

No. 682,121.

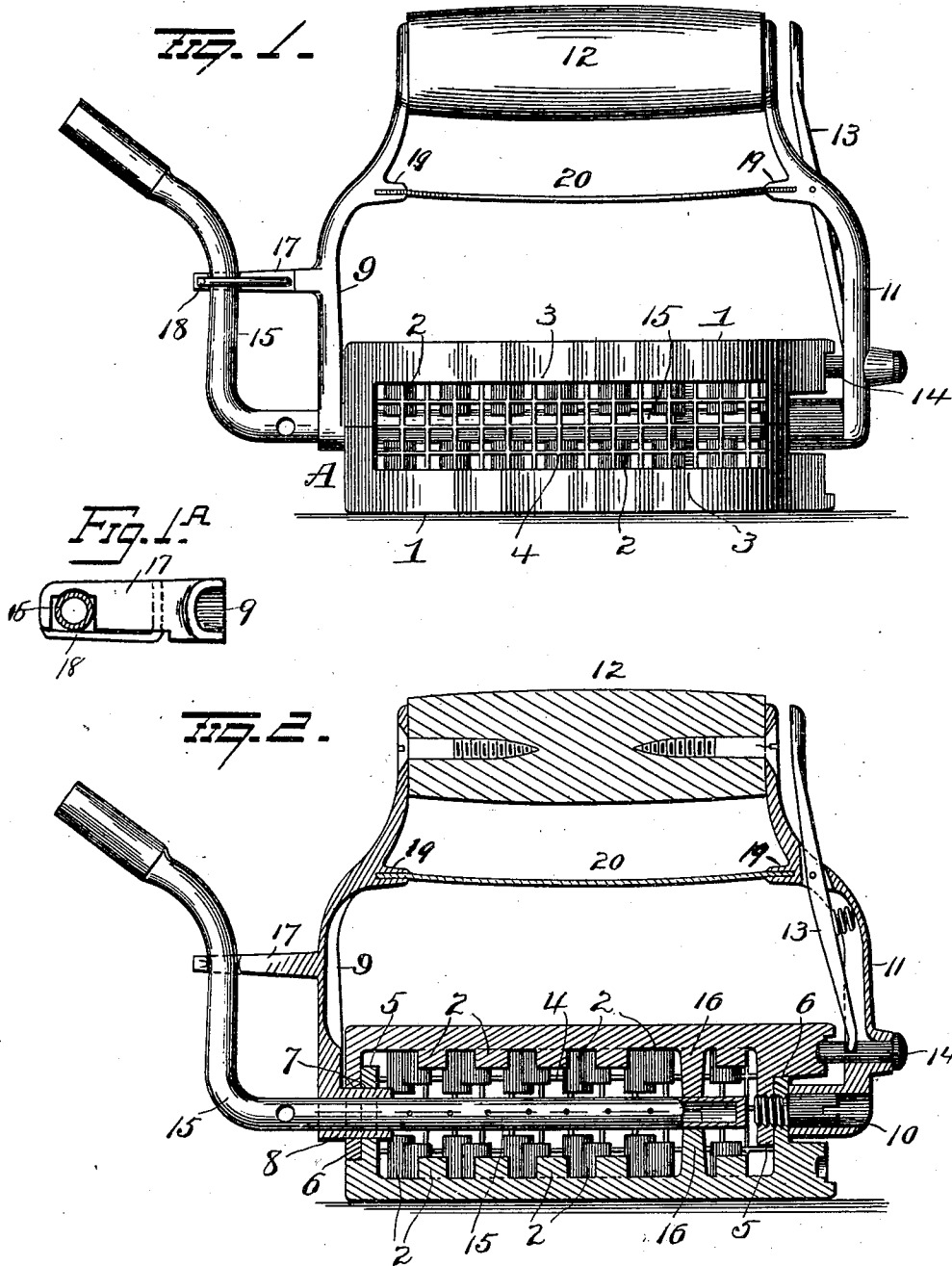
Patented Sept. 3, 1901.

E. K. TOLMAN.
SAD IRON.

(Application filed Feb. 13, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES
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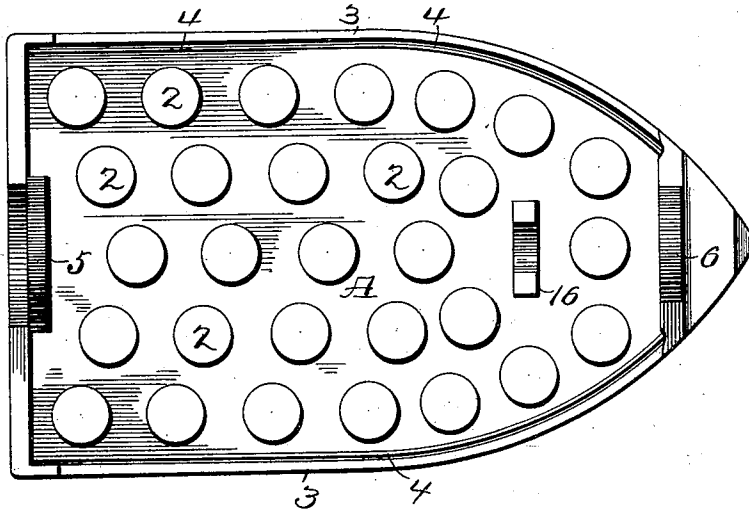
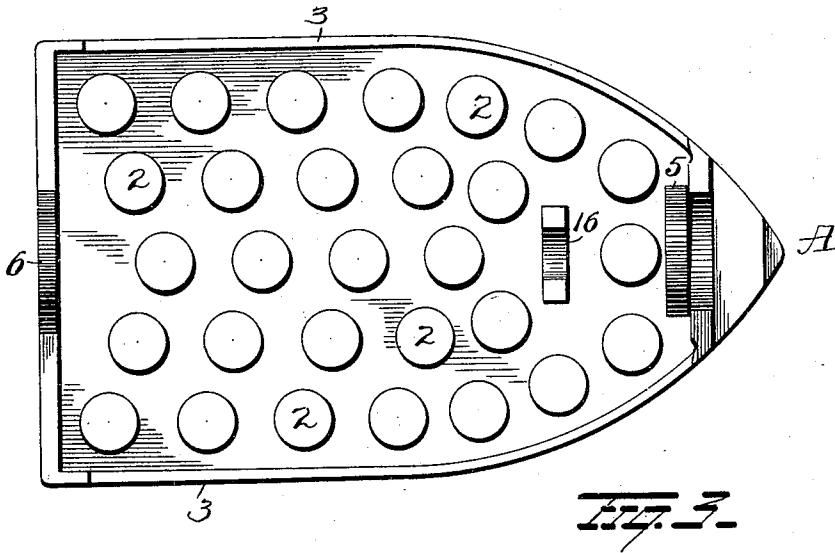
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD K. TOLMAN, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR, BY
MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO CHARLES S. HALL, OF SAME PLACE.

SAD-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,121, dated September 3, 1901.

Application filed February 13, 1900. Serial No. 5,084. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD K. TOLMAN, of Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, 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.

My invention relates to an improvement in self-heating sad-irons; and it consists in the parts and combinations of parts, as will be more fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of my improved sad-iron. Fig. 2 is a view in longitudinal section of same, and Fig. 3 is a view showing the two sections comprising the body of the iron. Fig. 1^a is a detail view showing the device for removably holding the gas-inlet pipe.

A represents the body of the iron made in two sections, each of which has a smoothing or ironing face 1. Each section is provided on its inner face with a series of lugs 2, which retain the heat, and at its side edges with flanges 3, which latter operate to prevent the outward displacement of the wire screens 4, the latter being held against inward displacement by the lugs 2. When the two sections of the iron are secured together, a space is formed within which the heating-pipe, to be hereinafter referred to, rests. Hence it will be seen that when the gas is lighted the lugs 2, depending from the top section of the iron, are enveloped in the flame and become rapidly heated, and owing to their size retain the heat thus transmitted for a considerable period. After the top section has been sufficiently heated the iron is turned or reversed, thus bringing the other section above the flame. Hence it will be seen that while one face of the iron is being used the other face is being heated, thus avoiding the use of more than one iron or any delays for heating the iron. Each section of the iron is provided at its ends with inwardly-projecting lips 5 and 6, the lips 5 at one end of each section being set back slightly, so as to permit the lips 6 to overlap them and rest flush with the outer

surfaces of the ends, thus giving a smooth and finished appearance to the iron. The overlapping lips 5 and 6 at the rear end of the iron are each provided with an opening 7, which coincide when the two parts of the iron are assembled and which receive the cylindrical hollow bearing 8 on the end of the handle-bracket 9. This bearing 8 passes through both lips 5 and 6, and hence locks the two sections together at their rear ends, while the two lips at the front end of the iron are locked together by the screw 10, which engages the female-threaded openings in the lips 5 and 6 at the front end of the iron. The outer end of this screw 10 is made plain and cylindrical and forms a bearing for the handle-bracket 11. The two brackets 9 and 11 are secured together and to the iron by the wooden handle 12. Hence it will be seen that by simply removing the screw connecting one bracket to the handle the brackets can be removed from the iron, and then by removing the screw 10 the two sections of the iron can be separated. The handle-bracket 11 carries the spring-actuated lever 13, and the latter is connected at its lower end with the sliding pin 14, carried in a bearing adjacent to the lower end of the bracket. This pin is designed to enter oppositely-disposed recesses in the front end of each section of the iron, and thereby lock the iron with either face down. With this construction it will be seen that when it is desired to reverse the iron on its side and then withdraw the sliding pin 14. This releases the handle and permits the latter to be given a half-turn and the pin to engage the recess in the other section of the iron, thus reversing the faces of the iron. Passing through the hollow cylindrical bearing of the handle-bracket 9 is the gas-pipe 15. This pipe is preferably closed at its inner end and provided throughout its length with perforations, through which the commingled air and gas escapes, the pipe being provided at a point outside of the iron with an opening or openings for the entrance of air, which mixes with the gas and is consumed within the chamber of the iron. This gas-pipe is removable and is supported near its inner end by the lugs 16, each having a

semicircular seat which combined embrace the pipe and prevent any undue movement thereof, and is supported at the point where it passes out of the iron by the cylindrical bearing 8 on the bracket 9. The pipe after it passes out of the body of the iron is bent upwardly and rests within a recess in the arm 17 and is removably secured therein by the catch 18, of spring-wire, which is pivoted at one end to said arm 17 near the inner end thereof and normally closes the inlet of the recess in the arm. A flexible pipe of suitable length leads from a gas-bracket to the burner-pipe and by turning on the gas and turning the iron on its side the gas can be ignited by placing a lighted match over the side screen. This sad-iron is exceedingly simple, is of few parts, which can be assembled or taken apart for cleaning by any house servant, and its parts are so constructed and connected that when in use it is about as rigid as the ordinary solid sad-iron.

In order to protect the hand of the operator from the heat, the brackets 9 and 11 are each provided with a slitted lug 19, in which is secured the ends of a non-conducting shield 20, such as a sheet of asbestos.

It is evident that many slight changes might be resorted to in the relative arrangement of parts herein shown and described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention. Hence I would have it understood that I do not confine myself to the exact construction of parts shown and described; but,

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

1. In a sad-iron, the combination with a hollow body made in sections having overlapping lips, of two brackets carrying bearings passing through said lips, a handle removably secured between the upper ends of said brackets, a removable pipe passing through one of said bearings and entering between the sections of the iron, a device carried by one of said brackets for holding the pipe normally in position and a latch carried by the other bracket and engaging one section of the iron to normally hold the iron fixed with relation to said brackets.

2. In a sad-iron the combination with a sectional body, each section having lugs or projections on its inner face, and a projecting lip at each end, the lips of the respective sections arranged to overlap, of a handle one arm or bracket of which has a rigid bearing passing through a projecting lip on each section, a removable bearing carried by the other arm or bracket and passing through the other lips, and means for locking the handle against movement.

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

EDWARD K. TOLMAN.

Witnesses:

HARRY HILL,
ALBERT H. CHAFFEE.