

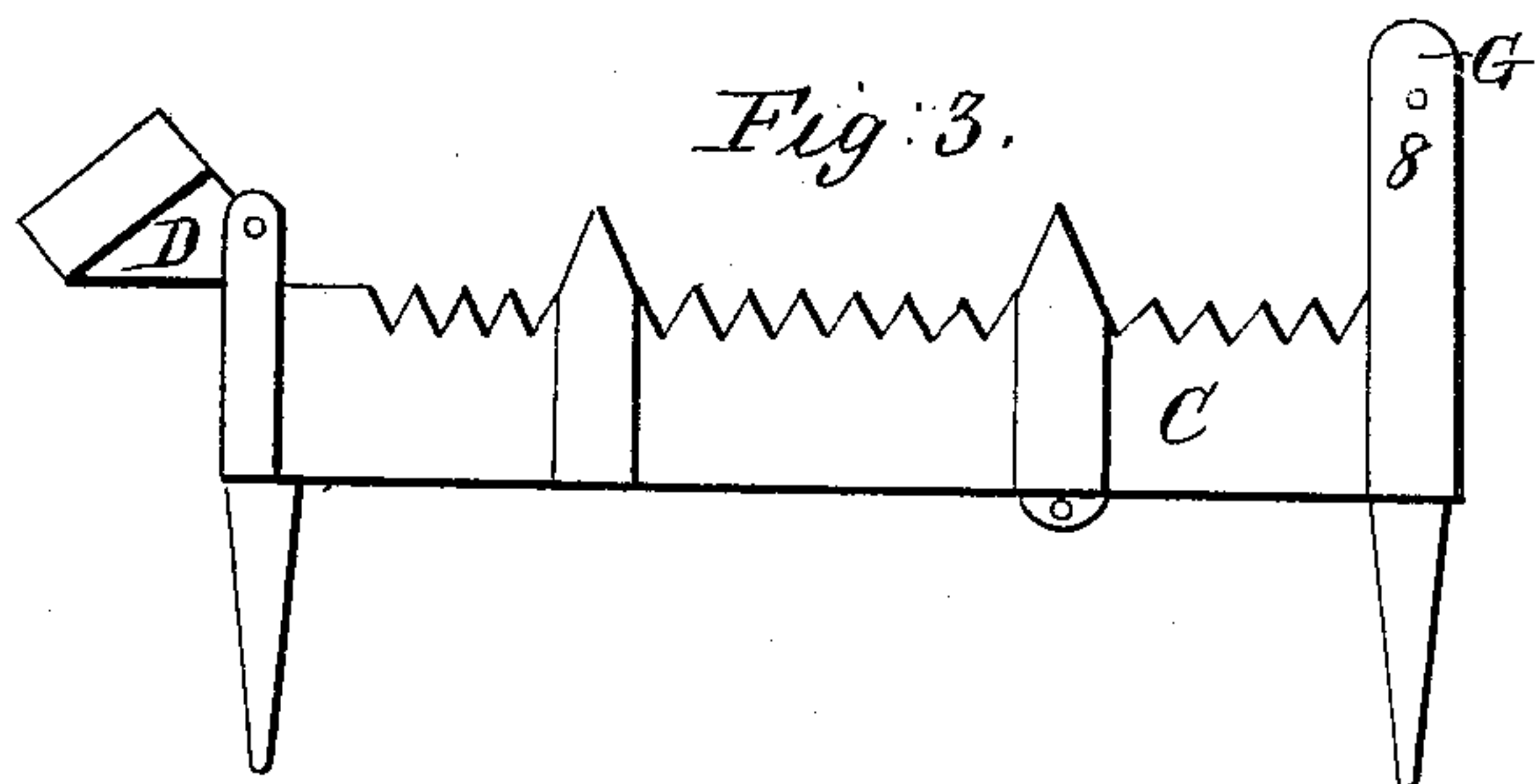
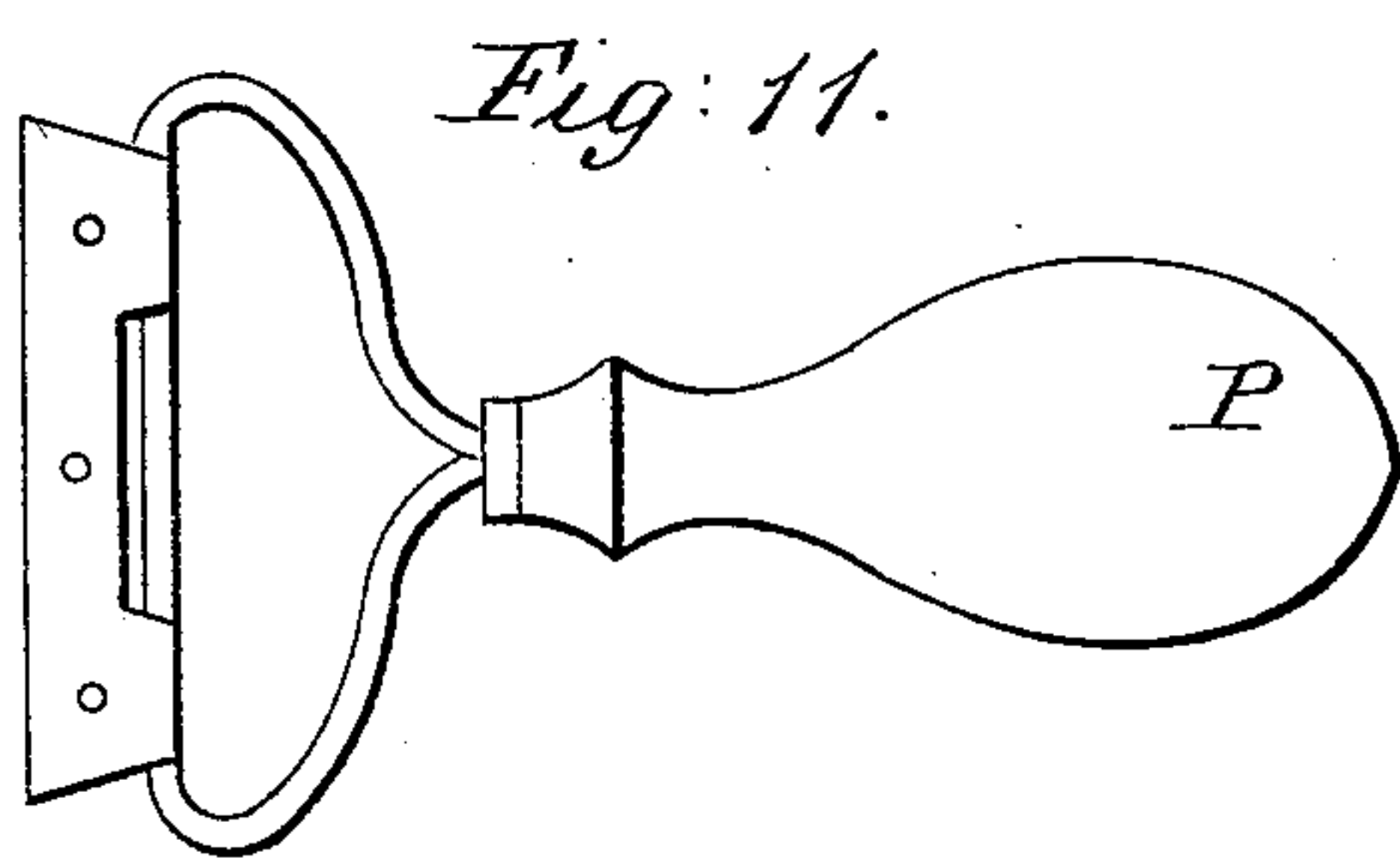
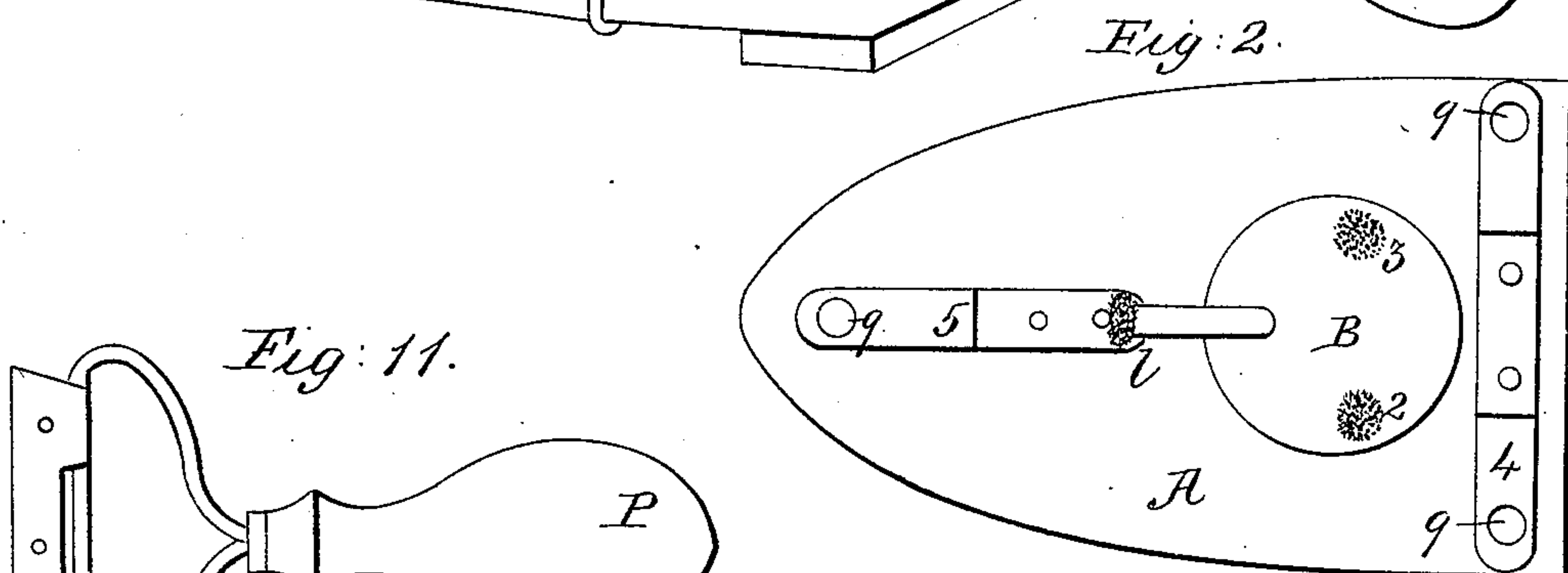
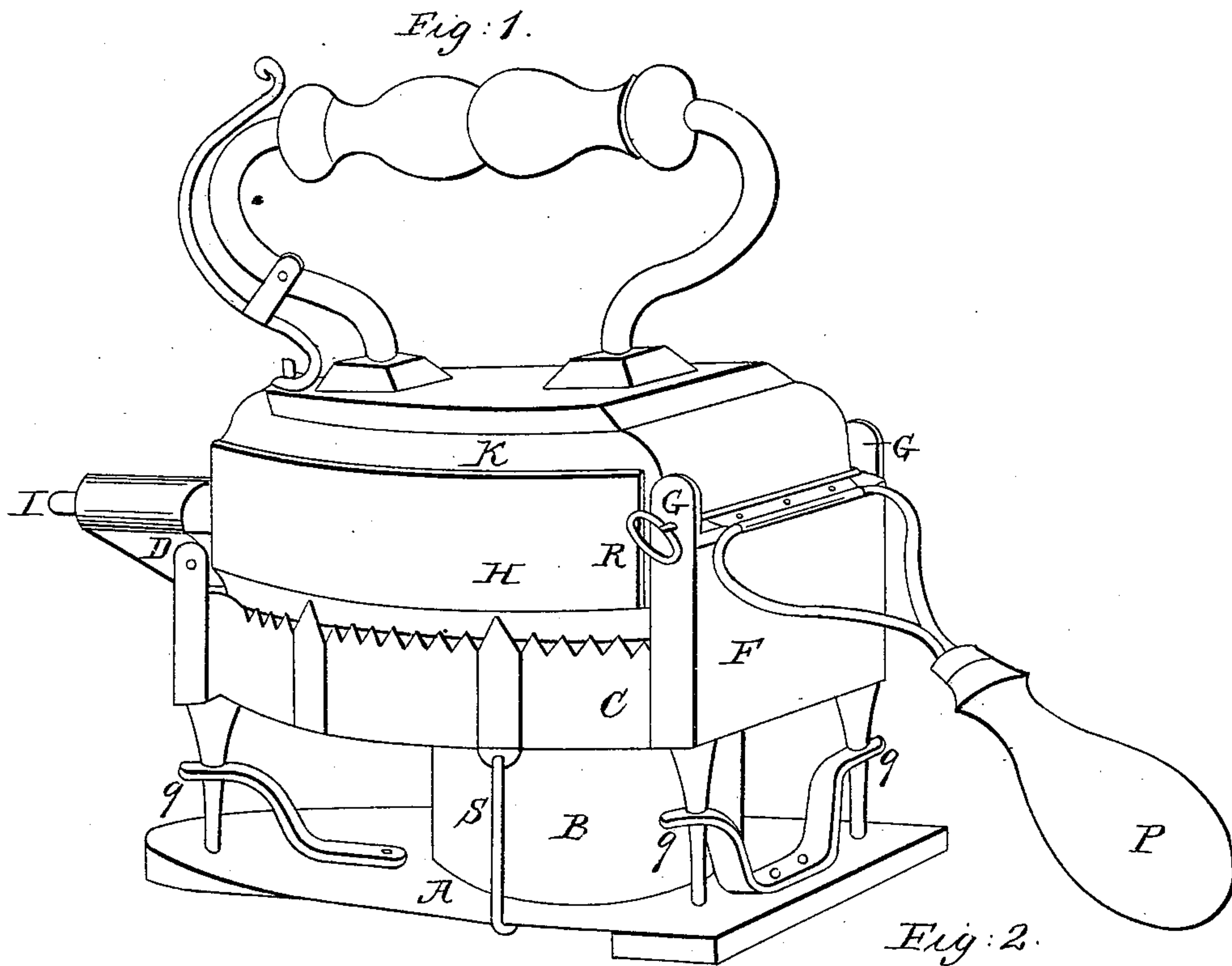
J. E. JOHNSON.

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Flat Iron Heater.

No. 29,379.

Patented July 31, 1860.



Witnesses.

Byron Densmore
Isaac Johnson

Inventor
Joseph E. Johnson

J. E. JOHNSON.

Flat Iron Heater.

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Fig: 8.

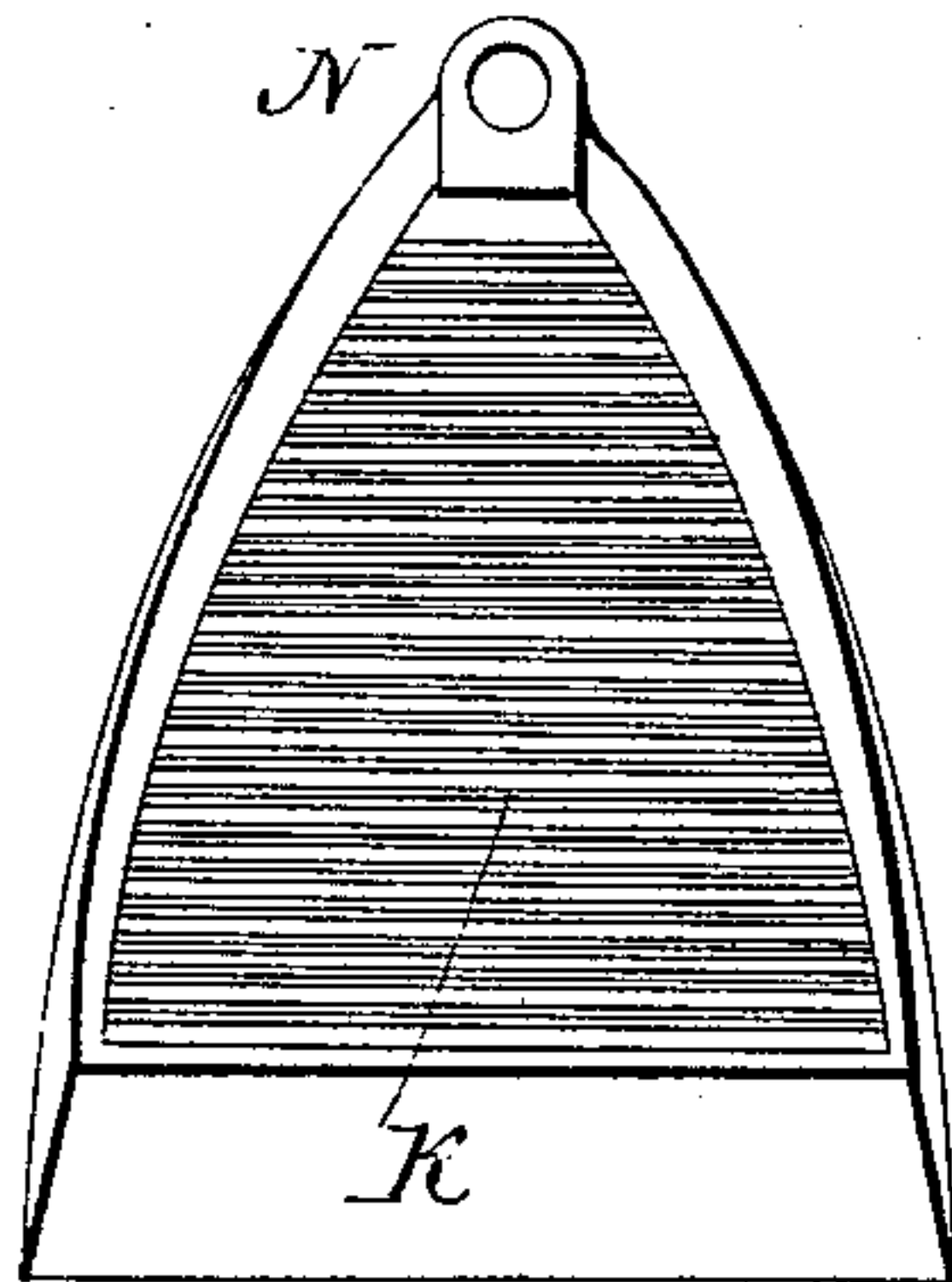


Fig: 7.

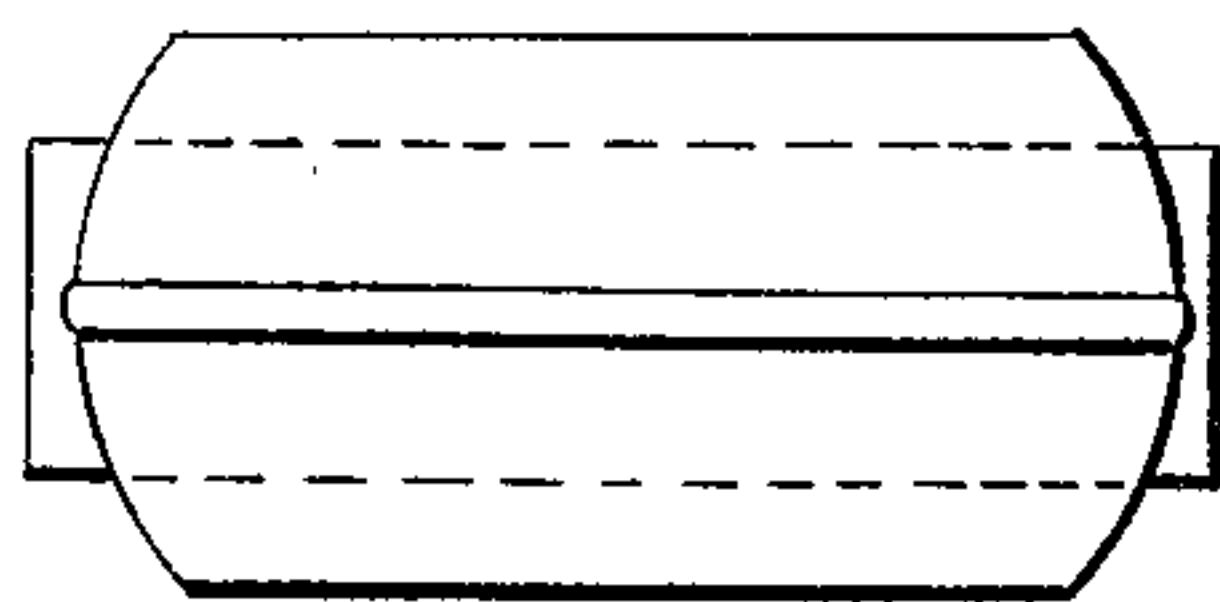


Fig: 6.

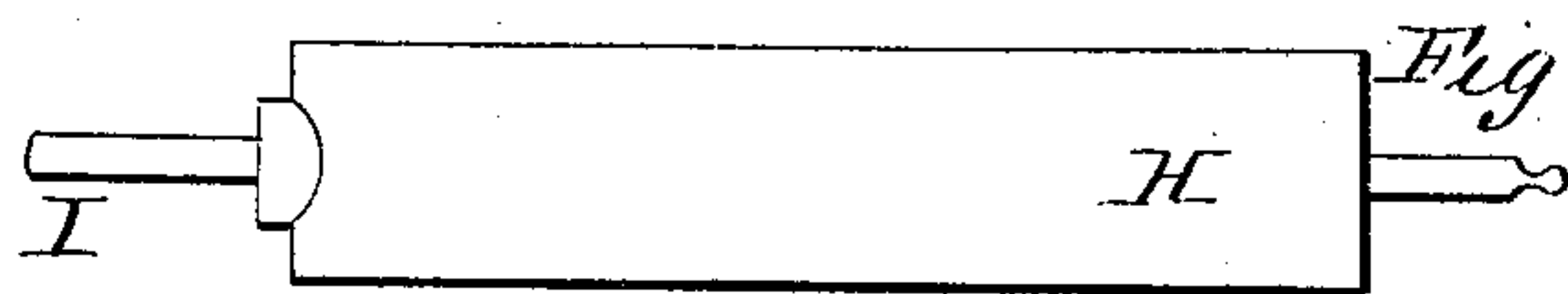


Fig: 5.

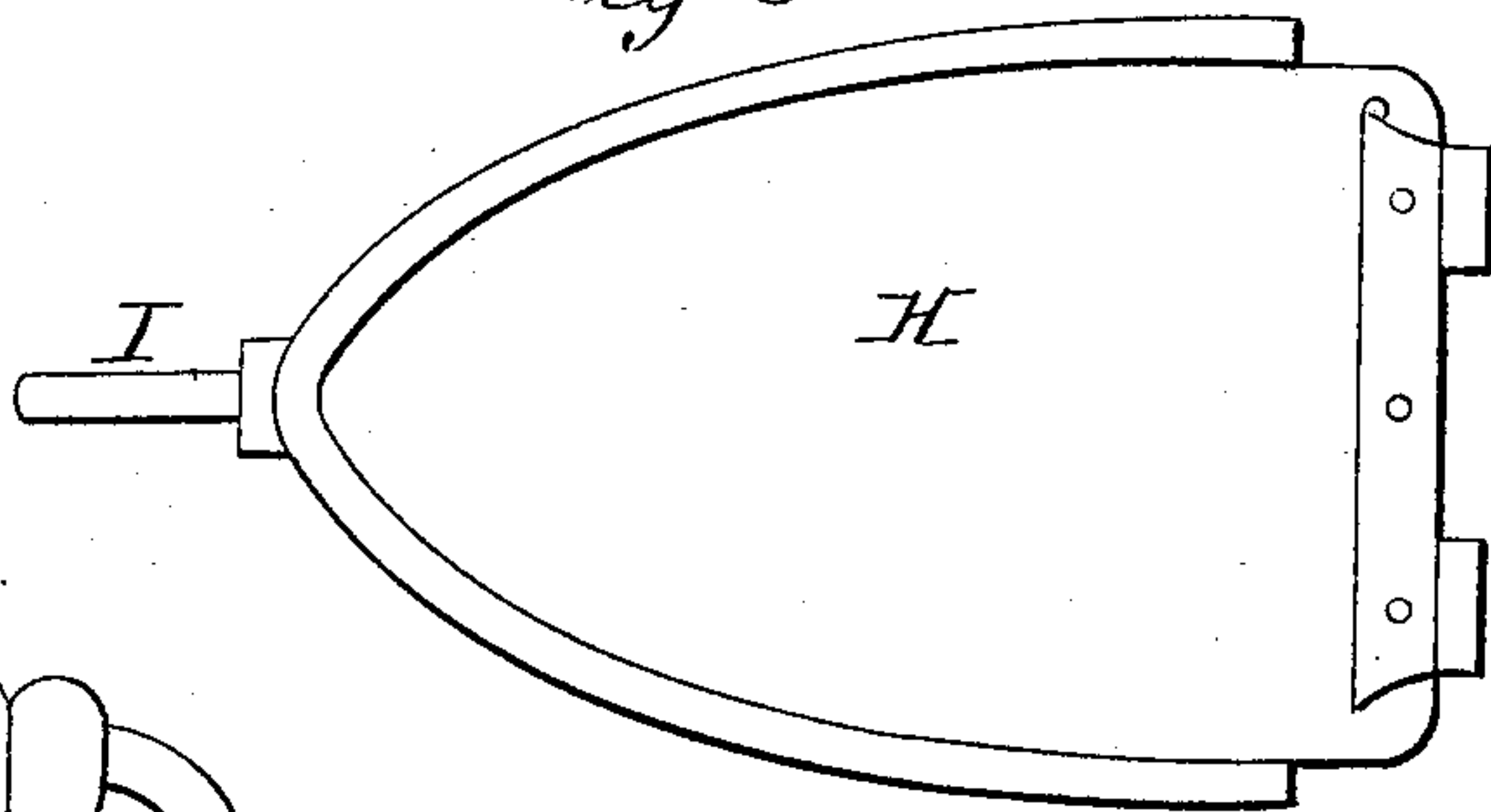


Fig: 10.

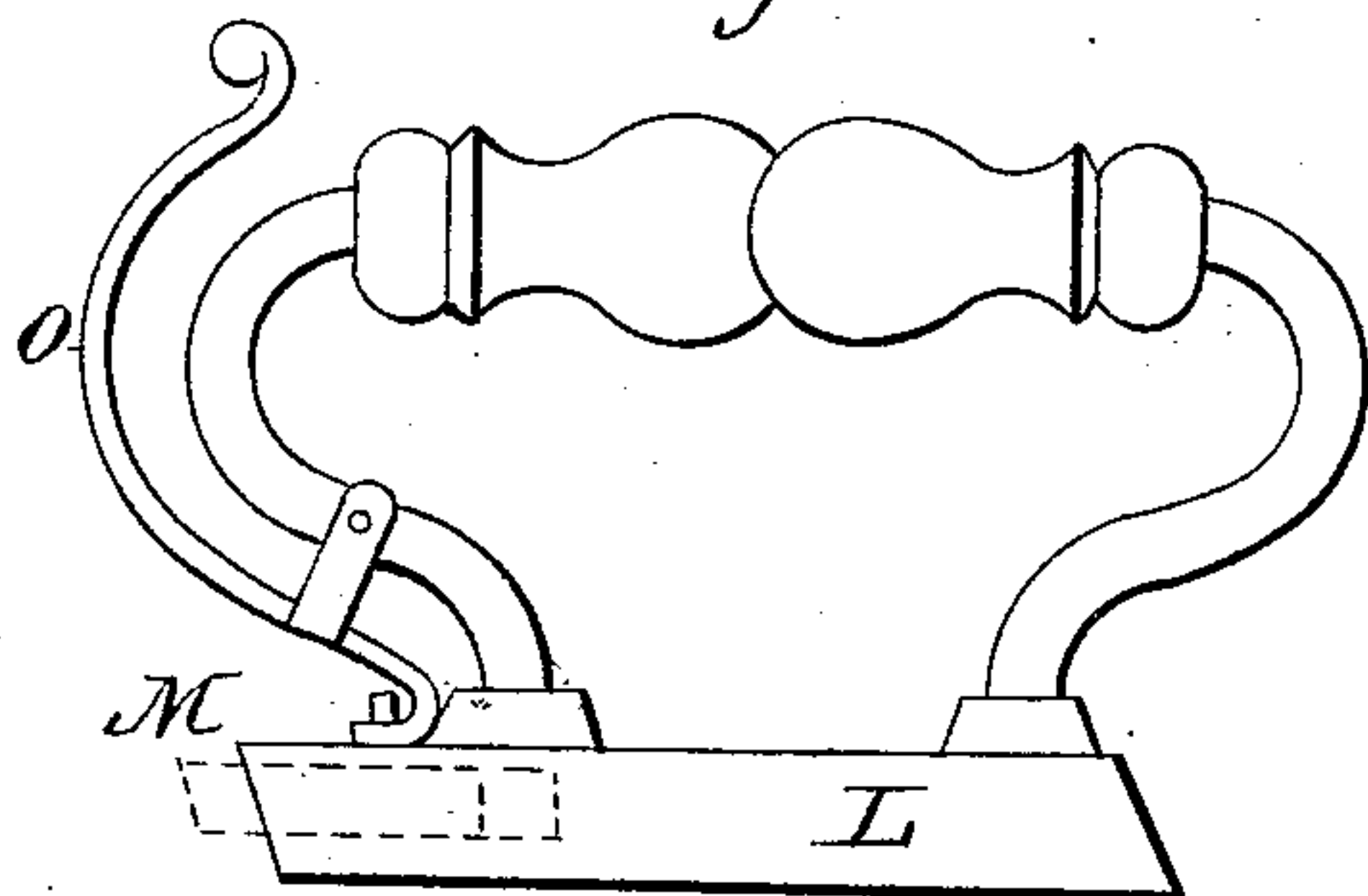


Fig: 9.

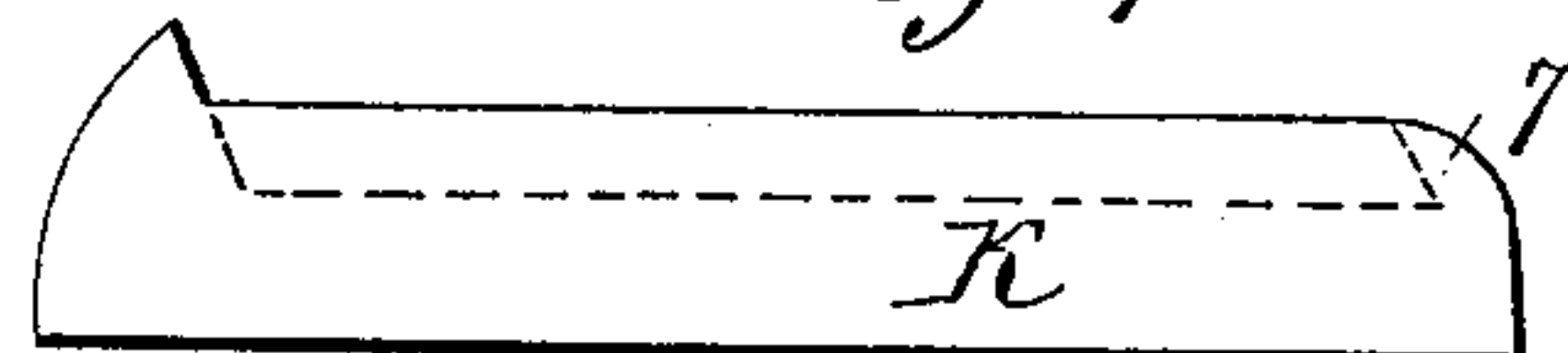
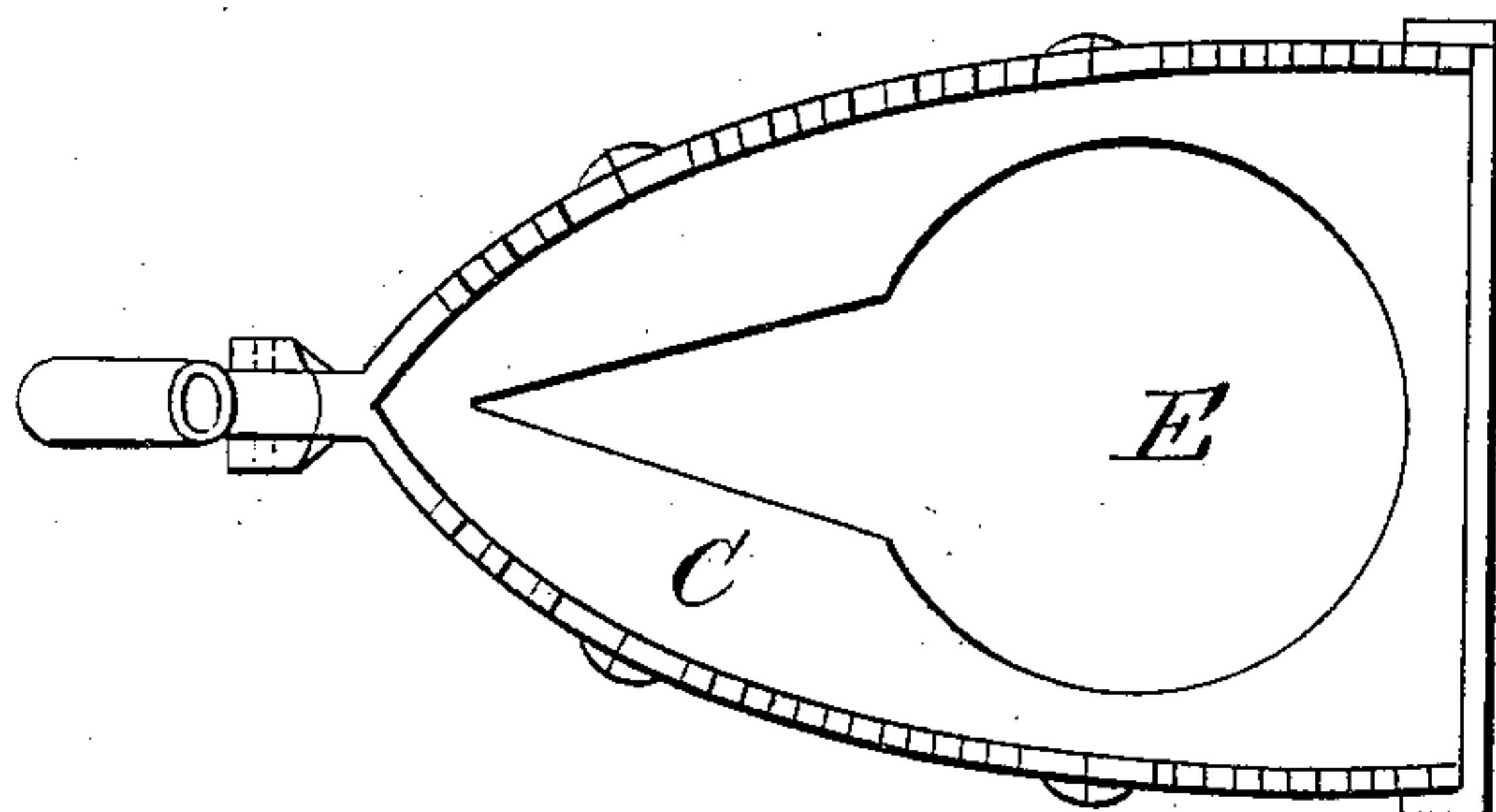


Fig: 4.



Witnesses:

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Isaac Johnson

Inventor.

Joseph E. Johnson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, OF BROCKPORT, NEW YORK.

DEVICE FOR HEATING SMOOTHING-IRONS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 29,379, dated July 31, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, of Brockport, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and
5 useful Improvement for Heating Smoothing-Irons; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification,
10 in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the smoothing irons and heating apparatus. Fig. 2 a view of the bottom board and lamp. Fig. 3 a side view of the stand on which
15 the smoothers are heated. Fig. 4 a top view of the same. Fig. 5 a view of one of the sides, (both sides being alike,) of the revolving plate which holds the smoothers while they are heated. Fig. 6 an edge view
20 of the same. Fig. 7 an end view of the same with the smoothers in their places. Fig. 8 a view of the upper side of one of the smoothers with the handle removed. Fig. 9 an edge view of the same. Fig. 10 a view
25 of the handle of the smoothers. Fig. 11 a view of the handle used for turning the smoothers over while they are being heated.

The bottom board A consists of a piece of sheet zinc of the form of the smoothers and
30 should be a little larger than the stand C, with a piece of board $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide across the broad end on the under side and another piece of the same thickness and width lengthwise through the
35 center from the pointed end back to the cross piece in the form of a cross. The object of these pieces is to keep the zinc up from the table.

The spirit lamp B is made in the usual
40 manner with three burners marked 1, 2, 3. The straps 4 and 5, which are of iron, are attached to the bottom board with the ends where the holes 9, 9, 9, are raised up from the board about an inch, and the legs of the
45 stand C pass through these holes which prevents the stand from sliding off from the bottom board. The stand C is of cast iron in one piece. The legs should be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the side pieces about one inch
50 high, the end piece F about two inches wide, extending about one inch above the top of the side pieces, and the projections G G extend $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch above the end piece F. The opening E, Fig. 4, is a little larger
55 than the spirit lamp and directly over it.

The revolving plate H is $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch

thick in the center and has a flange on the sides of it $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide projecting equally each side of the plate but this flange does not extend around the broad end. This plate
60 H is a half inch broader than the stand C consequently projects over the sides of the stand $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, and there is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch opening between the stand and the revolving plate H on the sides to give draft
65 to the lamp. The pin I is of wrought iron and cast into the plate. This plate is secured to its place by the pin i passing through the swivel D and the broad end resting upon the end piece F of the stand
70 C. The projections G, G, prevent it from sliding either way. The swivel D is attached to the stand C by means of a hinge joint and is placed just high enough to bring the
75 plate H on a level with the stand.

The smoothers K are of the usual form and are made to just fit into the recess between the flanges on the revolving plate H. The edges of the smoothers are made beveling and the flanges on the plate incline
80 inward to fit this bevel which prevents the smoothers from dropping down from the plates when the plate is turned over. There being no flanges on the broad end of the revolving plate the smoothers are slid in be-
85 tween the flanges on the side from this way. The smoothers K are recessed on top. This recess has a flange around it $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch high. This flange at the broad end of the smoother angles under as shown at 7,
90 Fig. 9, and the bottom of the handle L, Fig. 10, is made to fit into this recess, and the broad end of the bottom piece L is made beveling to fit into the acute angle of the
95 recess at 7 Fig. 9. To put the handle L to its place the broad end of the bottom piece is let down first into the recess and slid back to the flange. Then the pointed end drops
down into its place and the bolt M, Fig. 10, is slid out by the lever O into the hole N,
100 Fig. 8. The bolt N is secured in a recess in the bottom of the handle L. The handle P is attached to the plate H at the broad end with a hinge joint for the convenience of
turning the plate over when the smoothers
105 are being heated.

In using these smoothers they are both put into their places in the plate H one on each side of the plate their face sides next to the plate so that these face sides are only about
110 $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch apart. Then the plate H is put to its place on the stand C and the lamp

lighted. Then after say five minutes turn
the smoothers and plate over which is done
by taking hold of the handle P and raising
the broad end of the plate up high enough to
5 allow it to turn clear of the end of the stand.
Then after five or six minutes more turn
them again. Then remove the upper one
which is ready for use by putting the handle
L to its place. When it becomes too cool by
10 using return it back to its place on the plate
H and remove the handle L from it. Then
turn the plate and smoothers over again
which brings the hot iron to the upper side
which is ready for use. Then remove it by
15 putting on the handle L as before. Thus
the operation is continued, one smoother be-
ing heated while the other is in use. When
it is desired to move the whole together put

the wire rod R to its place which passes
over the plate H and through holes in the 20
projections G, G, which prevents the plate
from being lifted off from its place on the
stand and the stand is secured to the bottom
board by the hook S and one like it on the
other side. 25

What I claim as my invention, and de-
sire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The arrangement of the revolving plate
H and smoothing irons K K substantially as
and for the purposes specified. 30

Witness my hand and seal this 7th day of
May, 1860.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON. [L. s.]

In presence of—

E. D. LYONS,
J. W. ADAMS.