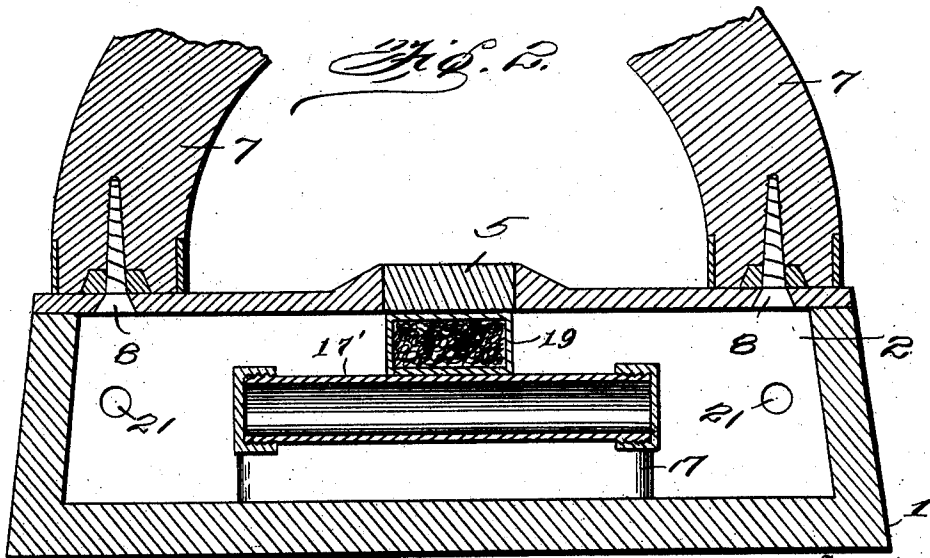
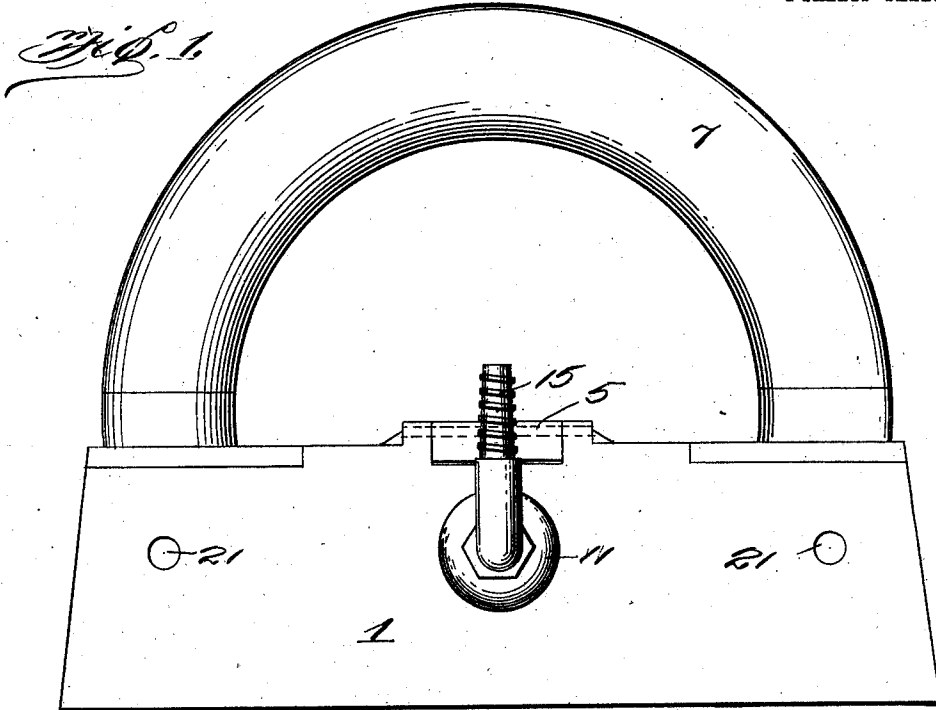


F. D. HEGWOOD.
GAS FLAT IRON.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 14, 1909.

963,553.

Patented July 5, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Inventor
Fred D. Hegwood

Witnesses
E. A. Tolson
James A. Kachel

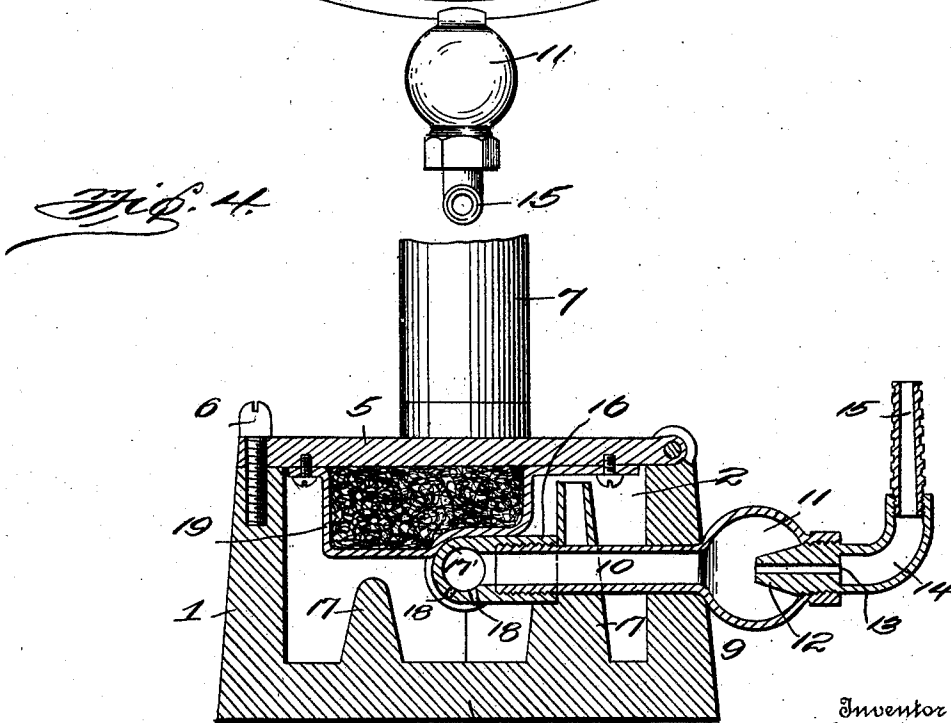
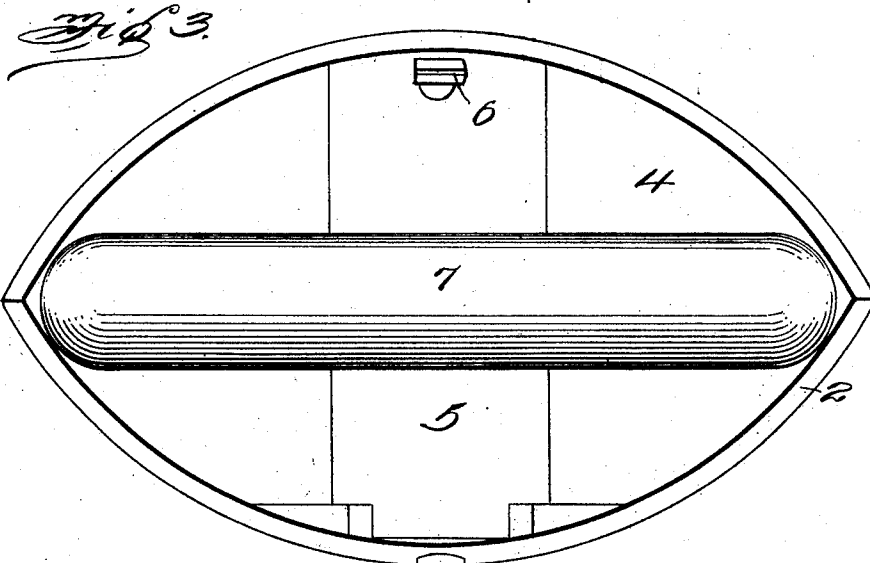
By *Victor J. Evans*
Attorney

F. D. HEGWOOD.
GAS FLAT IRON.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 14, 1909.

963,553.

Patented July 5, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Inventor
3 Fred D. Hegwood.

Witnesses

G. F. Totten.
James A. Kochel

By *Victor J. Evans*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERIC D. HEGWOOD, OF SOUTH GREENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

GAS FLAT-IRON.

963,553.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 5, 1910.

Application filed September 14, 1909. Serial No. 517,629.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERIC D. HEGWOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Greensburg, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Gas Flat-Irons, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sad irons and has for an object to provide a device of this character wherein a heater is permanently located within the shell forming the iron proper, the said heater being adapted to receive its supply of fuel from a suitable gas fixture.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent as the nature of the invention is better disclosed and it will of course be understood that changes within the scope of the claim may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification and in which like numerals of reference indicate different parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved iron. Fig. 2 is a detail longitudinal sectional view taken through a portion of the iron. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the iron. Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken through the iron.

My improved iron consists preferably of a hollow shell 1 which is adapted to form a chamber 2, the area of which being arranged to occupy approximately the whole of the main body of the iron. The shell is provided with a bottom 3 and with a top 4, the latter being provided with a hinged lid 5, the provision of which enables the operator or user of the iron to readily gain access to the chamber 2. A latch member 6 of any suitable well known construction is carried by the shell 1 and is adapted to be engaged with the lid to hold the latter in its closed position. The handle 7 of any suitable well known construction is mounted upon the shell and secured to the top 4 thereof by means of a screw or equivalent fastening devices 8.

A burner 9 is carried by the shell and consists preferably of a hollow tube 10 whose outer extremity is provided with a hollow spherical chamber forming member 11. The

member 11 receives a jet element 12 which is provided with a reduced bore 13 and an enlarged bore 14. A nipple 15 is connected with the jet forming element and is secured thereto preferably so as to be disposed in line with the enlarged bore 14. The reduced bore 13 of the jet forming element is disposed in line with the hollow tube 10. The inner end of the tube 10 is threaded exteriorly and is engaged in the correspondingly formed passage in a boss 16. The boss 16 is formed intermediate of the burner head 17' which is disposed longitudinally in the chamber 2 and is located immediately between a pair of heat retaining members or ribs 17. The burner tube 17' is provided with a plurality of series of passages 18 which are directed toward the inner walls of the heat retaining ribs or members 17.

The casing 19 is secured to the lid 5 and is disposed immediately above the burner tube 17'. This casing contains a quantity of asbestos or other equivalent heat absorbing or insulating material as clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawing.

The construction of the iron just described is such that one end of the flexible gas tube may be connected to an overhead gas jet or other suitable fixture, while the other end of the tube may be engaged with the nipple 15. Assuming the ironing-board or table upon which the iron is operated is disposed beneath the gas fixture with which the hose is connected it will be appreciated that the iron may be free to move without cutting off the supply of fuel from the burner. The burner may be lighted at the head 17' and the blaze will be ejected on to each rib 17 to effectively heat the same and the top portion of the shell 1. The side walls of the shell are provided with a suitable number of vent passages 21 which open directly into the chamber 2.

I claim:—

An iron of the class described comprising a shell having a chamber formed therein, a plurality of heat retaining members carried by the bottom of the shell and extending upwardly in the said chamber, a burner tube carried by the shell, a fuel receiving jet member carried by the burner tube, a head carried by the burner tube, said head having

perforations formed therein and directed toward the said heat retaining members, a lid hingedly connected to the top of the shell and disposed immediately above the said
5 head, and an insulating material carrying case carried by said lid and disposed immediately above the head of the burner.

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

FRED. D. HEGWOOD.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. BAIR,

WILLIAM A. BENNETT.