Nov. 7, 1950 H. J. BURNISH, III, ET AL 2,529,132

PRESSING IRON HOLDER AND COOLER

Filed Oct. 25, 1946

Fig. 1.

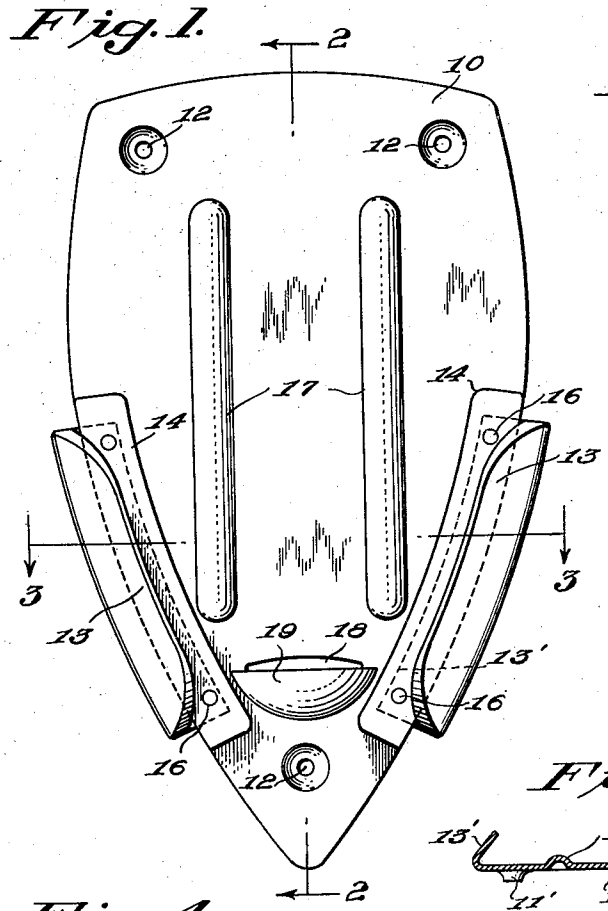


Fig. 2.

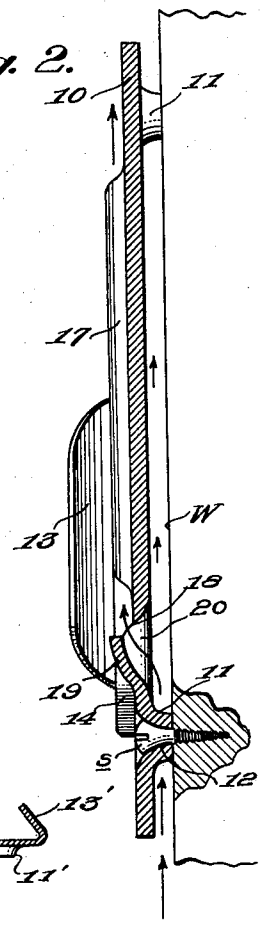


Fig. 5.

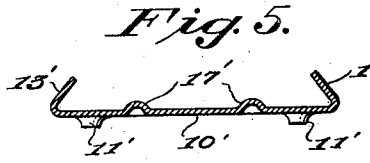


Fig. 4.

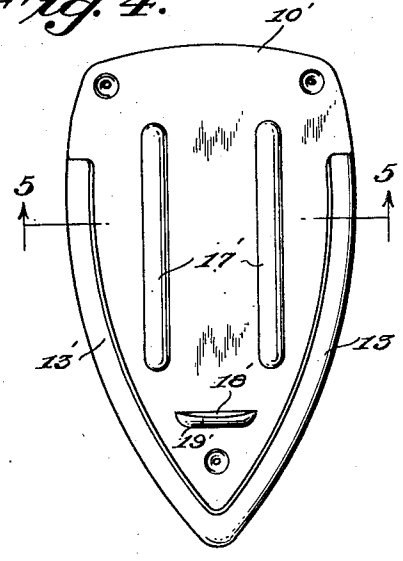
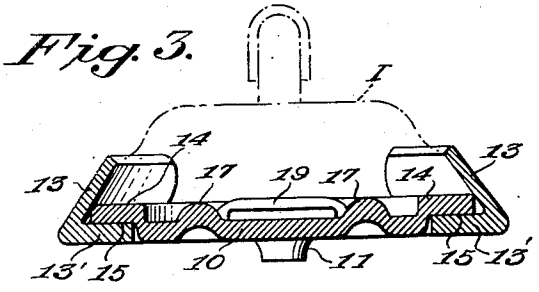


Fig. 3.



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PRESSING IRON HOLDER AND COOLER

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7 Claims. (Cl. 248—117.1)

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This invention relates to a pressing iron holder and cooler.

The invention, while being suited to hold and cool any form of smoothing iron, is more particularly adapted for use with electric irons which are now more commonly in use.

In household use of electric irons, the general practice is to place the iron on a stand horizontally disposed at or adjacent one end of the ironing board. However, many users rest the iron on its end directly on the board when not in use in the absence of any form of stand.

This disposition of the iron when not in use is not conducive of proper caution against iron and cord breakage as well as fire hazards, as has been experienced by many users in the past.

An iron when placed on end on the ironing board may be easily upset and in fact caused to fall to the floor, which is liable to damage the cord as well as the heating element or other parts of the iron.

The usual stands, in fact, do not provide a stable disposition of the iron, since the iron may be pushed horizontally therefrom with the same results as above noted in connection with the placing of the iron on its end.

Furthermore, when an iron is placed on end directly on the ironing board, the cover for the board is liable to be scorched, and in the event that the user fails to switch off the current, a real fire hazard presents itself.

While the usual iron stands overcome the above noted objections to a substantial degree, such stands are nevertheless disposed relatively close to the ironing board cover and, through conduction of heat from the iron, may scorch the cover and may in fact ignite same in case of failing to switch off the current upon discontinuance of use of the iron.

Most users of electric irons take proper precaution in the disposition of the iron when not in use, and in many instances place the iron in a secure place. However, it requires considerable time for a heated iron to cool sufficiently to be stored in positions usually provided therefor, with the result that the iron may be accidentally knocked off the board or may scorch the board cover during such cooling period.

A primary object of this invention is the provision of an iron holder and cooler for overcoming the above noted objections.

A further object of the invention is the provision of an iron holder and cooler of simple construction and adapted for ready mounting on a wall, ironing board, cupboard, or elsewhere

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in a position where an ironing board is installed or may be placed.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of an iron holder and cooler which is capable of being manufactured and sold at relatively low cost.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent from the following specification and drawing which disclose a preferred embodiment of the invention, and in which:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the improved iron holder and cooler in accordance with one embodiment thereof.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal section in the plane of line 2—2, Fig. 1, and showing the structure mounted on a wall.

Figure 3 is a transverse section in the plane of line 3—3, Fig. 1.

Figure 4 is a top plan view of another embodiment of the invention, on a reduced scale.

Figure 5 is a transverse section in the plane of line 5—5, Fig. 4.

Referring now in detail to the drawing and first to the embodiment of Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the improved holder and cooler comprises a flat base 10 which, as shown in Fig. 1, is substantially of the shape of the bottom of an electric iron.

In accordance with this embodiment of the invention, the base 10 is formed by casting as an expedient in manufacture. The base is provided in the casting thereof with a plurality of supporting bosses 11 having apertures 12 for the reception of securing screws *s* (Fig. 2).

While any desired number of bosses 11 may be provided in any particular arrangement thereof, there are preferably two of such at the wider end of the base 10 equidistantly spaced from the longitudinal center line, and one thereof disposed on such center line adjacent the pointed end of the base.

The base 10 is provided with a pair of laterally disposed iron-retaining flanges 13 which extend from adjacent the transverse center line of the base toward the pointed end thereof but preferably terminating short of such end. The extent of such flanges is not critical however, so long as they are of sufficient extent to properly support the iron.

These flanges 13 are preferably cast as separate elements, which are then rigidly secured to the opposite side margins of the base 10.

In order to provide proper anchorage for the flanges while at the same time avoiding projections below the bottom of base 10 other than

the bosses 11, the base 10 is cast with raised portions 14 providing elongated recesses 15 therebeneath in which are received base portions 13' of the flanges 13, which, as indicated in Fig. 3, are substantially V-shaped in cross-section.

The bases 13' are of the thickness of the depth of recesses 15, whereby the bottoms of flange bases 13' are flush with the bottom of base 10, as is indicated in Fig. 3, and the flanges 13 are preferably rigidly secured to base 10 by means of rivets 16 (Fig. 1) which extend through the raised portion 14 and flange bases 13'.

The base 10 is further provided with a pair of iron-supporting ribs 17, which, as indicated in Fig. 1, extend longitudinally of the base in parallel relation and at equally spaced distances from the longitudinal center line of the base. These ribs function to guide the iron to a position between the flanges 13, and as is indicated in Fig. 3, such ribs further function to space the iron from the base 10, for a reason later to appear.

The base 10 is further provided with an air-admission slit 18, and adjacent such slit is a rounded projection 19 defining an air pocket 20 therebeneath.

While the raised portions 14 may be of the same height as the ribs 17, as indicated in Fig. 3, for better guiding action of the iron into position between the flanges 13, the projection 19 is slightly of greater height than such portions and ribs, as is indicated in Figs. 2 and 3, whereby when the iron is in seated position between the flanges, its bottom is in slightly spaced relation to the portions 14 and ribs 17 throughout the major extents thereof for facilitating the cooling of the iron as well as for limiting the transmission of heat from the iron to the base 10.

It is to be noted that the improved iron holder and cooler in accordance with this embodiment of the invention comprises only three simple castings, the base 10 and the two flanges 13 which are riveted or otherwise rigidly secured to the base, and such parts may be cast from any suitable metal, such as copper, aluminum, magnesium, or steel.

The improved holder and cooler is adapted for mounting on a wall W or the back of an ironing board cupboard in the manner indicated in Fig. 2, wherein screws *s* (only one shown) extend through apertures 12 in the bosses 11 and into the wall W to rigidly support the holder thereon, with the wider end of the base 10 disposed upwardly.

In this mounted position, the bosses 11 substantially space the base 10 from the wall W, and the ribs 17 substantially space the iron I from the base 10.

With the device thus mounted, air currents will ascend in the direction of the arrows in Fig. 2, the air entering between the base 10 and wall W, passing through the slit 18 and thence upwardly between the iron and the base 10.

The heated iron will induce an air current, with the cooler air entering from below, and thus the heat will be rapidly dissipated. Some of the air will, of course, pass upwardly between the base 10 and the wall W, as indicated by the shorter arrows in Fig. 2, thereby aiding in dissipation of the heat as well as avoiding scorching of the wall which, however, is primarily avoided by the spacing of the base 10 from the wall by the bosses 11.

The device not only aids in rapid cooling of the iron, but also provides a readily accessible holder, whereby the iron cannot become accidentally dislodged with a resulting breakage thereof.

Furthermore, by placing the iron in the same fixed position, the life of the cord will be materially prolonged.

With this improved construction, all of the present experienced danger of breakage and scorching is avoided, and, in fact, in the event of failure to switch off the current no fire hazard will be presented.

The improved holder and cooler is not limited to construction by casting operations as above described, but may be constructed in the form of a stamping or punching, as indicated in Figs. 4 and 5, wherein the base 10' is provided with the bosses 11', ribs 17', iron-retaining flanges 13', and air-admission slit 18', which are all formed in stamping or punching operations on relatively light gauge sheet metal.

In this modified embodiment of the invention, the flanges 13' are continuous around the pointed end of the base 10', and the slit 18' is provided by punching up a section of the metal as at 19'.

This form of the structure will function similarly to that first described. The spaced flanges 13 are, however, preferred since they permit the admission of air between the iron and base in advance of the slit 18.

While we have disclosed but certain specific embodiments of our invention, such are to be considered as illustrative only and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being defined in the sub-joined claims.

What we claim and desire to secure by U. S. Letters Patent is:

1. An iron holder and cooler comprising a relatively thin flat base member having a relatively wide end and tapering therefrom substantially to a point at the opposite end, apertured bosses extending from one side of the base member for engaging a wall to support the base member in spaced relation thereto and for receiving fastening devices to secure the base member to the wall with the pointed end downward, iron-confining flanges on opposite edges of the base member adjacent the pointed end thereof, a pair of iron-engageable ribs on the side of the base member opposite the side provided with the bosses and extending from points adjacent the wider end of the base member to points between the flanges for supporting the iron in spaced relation to the base member, and an air passage in the base member adjacent the pointed end thereof, said air passage being in the form of an elongated slit extending transversely of the ribs.

2. The structure according to claim 1, wherein said air passage is disposed between the flanges and between the pointed end of the base member and the adjacent ends of the ribs.

3. The structure according to claim 1, wherein said flanges include base portions seated in recesses in the side of the base member provided with the bosses, and wherein said base portions are rigidly secured to the base member with their exposed sides flush with the said side of the base member.

4. The structure according to claim 1, together with a rounded projection adjacent the air passage and which projects slightly above the tops of said ribs for raising the iron therefrom when in seated position within the flanges.

5. An iron holder and cooler comprising a cast base member having a relatively wide end and tapering therefrom to substantially a point at the opposite end, an elongated raised portion on each

of the opposite side edges of the base member, an elongated recess beneath each of said raised portions, a pair of iron-supporting flanges each having a base portion seated in one of said recesses and rigidly secured to the respective raised portion, a pair of iron-engageable ribs on the base member between said raised portions and cooperating therewith to support the iron in spaced relation to the base member, and a plurality of apertured bosses on the side of the base member opposite the side provided with the raised portions and ribs for engaging a wall to support the base member in spaced relation thereto and for receiving fastening devices to secure the base member to the wall with the pointed end downward, and an air passage in the base member adjacent the pointed end thereof.

6. The structure according to claim 5, together with a rounded projection on the base member adjacent the air passage forming an air-receiving pocket in the base member on the side thereof provided with the bosses.

7. An iron holder and cooler of one piece construction, comprising a thin base member relatively wide at one end thereof and tapering therefrom to substantially a point at the opposite end, an iron retaining flange unitary with the base member and extending along both edges thereof

from the pointed end to points adjacent the wide end, spaced parallel iron-supporting ribs on one side of the base member disposed between opposed portions of the flanges and terminating in spaced relation to the pointed end, a transversely disposed air-admission slit in the base member between the pointed end and the adjacent ends of the ribs, and supporting bosses unitary with and projecting from the side of the base member opposite the side provided with the ribs.

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