Sept. 4, 1934. S. A. DUVALL 1,972,218

IRON STAND

Filed March 1, 1933

FIG. 1.

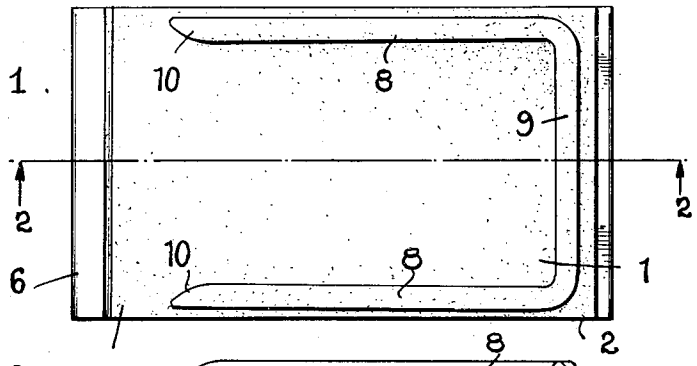


FIG. 2.

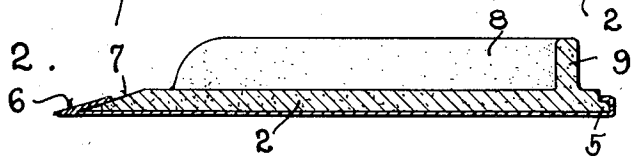


FIG. 3.

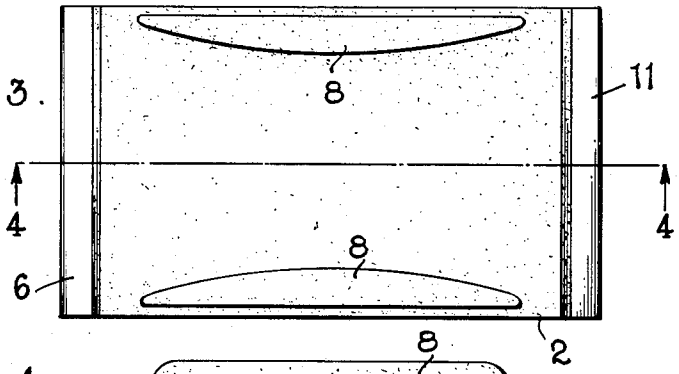


FIG. 4.

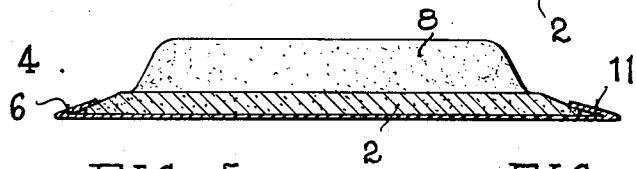


FIG. 5.

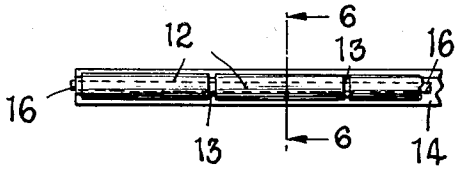
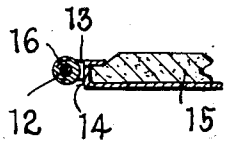


FIG. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,972,218

IRON STAND

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Application March 1, 1933, Serial No. 659,188

8 Claims. (Cl. 68—27)

The present invention relates in general to iron stands and more particularly to an insulated iron stand for supporting the iron without undue absorption of heat and maintaining it in convenient relation to the surface of an ironing board while thermally insulating it therefrom.

The main objects of the invention are to provide an iron stand which shall be both durable and of high insulating quality, convenient to use, and of a construction which will lend itself to cheap quantity production.

These objects are obtained by forming the main body of the stand of hard, solid, heat insulating material capable of withstanding the wear incident to sliding contact of the iron therewith, reinforced by a metallic casing covering only the sides and bottom and having at least one side provided with a metallic edge member arranged to reinforce and protect the edge, and so shaped as to enable the iron to be conveniently slid up on to the stand without having to lift the iron bodily on to the stand. To further aid in guiding the iron into proper position on the stand, I provide outwardly flared side walls spaced apart to receive the iron between them. The side walls may be joined at their ends opposite the flared ends by a back wall to aid in positioning the iron on the stand. By forming the main body of the stand of hard insulating material, I avoid the necessity of a protective metallic covering which if used, would offset the insulating effect by conducting heat through the metallic sides of the reinforcement to the ironing board, and would tend to cool the iron by extending the effective conducting surface thereof.

A modified form of the invention provides a metallic guiding edge member in the form of a roller bearing to further facilitate the sliding of the iron up on to the stand.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent from a perusal of the following specification and the drawing accompanying the same.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a preferred form of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a modified form providing two edge members.

Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary front elevation of a roller edge member.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Referring to the drawing in detail and first to Figs. 1 and 2, the main body of the stand or iron rest indicated at 1, is formed of a mass of hard, rigid, heat insulating material, preferably of a type known in the trade as "asbestos lumber", or a composition of asbestos and a suitable mineral binder such as Portland cement.

The slab-like base portion 2 is encased in a metallic casing 3, covering only the bottom and the end portions 4 and 5 of the slab 2. To aid in guiding the iron up onto the holder, the front edge or side 6 of the casing 3 is arranged to overlap the front edge portion 4 of the base and to extend outwardly and downwardly therefrom to form a metallic ramp or guiding edge member operable to aid in sliding the iron up onto the base member 2, without having to lift the iron bodily. As indicated at 7 in Fig. 2, the front edge of the base 2 is beveled downwardly and outwardly while the metallic edge member 6 is given a slope less than that of the bevel 7 so as to form a slight reentrant angle with the bevel. This arrangement, by placing the joint below the level of the top surface of the slab 2, protects the joint by preventing the edge of the iron from contacting with either the metal or the slab at other than an extremely oblique angle. It has been found that the material above mentioned, of which the slab is formed, is sufficiently hard and tough to withstand the wear of an iron striking an edge if beveled as disclosed.

Rising from the base 2 are a pair of side walls 8 and a back wall 9 preferably of the same material as the base and integral therewith as shown but which may be of metal embedded in or otherwise secured to the base. This forms an open ended inclosure to receive the iron in proper position on the holder, the open ends 10 of the side walls 8 being flared outwardly to guide the iron into the enclosure.

With the walls made of the same insulating material as the rest of the holder, they will augment the heat insulating effect of the stand in enabling the iron to retain its heat.

The modification shown in Figs. 3 and 4 is similar in all respects to that of Figs. 1 and 2 save that the side walls 8 are open and flared outwardly at both ends to enable the iron to be slid in place between them from either end, and that both ends of the base are beveled and provided with sloping edge members 6 and 11 like the edge member 6 of Figs. 1 and 2. Also in this modified form the side walls 8 may be formed of metal and embedded in or otherwise secured to the base. The provision of a pair of guiding edge members

6 and 11, one at each end, greatly increases the wearing quality of the device.

In Figs. 5 and 6 is shown a modification of the edge member wherein it takes the form of a roller bearing composed of a series of rollers 12 mounted in alignment along the edge of the base 2 with the top of the roller slightly below the level of the top of the base. This mounting of the roller edge is effected by means of spaced bearing parts 13 secured to the outer face of the side 14 of the casing 15, which posts provide spaced supports for the roller spindle 16.

The roller bearing edge member prevents scraping of the surface of the iron over the metal, and is of special advantage in the use of heavy irons.

What I claim is:

1. An iron stand comprising a hard, rigid slab of heat insulating material having a beveled edge, a metallic beveled edge member overlapping only a lower portion of the beveled edge of the slab and sloping outwardly and downwardly to substantially the level of the bottom of the slab and at a slope less than the slope of the bevel of the slab so as to form a reentrant angle with the slope of said bevel.

2. An iron stand comprising a slab of solid heat insulating material encased at the bottom and sides by a metal casing, said slab rising above the sides of the casing with its edges beveled to lie below the upper edge of the sides of the casing, the sides of the casing extending inwardly and upwardly from bottom to top in overlapping relation to the beveled edge of the slab and at an angle to form a reentrant angle with the slope of the bevel.

3. An iron stand comprising an open top metal casing, a slab of heat insulating material in said casing of greater depth than the casing and having its top surface near the edges beveled downward to within the casing, the sides of the casing extending inwardly over the edges of the slab, at least one side of the casing sloping upwardly and inwardly over an edge of the slab to form a ramp meeting the upper surface of the slab at a reentrant angle, whereby an iron may be slid up onto the slab with very slight lifting of the iron and without the iron having to rub over the metal side of the casing after having engaged the top surface of the slab.

4. An iron stand comprising a slab of solid heat insulating material, side walls of the same material extending upwardly from the top surface of the slab, a metallic casing for the slab having a bottom wall on which the slab rests and a side wall having its outer surface sloping outwardly and downwardly to substantially the level of the bottom surface of the bottom wall.

5. An iron stand comprising a slab of solid heat insulating material having upwardly extending side walls spaced apart to receive an iron between them, and a metal edge member for the slab sloping outwardly and downwardly from the edge of the slab to substantially the level of the bottom surface of the slab for guiding an iron up onto the slab.

6. An iron stand comprising an exposed slab of solid heat insulating material, upwardly extending walls arranged to surround and receive an iron between them on the slab, said walls being flared away from each other at one end to guide an iron therebetween, and a metallic edge member arranged to guide an iron up onto the slab between the walls, said metallic edge member covering only a portion of the edge of the slab but being shaped so as to direct an iron thereover without abutting against the slab at any point.

7. An iron stand comprising an exposed slab of solid heat insulating material having upstanding wall members partially enclosing a portion of the top area of the slab and open at one end to receive an iron, the edge of the slab opposite the open end of the wall being beveled outwardly and downwardly, and a metallic edge member for said beveled edge arranged to guide an iron up onto the slab through the wall opening, said metallic edge member covering only a portion of the edge of the slab but being shaped so as to direct an iron thereover without abutting against the slab at any point.

8. An iron stand comprising an exposed slab of solid heat insulating material, upstanding side walls spaced apart to receive an iron between them on the slab and flared outwardly at one end to guide the iron between them, said slab having a beveled edge across the flared ends of the walls, and a metal sheathing covering the bottom surface of the slab and extending up over the edges of the ends of the slab, that portion of the metal sheathing which extends up over the said beveled edge sloping outwardly and downwardly from the edge to serve as a ramp to guide an iron up onto the slab.

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