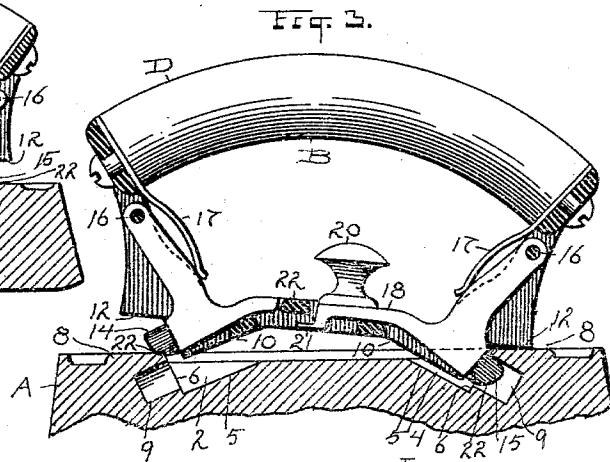
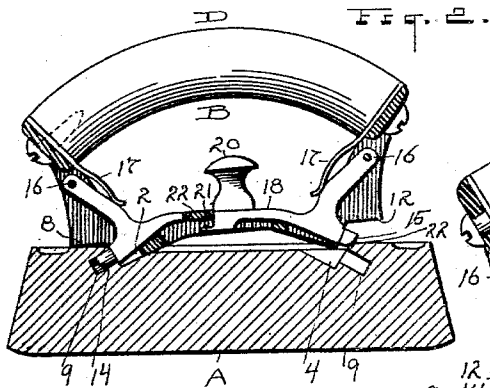
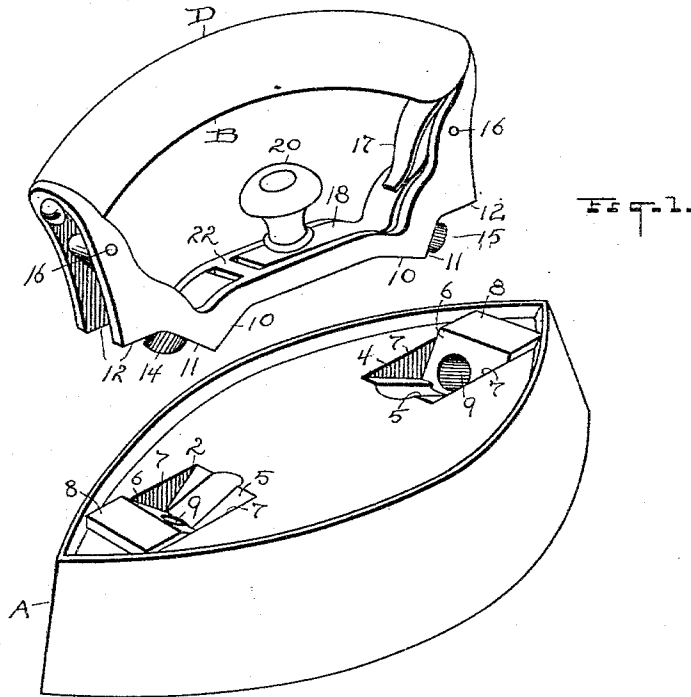


(No Model.)

F. E. DRURY & W. C. SKINNER.
SAD IRON.

No. 562,889.

Patented June 30, 1896.



ATTEST.

T. B. Moser
H. E. Mendenhall

INVENTORS.

Francis E. Drury
William C. Skinner

By *H. J. Fisher* ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS E. DRURY AND WILLIAM C. SKINNER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNORS TO THE CLEVELAND FOUNDRY COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SAD-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 562,889, dated June 30, 1896.

Application filed January 20, 1896. Serial No. 576,107. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANCIS E. DRURY and WILLIAM C. SKINNER, citizens of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sad-Irons; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention has reference to sad-irons, and is an improvement in the class of sad-irons having handles attachable and detachable in use, substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sad-iron and a handle detached therefrom. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the iron and elevation of the handle engaged at the left and in position to be engaged on the right. Fig. 3 is a corresponding view to Fig. 2, except that in this case the handle is engaged on the right and ready to be engaged on the left, as hereinafter more fully described.

A represents the sad-iron, which is formed with two cavities or recesses 2 and 4, respectively, centrally on its top near its ends, adapted to receive the handle B. The said cavities and handle are constructed to fit snugly one to the other, and so that either end of the handle may be inserted first and in either of said recesses as may happen or be convenient. To this end both cavities and both engaging portions of the handle are alike in all respects. Thus the cavities each have inclined inner sides 5 and outer sides 6 and parallel vertical walls 7, and at the top of each cavity is a flat portion 8, raised above the surrounding surface of the top of the iron. Centrally in each cavity through the inclined side 6 is a bolt-hole 9, which has about the same degree of inclination as the incline 5 and is at right angles to incline 6. The handle-piece B has portions to exactly match the said cavities. Thus the inclined bottom 10 rests evenly on the inclined surface 5; the vertical inclined edge or surface 11 exactly

matches the abutting incline 6, and the horizontal surface 12 rests on the flat raised surface 8. Hence when the handle is placed in position the surfaces described fit closely together, and yet the instant that the handle is released it has a free and easy and unobstructed removal, with no points on which there is danger of catching or difficulty of disengagement.

To hold the handle in place, we employ two bolts 14 and 15, both of which are exactly alike in their engaging portion and both are pivoted from a like point 16 centrally in the handle-piece, which is constructed to allow said bolts free pivoted play thereon. Each bolt has a spring 17, which presses it to engaging position, and the bolt 15 has an inwardly-projecting arm 18 and a finger-button 20 to be engaged to raise the said bolt out of locking position when the handle is or is to be removed. A lip 21 on said arm strikes a bridge 22 and limits its lift or upward movement; but both bolts are designed to be always in position as when engaged in the iron, and they are out of this position only momentarily and when actual engagement or disengagement is effected.

To place the handle in the iron, lower it and engage either bolt in its hole or socket, as seen in Figs. 2 or 3. Then simply press down on the other end of the handle and the other bolt will spring into engagement too. It will be seen that when the bolts are as seen in Figs. 2 and 3 the unengaged bolt has the inclined surface 22 of its extremity resting on the edge of the cavity and so that a little pressure will cause it to yield and crowd back into the handle momentarily while the handle is pressed down into its seat. The spring 17 then asserts itself and forces the bolt into locking engagement. To remove the handle, engage the first two fingers about the head 20 and raise bolt 15, and the handle comes out without further effort.

The usual wooden or other non-conducting handle portion D is used.

Obviously the form or outline of the cavities 2 and 4 and of the engaging parts of the handle may be varied without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The iron having cavities at its ends with inclined sides and vertical lateral walls and inclined bolt-holes in the sides of said cavities, in combination with a handle constructed to fit in said cavities and a spring-pressed bolt in said handle for each of said bolt-holes, substantially as described.

2. In sad-irons, an iron having oppositely-inclined cavities in its top near its ends and axially-inclined bolt-holes in the sides of said cavities, in combination with a handle con-

structed with inclined surfaces 10 and 11 to fit into said cavities and having at each end a spring-pressed bolt to engage in said bolt-holes, whereby either end of the handle may be inserted first and in either of said cavities, substantially as described.

Witness our hands to the foregoing specification on this 3d day on January, 1896.

FRANCIS E. DRURY.

WM. C. SKINNER.

Witnesses:

H. T. FISHER,

H. E. MUDRA.