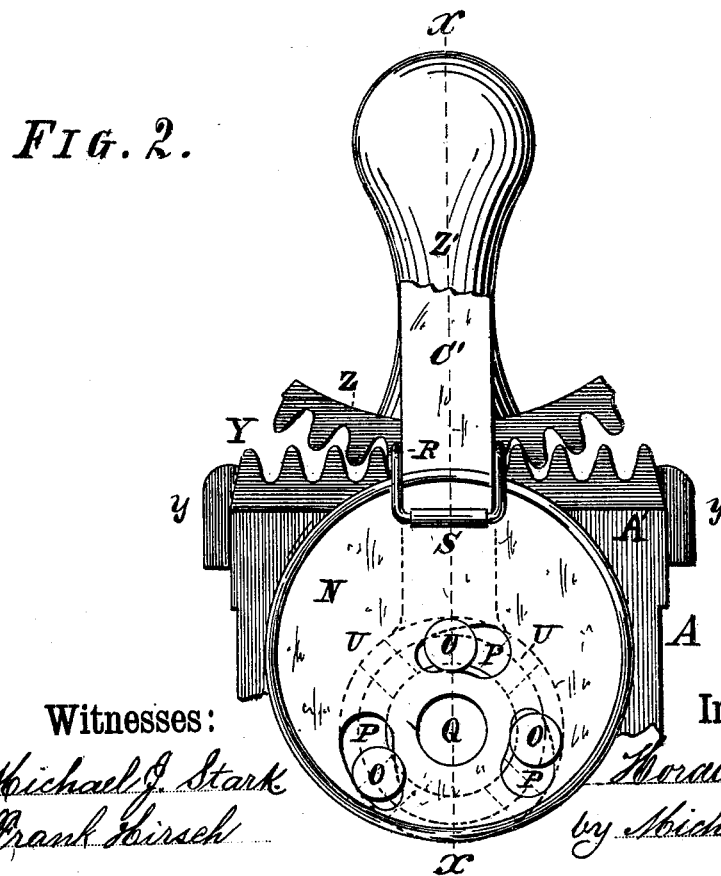
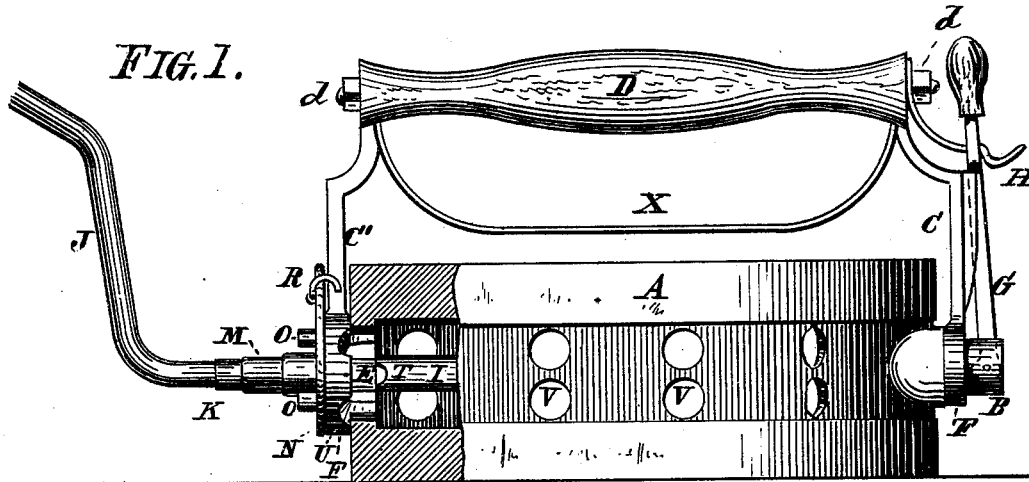


H. E. CROCKER.
Combined Sad and Fluting Iron.

No. 214,370.

Patented April 15, 1879.



Witnesses:

Michael J. Stark.
Frank Hirsch

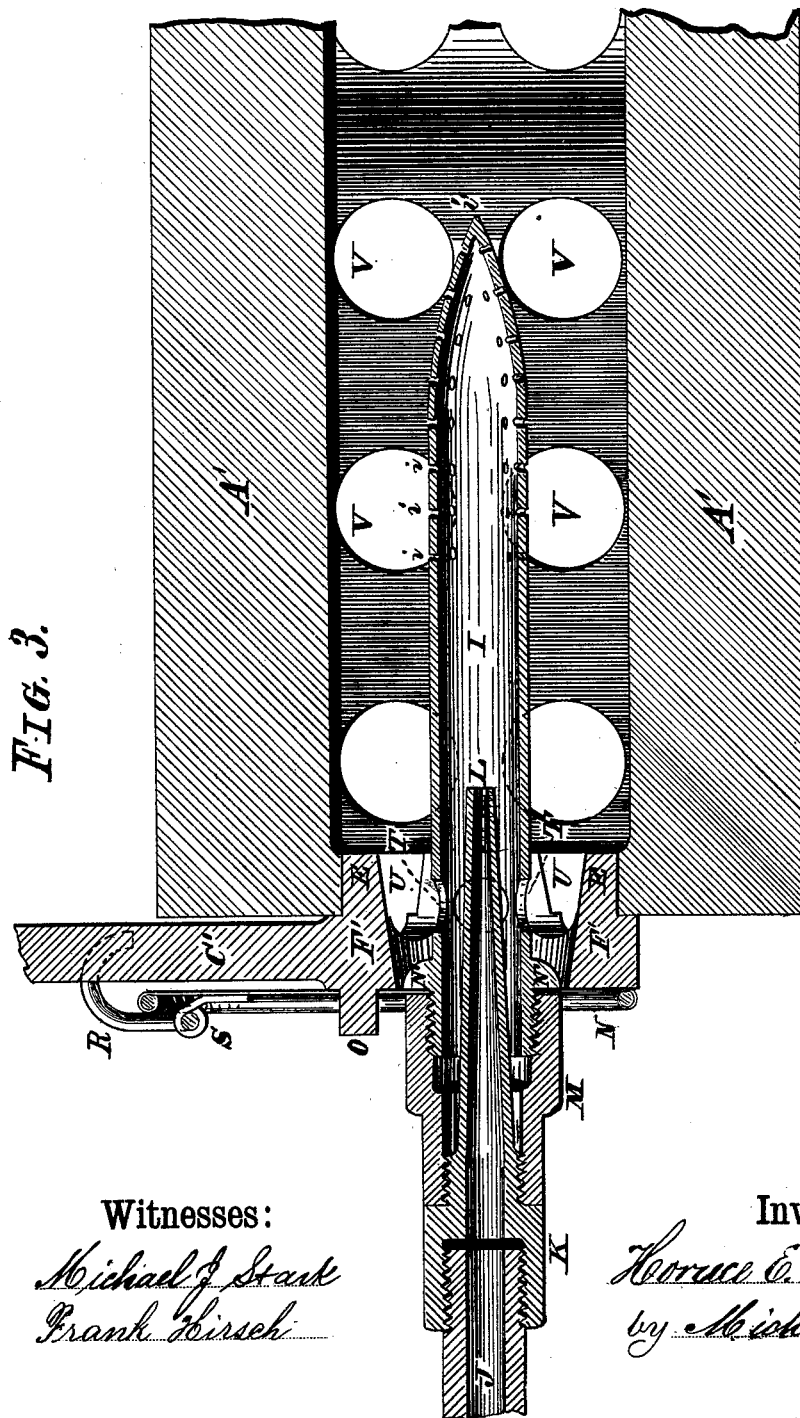
Inventor:

Horace E. Crocker,
by Michael J. Stark
Attorney.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE E. CROCKER, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINED SAD AND FLUTING IRONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **214,370**, dated April 15, 1879; application filed December 2, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE E. CROCKER, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements on a Combined Tailor's Goose and Fluting-Iron; and I do hereby declare that the following description of my said invention, taken in connection with the accompanying sheet of drawings, forms a full, clear, and exact specification, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has reference to a combined tailors' goose or sad-iron and fluting-iron; and it consists in the arrangement of parts and details of construction, especially of the burner, as hereinafter first fully set forth and described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings herein referred to, which serve to illustrate my invention more fully, Figure 1 is a side elevation, parts being broken away to expose the interior arrangement of my smoothing-iron. Fig. 2 is an end elevation with a fluting attachment; and Fig. 3, a longitudinal vertical sectional elevation in line *x x* of Fig. 2, with fluting attachment removed.

In the drawings, A is the body of my sad-iron. It is made reversible—that is to say, it has polishing-surfaces on both its planes, either of which may be used for smoothing purposes. This body has on its front edge a slotted pivot, B, and in its rear side a circular aperture, both parts being arranged to receive the supports C C' of the handle D, the former being placed over the pivot B, and the latter, by means of an annular projection, E, into the circular aperture mentioned. By this pivotal arrangement the body A may be revolved within the eyes F F of said supports C C', and it is retained in proper position by the lever G, pivoted within the slot of the pivot B, and engaging a groove in the face of the support C, a spring-catch, H, fastened to said support holding the said lever in position.

Upon the top side of the iron A' is placed a fluting-bed, Y, having sidewise and downwardly projecting lugs *y*, fitting the body A snugly, wherewith it is retained in proper position. It is used in conjunction with a fluted rocker, Z, having the usual handle Z', and when called into service the handle D and supports

C C' are turned downward, so as to leave the top surface of the iron entirely unobstructed.

To protect the hand of the operator from the heat radiated by the upper surface of the iron, a guard, X, composed of some non-conductor, is interposed between the handle D and said iron A', which guard is secured to the supports C C' by the nutted bolt *d d*, Fig. 1, passed through said supports and handle.

The body A is internally heated by a gas-burner, I, receiving its supply of gas from the goose-neck J, secured within a socket, K, having a long tapering nozzle, L. This nozzle has an external screw-thread, over which is secured a double socket, M, into the forward end of which is screwed said burner-tube I. This tube has a flange, N', between which and the end of the socket M is interposed a disk, N, serving as a means of attachment of the entire burner to the support C'. This is accomplished by means of several studs, O, secured to or cast directly with the eye F' of the support C', entering slotted apertures P, properly disposed within said disk concentric with the aperture Q for the passage of the screw-shank of the tube I, the disk being held in proper position by a hinged double hook, R, secured to said disk by a hinge-plate, S. The studs O are nicked, so that when the disk, after being passed over the said studs, is turned into position, the disk will catch in said nicks, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 2, and thus be retained in proper position, securely fixed to the support C'. Near its juncture with the disk N the tube I has several apertures, T, for the admission of air, which passes to the tube through notches U in the face of the eye F'. This arrangement is a very important feature, since it supplies hot air from the external atmosphere (heated by radiation from the metallic parts which it has to pass) not yet contaminated by the products of combustion, which would invariably take place were the supply taken from the interior of the body A, and furnishes the proper supply of oxygen to support perfect combustion. The flame issues from the flattened and closed end *i* of the burner-tube I in sprays through a series of apertures, *i*, and the products of combustion pass from the interior of the body A to the exterior thereof through apertures or openings

V, properly disposed within the sides of the body A. The flame produced has a natural tendency to rise, and thereby to heat the upper surface of the iron more than the lower one. While this necessitates an occasional reversal of the body A for ironing, it is especially advantageous for fluting purposes, because it will keep the fluting-bed Y continually hot, so that there will be no interruption during the fluting process.

It will be readily observed that, the burner and its accessories being affixed to the handle-support C' by the nicked studs O engaging the apertures P, and by the catch R, this arrangement permits the iron being easily reversed without interference with the burner, and also enables the removal of the latter in case of necessity for cleaning and other purposes.

It will also be observed that the burner may be so adjusted as to throw the heat to either side of the iron by the operator without removing the same from the iron.

The important feature of this invention is the construction, adaptation, and arrangement of the burner relatively to the reversible sad-iron and its handle-standards C C'.

I am aware that the introduction of gas for the purpose of heating sad-irons and the like by means of a gas-burner is not new in itself, and therefore do not claim this; but

What I do claim is—

1. The gas-pipe J, threaded socket K, having tapering tube L, double-threaded socket M, and perforated burner I, having air-passages T, combined and adapted to serve relatively with the disk N, standard C' E, having notches U, and with a reversible sad-iron, A', as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a sad or fluting iron, the combination of the body A, with reversible faces A', tube I, having perforations i and air-passages T, and the tapering tube L, arranged therein and communicating with a gas-pipe, J, the whole being connected to the disk N, as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

H. E. CROCKER. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

MICHAEL J. STARK,
FRANK HIRSCH.

1.25
words.