MATTHEW LITTLE.

Improvement in Sad-Iron Heaters.

No. 118,375. Patented Aug. 22, 1871.

Fig. 1.

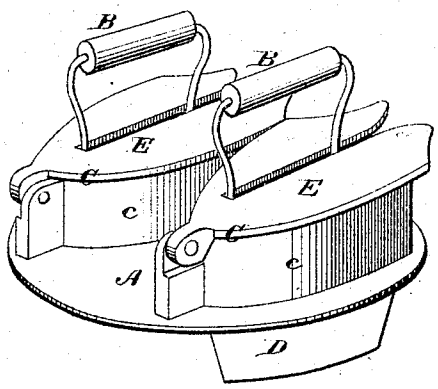


Fig. 2.

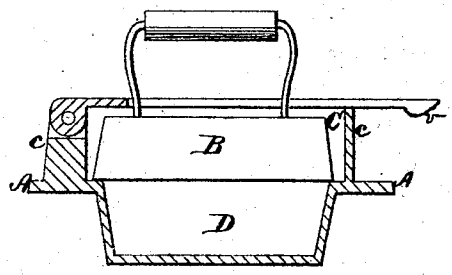
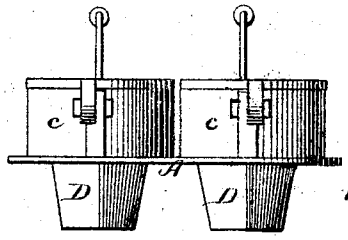


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

C. F. Brown.

N. K. Ellsworth.

Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATTHEW LITTLE, OF EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO AMANDA M. STARKER, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAD-IRON HEATERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 118,375, dated August 22, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATTHEW LITTLE, of East Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw, State of Michigan, have invented an Improved Flat-Iron Heater; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, Fig. 2 is a vertical section, and Fig. 3 is a front elevation.

Similar letters of reference in the accompanying drawing indicate the same parts.

This invention relates to that class of flat-iron heaters which consists of an attachment to be applied to the stove in the place of the ordinary griddle; and the object of my improvement is to construct the attachment in such a manner that, while it can be applied to several different sizes of stove-holes, it will always accommodate two flat-irons at once, and cause them to be heated more rapidly, thoroughly, and uniformly than the heaters heretofore brought into public use; to which end the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts composing the heater, as hereinafter set forth.

In the drawing, A represents a flat plate or griddle, large enough to cover the largest-sized pot-holes in the ordinary kitchen-stove or range. The flat-irons, B B, are arranged alongside of each other in a horizontal position, in two independent chambers, C C, formed by vertical flanges *c c*, cast upon the upper side of the plate A, and adapted to the size and shape of the flat-irons, as shown in Fig. 1. Under the middle of each flat-iron is another chamber, D, smaller than the chambers C, but of similar shape, except that it tapers downward, as represented in the drawing, to facilitate its entrance into the stove-holes, and to adapt the apparatus to be set into the smaller sizes of holes. The edges of the flat-irons rest upon the surface of the plate A, inside of the chambers C C, around the top of the chambers D D, as seen in Fig. 2. When the flat-irons are removed, the upper and lower chambers C D are not separated from each other but form a single compartment. Covers E E, hinged in any suitable manner to the flanges *c c*, and slotted to admit the handle of the flat-irons, are provided for the chambers C C, so as to retain the heat around the flat-irons to as great an extent as possible.

The whole apparatus except the cover may be cast in a single piece, or it may be cast in two or more sections, if preferred, with suitable flanges through which to rivet it together. The ends of the cover which project beyond the flanges *c c* may be beveled on their under edges, as shown at *v*, to facilitate the lifting of the cover by the inclined front edge of the flat-iron striking against it.

Besides the great convenience resulting from the heating of two flat-irons at one of the stove-holes, leaving all the others to be used for the ordinary purposes, and besides the economy of construction which results from the combining of two heaters in a single attachment, the saving of labor in handling only a single attachment instead of two, and the saving of fuel in being able to concentrate the fire at a single point in the stove, instead of spreading it all over the grate, as heretofore, other important advantages are derived from this improved construction of the heater; for example, the horizontal position of the flat-iron and the arrangement of the air-chamber beneath it secure entire uniformity in the heating thereof, the heat rising to the face of the iron at all points alike; so, too, the chamber C, in which the irons are placed, retains the heated air around the body of the irons, and insures their being heated not merely on their faces but throughout their entire mass, so that they are heated more quickly and retain their heat much longer after they are removed from the heater. The heat that they receive from the chamber C is also imparted to them much more uniformly than if they were in a vertical position, for in the latter case one end of the flat-iron is apt to become very hot, while the other is not perhaps hot enough for the purpose to which it is to be applied. This can never take place when the flat-irons sit in a horizontal position, as shown.

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

The flat-iron heater herein described, consisting essentially of the horizontal plate A, provided with the covered chambers C C above and the corresponding chambers D D below, constructed substantially as shown, for the purposes herein set forth.

MATTHEW LITTLE.

Witnesses:

N. K. ELLSWORTH,

C. F. BROWN.