Aug. 2, 1932. G. E. CURTISS 1,870,200

SADIRON

Filed Oct. 28, 1930

Fig. 1.

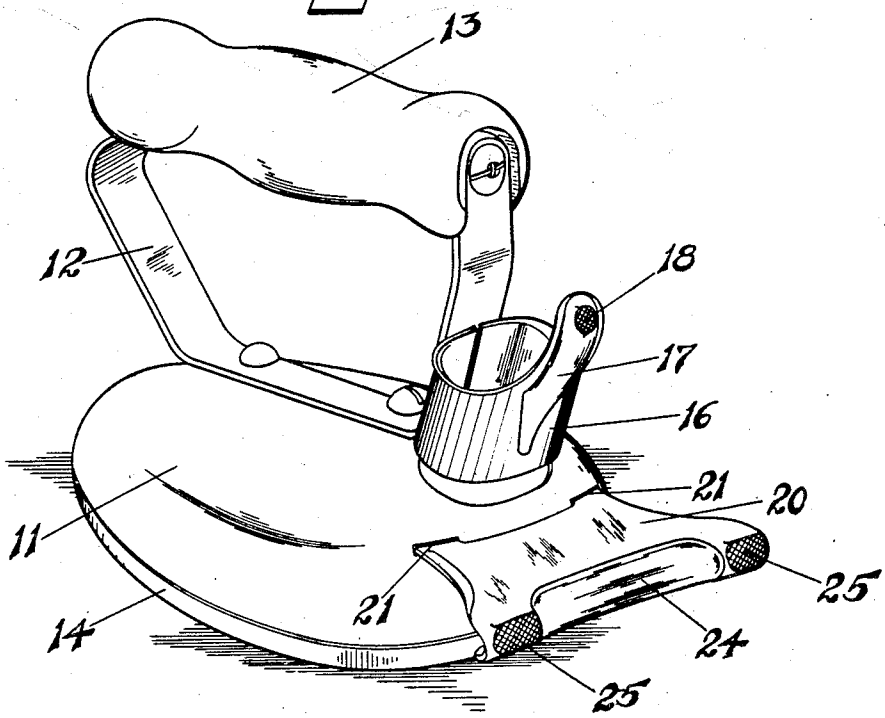
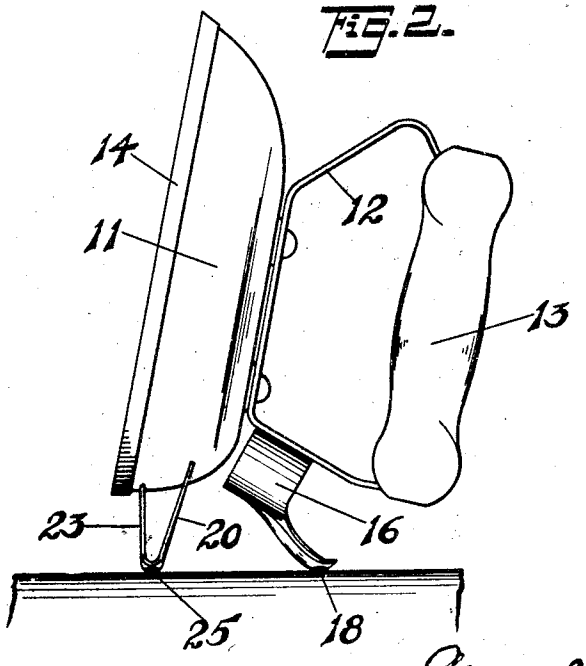


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SADIRON

Application filed October 28, 1930. Serial No. 491,668.

This invention relates to sad irons and particularly to means for supporting a sad iron in tilted or inoperative position.

The principal object of the invention is to provide supporting means for this purpose so constructed that the iron will not slip or slide when in tilted position.

In the drawing:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sad iron embodying the invention;

Figure 2 is a side elevation thereof showing the iron in tilted or inoperative position.

Referring in detail to the drawing, a casing 11 is provided with a U-shaped metallic member 12 having a hand-gripping portion 13. A heavy metal base 14 is contained within the casing 11.

The present invention provides not only means for supporting the iron in stable equilibrium in tilted or inoperative position but means for this purpose so constructed and arranged as to prevent slipping or sliding of the iron when in its tilted position, illustrated in Fig. 2.

For the purpose of illustration, the invention is shown in connection with an electric sad iron and for this purpose a generally cylindrical shield 16 is provided which may serve as a housing for a pair of pin contacts. The shield 16 is provided with an upwardly and rearwardly extending projection 17 near the end of which is located a supporting portion 18.

Below the shield 16, the casing 11 is provided with a plate extension 20 which may be attached to the casing by tabs entering slots 21 in the casing and thereafter bent up in known manner.

The extension 20 has a folded-under portion 23 secured to the casing 11 by a similar tab or tabs in known manner.

Midway between the ends of the folded portion of the extension 20 the extension is countersunk or formed with a depression 24, thus providing at each end of the fold a support 25.

The supporting portions 25 and the supporting portion 18 lie substantially in a single plane and are preferably not flat but formed upon curved surfaces, the portions 25 being formed on the curved surface of the fold of extension 20 and the supporting portion 18, as shown, being rounded, and forming a part of the surface of a sphere.

Each one of the supporting portions 25 and 18 consists of a plurality of separated raised gripping surfaces, as shown particularly in Fig. 1, forming a non-sliding support for the iron when in tilted position.

It is to be observed that the iron is to be supported on a yielding surface rather than a non-yielding surface and due to the double curvature of the supporting portions 25 and 18 they are caused by the weight of the iron to sink somewhat into the yielding surface upon which the iron rests without risking tearing or marring of the yielding surface. The roughened, cross-hatched gripping surfaces 25 and 18 prevent undesirable shifting, sliding or slipping of the sad iron when in the tilted or inoperative position of Fig. 2.

What is claimed is:

A sad iron having means for supporting it in a tilted position, comprising a plurality of projections extending therefrom having supporting portions lying substantially in a single plane, each of said supporting portions being curved, and each being divided into a plurality of raised gripping surfaces.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

GEORGE E. CURTISS.