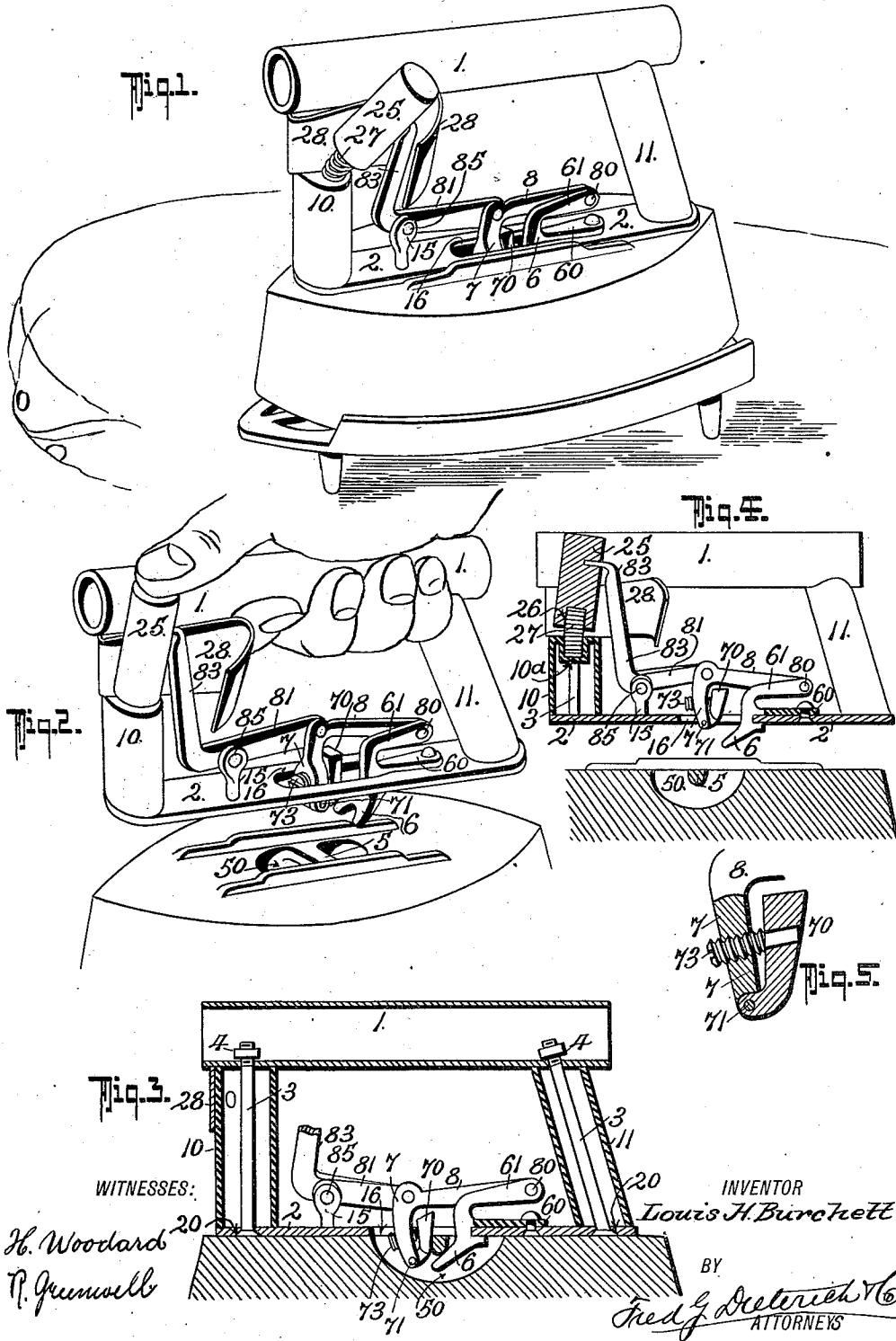


L. H. BURCHETT.
 SAD IRON HANDLE.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 8, 1911.

1,043,197.

Patented Nov. 5, 1912.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS H. BURCHETT, OF CASHION, OKLAHOMA.

SAD-IRON HANDLE.

1,043,197.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 5, 1912.

Application filed November 8, 1911. Serial No. 659,227.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS H. BURCHETT, residing at Cashion, in the county of Kingfisher and State of Oklahoma, have invented a new and Improved Sad-Iron Handle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention which generally relates to improvements in sad irons, more specifically seeks to provide an improved handle for that class of sad irons having provision on the upper face to be interlocked with and gripped by adjustable locking members on the handle that are spring held in their interlocked connection with the iron and which are released by the operator using the iron.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a simple and economically constructed handle of the type stated in which the locking mechanism is compactly arranged and adapted for interlocking with the form of sad irons before referred to and in which the locking action is automatically effected.

Another object of my invention is to provide for so mounting the spring that actuates the locking members that the same is held from getting heated and the temper taken out of it, and in which the mounting of the spring and thumb engaged member cooperating with the spring is such that danger of burning the hand is reduced to the minimum.

With other objects in view that will hereinafter appear, my invention consists of a sad iron handle embodying the peculiar construction and novel arrangement of the parts hereinafter fully described, specifically pointed out in the claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a sad iron with my improved handle applied. Fig. 2, is a similar view that shows the manner in which the locking lever devices are released to disengage the handle from the iron. Fig. 3, is a longitudinal section of my handle as applied to the iron. Fig. 4, is a similar view that shows the relation of the parts when the locking levers are shifted to a release position. Fig. 5, is an enlarged detail section of the adjustable gripping finger.

In the practical arrangement my improved handle comprises a hand hold or member 1, that is tubular to keep it from

getting excessively hot, a base plate 2, tubular ends 10—11 that are securely attached to the member 1 and the plate 2 by long screw bolts 3 that pass up through the said plate and the ends 11—10 and through apertures in the member 1, their upper ends being provided with the nuts 4 contained in the member 1, for clamping the parts together as is clearly shown in Fig. 3, by reference to which it will be seen in adjusting the parts, the heads of the said screw bolts fit into the countersinks 20 in the plate 2, it being also apparent that by making the ends and the hand hold portion of the handle tubular the same will not readily get hot.

My handle is especially designed for cooperating with that type of irons having a locking element on the upper face, in the nature of a cross bar, designated 5 in the drawings, mounted in a longitudinal socket 50 and for engaging and gripping the said bar 5 on its opposite sides, my improved handle has a fixedly held locking finger 6 and the said finger is of some width and concaved to provide a wide surface for firmly gripping said cross member 5.

7 designates a gripping member that cooperates with the finger 6 and is arranged to grip the bar 5 from the opposite side and the said finger is an integral pendent portion of a lever 8 that extends beyond the finger 6 and is pivotally joined as at 80, to a rearwardly extended arm 61 integral with the finger 6.

81 designates another lever fulcrumed at 85 to a lug 15 on the base member 2, and it has one end pivotally joined with the lever 8 at a point directly over the slot 16 in the said base member and the socket 50 in the iron.

Member 7 carries an adjustable gripping finger 70 pivotally connected at the lower end as at 71 to the lower end of the said member 7 and is also connected with an adjusting screw 73 threaded in the said member 7, see Fig. 5. By making the gripping member 70 adjustable, as stated and shown, the same can be readily adjusted to adapt the opposing gripping fingers 6 and 70 for cooperating with cross bars 5 of different widths.

The front lever member 81 has an arm 83 that extends upwardly adjacent the member 1 and carries a knob 25 of a suitable non-heat conducting material and the said knob has a socket 26 for receiving one end of a

coiled spring 27, the other end of which seats in a socket 10^a formed on one side of the end member 10, the mounting of the spring 27 being such that a large portion thereof is normally exposed, such mounting being provided that the spring remains substantially cool, or at least sufficiently to prevent taking out the temper thereof by overheating.

28 designates a guard piece fastened to the end 10, in any suitable manner so that it extends behind the upper end of the lever arm 83 to prevent the latter burning the finger of the user, see Fig. 2.

From the foregoing taken in connection with the drawing, the complete arrangement, the manner in which my handle is used, and its advantages will be readily apparent.

What I claim is:

1. A sad iron handle comprising a slotted base, a hand hold consisting of a gripping and end members, a fixed clamping jaw that extends through the slot in the base, a movable clamping jaw that extends down through the said slot and opposes the fixed jaw, said movable jaw having a lever portion that pivotally connects with the base member, a second lever member fulcrumed on the base and pivotally connected to the movable jaw end of the other lever member, the said second lever member including an upwardly extended arm and a finger engaging knob, and a restoring spring for engaging the said arm to normally swing it to the locking position.

2. A sad iron handle comprising a slotted base, a hand hold consisting of a gripping and end members, a fixed clamping jaw that extends through the slot in the base, a movable clamping jaw that extends down through the said slot and opposes the fixed jaw, said movable jaw having a lever portion that pivotally connects with the base

member, a second lever member fulcrumed on the base and pivotally connected to the movable jaw end of the other lever member, the said second lever member including an upwardly extended arm and a finger engaging knob, a restoring spring for engaging the said arm to normally swing it to the locking position, and a guard inclosing the said extended arm of the lever to prevent burning the hand.

3. A sad iron handle comprising a metal base having a longitudinal slot and a fixedly held clamping jaw that projects through the said slot, hollow end members and a hollow hand gripping member, means for clamping the said members to each other and onto the base, one of the end members having a socket, a movable clamping jaw that extends through the slot in the base and opposes the fixedly held jaw, said movable member having a lever extension pivotally mounted on the base, a second lever pivotally mounted on the base in advance of the slot therein, said second lever including an upwardly extending arm, a knob having a socket mounted on the said arm, and a coiled spring having one end seated in the socket in the end member and the other end seated in the socket in the knob.

4. In a handle for sad irons having a locking element in the upper face consisting of a cross bar in a socket, gripping devices for engaging the bar in the socket consisting of a fixed jaw and a finger controlled spring held movable jaw that opposes the fixed jaw, said movable jaw including a gripping shoe pivotally mounted thereon, and a set screw connection therefor for adjusting the gripping shoe relatively to the fixed jaw.

LOUIS H. BURCHETT.

Witnesses:

JOHN RYSER,
F. A. CRAWFORD.