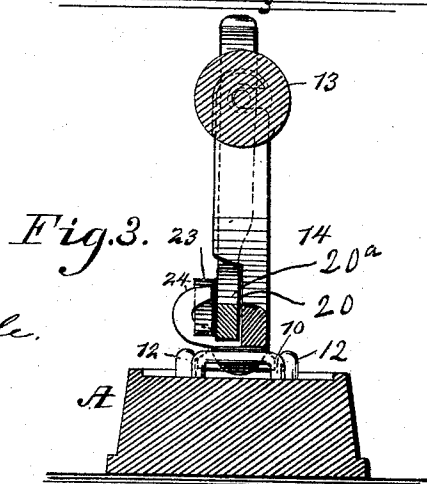
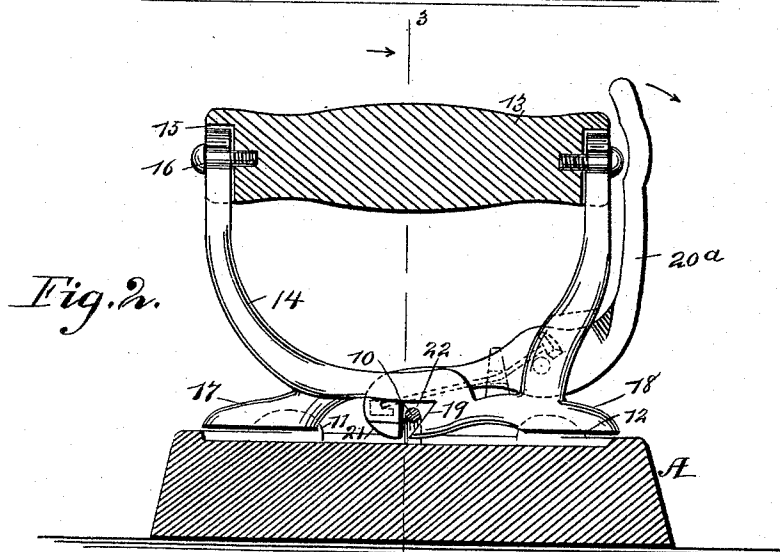
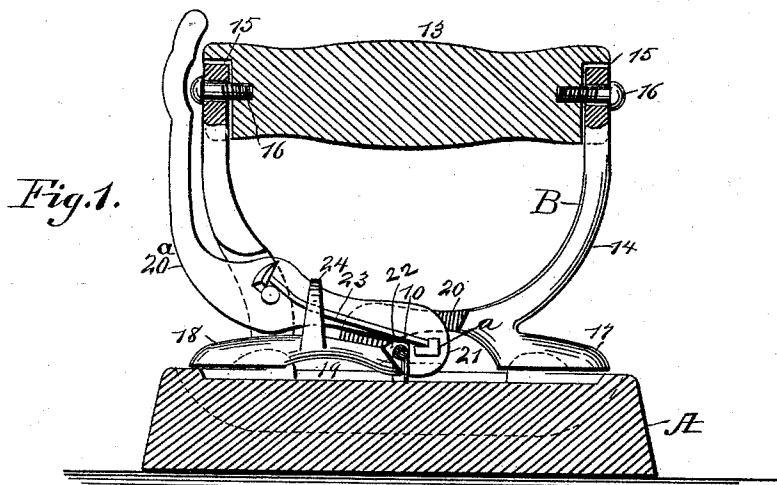


(No Model.)

M. J. SHIMER.
SAD IRON.

No. 497,136.

Patented May 9, 1893.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILTON J. SHIMER, OF FREEMANSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

SAD-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 497,136, dated May 9, 1893.

Application filed December 13, 1892. Serial No. 454,990. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILTON J. SHIMER, of Freemansburg, in the county of Northampton and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sad-Irons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention is an improvement in the class of sad irons whose handles are detachable, being for this purpose provided with means for gripping a staple or cross bar secured to the body of the sad irons.

Another object of the invention is to construct the handle with but few parts, and to form the handle in such manner that it will be not only light but also very strong.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a partial side elevation and partial vertical section through the improved handle, the body of the iron being shown in vertical section and as connected with the handle. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but taken from the reverse side of the handle; and Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken practically on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2.

The body A of the iron may be of any desired shape, and it is provided with a central transversely-located staple 10 and with two pairs of lugs 11 and 12, a pair of lugs being located at each end of the body upon the upper face thereof; said lugs are preferably so placed that their ends are essentially in alignment with the end surfaces of the staple.

The handle B consists of a grip section 13 and a yoke-like body section 14, the members of the yoke-like body section being made to enter recesses 15, made in the end surfaces of the grip section, and the attachment of the two sections is made through the medium of screws 16, or their equivalents. The yoke or body section is provided upon its bottom surface with two oppositely disposed feet, designated respectively as 17 and 18, and these feet are adapted to enter the spaces be-

tween the pairs of lugs 11 and 12. The foot 18, is longer than the foot 17; that is to say, it extends farther inward, and it preferably terminates below the central portion of the yoke or body; the inner end of the foot 18, is beveled, as shown at 19 in the drawings, to form a keeper for the staple 10, as will be hereinafter set forth. The yoke like body above the extended foot 18, is provided in one side with a recess 20, and in this recessed portion a lift lever 20^a, is fulcrumed, the fulcrum of the lever being practically near its center, and the lever is somewhat of a bow or angular construction, as one portion of the lever extends upward from its pivot over and beyond one end of the grip section 13 of the handle, and this portion of the lever may be termed its handle section, while the other portion of the lever extends from the pivot inward and then downward opposite the keeper 19, the lower inner portion of the lever being designated as a latch head 21, and it is best shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The lever is normally held with its head close to the keeper 19, and when the head of the lever is in this position a practically inclosed space 22, is produced between the lever and the keeper, the lever being held in this position through the medium of a spring 23, which spring has bearing preferably against the pivot pin of the lever at one end and against a shoulder *a*, formed upon the lever head at its opposite end, the spring being made to pass in engagement with a hook-like stud 24, formed upon the longer foot 18 and extending upward in front of the lever. Thus when the handle end of the lever is pressed outward the head of the lever is raised against the tension of the spring 23, and the staple 10 may be introduced into the space 22 between the keeper and the lever. The relation of the spring and hooked stud to the lever and frame is an important feature of the invention. The stud serves not only as a fulcrum for the spring, but acts also as a keeper for the lever.

In the manipulation of the iron, when the iron is upon the stove, to remove it, the handle is simply pressed upon the iron, and the staple of the iron is forced into the space 22 at the center of the handle, while the feet 17 and 18 enter the spaces between the end

lugs 11 and 12. The entire iron may now be raised from the stove in the ordinary manner, and the iron may be used as effectively as an iron in which the body and handle are solidly
5 connected. When the body of the iron is placed upon the stove the handle of the lever is pressed outward, whereupon the head of the lever is carried out of engagement with the staple 10 of the body and the handle may
10 be readily lifted from engagement with the body.

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

15 1. A handle for sad and like irons, consisting of a frame provided with oppositely disposed feet, one of which is provided with a stud or keeper, a lever pivoted upon the frame, and a spring compressed by the stud
20 or keeper and having a bearing at one end

upon the pivot of the lever and at its opposite end upon the lever, substantially as described.

2. A handle for sad and like irons, consisting of a frame provided with oppositely dis- 25 posed feet, a hook-like stud or keeper projected upward from one of the feet, a lever fulcrumed upon the frame, over the stud carrying foot, and having its head located between the feet, and a spring having a bear- 30 ing at one end upon the pivot pin of the lever and at its other end upon the head of the lever, the spring intermediate of its ends being compressed by the stud or keeper, substantially as described.

MILTON J. SHIMER.

Witnesses:

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ROBERT BARTHOLOMEW.