H. E. CROCKER & G. C. FARNSWORTH.

FLUTING AND SMOOTHING IRONS

No. 188,598.

Patented March 20, 1877.

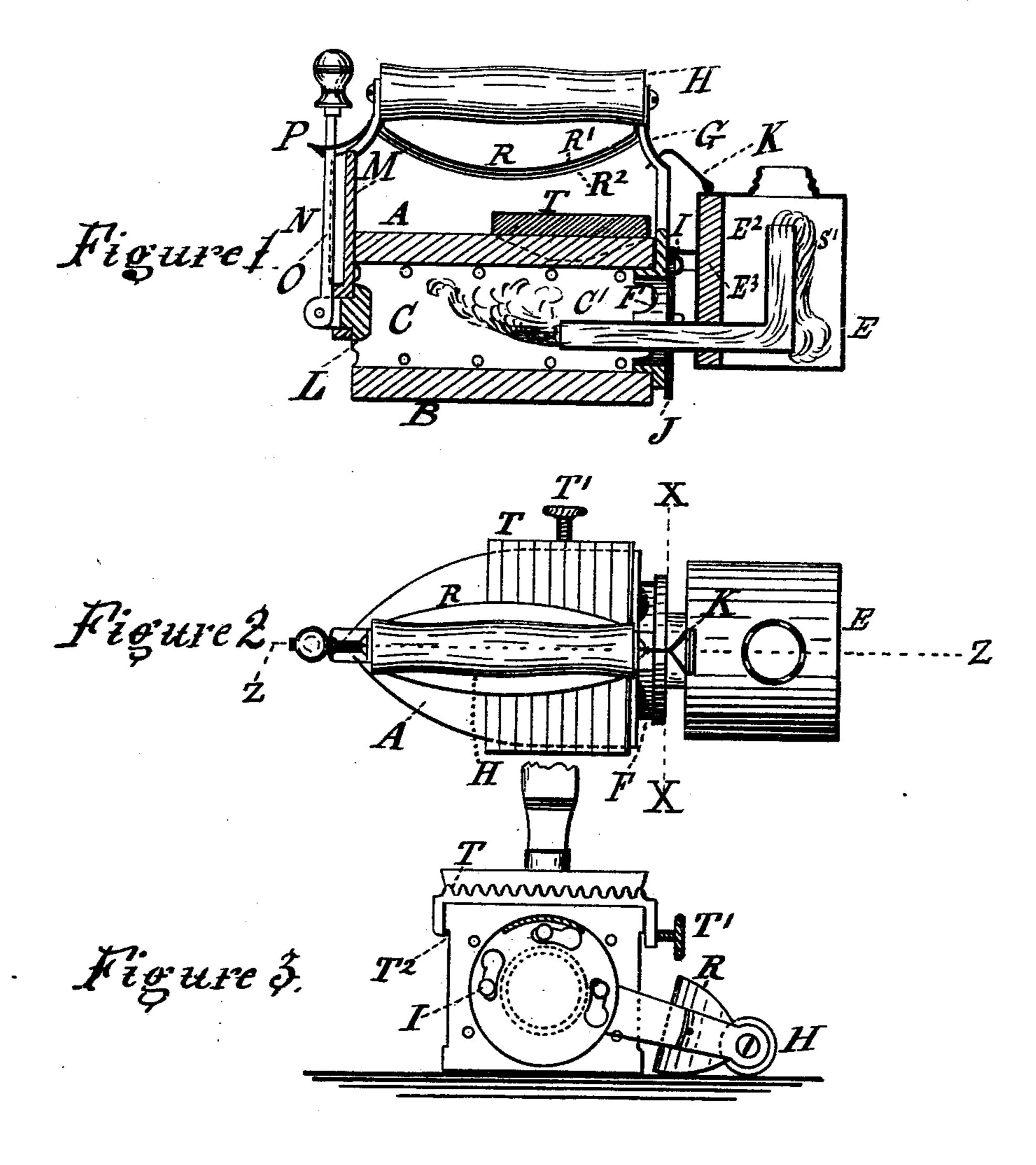
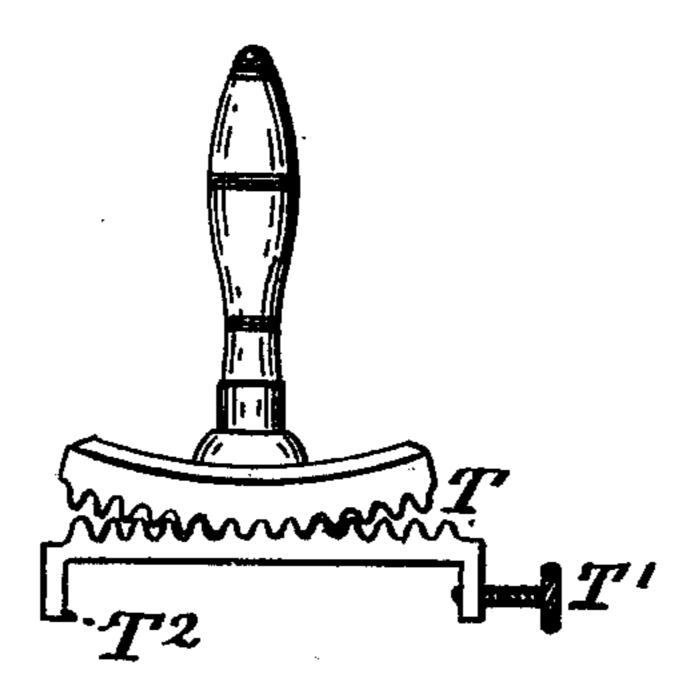


Figure 4.



Mitteesses. Amos Wangslew, A. Sangster.

Horace E. Crocker,

George C. Farnsworth,

By famus Samesta, atti

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE E. CROCKER AND GEORGE C. FARNSWORTH, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN FLUTING AND SMOOTHING IRONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 188,598, dated March 20, 1877; application filed February 15, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Horace E. Crocker and George C. Farnsworth, both of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fluting and Polishing Irons, which improvements are fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation in section, taken on line Z Z, Fig. 2, the lower parts only of the handle being in section. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view. Fig. 3 is a transverse section through line X X, Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 represents a side elevation of the adjustable and removable fluting device separate from the sad or polishing iron.

The object of this invention is to produce a reversible self-heating sad iron, capable of being easily changed from a smoothing to a fluting iron, and vice versa; and it consists in the combination of a reversible self heating sadiron, a guard for protecting the hand from the heat of the iron, a non-conducting wall or partition for protecting the lamp from heat, and an adjustable and removable fluting device, as will be more clearly hereinafter described by reference to the drawings, in which—

A B represent the two faces of the iron, between which is the hollow space C, into which the burner C' extends from an alcohol or other lamp, E, attached to the back of the iron for heating it, the object being to avoid the labor and delay of heating it by the stove, and the necessity of hot fires in warm weather. The pivot F at the back of the iron is made hollow, so as to allow the burner to enter the chamber. It forms a part of the standard G of the handle H.

The lamp is attached to the iron, in the ordinary manner, by means of the studs I and the slotted plate J. It also has a latch, K, which swings over and catches into a hole in the

standard, after the studs are adjusted in the slots, to prevent the lamp from becoming detached. The pivot L is attached to the iron, and the handle M turns on it. It also has a locking-lever, N, pivoted in the slot at the lower end, so as to be held firmly, when required, by means of the slot O in the standard and the spring catch P. It swings on the pivot L, so as to lock the handle over either face. E² represents a space, into which the non-conducting material E³ is placed, such as plaster or its equivalent.

In order to carry the burner of the lamp into the hollow space C low enough down without allowing the burning fluid to feed too fast, the wick-tube C' is arranged (in the usual manner) so that the wick S' enters it at the top, and passes down low enough, as shown.

R represents the guard for protecting the hand from the heat of the iron. If required, it may be covered on the under side as well as on the upper side with cloth, paper, or other equivalent non-conducting material, R¹ R², the object being to prevent the burning of the hand when in contact with it. T represents the removable and adjustable fluting device. It is fastened to the iron by means of the setscrew T¹ and projecting catch T², (shown in Figs. 3 and 4,) by which it may be readily disengaged or connected.

When used as a fluting-iron, the handle H is turned over to one side, as shown in Fig. 3.

We claim as our invention—

In a fluting and polishing iron, the combination therewith of the guard R, non-conductor E³, and adjustable and removable fluting device T, all arranged substantially as and for the purposes specified.

HORACE E. CROCKER. GEORGE C. FARNSWORTH.

Witnesses:

AMOS W. SANGSTER, H. SANGSTER.