

Dec. 15, 1925.

1,565,295

C. C. SHIPP

IRON STAND

Filed Jan. 23, 1925

Fig. 1.

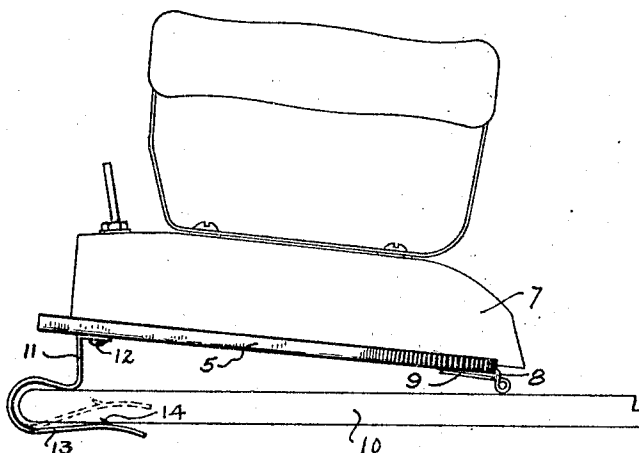


Fig. 2.

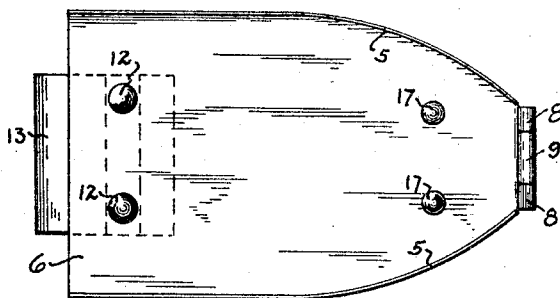


Fig. 3.

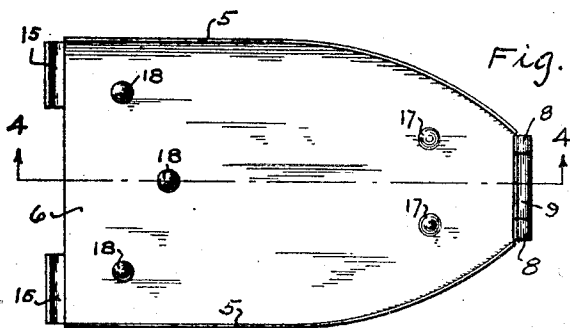
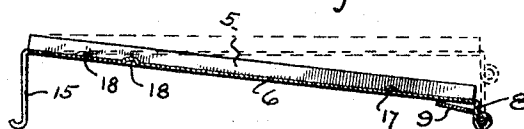


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR,
Clarence C. Shipp,
By *Joseph A. McIntire*
Attorney.

Patented Dec. 15, 1925.

1,565,295

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE C. SHIPP, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

IRON STAND.

Application filed January 23, 1925. Serial No. 4,162.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE C. SHIPP, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Iron Stands, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a stand for holding a sad iron and the primary object is to provide such means that will retain the iron so as to prevent its sliding off the ironing board. Other objects are to prevent the heat from the iron from damaging the ironing board, to effect the cheapest possible structure so that scrap metal material may be utilized and to embody an extremely simple design both light in weight and very durable.

I obtain such objects by the means as illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of my iron stand mounted on a fragment of an ironing board and holding an iron in position; Fig. 2, a top plan view of the stand; Fig. 3, a top plan view of the stand showing a modified form of rear support; and Fig. 4, a vertical section taken on the line 4—4 in Fig. 3.

Like characters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

The stand is formed by turning up the side flanges 5 from the two sides of the base 6, such that the flanges 5 define a shape of the base to be substantially that of the outline of the base of the common type of iron 7, as in Figs. 1 and 2.

The front edge of the base 6 has an opening between the flanges 5 to permit the nose of the iron 7 to project therethrough slightly such that the incurving flanges 5 act as stops to prevent the iron sliding on through. Extending downward from this opening is a tongue of metal 8 having its lower end rolled to form a hinge joint with a leg 9 which is normally turned back up against the underside of the base 6 such that the hinge itself contacts the ironing board 10 thereby forming the front support of the stand.

No flange is used on the back edge of the base 6 so that the iron 7 may be rested on the base 6 and slid forward into position as shown in Fig. 1, without any interference as would arise should such a flange be present. The rear end of the base 6 is supported above the ironing board 10 by

the leg 11 attached to the base by the rivets 12 and being of such length as to appreciably raise the rear of the base 6 above the front and thereby effecting such an inclination as to cause the iron to slide forward by its own weight. An ironing board rarely ever sits level, and the usual level iron stand is unsatisfactory in that the iron is given the same inclination as that of the board and slides off the stand with little provocation. Rests have been provided on some irons whereby the iron may be tilted back on its heel, but such an arrangement is not safe in that a slight jerk of the iron cord or movement of the iron board will overturn it, and furthermore to position an iron on its heel each time it is necessary means further work for the wrist of the operator, whereas the placing of the iron upon a stand as I have provided requires no movement of the wrist.

The leg 11 is formed with a backwardly, downwardly, and forwardly curved spring clasp 13 normally being in the position as indicated by the dash lines in Fig. 1, but adapted to be sprung down to engage over the edge of the ironing board 10 as there shown. As a means of preventing the accidental withdrawal of the stand when so clasped to the board 10, I form a backwardly inclined barb 14 on the upper surface of the clasp 13 which may engage with the usual cloth covering of the board 10 or even with the wood should no cloth be present at the contacting point.

Should it not be desired to clasp the stand onto the board as above described, the stand may be set on the board by turning down the front leg 9 as indicated in Fig. 4 for the front support and using the clasp 13 as the rear support, whereupon, the base 6 will be approximately on the same angle of inclination as before to keep the iron from sliding off.

A modified form of the rear support may be used as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, where it is not desired to clasp the stand to the board. Two legs 15 and 16, are formed integrally with the base, to support the rear of the base and upturned ends are formed so as to present rounded surfaces of the legs to contact with the ironing board.

Where the clasp 13 is used, the rivets 12 have projecting heads from the top side of the base 6, and the bosses 17 are pressed upwardly in the base near the forward end

of the base 6, the rivet heads and the bosses serving as means to space the iron above the surface of the base so as to prevent undue heating of the base 6. Should the modified form be used, as in Fig. 3, I form bosses 18, similarly at the rear of the base to take the place of the rivet heads.

Should the stand, for any reason, be desired to stand level and not inclined, in the modified form, Fig. 4, the leg 9 may be of such length that when turned downwardly the base will be level as indicated by the dash lines.

My invention is obviously capable of many variations in its structure without departing from the spirit of the invention, and I therefore do not desire to be limited to the precise form as shown, nor any more than may be necessitated by the following claims.

I claim:

1. An iron stand having a base substantially the shape of a sad iron, an upturned flange along one side of the base, an upturned flange along the opposite side of the base, said flanges having an opening therebetween at the forward apex of the base to permit the nose of an iron to project there-through, bosses projecting upwardly from the base, a rear supporting leg, comprising a clasp member adapted to engage compressively about the edge of an ironing board, a rearwardly inclined barb projecting from said clasp member adapted to prevent the slipping of the clasp from the ironing

board, and a front supporting leg, said front leg being appreciably shorter than the rear leg and an extension leg pivotally secured to said front leg.

2. An iron stand having a base substantially the shape of a sad iron, an upturned flange along one side of the base, an upturned flange along the opposite side of the base, said flanges having an opening therebetween at the forward apex of the base to permit the nose of an iron to project there-through, a rear supporting leg, and a front supporting leg, said front leg being appreciably shorter than the rear leg, and an extension leg pivotally secured to said front leg.

3. An iron stand having a base substantially the shape of a sad iron, an upturned flange along one side of the base, an upturned flange along the opposite side of the base, said flanges having an opening therebetween at the forward apex of the base to permit the nose of an iron to project there-through, a rear supporting leg, comprising a clasp member adapted to engage compressively about the edge of an ironing board, and a front supporting leg, said front leg being appreciably shorter than the rear leg, and an extension leg pivotally secured to said front leg.

Signed at Indianapolis, county of Marion, State of Indiana, this the 19th day of January, 1925.

CLARENCE C. SHIPP.