

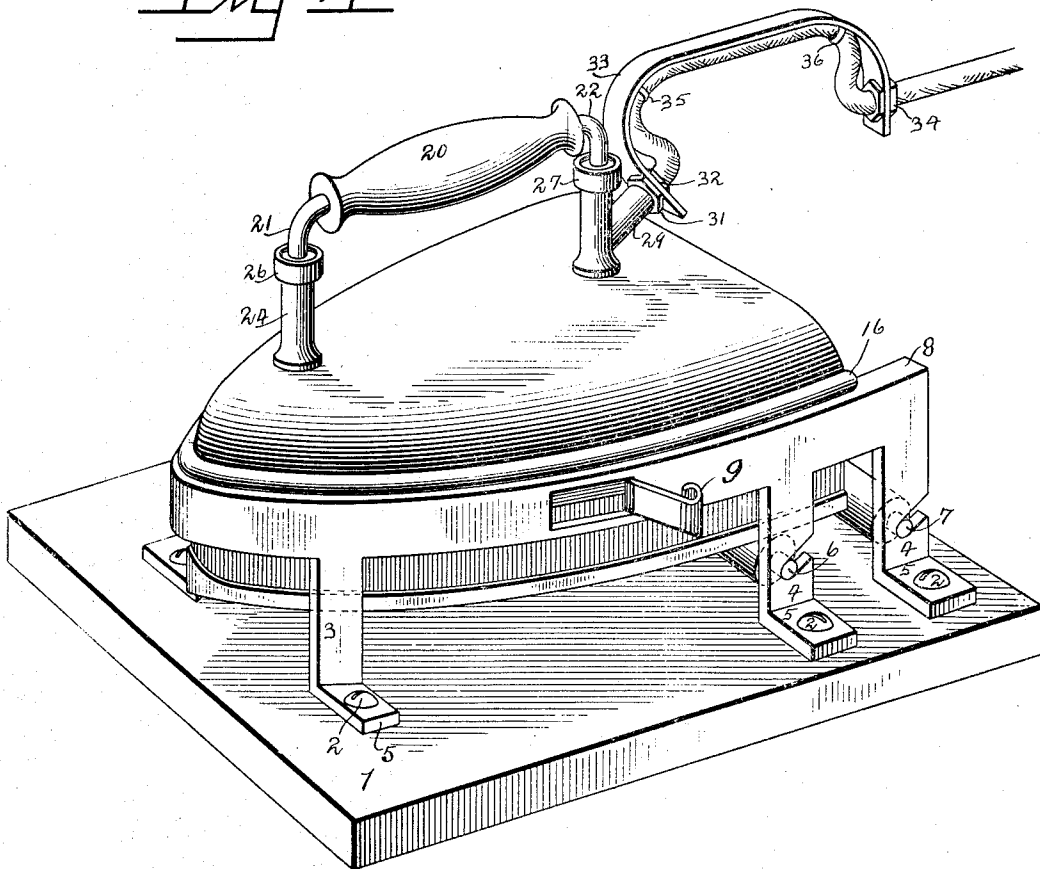
E. L. POLLARD, DEC'D.
M. M. POLLARD, ADMINISTRATRIX.
ELECTRICALLY HEATED SAD IRON.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 26, 1911.

1,043,864.

Patented Nov. 12, 1912.

3 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

Fig 1



WITNESSES:

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M. C. Sterrett

INVENTOR

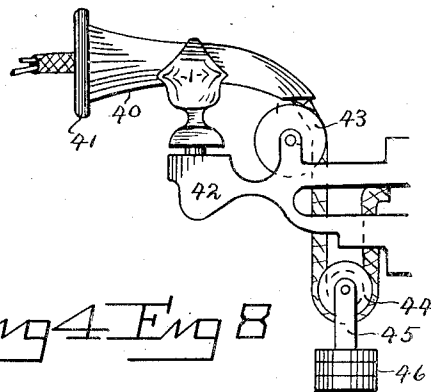
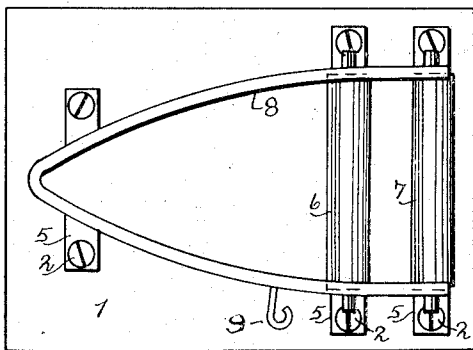
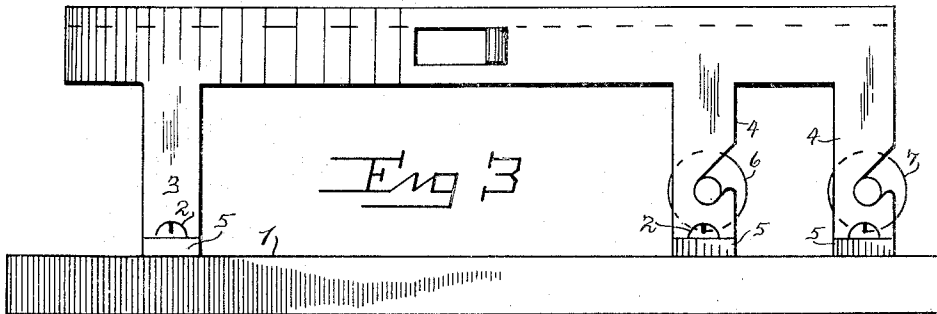
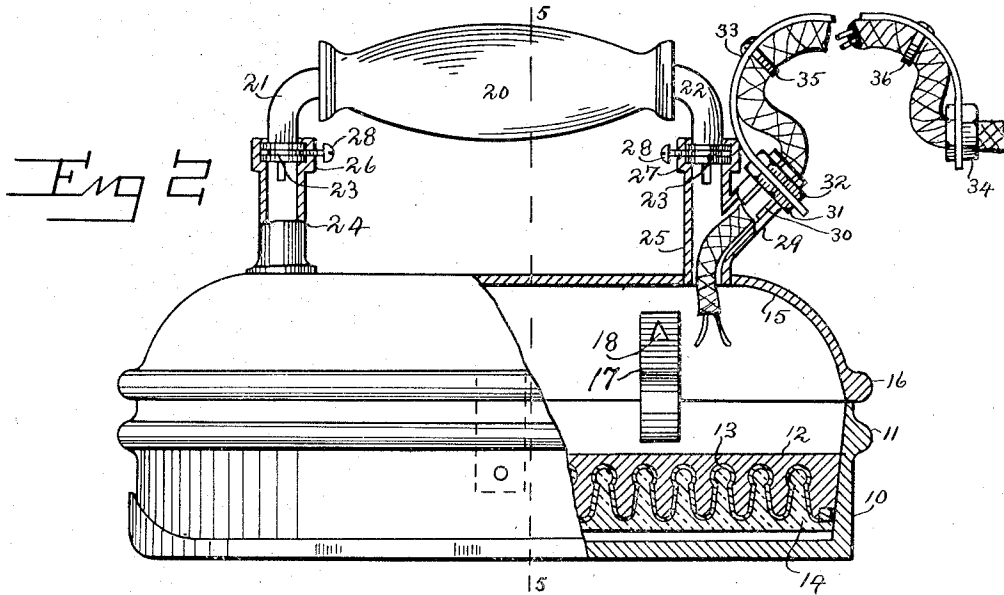
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3 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

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WITNESSES

L. E. Sterrett
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INVENTOR

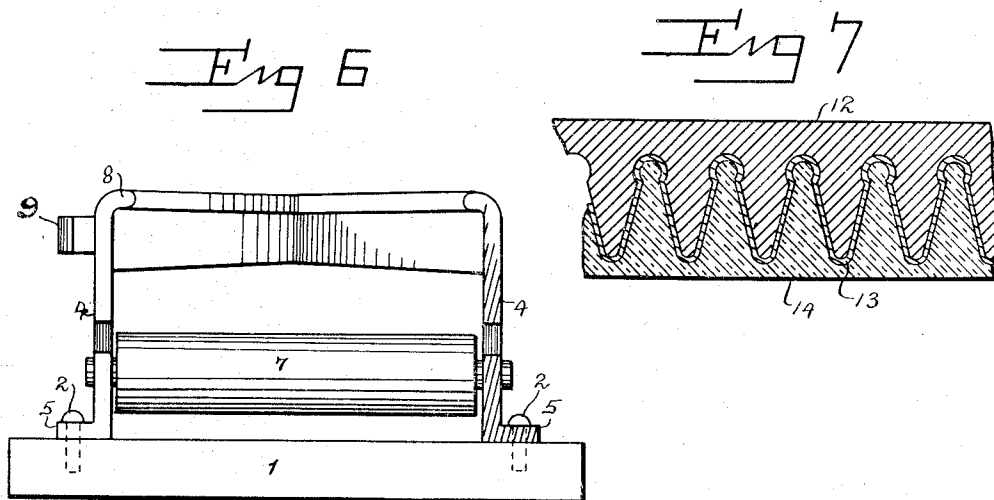
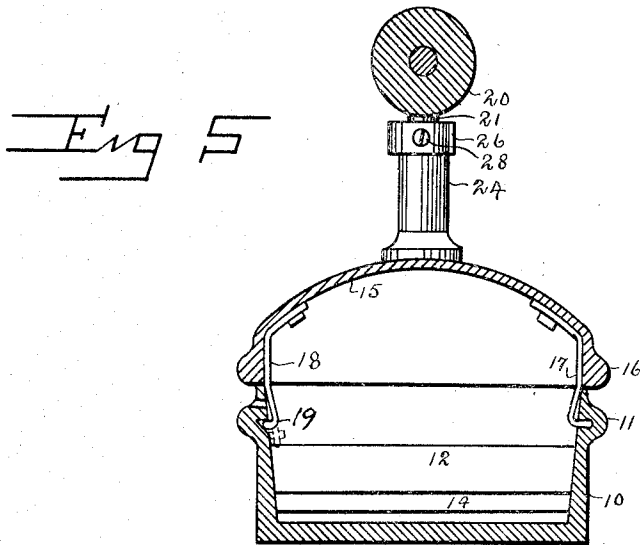
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3 SHEETS-SHEET 3.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EFFINGHAM LAURANCE POLLARD, OF DOBBS FERRY, NEW YORK; MARION MORTON
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ELECTRICALLY-HEATED SAD-IRON.

1,043,864.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 12, 1912.

Application filed October 26, 1911. Serial No. 656,972.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EFFINGHAM L. POLLARD, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the town of Dobbs Ferry, county of Westchester, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electrically-Heated Sad-Irons, of which the following is a specification.

This device is intended as an advance step in an art that has seen much development by myself and others and certain parts that are here set forth in complete detail are referred to in applications filed by me on Nov. 22nd, 1910, Serial No. 593,700, and July 1st, 1911, Serial No. 636,396, but not claimed as a part in either of those applications.

I have endeavored to construct an iron correct in principle and one that will be found to be extremely efficient and capable of long and continuous operation without repairs. Though when repairs are needed they can be made with greatest ease and small cost.

Other advantages will be found in my construction such as the leading in means for the cable and the support therefor, as well as the supporting means and the peculiar construction of the heating elements.

Other improvements will be set forth as the specification progresses.

The following is what I consider the best means of carrying out this invention.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, in which:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective showing the completed iron and a novel holder therefor. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation partly in section. Fig. 3 shows the holder. This view is also in side elevation. Fig. 4 shows the holder in plan, this view is on a smaller scale. Fig. 5 is an end view in section, it shows the interior arrangement and is taken on the line 5—5, in Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is an end view of the holder. In size this view corresponds to Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is in section, it is a detail of the heating elements. Fig. 8 shows in side elevation a wall bracket or cable support.

Similar reference numerals indicate like parts in all the figures where they appear.

Referring to Fig. 1, I will describe the holder or supports for the iron and indicate at 1, the base. This base may be of iron but I prefer that it be of slate, oblong in plan

and of sufficient thickness to withstand ordinary use and handling. Secured to the base by means of the screws 2 in the holder proper, which may be formed of sheet metal cut so as to produce the legs 3, and 4 each of which is provided with an outwardly turned and perforated foot 5. There are six of these legs, three on each side of the holder; the forward legs operate simply to support the holder but the four other legs arranged as they are quite near the back end of the holder perform the double function of supporting the holder and providing adequate bearings for rollers. The forward roller 6 is intended as a polishing roller and may be covered with finely powdered emery or may be simply roughened sufficiently to remove whatever material, such as starch that has adhered to the iron. The second roller 7 is intended as a waxing roller and it may be covered with cloth under which is secured a quantity of very hard bees wax or other suitable lubricant. An overhanging lip 8 formed integral with the holder proper is intended as the receiving and supporting means for the iron and I have provided the iron with certain projections that ride easily upon and along the overhanging lip. In plan the holder closely coincides with the shape of the iron and the lip 8 overhangs or projects inwardly around the whole of the top edge of the holder. A projection 9, formed by perforating the side of the holder is intended to support a switch not shown and as I do not intend to claim the switch in this application I will not describe it. And now referring to Fig. 2, I will describe in detail the construction of the iron and the operation of the parts. The body of the iron 10 is of much the usual construction although it may be somewhat deeper and is provided with a projection or bead 11 extending completely around, quite near the upper open side of the iron. The interior of the body is hollow and the walls are tapered. Heating elements are fitted into the tapered interior of the iron. The element may be of a unit construction, that is made all in one or may be constructed in three or more parts; from my experiments I have found three to be the preferred number as they allow an easy interchange for repairs or substitution. Each heating unit is constructed upon a cast porcelain base 12, which is provided with a series of peculiarly

shaped channels. The conductor 13 is formed to fit snugly into the channel cast in the porcelain block 12, and an insulating and separating piece 14, which may also be
 5 formed in part similar to the channel in the block 12 is inserted into the space unoccupied by the conducting material. This construction is shown on a larger scale in Fig. 7. A cover 15 designed to operate in con-
 10 junction with the body is of cast metal dome shaped and hollow, and about the lower open edge, a projection or bead 16 is formed for a purpose that will appear later. This cover is hingedly attached to the body 10,
 15 by means of a plurality of hooks 17. These hooks are secured to the cover by means of an angular perforation fitting snugly about a triangle projection 18, cast integral with the cover. A catch 19, similarly secured to
 20 the cover 15 assists in securing the cover in operable position.

I provide an operating handle 20, which may be of wood and which is of a convenient shape. The handle is secured upon
 25 downturned metallic supports 21, and 22, and each of the supports is provided with a grooved collar 23. A plurality of posts 24, and 25 are secured to the top of the iron and are each provided with a collar 26, 27 about
 30 their upper respective ends. The posts are split to allow the introduction of the grooved collars 23, and a screw 28 secures each of the grooved collars into the adjacent collar 26 or 27. The forward post 24 is
 35 hollow and is secured into the top of the cover and serves only as one of the supports for the handle, but the other post 25 which is also hollow performs another important
 40 function; it serves as a leading-in means for the cable which is to supply current to the heating means and to that end, is provided with a branch or extension 29. This ex-
 45 tension is split at 30 and the upper or outer end of the extension is screw-threaded. A pair of hexagon nuts 31 and 32, are placed upon the screw-threads of the branch 29,
 50 and secured between them a flat flexible spring member 33, which is bow shaped and provided with perforations one at each end. The outer end of the flexible member may
 55 be provided with a thimble 34, through which the cable is to pass, and after passing through this thimble the cable is caused to assume a course coincident to the shape of the flexible member against which it is in-
 60 tended to bear. A plurality of straps 35, 36 secure the cable against the flexible member, and when the cable is inserted to a proper length into the iron the nuts 31, 32 both of
 which may be tapered are screwed down causing the outer end of the branch 29 to firmly engage the cable, securing it against longitudinal displacement.

I have provided a wall bracket as shown
 65 in Fig. 8 to take up the slack of the cable,

keeping it away from the iron and free from possible interference by the operator. The bracket consists of a trumpet shaped member 40 into which the cable passes, and
 70 which has the larger end provided with a flange 41, which is really a rolled edge and which protects the cable from abrasion. The trumpet shaped member is pivotally
 75 supported in a bracket 42, which bracket is provided with a roller 43 rotatably mounted and which receives the cable after its passage through the trumpet member. The
 80 face of the roller 43 although grooved should be wide as it may be found that the cable will slide lengthwise this roller. A second roller 44, the shaft of which sup-
 85 ports a weight-rod 45 and weights 46 is suspended into a loop of the cable and rises and falls according as the slack is taken up. The inner end of the cable may terminate
 in a suitable wall block, which may or may not be a fuse block.

The operation of this iron and the parts thereof are obvious from its construction though its connection with the stand or sup-
 90 port may not appear quite so obvious.

When it is desired to return the iron to the holder, it may be slid into the holder by having the projection 8 under the bead 11,
 95 or if it is desired to wax and polish the iron this may be accomplished by returning the iron to the holder so that the projection 8, passes under and in bearing with the bead 16. The iron may be left in this position
 100 as the stand or holder allows the iron to pass in beyond the waxing holder, or it may be withdrawn and re-inserted with the projection 8 under the bead 11.

Modifications may be made within the scope of the appended claims without de-
 105 parting from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of this invention. The parts may be omitted as for instance the wall bracket shown in Fig. 8 may be dispensed
 110 with and any other suitable means substituted for taking up the slack. The rollers 6 and 7 may also be omitted and the usual means employed for polishing and waxing the iron but I prefer the whole as shown.

Having carefully and fully described my
 115 invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A sad iron having a body and a cover hingedly connected thereto, said cover being provided with a handle and a branch
 120 member assisting to support said handle, said branch member having formed integral therewith a clamping means as herein specified.

2. A sad iron comprising a body and a
 125 cover operable therewith, a handle secured to said cover and tubular supporting means between said handle and said cover, said supporting means being provided with a split and inwardly flanged projection about
 130

its upper end adapted to receive a part of said handle as herein specified.

3. A flat iron comprising a body and a cover operable therewith, an inlet member 5 secured to said cover and adapted to clamp about a feeder cable and a bowed and flexible means secured to said inlet member and supporting said cable as herein specified.

4. A sad iron and a stand operable there- 10 with, said stand being provided with a plurality of rollers adapted to act upon said iron, and an overhanging lip adapted to support said iron, beads formed upon said iron one of which is adapted to co-act with 15 said stand to support the said iron with its bottom in the plane of said rollers, and the other of which is adapted to co-act with said stand to support said iron above and out of engagement with said rollers as here- 20 in specified.

5. A sad iron having a body the interior of which is hollow and having the interior walls converging, a heating unit operable

within said body, said unit formed of two correspondingly tapered blocks of insulat- 25 ing material provided with concavities and projections fitting within each other and retaining a conductor between them as specified.

6. A sad iron having a body the interior 30 of which is tapered, an insulated block operable within said taper, said block being provided with a series of transverse perforations and channels entering said perforations and a conducting material retained by 35 said perforations and said channels as specified.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York this 14th day of October 1911, in the presence of 40 two witnesses.

EFFINGHAM LAURANCE POLLARD.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR PHELPS MARR,
G E. STERRITTE.