J. J. SELDIN.

TAILOR'S STEAMING IRON.

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1,313,124.

Patented Aug. 12, 1919.

Fig. 1.

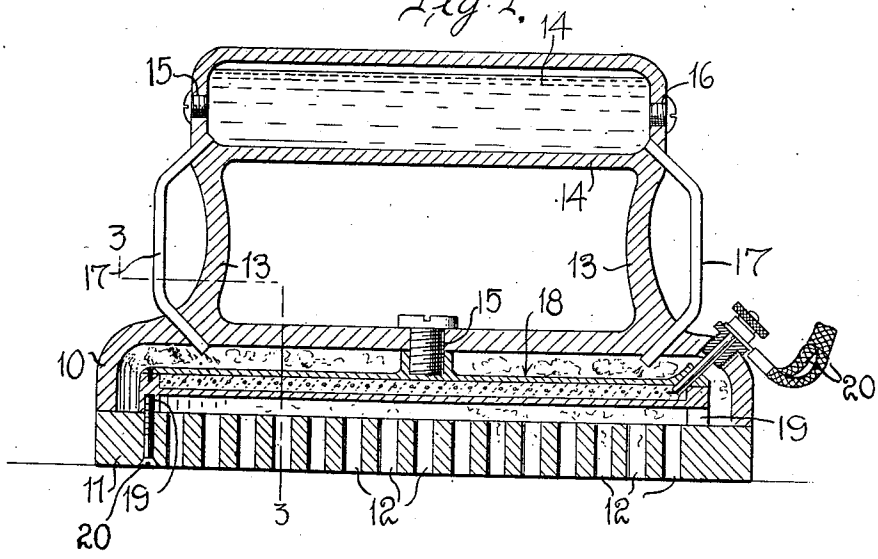
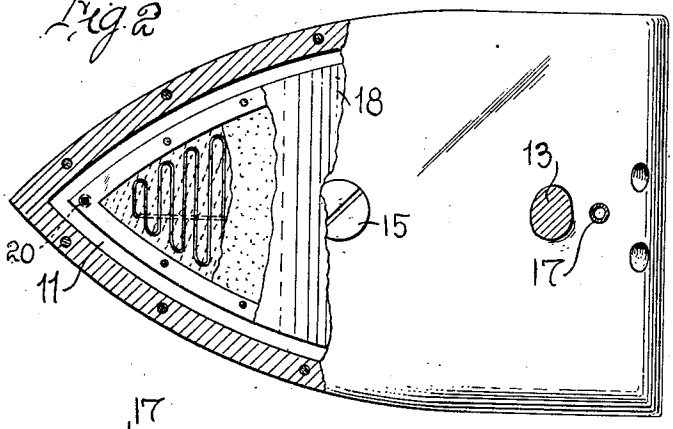


Fig. 2



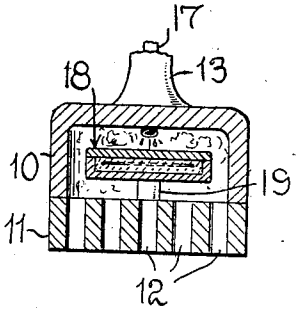


Fig. 3

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TAILOR'S STEAMING-IRON.

1,313,124. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Aug. 12, 1919.**

Application filed November 18, 1916, Serial No. 132,168. Renewed December 14, 1918. Serial No. 266,843.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB J. SELDIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tailors' Steaming-Irons, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to pressing irons such as are used by tailors and others and particularly to irons used for pressing clothes where it is necessary to moisten the clothes while they are being pressed.

The primary object of this invention is the provision of an iron of this description so constructed that steam may be applied to the clothes while they are being pressed and particularly so formed that steam will be ejected against the clothes directly under the surface of the iron.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a very simply constructed iron of this character which is hollow and has a perforated pressing face, the interior of the iron being provided with a heating element or steam generating element in the form of a heated plate against which a jet of water is discharged so as to cause the generation of steam within the iron, this steam passing out through perforations in the bottom or pressing face of the iron.

A further object in this connection is to provide a handle which is adapted to contain water and form a reservoir for the water used in generating steam, the water contained in the handle also acting to keep the handle cool so that the iron may be readily manipulated.

Other objects will appear in the course of the following description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of a pressing iron constructed in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof, a portion of the body 10 being broken away and the handle being removed; and

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings it will be seen that the body of the iron has the usual form, that is pointed at one end and broad at the other, this body being designated 10. The body is hollow and the side wall of the body is operatively connected to the bottom plate 11 in any suitable manner, this bottom plate being relatively thick and being formed with a plurality of perforations 12 extending from the hollow interior of the iron to the pressing face of the bottom plate. The body 10 is formed at opposite ends with the upwardly extending legs 13 which support the hollow handle 14 which extends above the body and is provided with an inlet opening 15 whereby water may be filled into the hollow handle and, if desired, with an outlet opening 16. Both of these openings may be closed by plugs, or one of these openings may be connected to a pipe leading to a source of supply. In ordinary practice, however, the hollow interior of the iron will contain enough water for the use of the iron over a considerable period. From opposite ends of the water chamber formed within the handle 14 extend the relatively small tubes 17 which may be formed of "hollow wire." These tubes 17 extend into the interior of the body 10 at opposite ends. While I have illustrated two tubes disposed at opposite ends of the handle and extending into opposite ends of the body, it will be understood that more tubes may be used.

Disposed within the hollow interior of the body is a heating element designated generally 18 which, as illustrated, consists of a plate disposed in spaced relation to the upper face of the plate 11 and supported therefrom by means of lugs or legs 19. Inasmuch as these legs or lugs 19 are spaced from each other there is communication between the space between the heating element 18 and the plate 11 and the heating element 18 and the upper wall of the body 10. Water discharging through the pipe 17 upon th upper face of the heating element 18 will, therefore, be turned into steam by contact with this hot plate and this steam will find its way around the ends and sides of the heating element, which is smaller in area than the area of the interior of the body 10 and thence down into the space between the heating element and the upper face of the plate 11, and thence down through the perforations 12 to the cloth which is being pressed. I have illustrated this heating element as being centered within the hollow body by means of a screw 19 passing down through the upper wall

of the hollow body and into the heating element. This screw may also be used for engaging the plate 11 to the body, (not illustrated) though I do not wish to be limited to this as it is obvious that the plate 11 may be connected to the body in many different ways as by the screws 20.

The heating element 18 is illustrated as an electrically heated element, there being electric wires 20 operatively engaged with the heating element. This heating element may be hollow and provided with a resistance heating coil disposed in the interior of the heating element but any other means suitable for electrically heating the member 18 may be used. I do not wish to limit myself to heating this element 18 electrically as it may be heated by gas jets, the element 18 being in this case hollow and gas tubes leading into the heating element being provided with a suitable burner.

In the operation of this invention the iron is passed over the material to be pressed and water flows down through the pipe 17 in small jets or drops onto the heating element 18, the water being thus vaporized, and the steam passes around in the course previously described and the pressure of the steam forces it out through the perforations 12 and into the cloth. Inasmuch as the water which is used to moisten the fabric being ironed is in the form of steam, it will act much more effectively and uniformly than if the water sprayed in front of the iron. Thus the clothes are steamed or moistened and pressed at the same time. Inasmuch as the interior diameter of the pipe 17 is extremely small, there is no danger of the water flowing from the chamber 14 and flooding the iron. Furthermore, the water in the handle keeps the handle cool so that the iron may be readily manipulated.

An iron constructed in accordance with my invention is capable of a greater amount of work for the reason that the pressing cloth or cloth disposed between the article being pressed and the iron does not have to be either sponged or soaked in water and wrung out and it will be obvious that the cost of making this iron will be relatively slight in comparison with its advantages.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. In a pressing iron, a hollow body having a handle and provided with a detachable bottom wall formed with downwardly opening perforations, a heating element disposed within the hollow body in spaced relation to the side wall, top wall and bottom wall of the body, means for operatively supporting the heating element within the hollow body, and means for discharging jets of water upon the upper face of the heating element.

2. In a pressing iron, a hollow body having a downwardly depending side wall, upwardly extending handle supporting legs on its top wall, and a hollow handle adapted to contain liquid, a relatively thick bottom plate having uniformly distributed perforations and detachably connected to the side wall of the hollow body, a heating plate disposed between the bottom and the top wall of the hollow body and having downwardly depending legs spacing it from the bottom wall, means for heating said plate, and pipes leading from the hollow handle and discharging onto the upper surface of the plate.

3. In a pressing iron, a hollow body having a downwardly depending side wall, upwardly extending handle supporting legs on its top wall and a hollow liquid containing handle mounted upon the legs, a relatively thick bottom plate having uniformly distributed perforations and detachably connected to the side wall of the hollow body, a heating member disposed between the bottom and the top wall of the hollow body and detachably supported upon the top wall of the hollow body in spaced relation to said top and bottom walls and in spaced relation to the side walls of the body, means for heating said member, and pipes leading from opposite ends of the hollow wall and discharging upon the upper surface of the heating plate.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JACOB J. SELDIN.

Witnesses:
SOL. SHAPIRO,
SOLOMON LIPKIN.