

No. 862,693.

PATENTED AUG. 6, 1907.

J. ANDERSEN.
FLAT IRON HEATER.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1906.

Fig. 1.

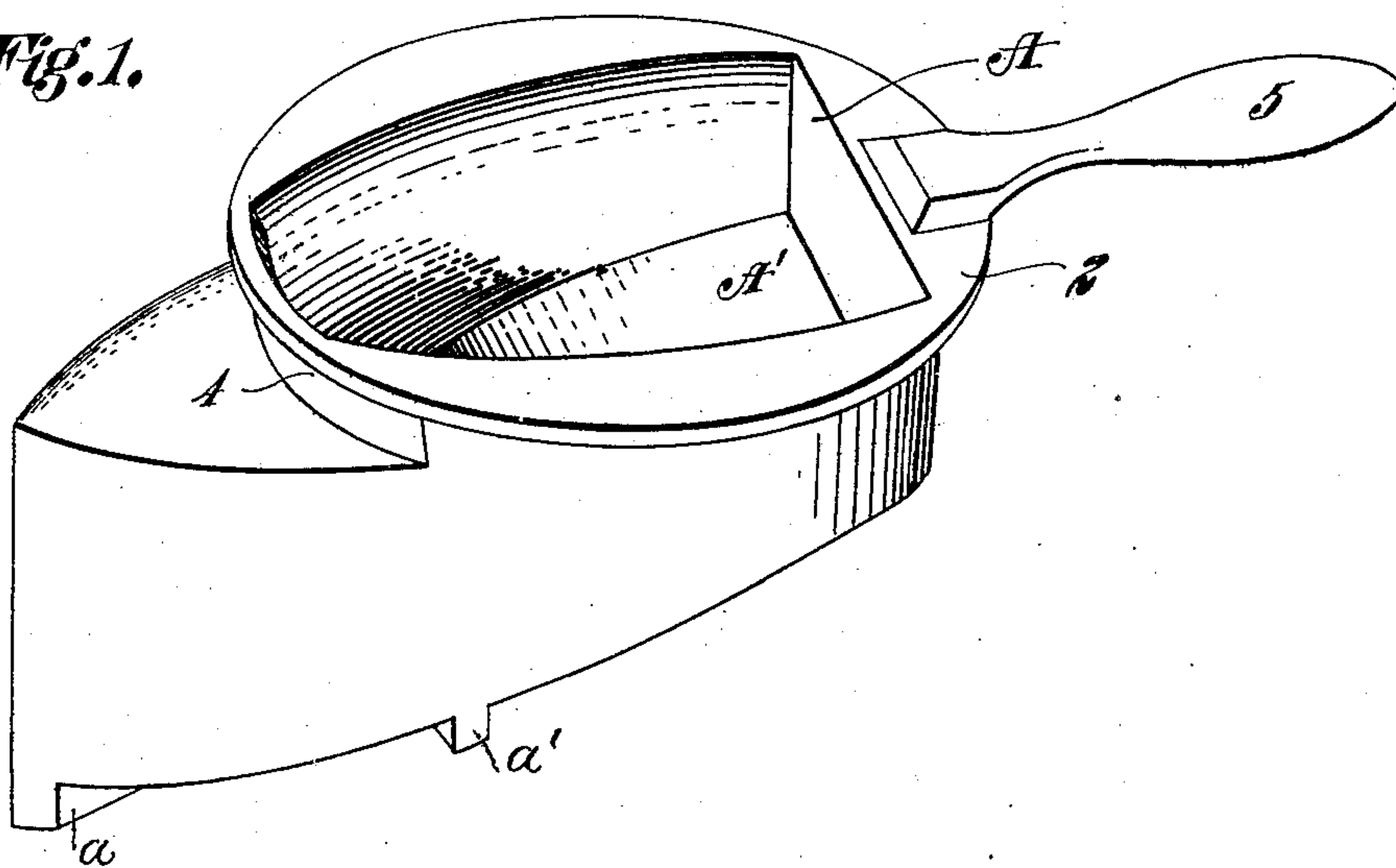
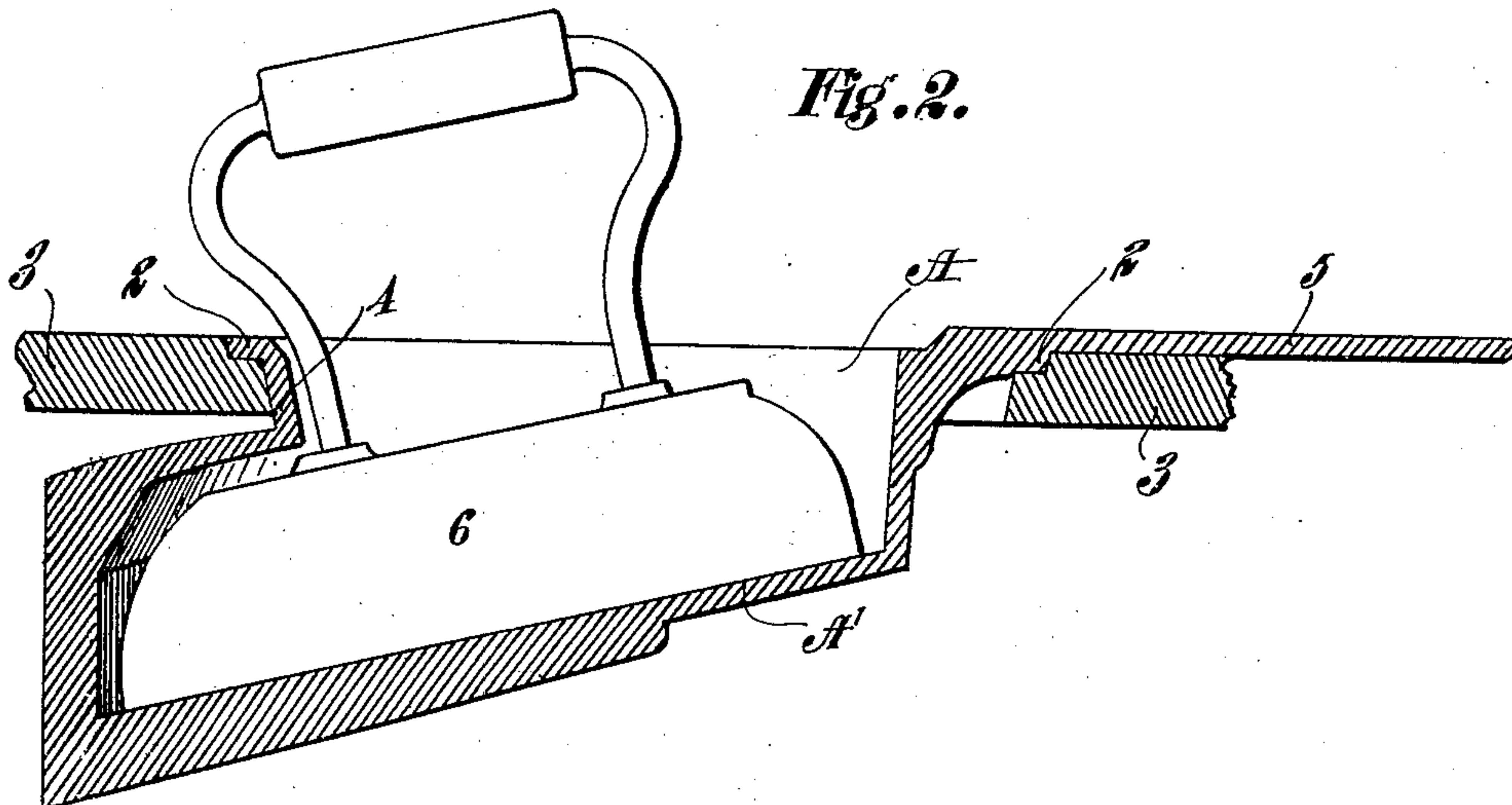


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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by

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FLAT-IRON HEATER.

No. 862,693.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 6, 1907.

Application filed April 21, 1906. Serial No. 313,091.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ANDERSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented
5 new and useful Improvements in Flat-Iron Heaters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in flat iron heating devices.

It consists in the combination of parts and in details of construction which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—
10

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation showing its position with relation to the cover opening in the top of the stove.
15

It is the object of my invention to provide an effective device for heating flat irons, and a means for fitting the containing chamber into the opening in the top of the stove without unduly increasing the size
20 of the opening or decreasing the implement.

A is the chamber which may be made of cast iron or other metal, and which has a general conformation or outline corresponding to that of an ordinary flat iron, that is, being widest at one end and having the sides converging in a curve to a point at the opposite end. This chamber has cast integrally with it a cover
25 2 of such diameter as to fit the hole or opening in the stove top 3, and the opening in the top of the chamber is continued through this cover, and of such shape and dimensions as to allow a flat iron to be easily introduced to or removed from the chamber.
30

The rear portion of the chamber is approximately vertical and is a short distance in advance of the rear periphery of the cover plate. The bottom of the
35 chamber is inclined downwardly, as shown at A', and extends forwardly beneath the stove top so that when the chamber is in place, the cover resting in the opening of the stove top, the forward end of the chamber will be projected into the path of the flame, and beneath the top of the stove. The rear portion
40 of the chamber connects directly with the circular cover; the front portion being situated below the circular cover has an extension as at 4, which unites the front edge of the cover with the top of the chamber
45 A, thus allowing the depression of the front end of the device, and of sufficient space so that the front end of the chamber may be inserted into the stove opening, and slid forward beneath the top so that the cover will fit the opening.

A handle 5 is cast with the device, extending rearwardly from the rear portion of the chamber in such a manner as to afford a hold or grip by which to manipulate the device. When the device has been placed within the stove, an iron as at 6, may be introduced through the opening in the top or cover, and projected
55 forwardly into the front end of the chamber beneath the stove top, and exposed to the full heat of the passing flames or products of combustion. By this construction I am enabled to make the chamber much longer than if it was made with vertical sides, and to
60 extend it well into the fire-box of the stove without its interfering in any way with the water-back pipes. The front end and bottom of the chamber which project into the fire-box of the stove, and which are exposed to the most intense heat, are thickened as shown,
65 to serve as a reservoir and conductor of heat, and the bottom of the chamber is made flat and with a regular incline from end to end so that the full length of the iron will rest upon the bottom, this construction causing the highest heat to be transmitted to the
70 front and thinner part of the flat iron, it being desirable to always maintain this part of the iron at as high a heat as possible.

As shown in Fig. 1, the front portions of the floor is provided with a longitudinal rib *a* and a transverse
75 rib *a'* intersecting therewith, both ribs being cast with and projecting below said floor. These ribs serve to maintain the floor surface level under varying heat, and in addition provide a greater conducting and heating surface in contact with the smallest part of
80 the iron.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

In a flat iron heating device of the character described, a hollow metal chamber shaped substantially to fit a flat
85 iron outline, and having a corresponding opening at the top for the introduction and removal of the iron, and a plate around said opening to fit a hole in the stove, said chamber extending forwardly and downwardly beneath the stove top having a plane floor with which the bottom of
90 the iron contacts for its full length, and the front portion of the floor having longitudinal and transverse intersecting ribs cast with and projecting below it.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN ANDERSEN.

Witnesses:

J. M. ANDERSEN,
THOMAS NUTTALL.