No. 654,368.

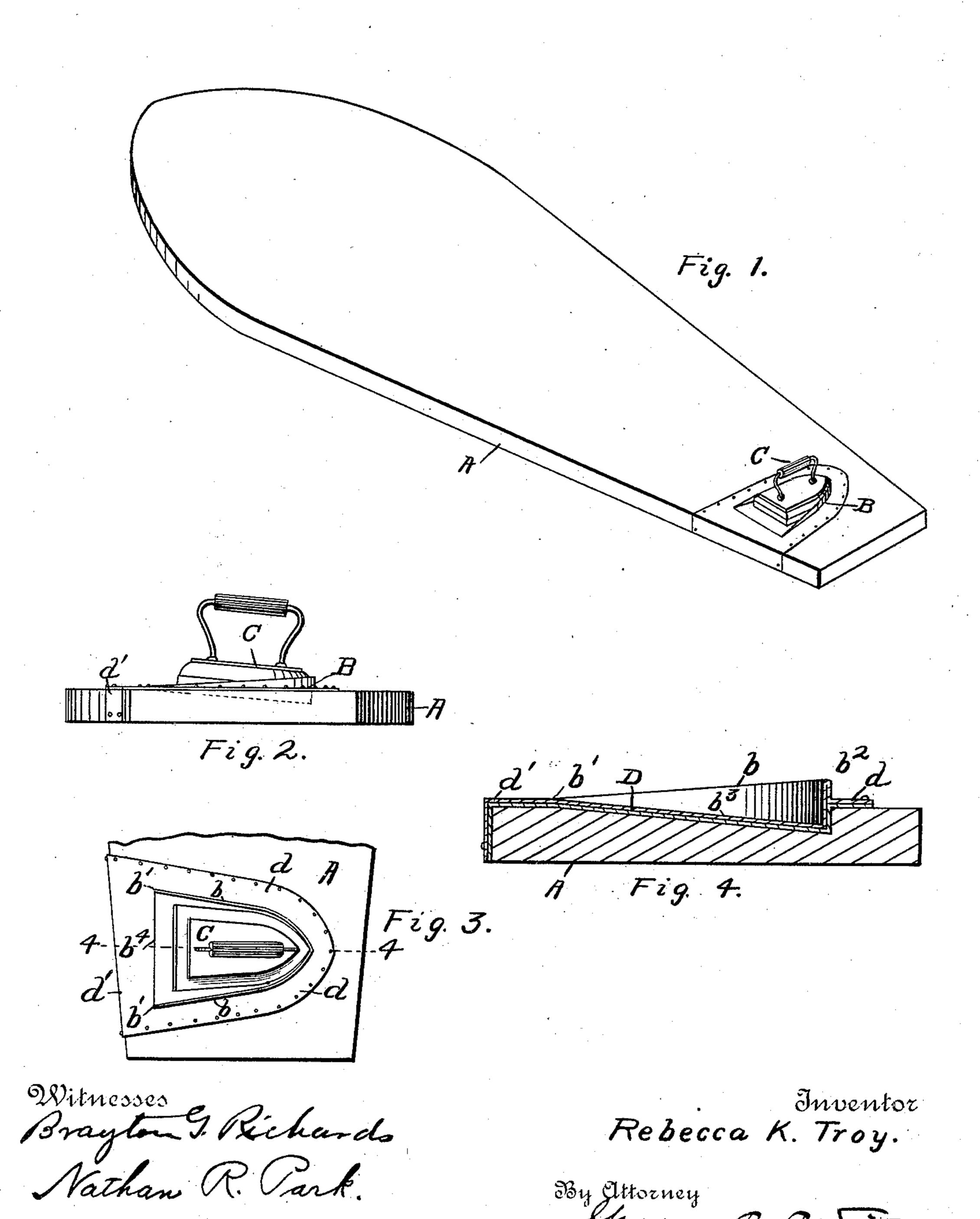
Patented July 24, 1900.

By Elttorney Leonge B. Pantinda.

R. K. TROY. FLAT IRON HOLDER.

(Application filed Nov. 27, 1899.)

(No Model.)



United States Patent Office.

REBECCA K. TROY, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FLAT-IRON HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 654,368, dated July 24, 1900.

Application filed November 27, 1899. Serial No. 738,388. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Rebecca K. Troy, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flat-Iron Holders, of which the following is a specification.

It is very desirable in ironing to have a rest for the iron where it will not scorch or disfig-10 ure the object on which it rests and to have it within easy reach of the operator. The most convenient position is upon some part of the ironing-board; but where the board is designed for ironing shirts or other articles 15 of that nature it is necessary to raise or raise and tilt one end of the board in placing the garment in position. To avoid the necessity for the removal of the iron during this process, various forms of iron-holders have been 20 devised more or less defective in their liability to permit the fall of the iron or the inconvenience involved in placing the iron in position.

The object of my invention is to provide a flat-iron holder on which the iron may be readily placed and retained under all normal conditions of service; and my invention consists in the parts and combinations and arrangements of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an ironing-board embodying my invention; Fig. 2, an end elevation of the same; Fig. 3, a top plan view of the right or smaller end, and Fig. 4 a transverse section of the board on line 4 4 of Fig. 3.

The ironing-board A may be of any of the usual forms and is provided at the end adjacent to the ironing-hand with an iron rest or socket B, in which the iron C may be placed. The socket B is preferably let into the body of the board and is formed by an encircling wall b, commencing at points b' flush with the surface of the board and gradually rising and

falling toward the apex, where it attains its 45 greatest height b^2 , and by a sloping bottom b^{3} , commencing on line b^{4} flush with the surface of the board and falling toward the apex. In order to prevent the contact of the hot iron from injuring the board, which is usually 50 of wood, the socket and walls are formed of metallic plates provided with a non-conducting lining. This is preferably accomplished by forming a metallic sheet D to fit the bottom and striking-up ridges to form the wall 55 b, leaving a border d for fastening and a front extension d' to be bent over the edge of the board. The non-conducting lining may consist of a sheet of asbestos interposed between the sheet D and the board.

It will be seen that an iron placed in the socket will be there retained during all normal conditions of use; that owing to the sloping bottom and diverging walls an iron only partially placed in the socket will slide on 65 the incline and be directed into position, thus obviating the danger of a fall during a subsequent raising or tilting of the board, and that all portions of the board likely to purposely or inadvertently contact with the iron 70 are amply protected from injury.

I claim as my invention—
The combination with an ironing-board of encompassing walls commencing at points approximately flush with the surface of the 75 board and rising and falling away from the operator toward an apex where they reach their greatest height; and an inclined surface commencing approximately on a line connecting the starting-points of the walls and slop-80 ing away from the operator to form the bottom of a socket of which the encompassing walls are the sides, substantally as and for the purpose set forth.

REBECCA K. TROY.

Witnesses:
ERNST TROY,
BRAYTON G. RICHARDS.