No. 702,290.

Patented June 10, 1902.

C. T. DEMAREST.

SAD IRON HANDLE.

(Application filed Feb. 11, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

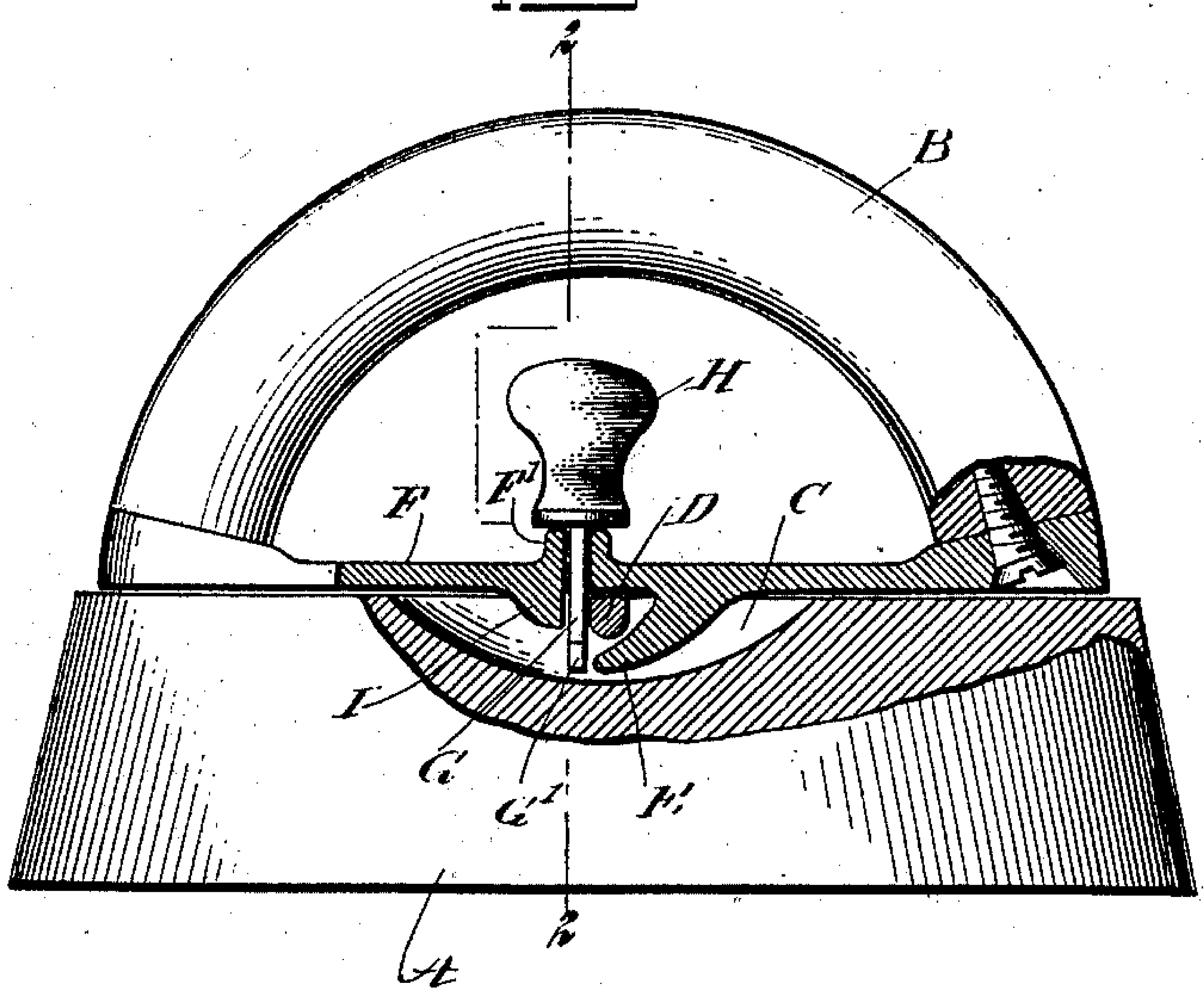


Fig. 2.

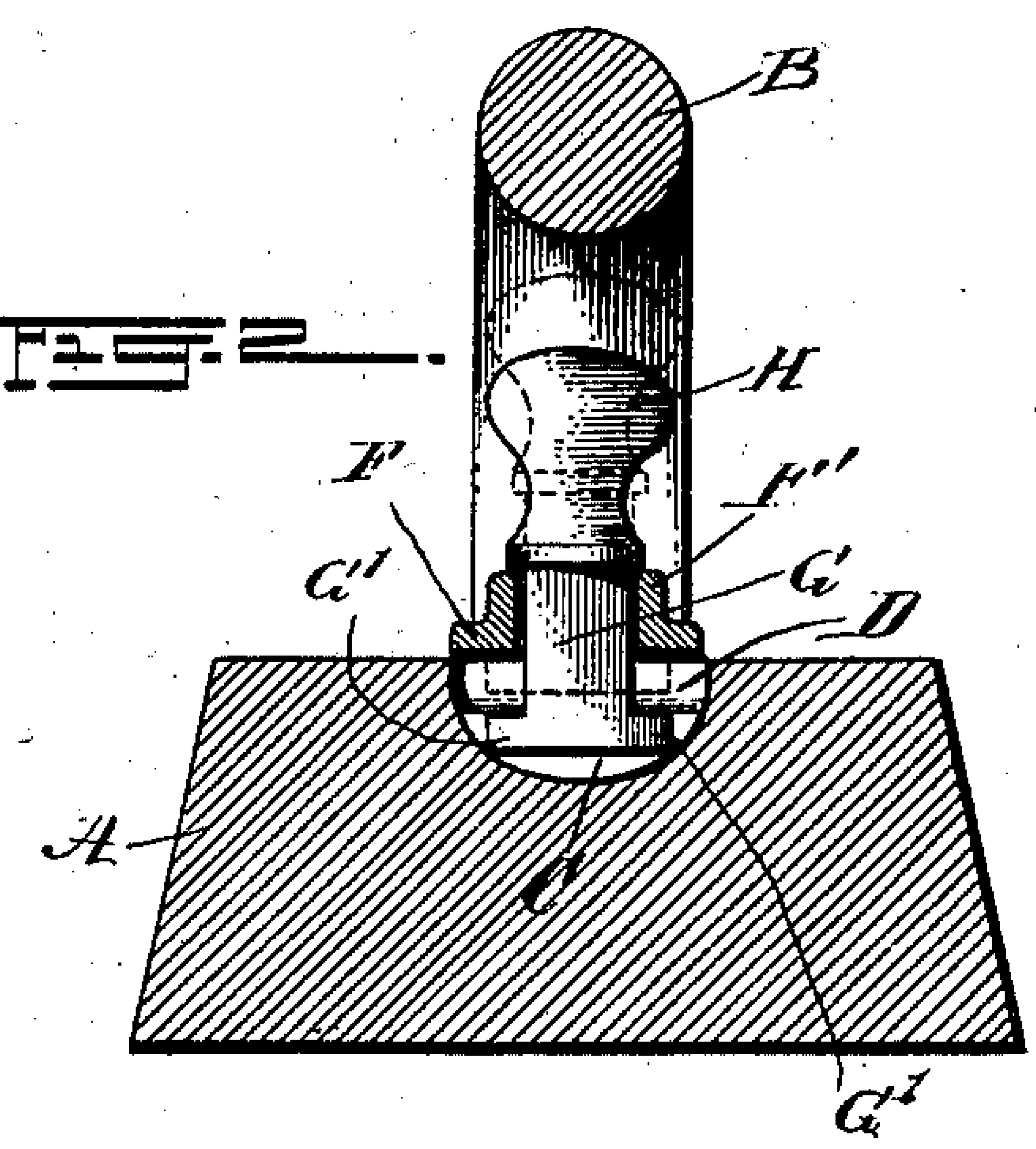
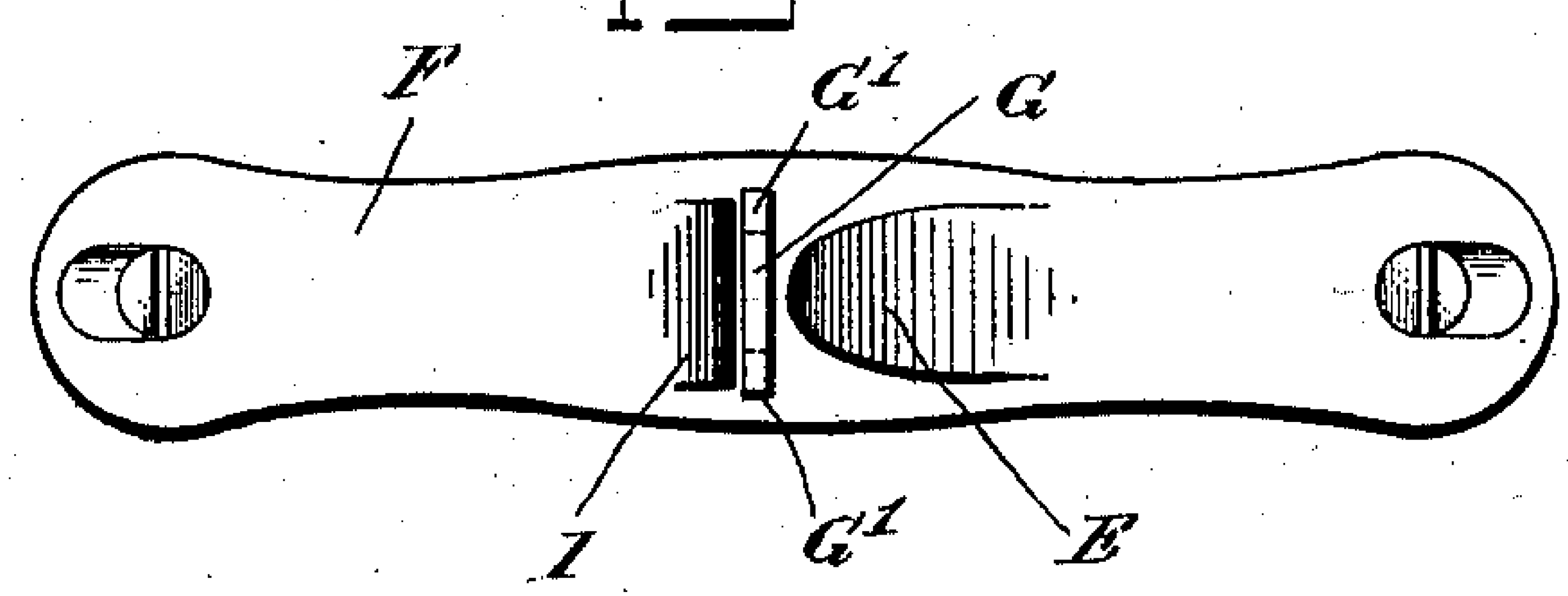


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORNELIUS T. DEMAREST, OF HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY.

SAD-IRON HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,290, dated June 10, 1902.

Application filed February 11, 1902. Serial No. 93,492. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORNELIUS T. DEMAREST, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hackensack, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Sad-Iron Handle, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved sad-iron handle, more especially designed for convenient and quick attachment to and detachment from a single-cross-bar sad-iron, which is simple and durable in construction, positive in action, and arranged to securely lock the handle in place on the sad-iron without the use of a spring liable to lose its resiliency, owing to the influence of the heat radiating from the said iron.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claim.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement as applied, parts being shown broken away and in section. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view of the handle.

The sad-iron A, on which the handle B is to be applied, is provided in its top with a suitable recess C, across which extends the cross-bar D, adapted to be engaged at its under side by the lug E, formed integrally on the under side of the bottom bar F of the handle B. The lug E is inclined forwardly and downwardly to readily engage the cross-bar D, and in order to lock the handle B in position on the sad-iron A, I provide a lock-bar G, mounted to slide vertically in a suitable bearing F′, formed integrally on the bottom bar F, the upper end of the lock-bar being provided with a suitable knob H, extending in the space formed by the curved top and the bottom bar of the handle B.

The lock-bar G is arranged to engage the front of the cross-bar D at the time the lug E has engaged the under side of the said cross-bar, so that the latter is contained between the lug E, the lock-bar G, and the under side of the bottom bar F, as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 1, to securely hold the handle in position on the sad-iron A. The lower end of the lock-bar G extends close to the point of the lug E at the time the lock-bar is in a lowermost position—that is, when the knob H rests on top of the bearing F′.

In order to give sufficient bearing to the lock-bar G to withstand all strain incident to the cross-bar D abutting against the rear face of the lock-bar, I provide the under side of the bottom bar F in front of the lock-bar with an integral abutment I for the front face of the lock-bar to rest against.

When it is desired to disengage the handle B from the sad-iron A, then the operator draws the knob H upward to move the lock-bar in a like direction, so that the handle can be lifted off the sad-iron A on the cross-bar D passing through the space between the point of the lug E and the lower end of the abutment I. The upward movement of the lock-bar G is limited by suitable lugs G′, extending from the side edges of the lock-bar, as plainly indicated in Fig. 2, the said lugs abutting against the under side of the bottom bar F when the knob H is drawn into its uppermost position.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the knob H is held in an uppermost position when engaging the lug E with the cross-bar D on applying the handle B to the sad-iron A, and as soon as the bottom bar F rests on the top of the sad-iron A then the operator releases the knob H, so that the latter and the lock-bar drop by their own weight into the lowermost position (shown in Fig. 1) to securely lock the handle to the sad-iron, as previously explained. Thus by the arrangement described no spring liable to lose its temper by the heat radiating from the sad-iron is necessary, and consequently the device for locking the handle to the sad-iron is not liable to easily get out of order.

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

A sad-iron handle having a bottom bar provided with an opening at about its center forming a bearing, a downwardly-inclined lug

on its under face at one side of the bearing and having its point extending to within a short distance of the vertical plane of the wall of the bearing next to the lug, and an abutment on the under face of the said bar at the side of the opening opposite the said lug, and a gravity locking-bar sliding in the bearing of the bottom bar and provided with a handle at its upper end and with stop-lugs projecting from opposite edges of its lower end, said locking-bar standing when in its lowermost position with its lower end in close proximity to the point of the said lug, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CORNELIUS T. DEMAREST.

Witnesses:
THEO. G. HOSTER,
EVERARD BOLTON MARSHALL.