J. B. STAMOUR.

Sad-Iron.

No. 199,325. Patented Jan. 15, 1878.

Fig. 1.

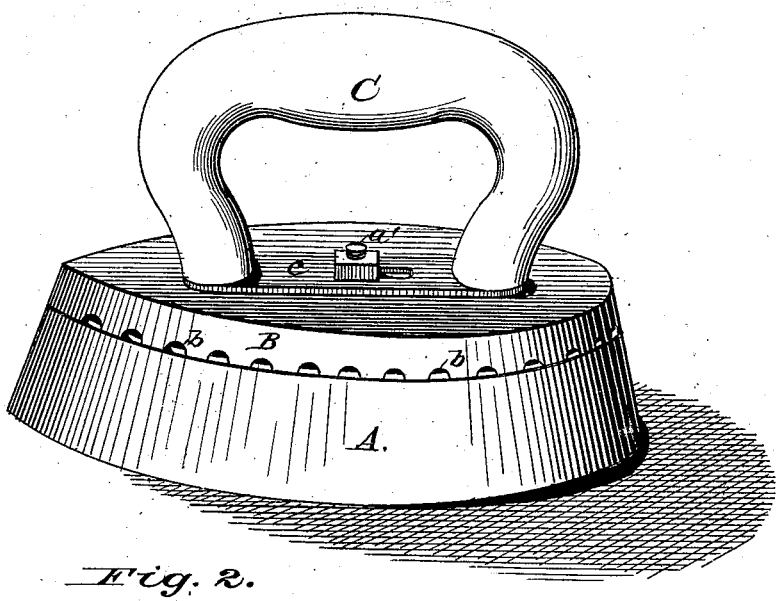


Fig. 2.

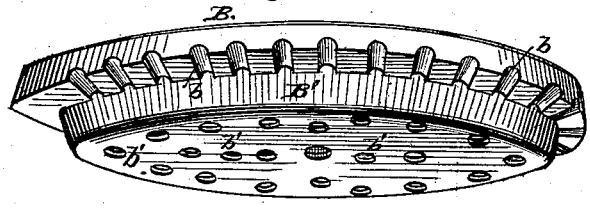


Fig. 3.

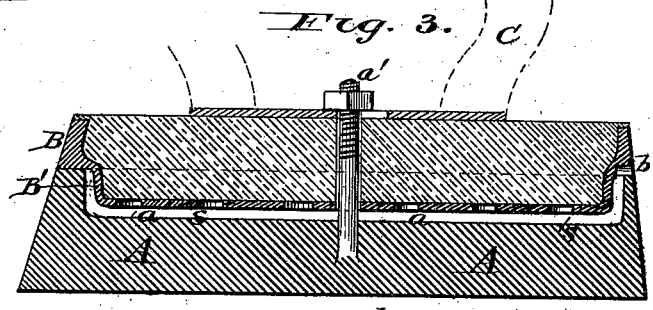


Fig. 4

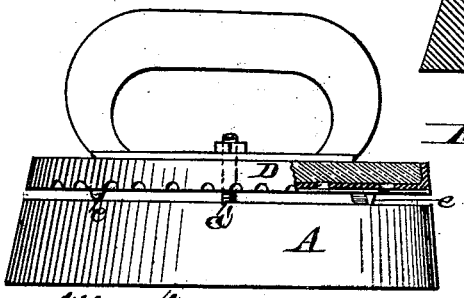
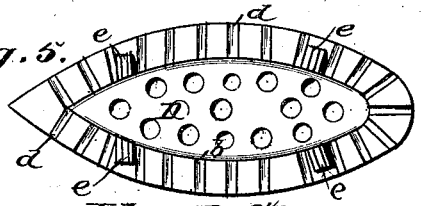


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. STAMOUR, OF PHILADELPHIA, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE W. SELSOR, OF GERMANTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAD-IRONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **199,325**, dated January 15, 1878; application filed December 20, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. STAMOUR, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sad-Irons, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists, first, in the combination of a sad-iron-handle supporting-plate, chambered to receive non-conducting material, and having its bottom wall perforated, with a smoothing-base, between which and said handle-supporting plate is an open space, through which the air has access to the perforations in said handle-supporting plate; second, in the combination of a sad-iron-handle supporting-plate, chambered to receive a non-conducting filling, and having its bottom wall, except an outer rim, perforated and depressed, with a top-chambered smoothing-base, the upper edge of the chamber-wall of which forms a bearing for the rim of said top plate, and between which and said handle-supporting plate are arranged air-passages to a space between said handle-supporting plate and the inner walls of the base-chamber the whole arranged in such manner that air will enter and pass through the chamber of the base, having access to the non-conducting filling of the handle-supporting plate through the perforations thereof, whereby loss of heat from the base by upward radiation will be almost entirely prevented.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sad-iron provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is the chambered top, having a depressed perforated center and a corrugated bearing-edge. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal central section of the iron and chambered top together. Fig. 4 is a partly-sectional view of a modification of the chambered top and ventilating-bearing, and Fig. 5 is a bottom view of said modified top.

The letter A indicates the base of a sad-iron, having its upper surface depressed or recessed, as shown at *a*, and having a central vertical spindle, *a'*.

B is the chambered detachable top or shell, having its under edge corrugated, as shown at *b*, and its central portion B' projecting downward, forming an extension of the chamber in the top, the bottom of which is perforated, as shown at *b'*. The corrugated lower edge of this top rests upon the upper edge of the wall of the recess in the base.

The top B is filled with a non-conducting composition flush with its upper edge, and upon the top surface of this non-conducting composition is detachably secured the handle C, the ends of which are attached to a slotted plate, *c*, through which projects the spindle *a'*, which also passes through a central opening in the top and its composition filling, the parts being held together by a nut on the screw-threaded end of said spindle.

It will be observed that between the downward-projecting perforated portion of the top and the inner surface of the recessed base there is an open space, *s*, communicating with the passages formed between the top edge of the base and the corrugated lower edge of the top when said top is in position upon the base, and thus is secured a free circulation of air between said base and top, whereby the top is kept cool, and conveys no heat from the base, which for this reason retains its heat much longer than if a free upward radiation were permitted therefrom, while at the same time the hand of the user is shielded from the heat of the iron and the handle prevented from becoming heated.

The object in perforating the bottom of the top plate is to reduce the conducting area of said bottom, while at the same time securing efficient support for the non-conducting composition with which the chamber of the handle-supporting plate is provided.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4 and 5 the chambered top D has no projecting central portion, but has its flat bottom perforated and an outer rim of its bottom corrugated, so that when such a top is placed upon a recessed base the covered chamber thus formed communicates freely with the outer air by means of the passages *d*, resulting from the said corrugations. This top is shown provided with downward-projecting lugs or studs *e e e e*, which fit within the recess of the base, and prevent lateral displacement of the top, and

these lugs also adapt the top for use with a flat-topped base, as such a base may be easily supplied with a central retaining-screw or spindle for the top, which the lugs or studs will support at a proper distance from the upper surface of the base to permit a free passage of air between said top and base, for the purpose hereinbefore stated.

I claim—

1. The combination of a sad-iron-handle supporting-plate, chambered to receive a nonconducting material, and having its bottom wall perforated, with a smoothing-base, between which and said handle-supporting plate is an open space, through which the air has access to the perforations in said handle-supporting plate, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of a sad-iron-handle supporting-plate, chambered to receive nonconducting filling, and having its bottom wall, except an outer rim, perforated and depressed, with a top-chambered smoothing-base, the upper edge of the chamber-wall of which forms a bearing for the said top plate, and between which and said top plate are arranged air-passages to a space between said handle-supporting plate and the inner walls of the base-chamber, substantially as described, the whole arranged in such manner that air will enter and pass through the chamber of the base, and have access to the non-conducting filling of the handle-supporting plate, whereby loss of heat from said base by upward radiation is almost entirely prevented.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of the subscribing witnesses.

JOHN B. STAMOUR.

Witnesses:

ALBERT H. NORRIS,

J. A. RUTHERFORD.