

E. STEWART.
FLAT IRON.

No. 471,364.

Patented Mar. 22, 1892.

Fig. 1

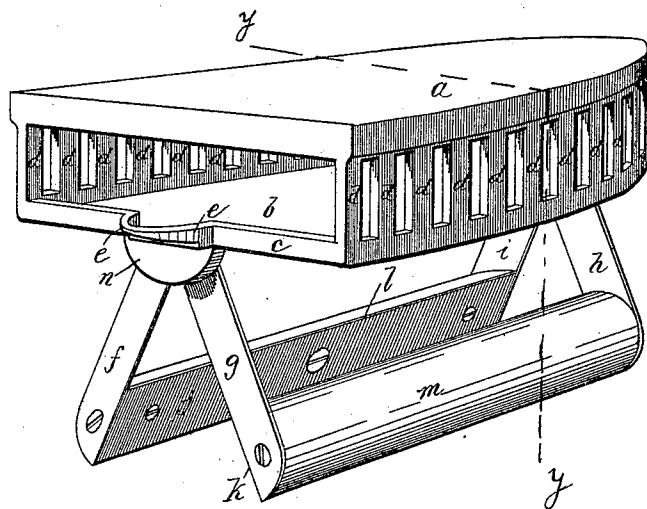


Fig. 2

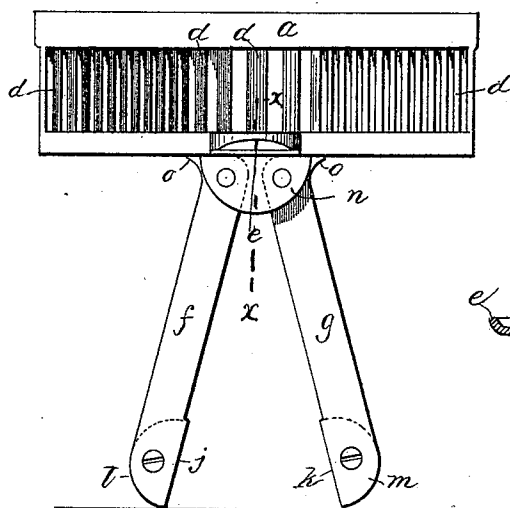
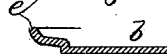


Fig. 3



Witnesses
Frederick Kemper
V. P. Wilson

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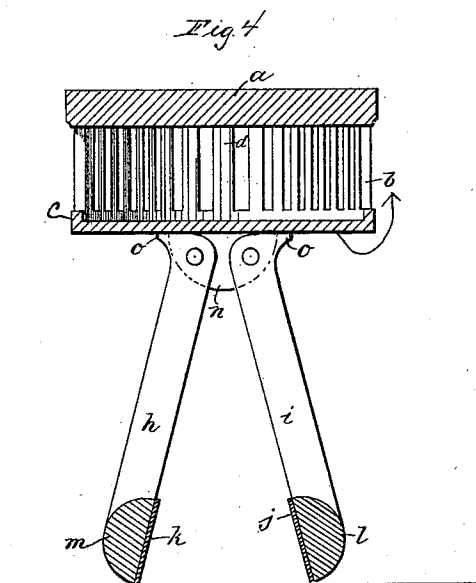
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIZABETH STEWART, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FLAT-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,361, dated March 22, 1892.

Application filed August 8, 1891. Serial No. 402,075. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIZABETH STEWART, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Flat-Iron, of

5 which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in a flat-iron which is at the same time light, capable of being quickly and easily heated, and of such construction as when heated to be useful in pressing ladies' dresses, &c. When constructed in its best form my flat-iron may be heated in a few minutes by merely a teaspoonful of alcohol and is self-supporting while being heated.

15 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my flat-iron as it stands while being heated. Fig. 2 is a rear end view. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail on the line *x x* of Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the iron on the line *y y*, Fig. 1.

20 *a* is the base, which is sufficiently thick to retain the heat and which on its smoothing-surface is properly polished.

25 *b* is the top plate, not as thick as the base, but which is otherwise of the same size.

c is a rim extending all around the edge of the top *b*, from which it projects toward the base *a*.

30 *d* are bars connecting the rim *c* with the base and being separated from each other by sufficient space to admit air. When the iron is inverted, as shown in the drawings, the top *b*, together with its rim *c*, forms a pan adapted to contain alcohol, and at the rear the rim *c* is extended backward at *e*, so as to provide for conveniently pouring the alcohol into the pan. The flange *e* is curved toward the bot-

tom of the pan, as shown in Fig. 3, so that whatever alcohol is poured inside the flange *e* will run down onto the body of the pan. 40

The handle is divided and consists of the four arms *f*, *g*, *h*, and *i*, the cross-pieces *j* and *k*, and the wooden bars *l* and *m*. The arms are pivoted to lugs *n*, cast with the top plate *b*. Toes *o* are formed on the arms, so as to 45 bear against the top plate *b* and prevent the two halves of the handle from separating further than is shown in the drawings.

In using the flat-iron I spread the two parts of the handle and stand the iron upon its 50 handle as a support. I then pour a small quantity of alcohol into the pan formed by the inverted top plate and its rim *c*. I then ignite the alcohol, and when it is consumed the base-plate *a* will be found very hot, and 55 the iron is ready for use. The rim *c* is shown as integral with the top plate *b* and with the bars *d*, which are also integral with the plate *a*, the whole iron being in one piece excepting the handle and the plate *b*, forming the 60 bottom of the inverted pan, of which the rim *c* forms the edges; but I do not wish to limit myself to this particular form of construction.

I claim—

As an article of manufacture, a flat-iron 65 having a base-plate, an inverted pan above the same, and a handle adapted to act as a support for the iron in an inverted position, substantially as described.

ELIZABETH STEWART.

Witnesses:

FRED S. KEMPER,
JAMES T. LAW.