

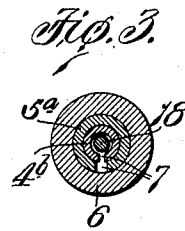
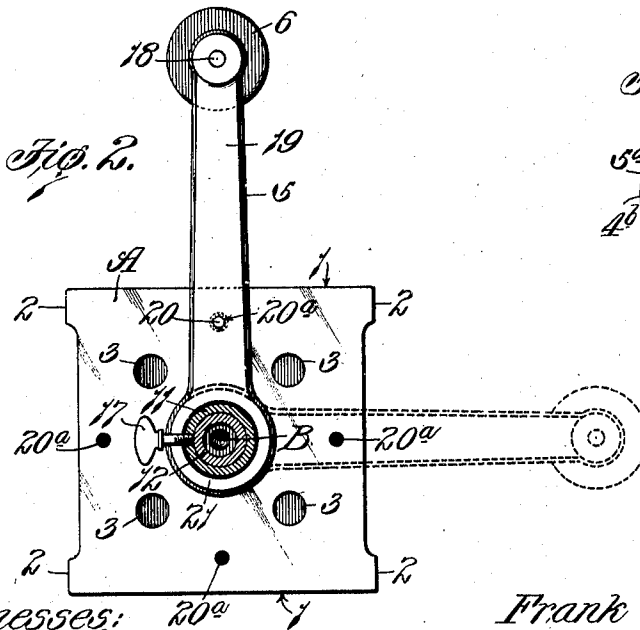
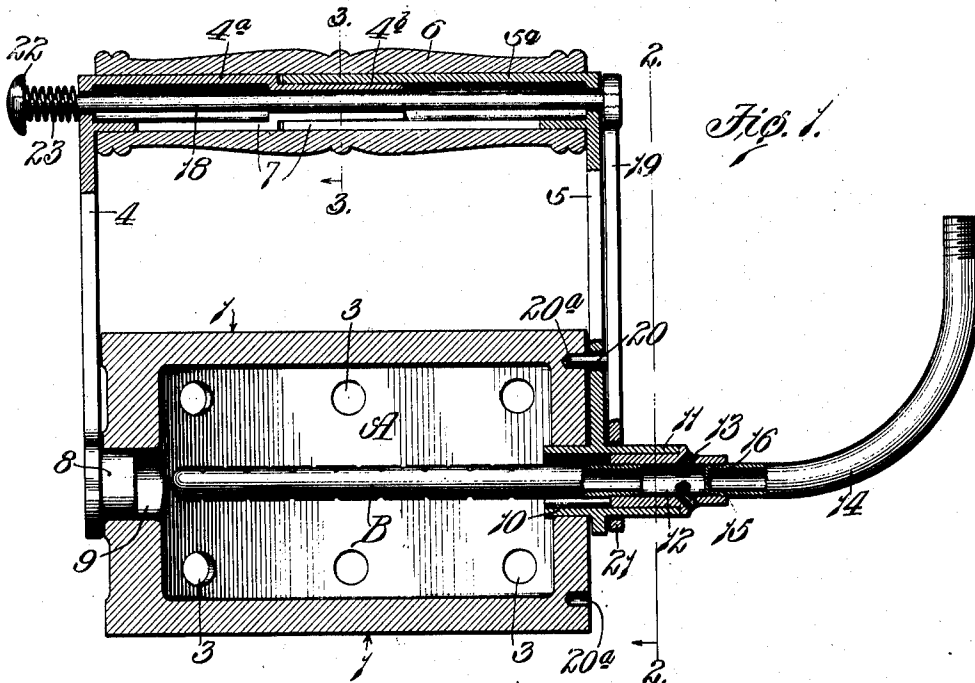
F. C. EMRICK & P. G. SAFFORD.

SAD IRON.

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1,025,906.

Patented May 7, 1912.



Witnesses:
Geo. R. Radway
Hells L. Church.

Inventors,
Frank C. Emrick
Philip G. Safford.
By Paul B. Kewell, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK C. EMRICK AND PHILIP G. SAFFORD, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI; SAID EMRICK, ASSIGNOR TO SAID SAFFORD.

SAD-IRON.

1,025,906.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 7, 1912.

Application filed February 13, 1911. Serial No. 608,413.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK C. EMRICK and PHILIP G. SAFFORD, both citizens of the United States, residing at St. Louis, Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sad-Irons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to sad irons.

One object of our invention is to provide an inexpensive sad iron of novel construction that comprises a gas burner for heating same.

Another object is to provide a sad iron in which the handle is so constructed that it can be manufactured at a low cost and assembled easily.

Another object is to provide a gas-heated iron in which the body portion of the iron can be turned relatively to the handle without liability of burning the user.

Other objects and desirable features of our invention will be hereinafter pointed out.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a vertical sectional view of a sad iron constructed in accordance with our invention; Fig. 2 is an end view of same taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings which illustrate the preferred form of our invention, A designates the body portion of the iron which preferably consists of a hollow box-shaped casting provided on two of its oppositely-disposed sides with smooth, flat ironing surfaces 1 and on its other two oppositely-disposed sides with raised ribs 2, the sides on which the ribs are formed and also the two end walls of the casting having openings 3 formed therein to permit the products of combustion to escape from the chamber in which the burner of the iron is arranged.

The body portion A of the iron is revolvably mounted on a handle so that both of the ironing faces 1 of said body portion can be used, and in the preferred form of our

invention as herein shown, the handle is composed of two substantially inverted L-shaped members 4 and 5 arranged with their horizontal portions in telescopic engagement with each other, and a tubular-shaped handle-piece 6 formed of wood or some other suitable non-heat-conducting material that surrounds the horizontal portions of the members 4 and 5, the vertical portions of said members 4 and 5 being connected to the body A of the iron in such a manner that the body can be turned relatively to the handle. The members 4 and 5 are preferably formed of malleable iron, and the horizontal portions 4^a and 5^a, respectively, of said members are substantially tubular-shaped in cross section and are so designed that one will telescope inside of the other. We prefer to provide the horizontal portion 4^a of the member 4 with a reduced extension 4^b that fits snugly inside of the portion 5^a of the member 5 so that the horizontal portions 4^a and 5^a of the members 4 and 5, respectively, can be made of the same external diameter. Slots 7 are formed in both of the horizontal portions 4^a and 5^a, and the extension 4^b on the member 4 is made a trifle larger than the inner diameter of the portion 5^a so that when the extension 4^b is forced into the horizontal portion 5^a said extension will contract and the portion 5^a will expand. By constructing the members 4 and 5 of the handle in this manner and forming them out of malleable iron we are able to produce a strong and serviceable handle at a very low cost as no machine work is required to shape up the members of the handle or fit them together.

The vertical leg of the member 4 is provided at its lower end with an integral trunnion 8 that projects into an opening or socket 9 in one of the end walls of the body part A of the iron, and the vertical leg of the member 5 is also provided with an integral trunnion 10 that projects into a socket or recess in the opposite end wall of the body part of the iron. This trunnion 10 is hollow, however, as shown in Fig. 1, so that the burner B of the iron can project through

same into the interior of the body part A. The vertical leg of the member 5 is also provided with an integral sleeve 11 that practically forms a continuation of the hollow trunnion 10 and projects outwardly from the body part of the iron, as shown in Fig. 1, said sleeve being used as a supporting means for the gas burner of the iron. This gas burner consists of a perforated pipe provided at its outer end with a tubular-shaped air mixing device 12 that fits inside of the sleeve 11, said device 12 having air ports 13 and also a threaded opening for receiving a gas-supply pipe 14 whose inner end is closed by a wall 15 in which a port 16 is formed. The air-mixing device 12 is detachably connected to the sleeve 11 by any suitable means, such, for example, as a set screw 17, so that said device and the burner B carried thereby can be removed easily from the body part of the iron and also arranged in position easily.

The flexible tube which supplies gas to the burner B has not been shown but it will, of course, be understood that such a tube is attached to the gas-supply pipe 14 in any suitable manner. The sockets or openings in the body portion of the iron which receive the trunnions on the vertical legs of the handle are so proportioned that the body part of the iron and the handle can turn or move relatively to one another, and means are provided for positively locking said parts together when the iron is in use. The means which we have herein shown for accomplishing this consists of a rod 18 passing through the horizontal portions of the members 4 and 5 and provided at one end with an arm 19 that carries a pin 20 which passes through an opening in the vertical leg of the member 5 and projects into one of a plurality of recesses 20^a in the adjacent end wall of the body A of the iron, said arm 19 being preferably provided at its lower end with a ring-shaped guide 21 that fits loosely over the sleeve 11. A button 22 or finger-piece preferably formed of non-heat-conducting material, is connected to the opposite end of the rod 18, and a coiled expansion spring 23 is arranged on said rod between the button 22 and the handle member 4 so as to hold the locking pin in operative engagement with the body part A of the iron. The body part of the iron is provided with four recesses 20^a which are so located that the handle is securely locked in position when it is arranged opposite either side or face of the body part of the iron. If it is desired to reverse the iron so as to bring the other ironing surface into operative position, the rod 18 is pushed inwardly so as to disengage the locking pin 20 from the body part A, and the handle is then turned into the position shown in broken lines in Fig. 2, the

locking pin 20 springing into the recess provided for same and thus securely locking the handle and body part of the iron together. The handle is now lifted upwardly so as to turn the iron over on its side or into such a position that the ribs 2 rest upon the ironing-board or supporting surface on which the iron rests. The rod 18 is again pushed inwardly to release the handle and the handle is again moved through an arc of 90° so as to arrange the hand-grip or handle part in alinement with the ironing face 1 which has previously been in use.

An iron of the construction above described can be manufactured at a low cost because it comprises only a few simple parts which can be assembled easily. The handle of the iron comprises only three parts, namely, a wooden handle-piece and two cast metal members which are secured together by forcing one into the other, and the locking device which connects the handle and body part of the iron together is also of simple construction and comprises only a few parts that can be assembled easily. The ease with which the iron can be adjusted so as to bring a fresh ironing surface into service without liability of burning the user is another very desirable feature of our iron, and the way in which the burner is constructed and retained in position, and the fact that it is non-adjustable, are also desirable features.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A sad iron comprising a body portion and a handle for said body portion consisting of two inverted L-shaped members whose horizontal portions are tubular-shaped and provided with longitudinally extending slots, a reduced extension on the horizontal portion of one of said members which is adapted to be driven into the horizontal portion of the other member, and a handle-piece of non-heat-conducting material surrounding the tubular-shaped portions of said handle members.

2. A sad iron provided with a handle which consists of two inverted L-shaped members formed of malleable iron and having horizontally disposed tubular-shaped portions which are slotted longitudinally, one of said portions having a reduced extension that is adapted to be driven into the other tubular-shaped portion.

3. A sad iron comprising a hollow body portion, a handle for said body portion comprising two tubular-shaped members of the same external diameter, one of which is expansible, a reduced extension on the other member which is adapted to be driven into the expansible member, legs on said members that are pivotally connected to the body part of the iron, a locking device that

passes through one of said legs and engages the body part of the iron, a spring-operated rod arranged in the tubular-shaped members of the handle, and means for connecting said rod to said locking device.

5 In testimony whereof, we hereunto affix our signatures, in the presence of two wit-

nesses, this twenty-ninth day of December, 1910.

FRANK C. EMRICK.
PHILIP G. SAFFORD.

Witnesses:

WELLS L. CHURCH,
GEORGE BAKEWELL.