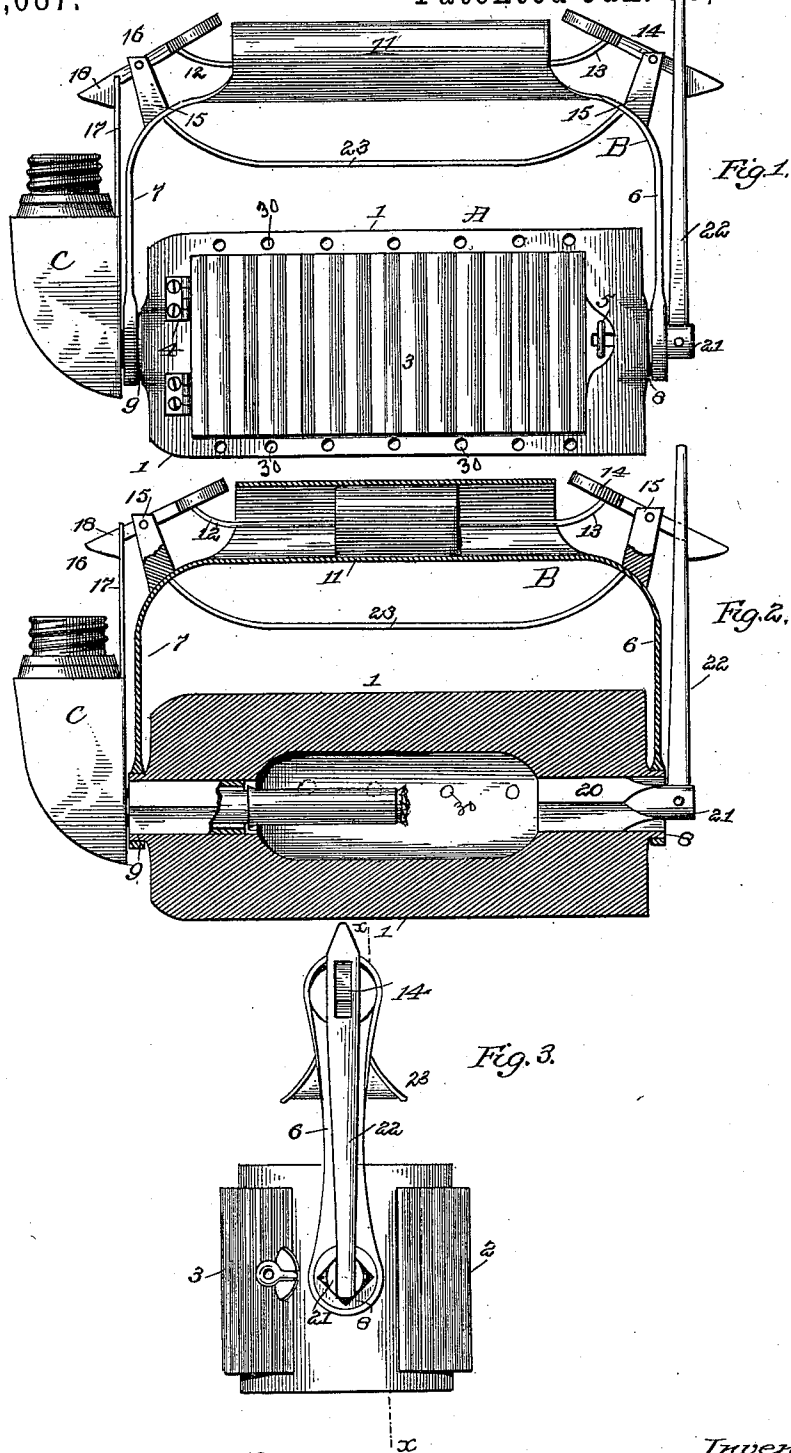


(No Model.)

J. A. YARGER.
REVERSIBLE SAD IRON.

No. 292,087.

Patented Jan. 15, 1884.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. YARGER, OF NEW HAMPTON, IOWA.

REVERSIBLE SAD-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 292,087, dated January 15, 1884.

Application filed November 10, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. YARGER, of New Hampton, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Reversible Sad-Irons; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in reversible fluting and polishing irons; and the invention consists, principally, in an improved locking device for holding the iron rigidly in the various positions it assumes for different kinds of work.

In irons of this class which have three or four operating-surfaces it is frequently desirable to move the iron through only a quarter of a revolution in order to bring the next surface in line with the handle, and it is necessary to provide a simple and easily-operated device for locking it in either of the four positions which it may assume.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a side view; Fig. 3, an end view; and Fig. 2, a section on line *x x*, Fig. 3.

The iron A may be of ordinary construction, and is made hollow to admit the wick-tube and burner for heating. The iron has two flat polishing-surfaces, 1 1, and two convex surfaces having fluting plates 2 3 attached to them. The plate 3 is hinged to the face of the iron, as shown at 4, a catch, 5, holding it in position at the other end, so that access may be had to the inside.

B is the bail or handle of the iron, which is of bow shape, having arms 6 7, which are perforated at their ends to fit projecting hollow journals 8 9, which are rigidly secured in the ends of the iron, and on which the handle swings freely. The arm 7 of the handle fits over the journal 9, through which passes the wick-tube connected to the oil-reservoir C. The wick-tube is round and can turn freely, so that the oil-reservoir can be adjusted when desired. The reservoir is, however, locked adjustably to the frame, as hereinafter described.

The handle proper, designated as 11, is a round hollow bar, within which are secured springs 12 13. They are preferably connected to a round wooden block, which just fits

the bore of the tubular handle, and is secured at about the middle thereof. These springs project outward beyond the handle, the end of which is open, and bear upon the lower side of latches 14 16, pivoted between standards 15 on the arms 6 7, respectively. The latch 16 engages with a projecting arm, 17, on the oil-reservoir, it being provided with a hooked catch, 18. The oil-reservoir is thus locked to the handle and moves with it. The spring 13, projecting beyond the other end of the hollow handle, bears upon the inner end of latch 14. The purpose of this latch is to rigidly lock the bail and iron together in whatever position they are placed, and the manner of accomplishing this is now to be described. The hollow journal 8, on which one end of the bail swings, is squared internally, as shown in Fig. 3. Into this squared socket fits a block, 20, of similar shape, having on its projecting end ears 21, between which an arm, 22, is pivoted. This arm has a slot at its upper end, which engages with the hook on the latch 14, and is held there until the inner end of the latch is pressed down against the spring. The parts are thus locked firmly in position, the squared shaft preventing any movement of the parts. Should it be desired to change the iron and to use the smoothing instead of the fluting surface, or vice versa, the latch 14 is disengaged from the arm 22, the latter is withdrawn from the hollow journal and inserted again, so as to change the direction of the arm 22, the bail is swung over, and the parts again engaged. A shield, 23, is secured to the handle below the hollow portion.

The advantages of having fluting-surfaces on opposite sides and polishing-surfaces on opposite sides are readily apparent. While the work is going on with one side, the other is being heated to the greatest possible extent by the flame, which has a tendency to rise and heat the surface next above. A hot surface is therefore always being prepared ready for use upon the cooling of the one in operation. Perforations 30 are made at the corners of the iron, which extend inward to the center, and thereby permit the smoke and gases generated within the receptacle to escape.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, with a swinging sad-iron having two oppositely-placed fluting-sur-

faces and two oppositely-placed polishing-sur-
faces, of a bail or handle in which such iron is
journaled, the square locking-block inserted
within corresponding openings in the ends of
5 the iron, and means, substantially as described,
for withdrawing such blocks to permit the iron
to be rotated.

2. The combination, with the handle B and
the sad-iron A, journaled therein, and having
10 the square hole at one end, of the removable

locking-block 20, the lever 22, the pivoted latch
14, and the spring 13, all substantially as de-
scribed.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name
to this specification in the presence of two sub- 15
scribing witnesses.

JOHN A. YARGER.

Witnesses:

SAM J. KENYON,
W. J. SPRINGER.