

(No Model.)

C. G. ETTE & B. H. SANDERS.
SAD IRON.

No. 478,929.

Patented July 12, 1892.

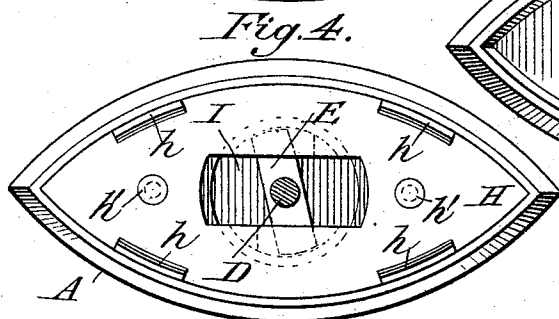
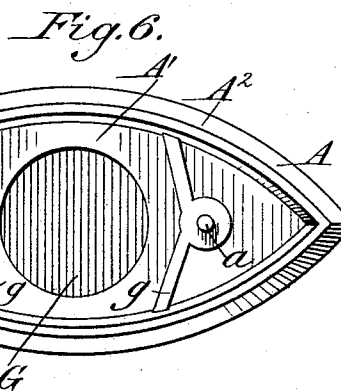
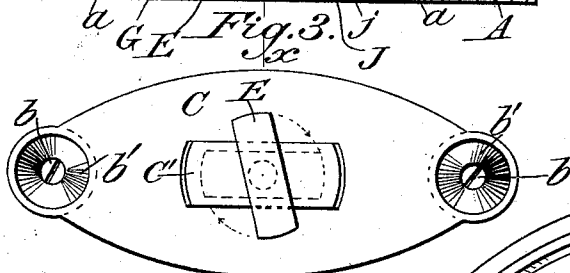
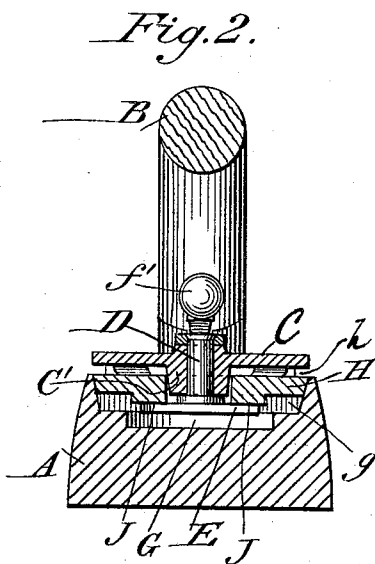
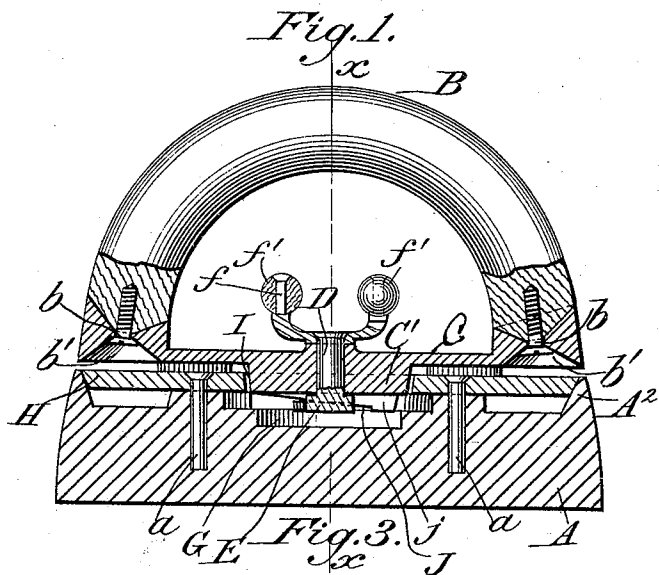
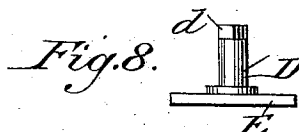
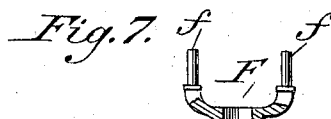
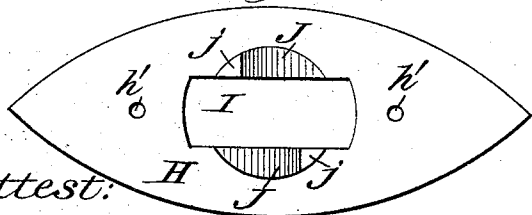


Fig. 5.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES G. ETTE AND BARNEY H. SANDERS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
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SAD-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 478,929, dated July 12, 1892.

Application filed October 29, 1891. Serial No. 410,203. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES G. ETTE and BARNEY H. SANDERS, citizens of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sad-Irons; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to an improvement in sad-irons, its object being to simplify, perfect, cheapen, and improve the construction of articles of this character; and it therefore consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, substantially as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the annexed drawings, illustrating our invention, Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of our improved sad-iron, part of the handle being shown in elevation. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same on line $x x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a reverse plan view of the handled shield-plate, locking-bar, &c. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the base of the iron with the intermediate plate secured thereon. Fig. 5 is a reverse plan view of the intermediate plate. Fig. 6 is a top plan view of the base of the iron, all the other parts having been removed. Figs. 7 and 8 represent detail views of the locking device.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout all the different figures of the drawings.

A represents the main body or base of our sad-iron, which consists of a suitably-sized and suitably-shaped block of metal or other preferred material. An example of the form of body A is shown in the drawings where it is shown as having curved sides and pointed ends. We reserve the liberty of making the base A in any manner that we please, to adapt it for the purposes of a sad-iron. The upper part of the base A is provided with a recess A' of suitable size and shape, it being preferably of the same general shape as the body A and formed by the casting of a peripheral flange or wall A², as shown in Figs. 1 and 6. The body A is, moreover, provided with a centrally-located circularly-shaped flat sub-recess

G, formed inside of the recess A'; also, the base or floor of the recess A' is preferably provided with the integrally-cast transverse ribs $g g$.

$a a$ denote rivets, which are cast in the body A, being set in a vertical position at points a short distance from the extremities of body A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 6, the objects of these rivets being to securely connect or rivet an intermediate covering-plate to body A, as we shall presently describe.

The plate H, which we term the "intermediate plate," has the same general shape as the body A, and is of proper size to permit it to fit neatly into the recess A', its edge coming into close contact with the peripheral wall A², and the upper surface of plate H being preferably flush with the upper edge of wall A², as shown in Fig. 1, said plate H resting upon the transverse ribs g and being provided with orifices or perforations $h' h'$, through which project the upper ends of the vertical rivets a , all arranged in such a manner that after the upper ends of these rivets a have been hammered down to form heads thereon the plate H will be securely fastened in an immovable manner upon the body A. It will be especially noted that with the plate H secured in position in the manner stated an air-space will be left between it and the body A, inasmuch as the plate H comes in contact with the body A only at a few points of small size, and therefore plate H will not become much heated. Plate H is provided on its upper side with a number of lugs or projections h , which are located at suitable distances apart, two of them being near one end of the plate and two near the other end, so that they provide four supports for a superposed plate. The intermediate plate H is also provided with a central rectangular slot I, and on the under side of this plate H are cast the parallel reverse inclines J J. (See Fig. 5, which represents a reverse plan view of plate H.) These inclines J are formed on the longitudinal edges of the slot I. The inclination of these integral inclines is gradual and slight, and they are intended to act in conjunction with the locking-bar to enable the handle to have a firm connection with the body of the iron. One end of each of the inclines J is provided

with a stop or shoulder *j*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5.

B designates the handle, preferably of a curved form, and made of wood. It is secured to a horizontal shield-plate C. Said plate C is provided at each end with sockets that receive the opposite ends of the curved handle B, said ends being secured in these sockets by means of suitable screws *b* or other fastening devices, the heads of which lie within the lower countersunk part *b'* of the aforesaid sockets. In this way the handle and shield-plate are securely bound together.

The shield-plate C is of a shape substantially like that of the body A and the intermediate plate H. It is provided on its under side with a longitudinal enlargement *C'*, similar in shape to the slot I in plate H, and designed to enter said slot when the shield C is in position upon the iron. Furthermore, it will be noted that the shield C is provided with a central vertical passage, which passes down through the longitudinal part *C'*. Within this central vertical passage is located the rotary pin D; which forms a part of the locking mechanism. The detailed construction of this locking mechanism will be clearly seen and understood by reference to Figs. 1, 7, and 8. The central pin D has secured to the lower end thereof a flat horizontal locking-bar E, which lies closely underneath the section *C'* and is designed to operate beneath the plate H in conjunction with the inclines on said plate, as is clearly represented in Fig. 4. The upper end of pin D is squared or otherwise suitably shaped to adapt it to enter an opening in the yoke-piece F, so that it may thus be securely fastened to said yoke-piece. The pin D and yoke-piece F are thus solidly bound together. Yoke-piece F is provided with the vertical pins *ff*, on which are the non-conducting wooden knobs *f'*. Thus it will be seen that the locking device is one of extreme simplicity, consisting simply of two pieces put together by a simple method of riveting. After the two parts F and D have been connected together the knobs *f'* can be placed upon the pins *f*, the upper ends of these pins riveted, and thus the knobs *f'* held immovably in place. Other suitable non-conducting material may be used in place of wood for the knobs *f'*, as also for the handle B. When the locking-bar E is in a position of coincidence with the longitudinal enlargement *C'*—that is to say, lies parallel therewith and not transverse thereto—then both the locking-bar E and enlargement *C'* may be thrust through the slot I. Locking-bar E and yoke F are preferably so related to each other as respects their position that when bar E is coincident with section *C'* yoke F will be situated transversely on the plate C. Consequently after the bar E has been thrust through the slot I the knobs *f'* will be in such a position as to be readily reached by the finger of the user of the iron, and it will be found in actual

practice that by simply pressing upon one or the other of these knobs and thrusting it in the proper direction the bar E will be caused to swing around under the plate H, acting on the inclines J J until it strikes against the stops *jj*, and in this way the handle and shield-plate will be connected to the body with sufficient firmness to permit the iron to be used in the desired manner, there being no rocking motion of the handle, and the disengagement whenever desired of handle from body A being accomplished with as great facility and ease as was the case in connecting said parts together. Thus we provide a lock which is quickly and easily operated at any desired time and without any trouble or difficulty of any kind.

It will be noted that in our improved construction of sad-iron we provide two air-spaces, one of which is between the intermediate plate H and the base or body of the iron and the other is between the plate H and the shield-plate C. The shield-plate C prevents any heat from striking the fingers. The provision of two air-spaces makes it almost impossible for the shield-plate C of the handle to become hot.

The convenient and simple arrangement of the several parts of the iron causes it to possess numerous advantages in practical use not commonly possessed by irons of this character. It makes a cheap, practicable, and serviceable sad-iron which has no parts that are likely to get out of order, everything about it being compact, simple, and accurately combined.

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

1. In a sad-iron, the combination of the main recessed body, the intermediate plate riveted thereto, as described, so as to leave an air-space between the plate and the body, said plate having a longitudinal slot, the handle-provided shield-plate located upon the intermediate plate with an intermediate air-space, said shield-plate having an enlargement that enters the slot in the intermediate plate, and the locking device consisting of a rotary pin carrying at its top suitable knobs and at its bottom a locking-bar which operates in conjunction with the under face of the intermediate plate, substantially as described.

2. In a sad-iron, the combination of the recessed body A, having ribs *g*, the intermediate plate H, having a central slot I, reverse inclines J J on its under side, provided with stops *j* and lugs or projections *h* on its upper face, said plate H being riveted to body A, the handle-provided shield-plate C, having on its under side the longitudinal enlargement *C'*, and the locking device consisting of the pin D, locking-bar E, rigid on the lower end of pin D, yoke F, rigidly connected to the upper end of pin D, and knob *f'*, carried by said yoke, substantially as described.

3. In a sad-iron, the combination of the main body A, having recess A' and ribs g, the intermediate plate H, riveted to body A and having longitudinal slot I, lugs h on its upper
5 face, and the shield-plate C, having enlargement C' on its under side adapted to enter the slot I, together with the locking-bar E, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES G. ETTE.
BARNEY H. SANDERS.

Witnesses:

GEORGE JONES,
HERMANN BERIMANN.