S. J. CROCKETT.
Sad-Iron Heater.

No. 210,997. Patented Dec. 17, 1878.

Fig. 1

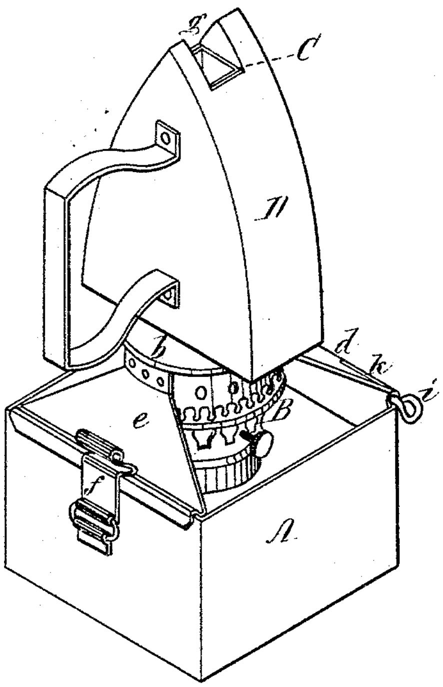


Fig. 2

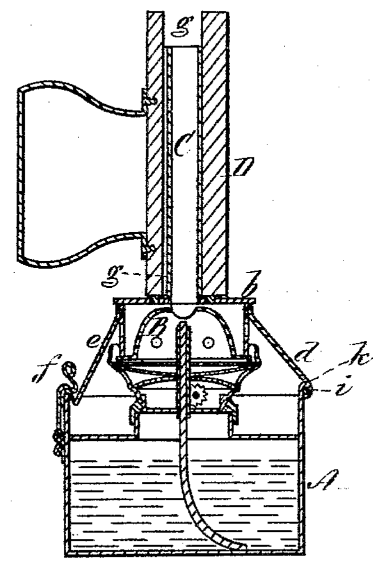
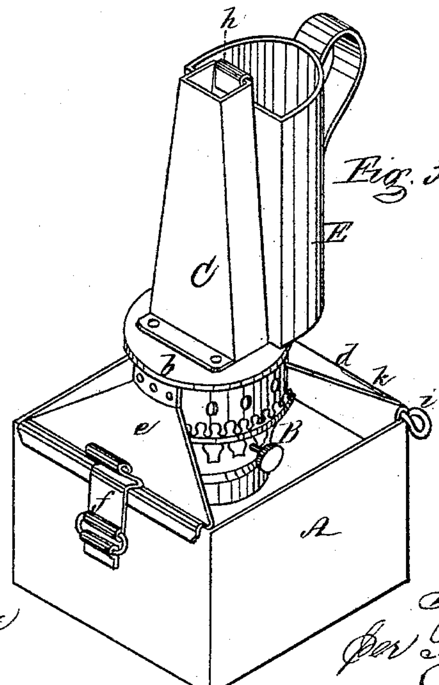


Fig. 3



Witnesses;
W J Cambridge
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL J. CROCKETT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND WILLIAM J. McLAUGHLIN, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAD-IRON HEATERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **210,997**, dated December 17, 1878; application filed November 25, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL J. CROCKETT, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Heaters for Sad or Flat Irons, and other purposes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved heater, with a smoothing-iron in place thereon. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the center of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the heater, with a receptacle for containing liquid applied thereto.

Sad or flat irons have been constructed hollow, with openings for the passage of the air, and adapted to fit over a gas-burner, so as to be heated by the flame therefrom. This construction is, however, objectionable, for the reason that the contact of the flame with the interior of the iron causes soot to collect thereon, which, during the motion of the iron when in use, is liable to drop out onto and soil the clothes or other articles being ironed.

My invention has for its object to overcome this difficulty; and consists in a lamp or gas-burner provided with a metallic chimney, over which the smoothing-iron to be heated is placed, the chimney passing up within the iron, which is provided with a suitable aperture or apertures to insure the required draft of air to support combustion, by which means the direct contact of the flame with the interior or exterior of the iron is avoided, and the deposition of soot thereon entirely prevented.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the manner in which I have carried it out.

In the said drawings, A represents the body or oil-reservoir of a lamp, which is provided with an ordinary kerosene-burner, B, to which is fitted a metallic chimney, C, made preferably of sheet-iron. This chimney C is provided with a cylindrical base, *b*, which fits the burner, above which it is of rectangular form in cross-section, and tapers on two sides toward the top, as seen in Fig. 3.

To two opposite sides of the base *b* are secured two wings or plates, *d e*, which are inclined downward and outward, the plate *d* being hinged to one edge of the reservoir A, while the plate *e* rests upon the opposite edge thereof, where it is held firmly in place by a catch, *f*, or other suitable device.

D is a smoothing-iron, which is made hollow, or with a tapering passage, *g*, extending through it from end to end, to admit of its being placed over the chimney in an upright position, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, and removed therefrom, the iron resting directly upon the top of the base *b*, and being supported thereby, and also steadied by the upper portion of the chimney, which passes up within it, the passage *g* corresponding in shape and size to the portions of the chimney contiguous thereto when the iron is in place thereon.

The air for supporting combustion enters the burner B, as usual, through the holes in its exterior casing, the heated air and products of combustion passing off through the top of the chimney and the end of the passage *g* at the point or toe of the iron.

When the lamp is lighted and the smoothing-iron is in place, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, it will be rapidly and thoroughly heated by the radiation from the metallic chimney C, which effectually prevents the flame from coming into contact with the interior of the iron when in place, or with its outer surface when it is being placed upon the heater or removed therefrom, and consequently the deposition of soot upon the interior or exterior of the iron is effectually prevented, and the liability of the article being ironed being soiled by the dropping of soot thereupon entirely avoided.

Should it be desired to use the heater for heating liquids, the iron D is removed from the chimney C, and a metallic receptacle, E, applied thereto, as seen in Fig. 3, so as to lie against the side thereof, the bottom of the receptacle resting on the base *b*, and the top being secured by a hook, *h*, or other device which will allow of its ready attachment or detachment; liquid placed within the receptacle E, when thus applied to the chimney C, being rapidly heated thereby, and a ready and convenient means is thus afforded for heating liquids at night, or at other times when the

necessity of employing a stove would occasion delay and inconvenience.

If it should be desired to use the apparatus as a lamp, the pin *i* of the hinge *k* may be withdrawn, and the metallic chimney removed and replaced by an ordinary glass one of a suitable size to fit the burner B.

The chimney C may be of any suitable form; and instead of being hinged, as shown, to allow of its being thrown over to one side, both plates *d e* may merely rest upon the edges of the reservoir A, and be held thereon by catches or other fastenings; and it is evident that a gas or other burner may be substituted for the kerosene-burner B without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A lamp or gas-burner provided with a metallic chimney, C, in combination with a smoothing-iron adapted to fit thereover, whereby the direct contact of the flame with the interior or exterior of the iron is avoided, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Witness my hand this 19th day of November, A. D. 1878.

SAMUEL J. CROCKETT.

In presence of—
P. E. TESCHEMACHER,
W. J. CAMBRIDGE.