

W. L. HUBBELL.

Sad-Irons.

No. 137,205.

Patented March 25, 1873.

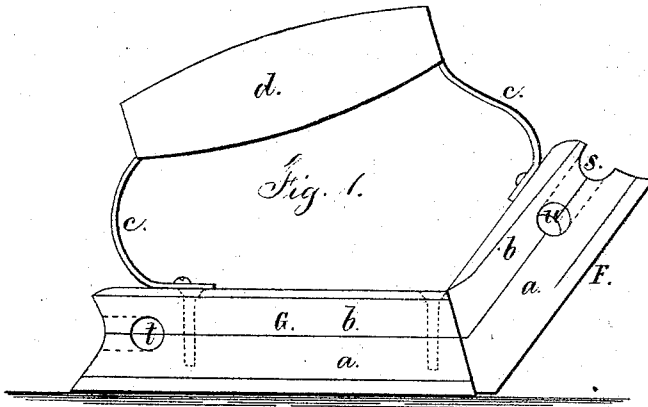


Fig. 1.

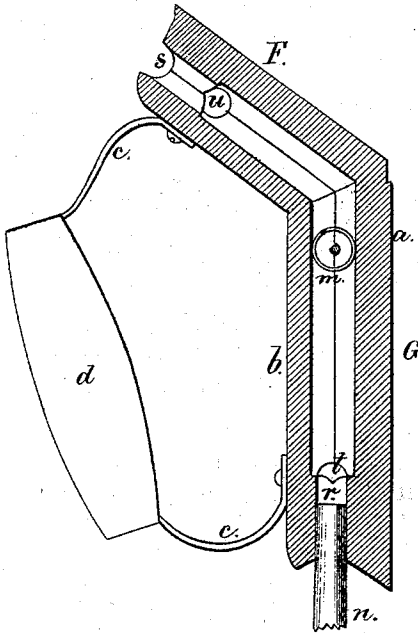


Fig. 2.

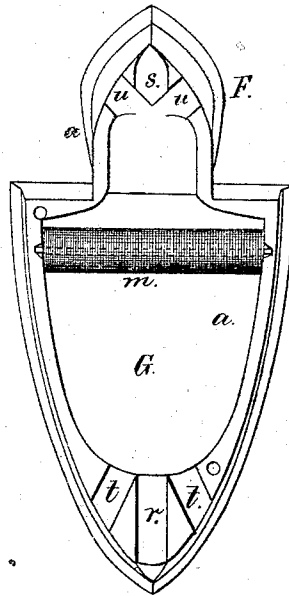


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

Chas. H. Smith
Geo. D. Walker

Inventor
William L. Hubbell.
Lemuel M. Perrell
att.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM L. HUBBELL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAD-IRONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 137,205, dated March 25, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM L. HUBBELL, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented Improvements in Sad-Irons, of which the following is a specification:

This invention consists in a sad-iron made with two smoothing-faces, and inlets for air and hydrocarbon-gas that is burned in the hollow interior of the iron to heat the same. The heat acts at the back of the face that is to be heated while the iron is in an inclined position, and thereby the heat acts in the most advantageous manner.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a side view of the iron complete. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same in position over a gas-burner, and Fig. 3 is a plan of the inner side of the shell forming the smoothing part of the sad-iron.

The iron is made of two shells, *a* and *b*, that leave between them a cavity sufficiently large for the perfect combustion of the hydrocarbon-gas within such cavity. These shells *a* and *b* are secured together by screws or rivets, and the handle for the iron is made of the metal straps *c c*, with the intervening non-conducting handle *d*. The shells *a b* are shaped to form the sad-iron of the proper size. I find it usually preferable to have the sad-iron *F* much smaller than the smoothing-iron *G*, so that they may be employed to advantage in ironing different portions of the garment or fabric.

The special feature in my improved double sad-iron relates to the faces being at an angle to each other, so that one will not be in the way while the other is being used; and this construction, with a hollow sad-iron to be heated with gas, has the additional advantage that the gas acts beneath the inclined shell forming the smoothing-face.

Upon reference to Figs. 2 and 3 it will be seen that at *r s* are openings to allow the pas-

sage of the gas-burner *n*, when the iron is set upon the same, and at *t t* and *u u* are air-inlets; hence, when the iron *F* is being heated, the burner is in the hole *r*, and air rushes in through the holes *t t* and commingles with the gas, and the same burns as a Bunsen flame in the iron *F*, and the holes *s* and *u u* allow the products of combustion to escape.

When the iron *G* is to be heated, the parts are inverted and the gas-burner is within the hole *s*. In either instance the flame burns beneath an inclined plate or shell forming at the upper side the smoothing-face of the iron.

The wire helix *m*, introduced in the iron between the shells *a b*, serves to separate the flame-chamber from the mixing-chamber, so that the air and gas may pass in a mixed condition through this helix and the flame be retained above. Metal with fine perforations might take the place of this helix *m*.

I claim as my invention—

1. Two sad-irons of different shapes or sizes, united together at an angle to each other and provided with a handle, as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The double sad-iron, formed of the hollow shells *a b*, with air and gas inlets at both ends, and constructed substantially as specified, so that the flame burns beneath the inclined shell, as set forth.

3. The double hollow sad-iron separated into a mixing-chamber and a flame-chamber by a division within the hollow shells that allows the air and gas to pass through, but retains the flame above such division, as set forth.

Signed by me this 18th day of February, 1873.

WM. L. HUBBELL.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
CHAS. H. SMITH.