

M. HERSHKOWITZ & J. FRIEDMAN.

HEATER FOR HAT BRIMS,

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 22, 1912.

1,061,909.

Patented May 13, 1913.

FIG. 1.

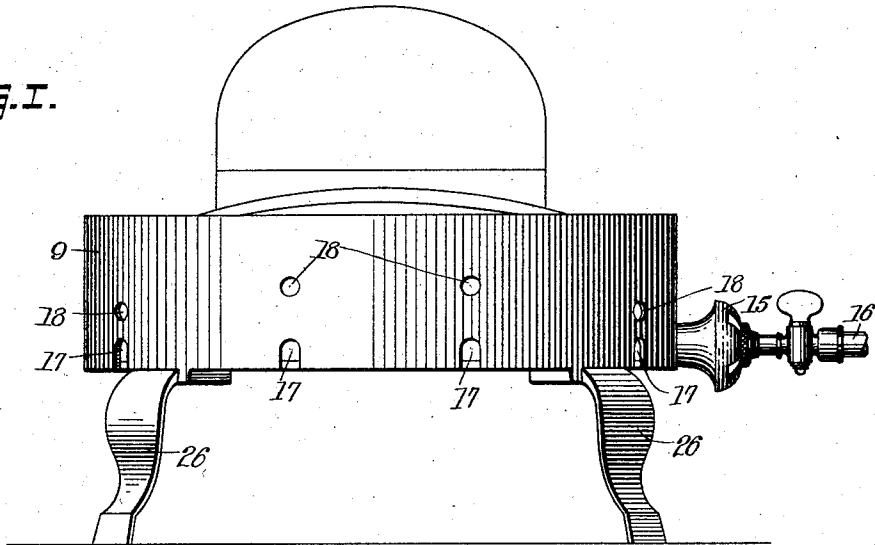


FIG. 2.

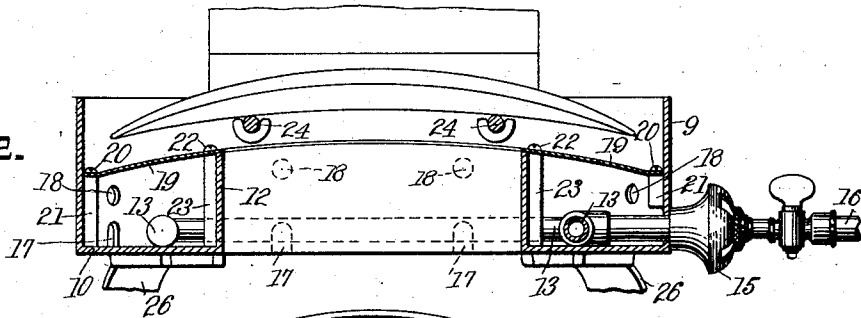
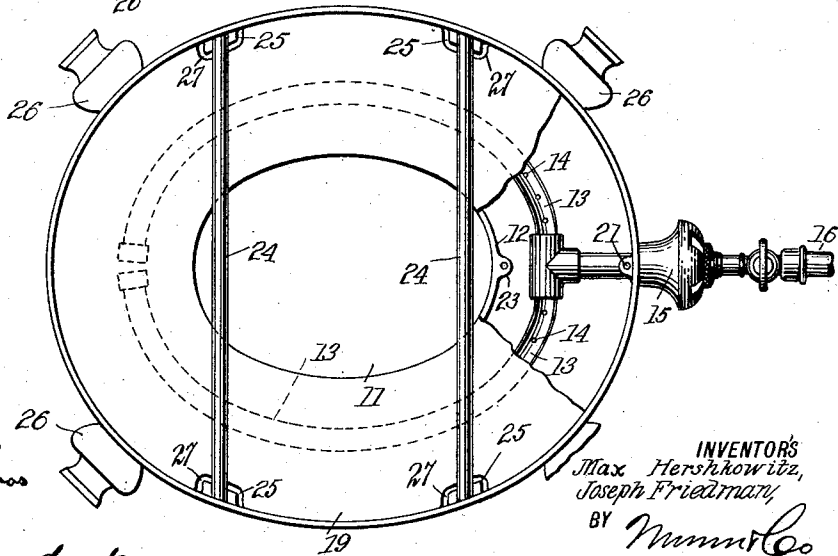


FIG. 3.



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HEATER FOR HAT-BRIMS.

1,061,909.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 13, 1913.

Application filed October 22, 1912. Serial No. 727,127.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MAX HERSHKOWITZ and JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, both citizens of the United States, and residents of the city of New York, borough of the Bronx, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Heater for Hat-Brims, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are: to provide a heater for the brims of hats, adapted to concentrate the heat thereon and to avoid unnecessary heating of the crown of the hat; and to provide means for suspending the hat above a radiating plate to avoid burning the hat and to avoid marking the hat during the process of heating the brim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a heater constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention, shown in conjunction with a hat of the "derby" type disposed to have the brim thereof heated; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section taken on the median line of a heater constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention, a fragment of a hat of the "derby" type being shown in conjunction therewith, the legs of the heater being partially cut away; Fig. 3 is a top plan view of a heater constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention, a part of the radiating plate being cut away to show the interior construction.

As seen in the accompanying drawings, the heater comprises a box-like receptacle 9, having a bottom 10, the center of which is cut away to form a central opening 11. The opening 11 is shaped and constructed to a size substantially that of the average gentleman's hat.

Upturned around the opening 11 is a side wall 12. The wall 12 is concentric with the outer wall of the receptacle 9 to form an annular chamber, in which is disposed the curved pipe sections 13. The pipe sections 13 are provided with upwardly-opening jet-holes 14 where the gas delivered to the pipe sections is ignited. The gas is delivered to the pipe sections 13 after passing through

the usual Bunsen mixing chamber 15. The gas is fed to the Bunsen mixing chamber 15 by any suitable gas pipe 16. At suitable intervals, the outer wall of the receptacle 9 is pierced to provide a series of openings 17 adjacent the bottom 10, and openings 18 adjacent a radiating plate 19, to form air-circulating means for the heater.

The plate 19 is oval in shape, having a central opening, and being curved on its longest axis. The upper edge of the wall 12 is shaped to correspond with the curve of the plate 19. Said plate is held in position by means of screws 20 on tapped bosses 21, and by means of screws 22 which are driven in tapped bosses 23, substantially as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

To support the hats while being subjected to the heat of the present apparatus, we provide small wooden rods 24, the ends of which, when in position, seat in sockets formed in brackets 25 set out from the inner side of the wall of the receptacle 9 and above the plate 19.

The receptacle 9 is held above the ground or table on which it rests, by means of legs 26, whereby is insured a free circulation of air under the receptacle, to pass upward through the opening 11 to the interior of the crown of the hat.

With an apparatus such as described, the operation is as follows: The gas is ignited at the jet-holes 14, the match or other ignition device being extended through one of the openings 17 or 18. When the radiating plate 19 has become sufficiently heated, the hat is placed upon the rods 24, which, as seen best in Fig. 2 of the drawings, are so disposed as to hold the brim of the hat slightly removed from the plate 19. When the brim has become sufficiently heated, the hat is removed from the heater and placed on a block or form for treatment to set the shape of the brim. During the process of heating the brim, it will be noted that the relatively cool air surrounding the heater circulates upward through the opening 11 to within the crown of the hat, maintaining the same relatively cool during the process of heating the brim of the hat. It will also be noted that by resting the hat on the small rods 24, a minimum surface of the brim is employed for this support, and that the rods, being constructed of wood, do not become overheated to mark the brim of the

hat where the same rests thereon. It will also be noticed that, though the hat is held in juxtaposed relation to the plate 19, it is sufficiently removed therefrom to prevent
 5 scorching or overheating of the brim. In certain forms of heaters for this purpose heretofore employed, an asbestos pad has been used to form a rest for the hat. The asbestos, when heated, transfers to the hat,
 10 where the same comes in contact therewith, a whitish deposit or powder, which it is necessary to thereafter remove, entailing considerable difficulty and expense. This objection is avoided in the present in-
 15 vention by suspending the hat brim out of contact with the radiating plate 19.

While we have herein described the use of wooden rods to support the hat, it will be understood that we may employ any suitable
 20 rods, non-combustible material being preferred, though not absolutely necessary.

In certain forms of the plate 19, we have provided openings 27 to augment the circulation of air within the receptacle 9. It
 25 will be understood that any suitable means may be employed for admitting air to the receptacle, either by piercing the side walls or bottom, and for permitting the escape of heated air therefrom by piercing the plate
 30 19, if such is deemed advisable. In no instance, however, is the inner side wall forming the opening 11 pierced, it being the object of the structure to remove the columns of heated air from the opening into the
 35 crown of the hat when disposed upon the present heater.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

40 1. An apparatus such as described, comprising a heater having a central opening for the passage of air; a radiating top plate for said heater, said plate being curved to correspond with the curve of the average
 45 hat brim; and a plurality of supporting rods extending across said heater for holding the

hat with the brim juxtaposed to and removed from said radiating plate.

2. An apparatus such as described, comprising a heater having a central opening 50 for the passage of air; an oval-shaped radiating plate for said heater, said plate being curved on its longest diameter and having an oval central opening; and a plurality of supporting rods extending across said plate 55 substantially parallel to the short diameter thereof to support a hat above said plate, with the brim thereof juxtaposed to said plate.

3. An apparatus such as described, com- 60 prising an oval-shaped heater the open center whereof conforms in shape to the average hat crown opening; a cover plate for said heater, having an oval central opening corresponding with said central opening in 65 said heater, said plate being curved lengthwise the longest diameter of said openings; and a plurality of removable supporting rods resting on said heater and separated from said plate. 70

4. An apparatus such as described, comprising an oval-shaped heater the open center whereof conforms in shape to the average hat crown opening; a cover plate for said heater, having an oval central opening 75 corresponding with said central opening in said heater, said plate being curved lengthwise the longest diameter of said openings; a plurality of removable supporting rods resting on said heater and separated from 80 said plate; and a plurality of oppositely-disposed socket brackets to hold said rods in parallel relation to each other and to the other diameter of said openings.

In testimony whereof we have signed our 85 names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MAX HERSHKOWITZ.
 JOSEPH FRIEDMAN.

Witnesses:

BENJAMIN FRIEDMAN,
 JOSEPH L. ABRAHAMS.