

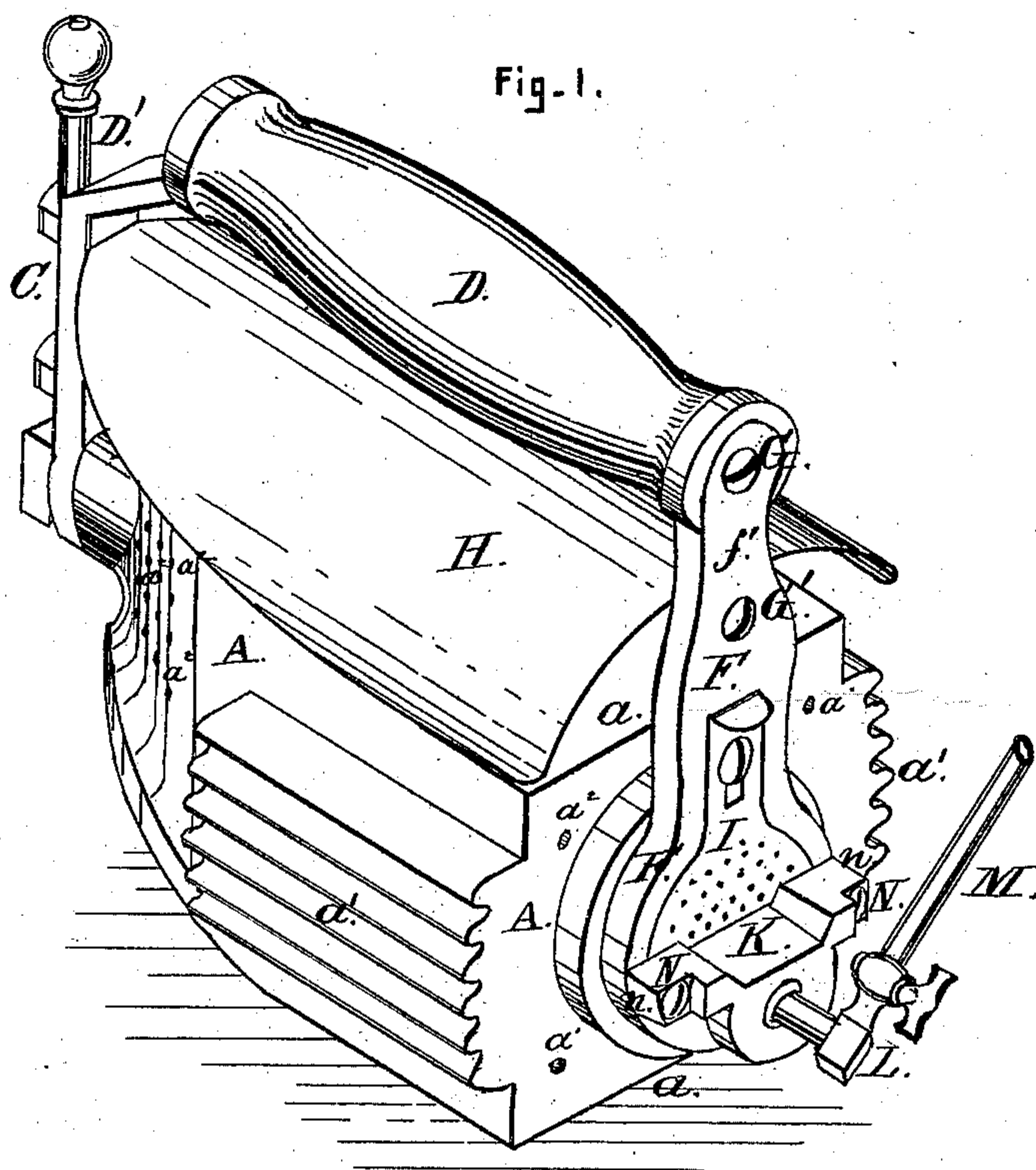
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. C. JENNINGS.

SELF-HEATING FLAT AND FLUTING IRON.

No. 194,438.

Patented Aug. 21, 1877.



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Fig. II.

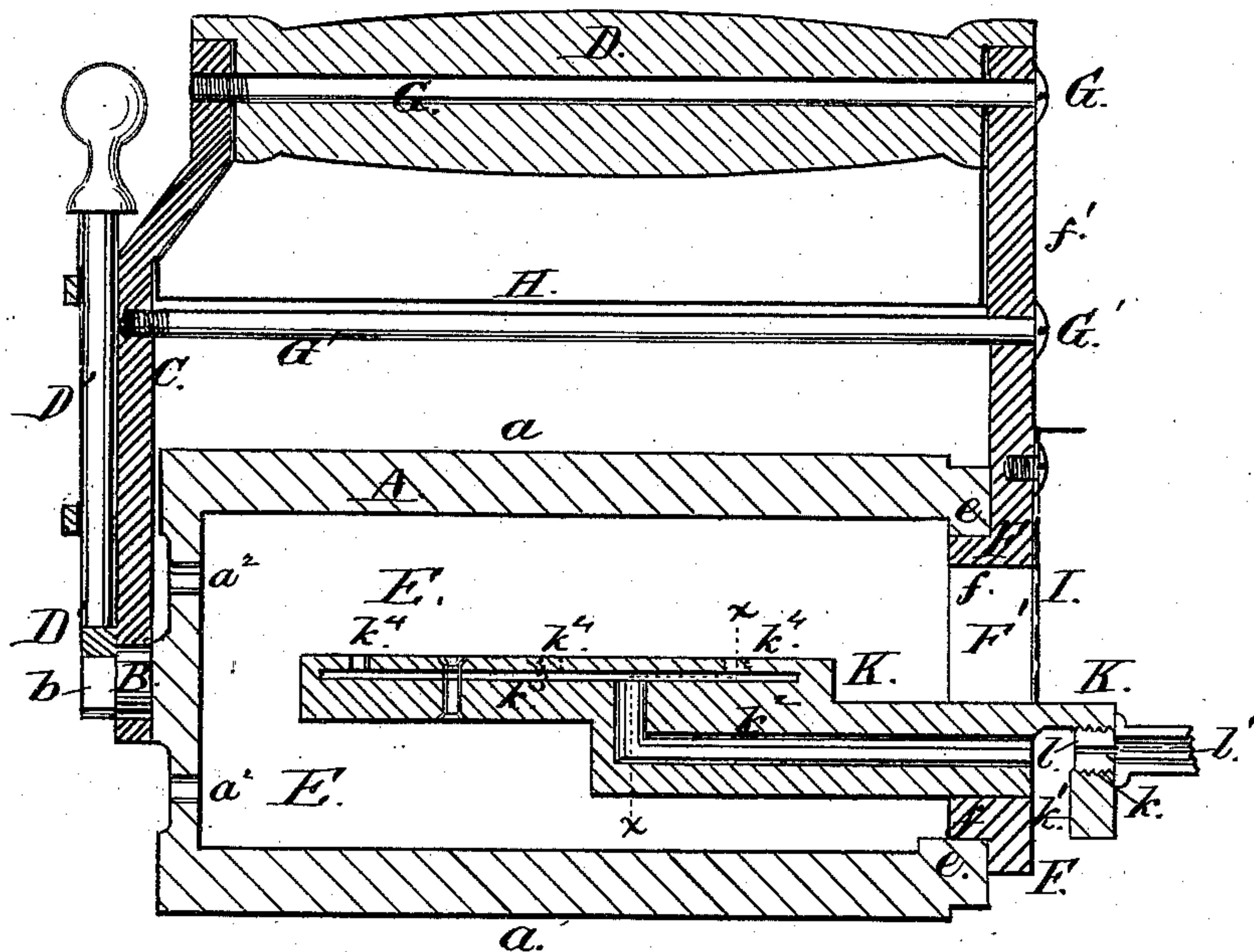
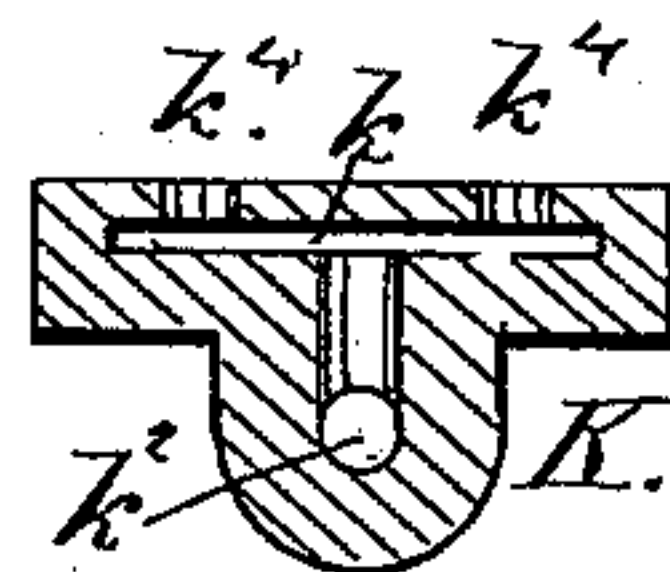


Fig. III.



Fig. IV.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LINNAEUS C. JENNINGS, OF ST. CHARLES, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS  
RIGHT TO EDWARD J. PITTS, OF PATTONVILLE, MISSOURI.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SELF-HEATING FLAT AND FLUTING IRONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **194,438**, dated August 21, 1877; application filed  
May 19, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LINNAEUS C. JENNINGS, of St. Charles, St. Charles county, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Self-Heating Reversible Flat and Fluting Irons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My improvement relates to that class of irons having two flat faces and two fluting-faces, and having a chamber containing a burner for the constant heating of the iron.

My improvement consists, first, in a peculiar form of burner for the consumption of gas mingled with air for heating the iron.

My improvement consists, secondly, in a device for holding the iron in any position, consisting of a dropping-fork, which engages a square projection on the gudgeons, on which the front end of the iron turns in changing the faces.

In the drawings, Figure I is a perspective view of the iron. Fig. II is a longitudinal section. Fig. III is a front view of catch. Fig. IV is a transverse section through the gas-burner at  $x x$ , Fig. II.

A is the body of the iron, having flat faces  $a a$  and fluting-faces  $a' a'$ . B is a gudgeon at the front end of the iron, turning in the bar C, which extends down from one end of the handle D. D' is a forked catch sliding on the front side of the bar C, and its lower end engaging a square extension,  $b$ , of the gudgeon B, so as to prevent the iron from turning when the extension is engaged by the fork. E is the chamber in the iron; and the mouth  $e$  of the chamber surrounds and turns on a circular flange,  $f$ , projecting from the plate F, said mouth  $e$  and flange  $f$  forming the rear turning bearing of the iron.

The plate F has an extension or bar,  $f'$ , attached to the rear end of the handle. The bars  $f'$  and C are attached together by screws G and G', the former of which passes axially through the handle and through the upwardly-extending ends of the shield H.

The shield is of polished metal, and concave on the lower side, so as to radiate the escaping heat back to the iron and serve as a heat-protector for the hands.

In the plate F is an aperture, F', leading to the chamber E, and serving for the insertion

of the gas-burner and for the entrance of more or less air into the chamber. This aperture is partly closed by a movable perforated damper, I.

Air may enter or escape from the chamber E through holes  $a^2$  in the front and back of the iron.

The burner consists of a bottom block, K, which extends from the outside of the iron at the back and through the lower part of the orifice and to the front of the chamber E.

The burner-block has at the outer end a screw-threaded hole,  $k$ , into which the jet-plug  $l$  of the gas-cock L screws, and said cock is in connection with the flexible gas-pipe M, connected by a goose-neck or other device to an ordinary gas-burner or other gas-supply.

$k^1$  is an orifice for the entrance of air around the inner end of the jet-plug.

As the air enters around the plug it is injected into the passage  $k^2$  by gas from the jet-hole  $l$ , and the gas and air mingled enter the chamber  $k^3$ , and escape through the burner-holes  $k^4$  in hot, smokeless, blue flames.

The burner-block is held in place by screws N passing through ears  $n$ , and screwing into plate F.

The improvement is applicable to self-heating irons of any size and for almost any purpose.

The operation is as follows: The iron is used with either of the four sides at bottom, and while in use the side at the top is becoming heated from the flames. When the bottom has got too cold the catch D' is raised and the iron turned half around, so as to bring the hot side into use; then the catch D' is allowed to drop and hold the iron in this position.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, in a burner, of the jet-plug  $l$ , air-hole  $k^1$ , combustion-chamber  $k^3$ , and flame-holes  $k^4$ , substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with the iron A, of the gudgeon B, provided with square end  $b$ , and the forked slide or holder D', substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

LINNAEUS C. JENNINGS.

Witnesses:

SAML. KNIGHT,  
CHAS. HALL.