

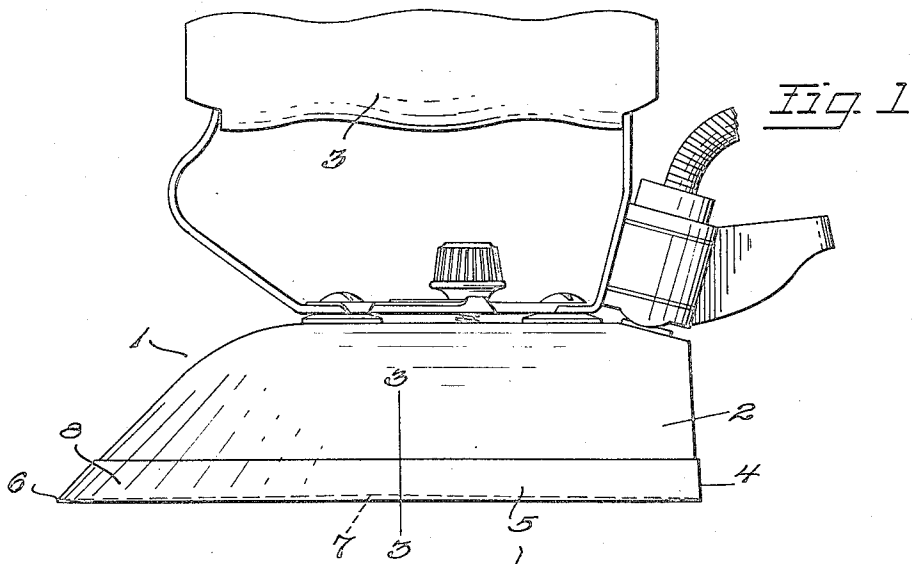
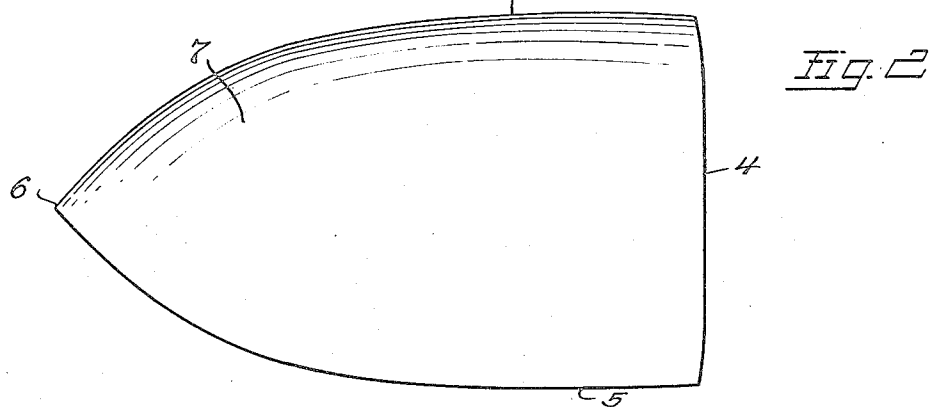
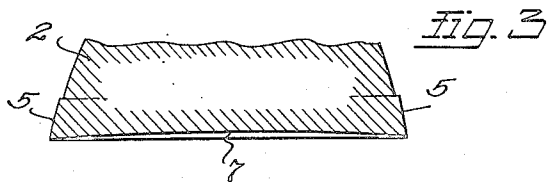
March 3, 1931.

J. M. BAKER

1,794,355

SADIRON

Filed June 17, 1930



Inventor
John M. Baker

 $\mathbb{Z}_p$

H. D. McEowen

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN M. BAKER, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO

SADIRON

Application filed June 17, 1930. Serial No. 461,795.

This invention relates to an improvement in sadirons and has for one of its objects to provide an iron of this character with a slightly concave bottom or smoothing surface and which iron due to this concavity will present sharper ironing edges to the fabric to be ironed in smoothing or ironing out wrinkles or other irregularities present in the material with less effort and better results than it is possible to obtain with an iron having the customary flat bottom.

This concavity or slightly raised bottom causes greater pressure at the edges of the iron and the embedding thereof into the fabric to a slightly greater extent than the ironing surface proper as the iron is moved over the material causing the leading edge of the iron to hug the material closer and at a sharper angle with the result that a much finer or smoother surface is obtained than by the use of an iron of the ordinary type.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of an iron which has its forward or pointed end so shaped and bevelled that the iron may readily enter narrow and delicate places in the material and to get under buttons, beads or other ornamentations.

For a further understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the iron formed in accordance with the present invention,

Figure 2 a bottom plan view thereof,

Figure 3 is a detail transverse sectional view taken through the bottom or lower portion of the iron and indicated by the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Referring more particularly to the drawing the numeral 1 designates the iron in its entirety which is in this instance of the electrically heated type and includes the customary base or body 2 to which is attached in

an elevated position the handle 3. The body 2 has the usual form including a rear square edge 4, the side edges 5 which converge at their forward end into the pointed end 6. The bottom or under surface 7 of the iron is slightly concave as indicated in Figures 1 and 3 of the drawing, which concavity has its high point approximately at the intersection of the longitudinal and transverse axis of the iron. The bottom slopes at this point in all directions to the edges 4 and 5 and the point 6, forming a shallow space confined by the side edges. This concavity produces with the sides of the iron sharp edges which are more pronounced at the forward portion of the iron due to the bevelled faces 8. These sharp edges have a tendency to hug the material very closely and to get under the wrinkles forming a very smooth and polished surface on the material when in use. The material is further acted on by the concaved surface 7 to additionally smooth the fabric and will be engaged thereby with the entire area of said surface due to the fact that the concavity is very slight and therefore, this part of the ironing surface will give practically the same results as the flat type. Thus, by this peculiar formation of the bottom the good ironing quality of the flat bottom iron is retained with the added feature of providing the iron with an edge which will more effectively act on the material to produce a smooth and polished surface thereon.

Due to the bevelled faces 8 forming the front of the iron and the gracefully formed front portion thereof, the iron is particularly adaptable to iron delicate fabrics such as lacework and the like or to press the material around and under buttons or other difficult places.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a sadiron has been provided which due to its slightly concave bottom will require less exertion to press and move the iron upon the

surface to be ironed or polished, and besides the ironing or polishing is done equally as well, if not far superior to what can be effected by the other type of iron as heretofore constructed and used.

What is claimed is:

1. A sadiron formed with a bottom slightly concave and sloping in all directions from its deepest point towards the outer edges of the iron.
 2. A sadiron formed with a bottom slightly concaved and sloping in all directions towards the outer edges of the iron, said outer edges being aligned in the same plane.
- In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHN M. BAKER.