IRON.

No. 538,363. Patented Apr. 30, 1895.

Fig. 1.

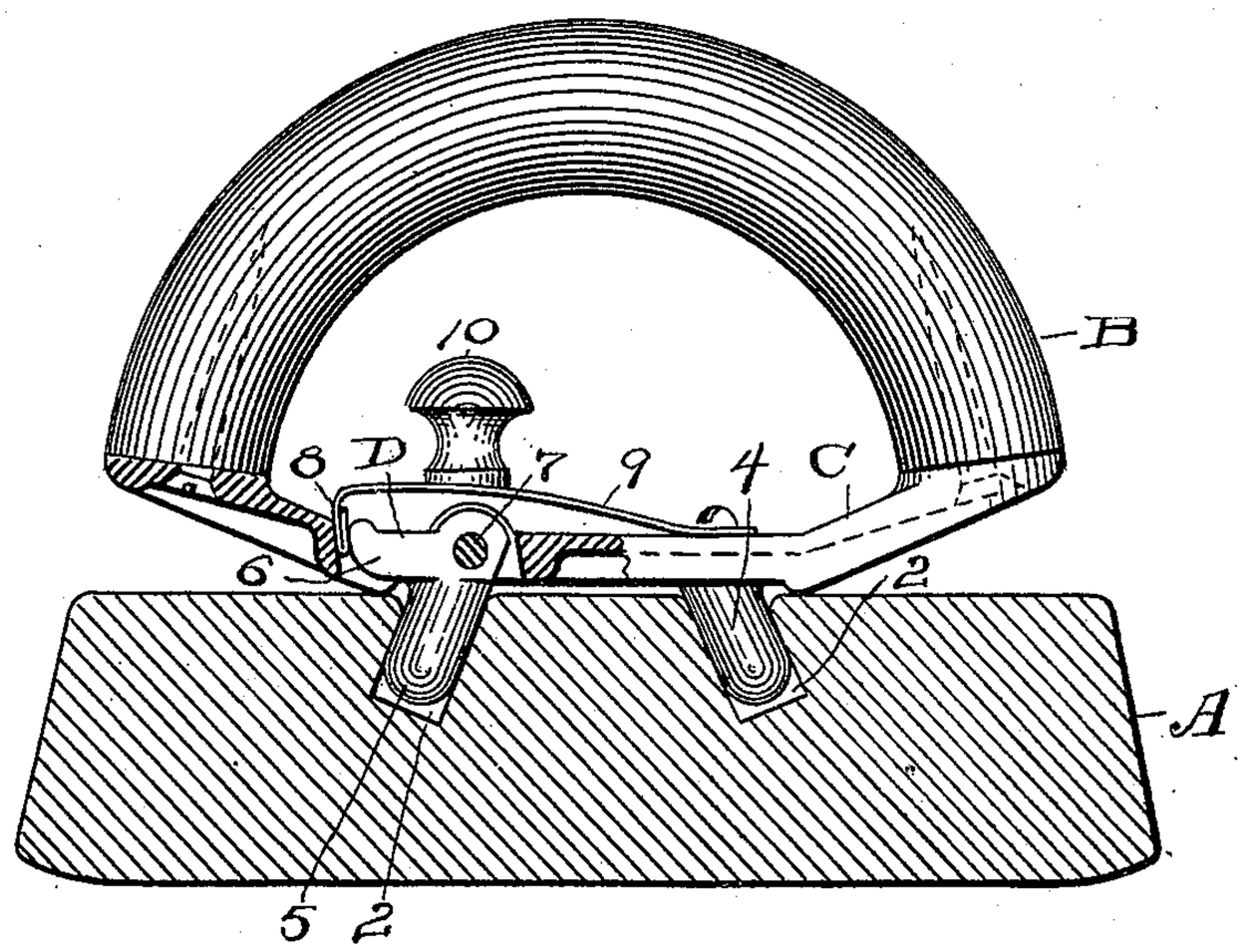


Fig. 2.

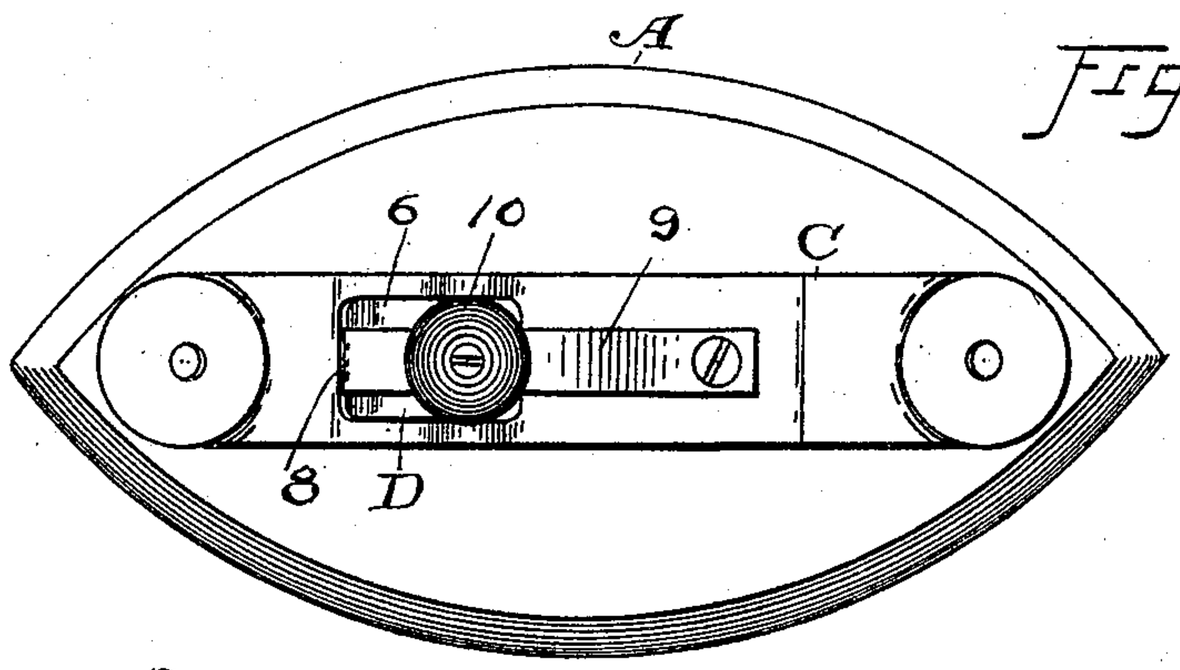
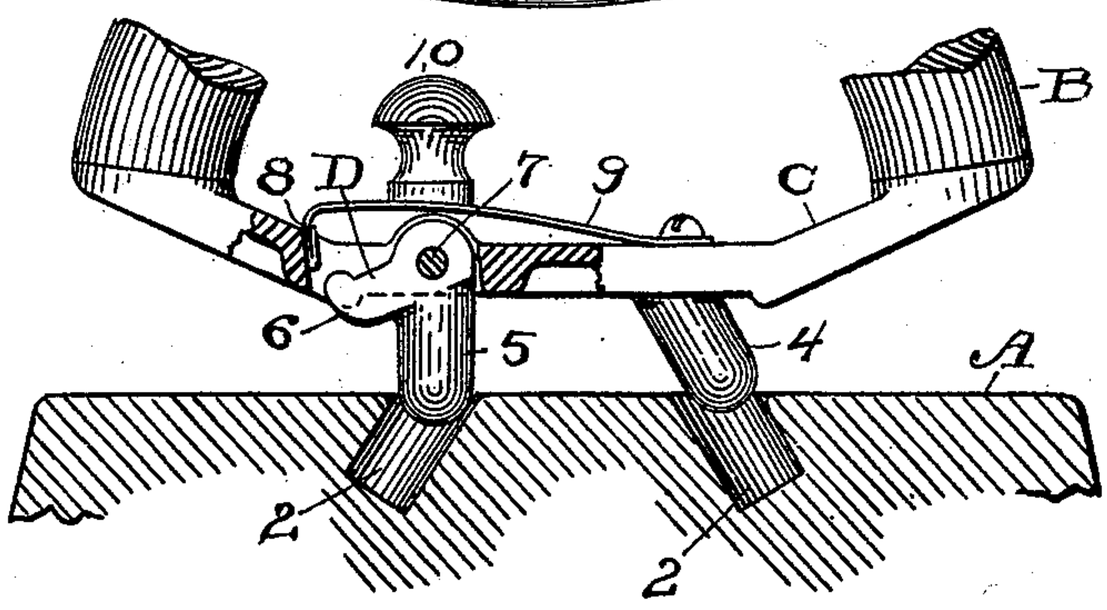


Fig. 3.



ATTEST.

R. B. Moser.

G. L. Schaffer

INVENTOR.

James Banwell.

BY H. J. Fisher. ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES BANWELL, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO CYRUS M. AVERY, OF SOMERTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

SAD-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,363, dated April 30, 1895.

Application filed February 9, 1894. Renewed March 18, 1895. Serial No. 542,274. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES BANWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sad-Irons; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to sad irons, and the invention consists in the construction and combination of parts substantially as shown and described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal central sectional elevation of a sad iron, and an elevation of the handle in working position thereon, a part of the base of the handle being broken away to disclose internal features, all as hereinafter more fully described. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the sad iron and of the base of the handle in position thereon, but with the handle proper removed. Fig. 3 is a view corresponding to Fig. 1, excepting that the handle proper is broken away as is also a part of the iron, and the parts are in the position they occupy one to another when the handle is either being removed or replaced.

A represents the sad iron, which may be of any approved style and size, and in the top of this iron are two inclined sockets or cavities —2—. These sockets or cavities have the same relative inclination to a vertical plane, but are at opposite inclinations thereto, and have sufficient depth to serve as means of engaging the handle.

The handle, as here shown, consists primarily of the handle part proper, B, which may be of wood or other suitable material made and finished as is well-known in this art and affixed at its extremities to the base part C. The width of this base C as compared to the width of the iron is plainly seen in Fig. 2, and its extremities are turned up somewhat and have beveled holes for the fastening screws of the handle part B, while its central part is flat and rests flatly on the iron. Upon this base is one fixed or rigid projection —4— at an inclination to a vertical plane to correspond to the inclination of the socket —2—, so that when the handle is down in seated position the said projection will occupy said socket and fill the same substantially full to avoid any movement or play therein. In practice, this projection —4— is cast integral with the base C of the handle. The other socket —2— is occupied by the projection —5— on the bell crank or L shaped member D. This member or part has a forwardly projecting arm —6— normally in horizontal position, and is set into an opening in the base C on a transverse pivot pin —7— in its angle, on which it is adapted to turn when the handle is placed in position and when it is removed. In so far as holding the handle in place is concerned, the projection —5— serves the same purpose exactly as the projection —4—, though it be pivoted, and when withdrawn takes the relation to the other parts as shown in Fig. 3. In that case the arm —6— drops down and the said part D hangs as shown in Fig. 3 until it is desired to restore the handle when the projection —5— will be in position to be conveniently inserted into the iron. Assuming, then, that the handle, when it is to be placed upon the iron, takes the relation thereto seen in Fig. 3, there is nothing left for the person to do but to drop the handle to its seat and allow the two parts or projections —4— and —5— to take their places in the sockets —2—. This having occurred the arm —6— will be forced to the position seen in Fig. 1, and the downwardly projecting tongue —8— on the spring —9— will wedge itself into the space between the end of the arm —6— and the adjacent surface in the handle base and lock the said arm so firmly that it will hold the handle rigidly upon the iron. The iron can then be used until it cools, when, by simply engaging the knob or head —10— on the spring —9— with the fingers and raising the spring, the part D will be unlocked and the handle is liberated to be taken off. When such unlocking occurs and the handle is raised, the part D again assumes the position shown in Fig. 3, as hereinbefore described.

It is understood that there shall be sufficient

downward pressure or tension on spring —9— to effectually engage the downwardly bent extremity or tongue thereof in the space provided therefor at the front of the arm —6—, and it is also intended to make the parts —4— and —5— so close-fitting in their sockets and to lock them so completely that there will be no play or movement therein when the handle has been applied and is in use.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A sad iron holder having one fixed inclined projection and one pivoted projection on its bottom, said pivoted projection having an arm substantially at right angles thereto, and a spring pressed lock to hold said arm in horizontal position, whereby the said pivoted projection is secured in the iron at an inclined position and the holder is engaged for use, substantially as set forth.

2. The handle and its base, said base having an inclined projection integral with its bottom near one end and an opening near its other end, a substantially L shaped part pivoted in said opening having one arm thereof extending downward at an inclination from its pivot and serving to engage in the sad iron and the other arm thereof in horizontal position, and a spring pressed tongue between the extremity of the said arm and the base and securing said arm, substantially as set forth.

3. A sad iron provided with two sockets at opposite inclinations to each other, in combination with a holder having a base provided with one fixed projection and adapted to enter one of said sockets, and one pivoted projection adapted to enter the other of said sockets, said pivoted projection having an arm extending forward from its pivot point and a spring provided with a tongue constructed to engage between the extremity of said arm and the adjacent surface of the holder, thereby preventing the said arm and projection from tilting and thus securing the holder upon the iron, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification.

JAMES BANWELL.

Witnesses:
H. T. FISHER,
GEORGIA SCHAEFFER.