(Model.)

F. A. LEHMANN & W. C. NYE.

SAD IRON.

No. 342,615. Patented May 25, 1886.

Fig. 1.

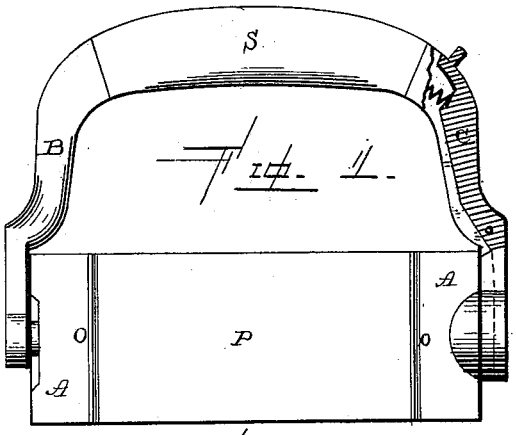


Fig. 2.

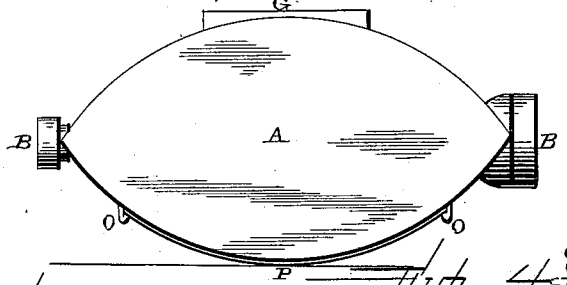


Fig. 5

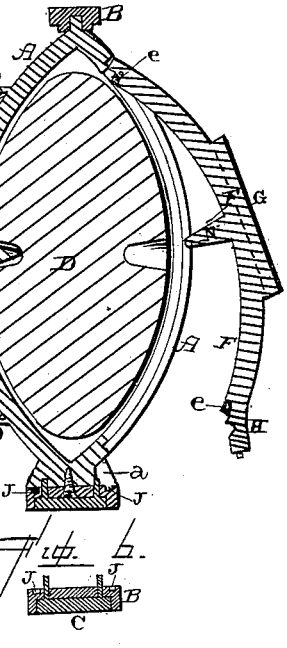


Fig. 3.

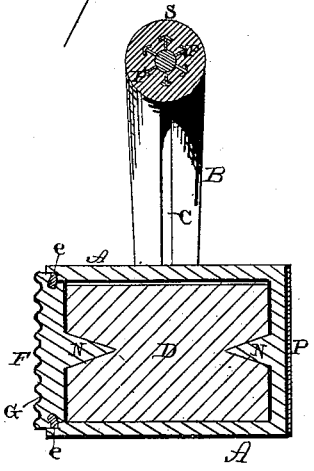


Fig. 4.

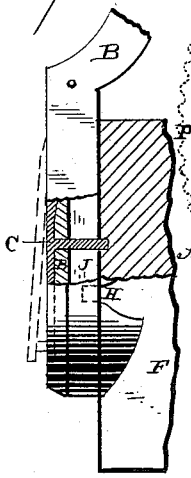


Fig. 6.

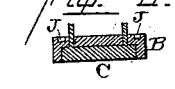
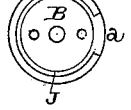


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

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per
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK A. LEHMANN, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND WILLIAM C. NYE, OF BRADFORD, PENNSYLVANIA; SAID LEHMANN ASSIGNOR TO SAID NYE AND JOHN B. DUFFEY, OF BRADFORD, PA.

SAD-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,615, dated May 25, 1886.

Application filed June 29, 1885. Serial No. 170,202. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FREDERICK A. LEHMANN, of the District of Columbia, and WILLIAM C. NYE, of Bradford, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sad-Irons; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and accurate description of our invention.

Our invention relates to an improvement in sad-irons; and it consists in, first, the combination of the body having two grooved ribs formed upon one side, with a sheet of asbestus, pasteboard, or other suitable material, which is placed in the grooves so as to combine with the body of the iron a stand upon which it can be turned whenever it is not in use, and thus dispense with the use of the stand which is always used to set the iron upon; second, the body of the iron having ribs formed upon one side a suitable distance apart, so that either one of the ribs can be used for polishing, and the curved side of the body in between the ribs used for smoothing, or one of the flanges and the body used at the same time; third, the combination and arrangement of parts, which will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of our invention is to produce a reversible iron which has attached to it a stand upon which it is to be supported when not in use, which is provided with polishing-ribs and a smoothing-surface upon the same side.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of an iron embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is also a side elevation showing the body turned one-fourth around. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section taken through the center of the iron. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the locking device. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section taken through the center of the body of the iron. Figs. 6 and 7 are also detail views of the locking device.

A represents a reversible body, which is pivoted between the two ends of the handle B in the usual manner, and which is locked in any one of its four positions by means of the spring-actuated catch C, which is recessed in and pivoted upon the handle, as shown. This body is made hollow, and is heated by the core D in the usual manner. This core is inserted and removed through the door F, which is pivoted to the body upon one side, and which has suitable flutes, G, formed upon its outer side, and which are to be used in connection with a fluting device of any kind, in the usual manner. This door has a small stud or projection, H, formed upon its free end, and this stud or projection passes through a small notch, *a*, which is made in the edge of one end of the handle, as shown in Figs. 5 and 7. The inner side of this end of the handle is recessed, as shown at J, so as to allow this stud or projection to revolve with the iron in this grooved part J. This door can only be opened when the body is turned at an angle to the handle, so as to bring the stud or projection on the door in line with the notch *a*. As this notch *a* never comes in line with this stud or projection H in any positions in which the iron is used, it will readily be seen that the door can never accidentally fly open, so as to allow the core to drop out, except when the iron is being turned. The core D is prevented from any endwise movement in the body of the iron by means of a stud or projection, which is formed either upon the inner side of the body or the door, or both, and which studs or projections N catch in corresponding holes or recesses in the sides of the core. The core being placed upon the red-hot coals to be heated gets more or less covered with coal ashes and soot, and the heat causes the iron to flake and burn off in small particles. Unless the door is closed tightly, the back and forth movement of the iron while in use causes the dust and dirt which is adhering to the core to become detached, and to fly around over the articles which are being ironed. In order to prevent this a packing of asbestus, *e*, is applied around the edges of the door, in any suitable manner, for the purpose of forming an air and dust proof joint. By making the joint air-tight the heat from the core is prevented from escaping from the body of the iron, and hence the iron can be used a longer time without having to reheat the core than can be done where the door is left sufficiently loose to allow currents of air to play around the core.

Upon the opposite side of the body from

the door are formed the two ribs, O, which are grooved upon their inner sides, and which serve both to hold a sheet of asbestus, paper, pasteboard, or other similar material, P, in position upon the side of the iron, and as polishing-ribs. The sheet of asbestus or other similar material is applied to this side of the iron, and is held in place by having its ends catch in the grooves in the inner sides of the ribs, as shown. This sheet of asbestus, or other non-conducting substance, serves as a stand which forms practically a part of the iron, and upon which the iron can be turned or laid at any time that it is not in use, and thus entirely dispense with the use of the usual stand which is used in supporting the iron. All the operator has to do is to turn the iron upon its side, and then the whole iron rests upon this sheet of asbestus or other suitable non-conducting substance. Either one or both of the polishing-ribs can be used while this sheet of non-conducting substance is held in position between the two; but should it be desired to use the curved side of the iron for smoothing purposes at the same time that either one of the polishing-ribs are being used, this sheet of non-conducting substance can be quickly removed, and then the curved side of the iron can be brought into play and used in connection with the ribs or by itself. The sharp edges of these ribs O are used in polishing shirt-bosoms, collars, and cuffs in the usual manner. If desired, a fluting iron or device which is shaped so as to conform to this curved side of the iron may be applied to the body and be held in position by having its end catch in the grooves in the flanges, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 5.

For the purpose of preventing the handle becoming heated to such an extent as to require a holder to protect the hand while using the iron, the center portion of the handle is reduced in size and provided with a number of radial flanges, P, which will have their outer ends formed in any suitable manner, for the purpose of taking a firm hold upon the asbestus or other suitable non-conducting substance, S, which is applied thereto for the purpose of forming a hand-hold. This asbestus or other substance is forced firmly into the crevices formed between the flanges, so as to be held securely in position thereby. As this substance never becomes heated, the handle is always cool, and pleasant to take hold of at any time.

This asbestus covering may be applied to the handle in many different ways.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. The body of the iron having polishing-ribs placed upon its curved side and at a sufficient distance apart to allow either one of the ribs to be used by itself or in connection with the curved side of the iron, substantially as shown.

2. The combination of the body of the iron with a non-conducting substance which is applied directly to its side, for the purpose of forming a stand for the iron, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the body of the iron provided with the grooved ribs, with the non-conducting substance which is applied to the body in between the ribs, substantially as set forth.

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

F. A. LEHMANN.
WM. C. NYE.

Witnesses as to F. A. Lehmann:
L. F. GARDNER,
JNO. E. PROSPERI.
Witnesses as to Wm. C. Nye:
M. H. BYLES,
EDWARD MCSWEENEY.