



IRON

TATANA KELLNER

Instruction
for use

The text in this book is revealed
by ironing the pages. Set your iron
up for steam on the cotton setting.
Iron each page front and back and
watch the text appear.

If you do not want to do your own ironing,
you can keep the book in its original state.

You can also send the book back to be ironed
out by the artist. Additional charges apply for
this service.

To save money, have a significant other or a
family member perform this task.

Iron at your own risk.

TATANA KELLNER

Instruction
for use:

The text in this book is revealed
by ironing the pages. Set your iron
up for steam on the cotton setting.
Iron each page front and back and
watch the text appear.

If you do not want to do your own ironing,
you can keep the book in its original state.

You can also send the book back to be ironed
out by the artist. Additional charges apply for
this service.

To save money, have a significant other or a
family member perform this task.

Iron at your own risk.



ANCIENT TERRACOTTA SMOOTHER
2nd century AD from the Middle East

Ironing



Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date.



ANCIENT TERRACOTTA IRONING BOARD
2nd century AD from the island of Rhodes

Ironing



CHINESE PAN IRON

Metal pans filled with charcoal were used for smoothing fabrics in China in the first century BC. The pan was moved across clothing to remove wrinkles.

female



CLAY IRON, circa 1700

The container was filled with sand and used to smooth fine silks.

test its
temperature...



CLAY IRON, circa 1700

This container was filled with sand and used to...

test its
temperature..."

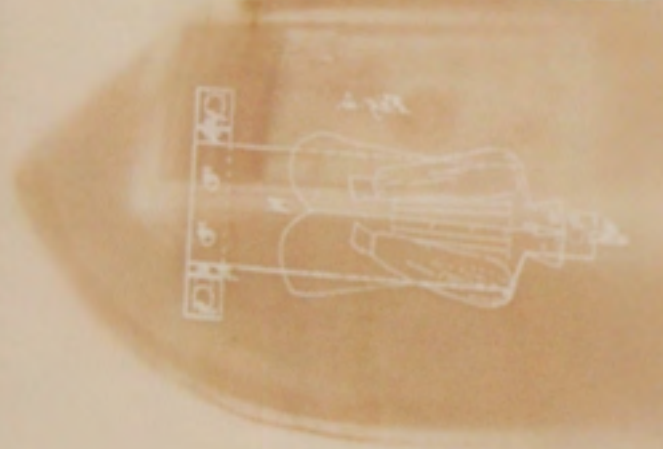
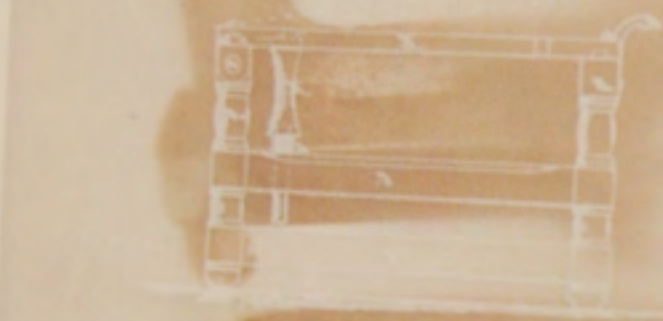


REMOVABLE HANDLE IRON
Czech patent, 19th century

Vanderburg's
Ironing Table.
1879, 390, Patented Feb. 16, 1881.

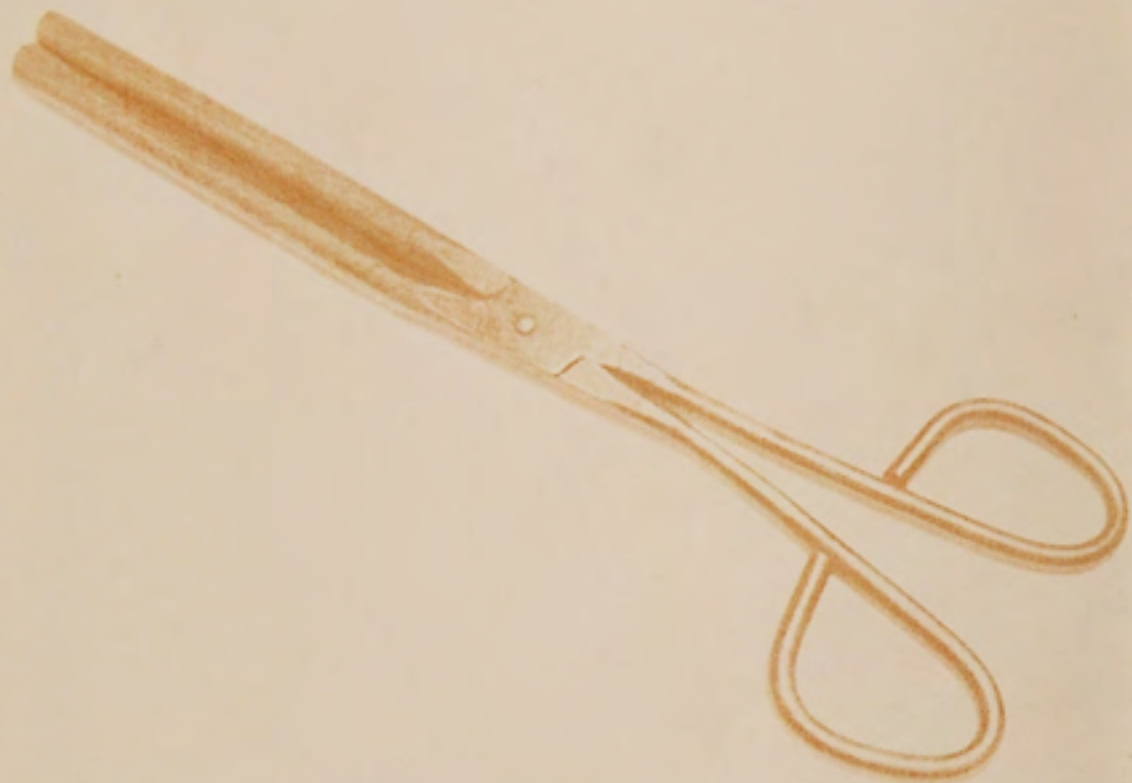


Patented July 11, 1911
No. 1,000,000



REMOVABLE HAND-OPERATED
Czech Patent No. 100,000

easy cleaning



CAMPING, GOFFERING TONGS, and FINE shears
 are shaped as flat pointed scissors with the same thin face fitted,
 used for fully gathered fits of lace making.

B. N. HERRING.
 Treating-Boards.

No. 138,331.

Patented July 29, 1873.



Wm. C. Cressley

Wm. C. Cressley
 Wm. C. Cressley

Inventor
 Robert S. Herring
 by Leonard H. Herring
 atty.

Robert S. Herring
 by Leonard H. Herring
 atty.



[Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

migrant population.



GENEVA HAND FLUTER, circa 1866
antique fluting iron

V. BERRY
Millars and Batters Ltd
No. 217,217. Patented July 8, 1879.



vulnerable

Made:

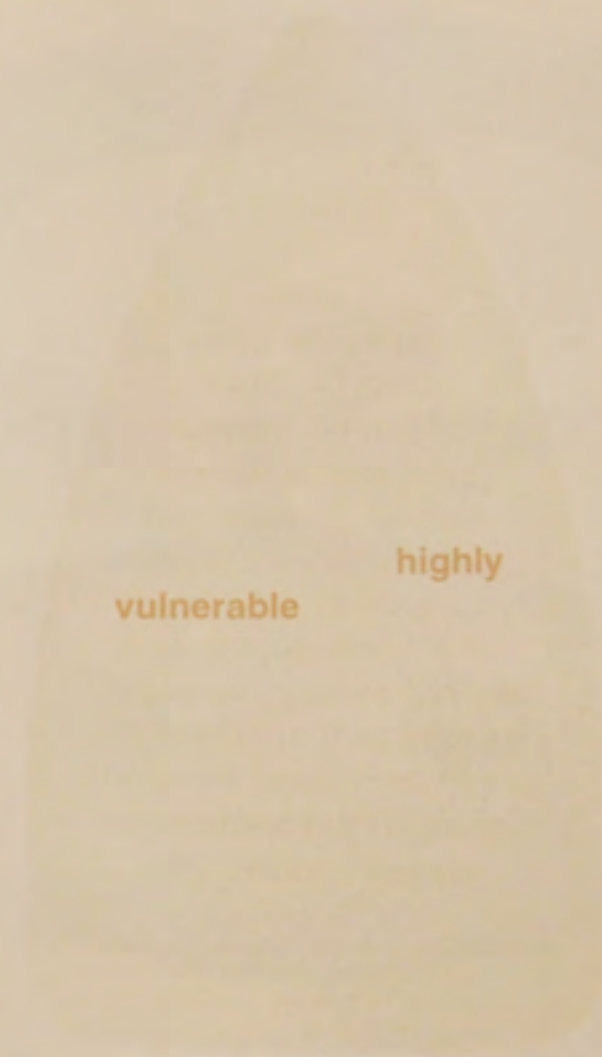
B. F. Muller &
Schmidlin

Inventor:

Peter Herzog



HAND FLUTER, No. 100
African fluting iron

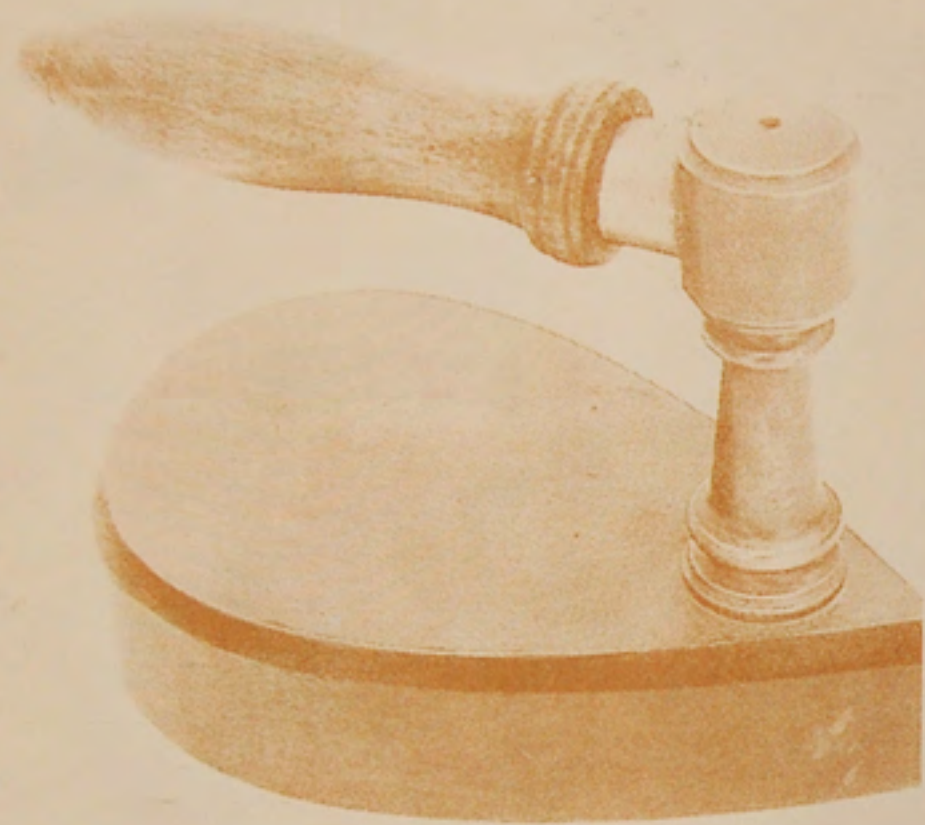


vulnerable highly



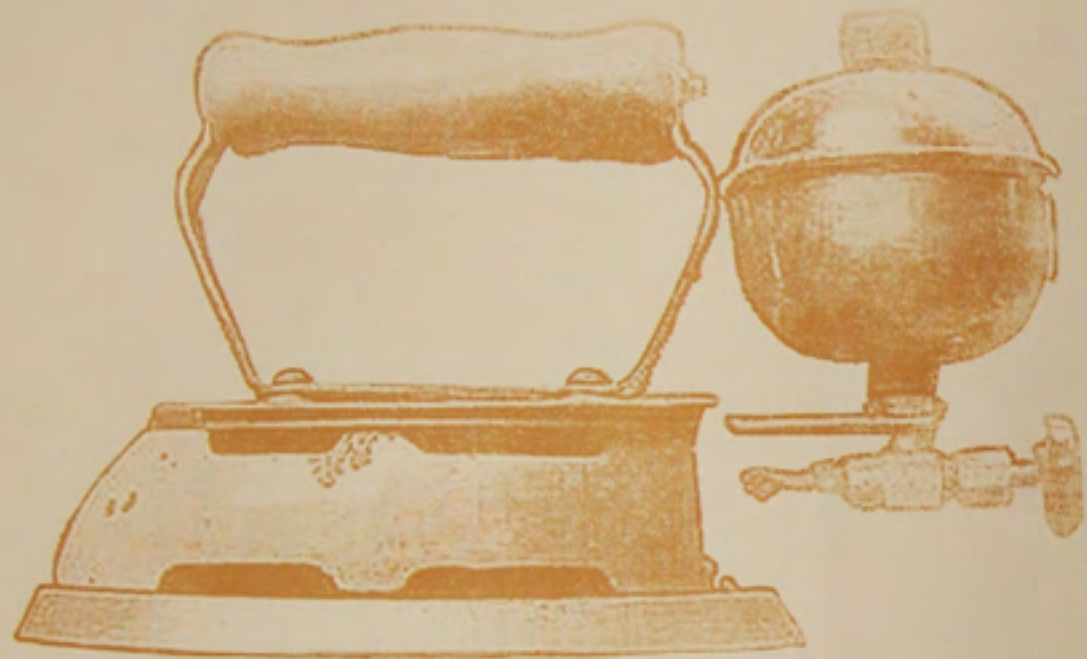
THERMOCELL IRON, circa 1926
with a detachable handle

housekeepers



BELGIAN TEARDROP SHAPED FLATIRON
mid 19th century





SPIRIT IRON, late 19th century

This iron was heated by gasoline, kerosene, alcohol, natural gas or acetylene.

E. J. OBT
PATENTED
No. 12,700
Patented Nov. 17, 1886

dreams

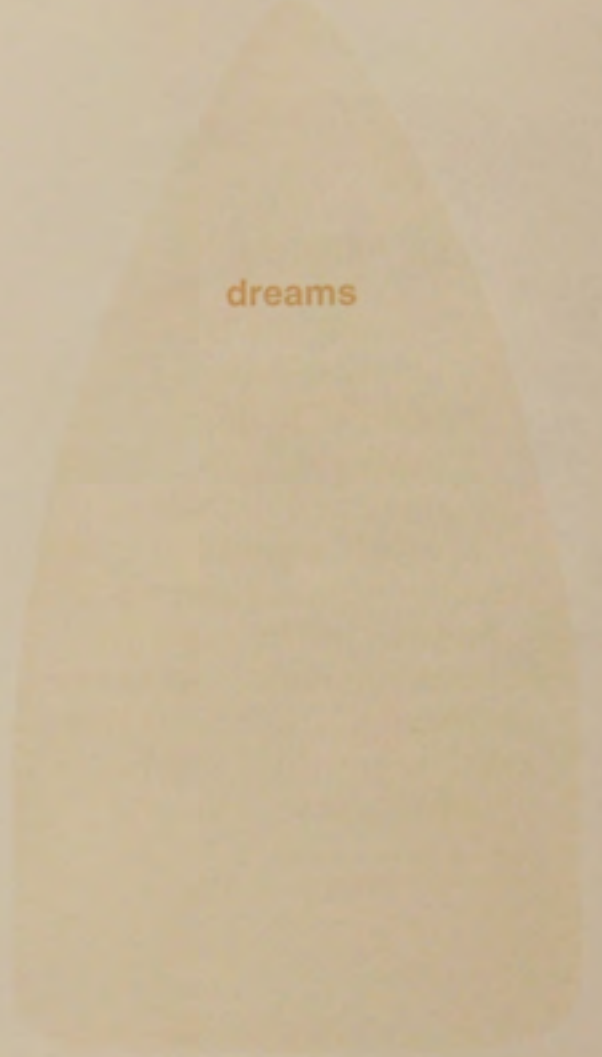


W. J. OBT
Patented
Nov. 17, 1886

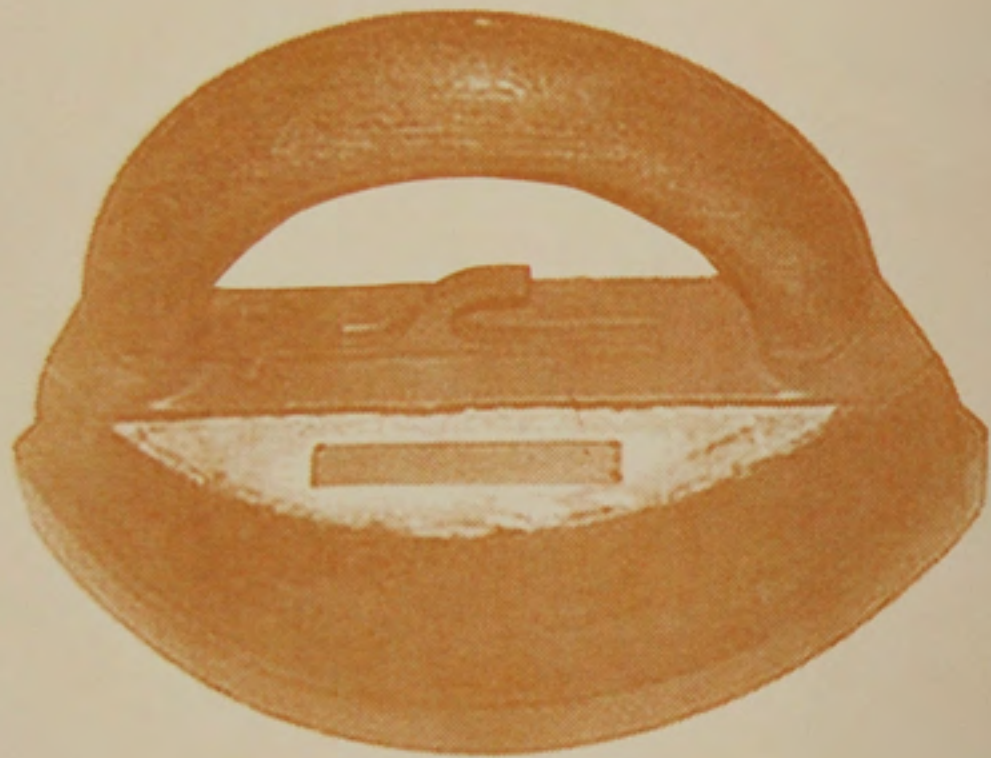
Inventor
E. J. OBT
Nov. 17, 1886



SPRUE IRON, late 19th century
This iron was heated by gasoline, kerosene, alcohol, etc.



dreams

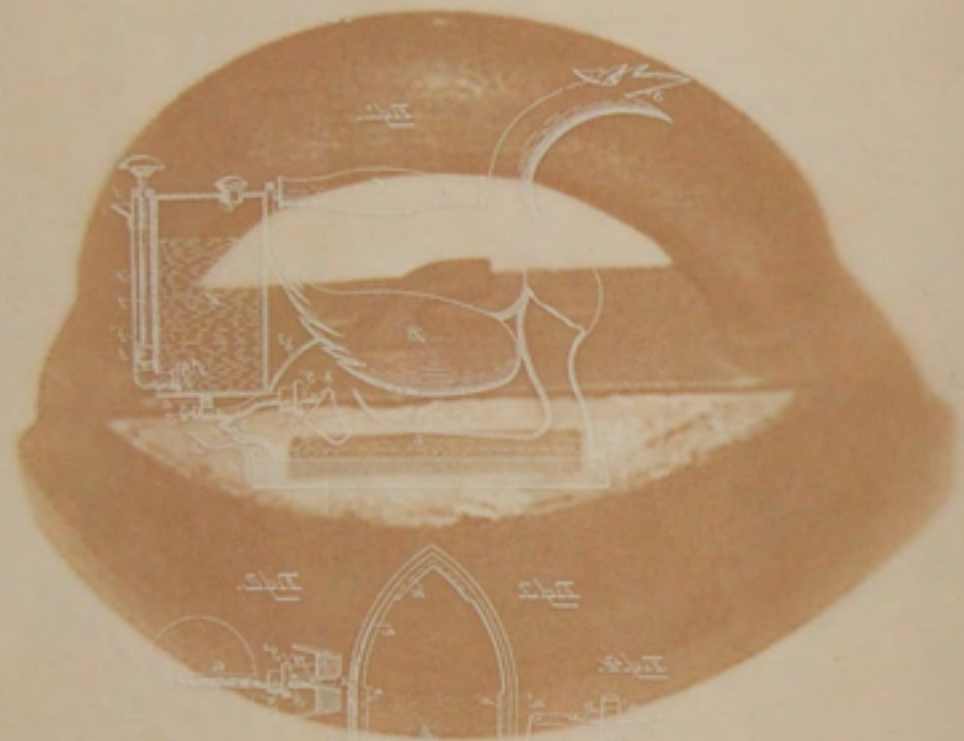


MARY FLORENCE POTTS' REMOVABLE HANDLE SAD IRON, 1871

Hollow cast body is filled with non-conductive material such as plaster, cement or clay, allowing the iron to hold heat longer.



money



MARY FLORENCE POTTS' REMOVABLE HANDLE SAD IRON, 1879

Hollow cast body is filled with non-conductive material such as plaster, cement or oil, allowing the iron to hold heat longer.

washes

money



EGG IRON, circa 1850

This heated metal egg was used for tacking awkward shapes like puffed sleeves or gathered cuffs.

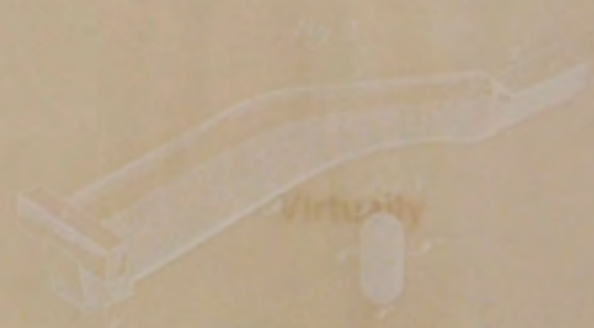
Safe



GOFFERING IRON, 16th century

Red hot iron poker was placed inside a hollow tube. Primarily used to iron intricate ruffles and tucks without pressure.

U.S. PATENT OFFICE
No. 121,100
Patented Apr. 13, 1897

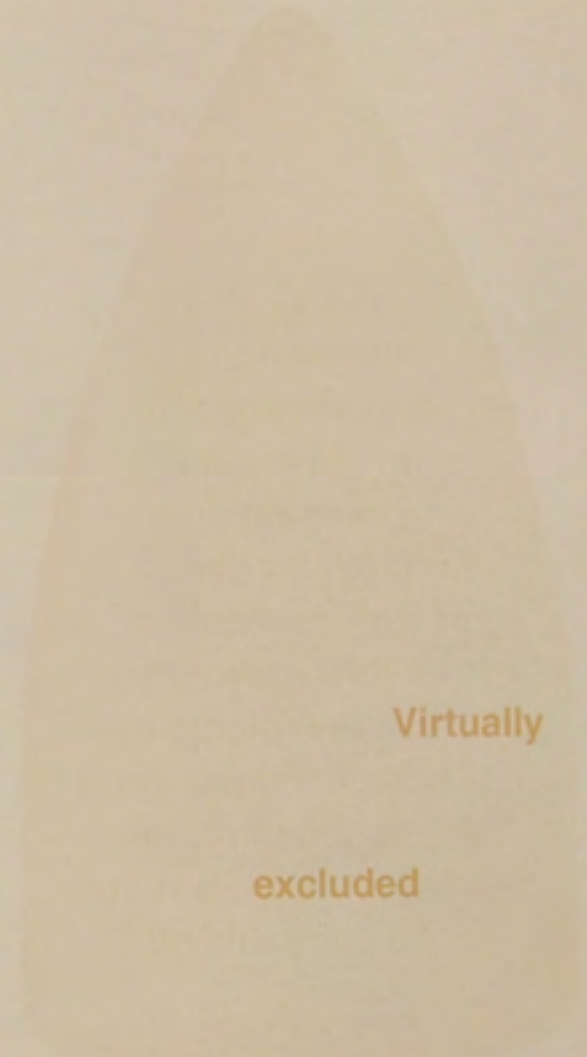


exclusive

Wm. W. & J. C. ...
... ..

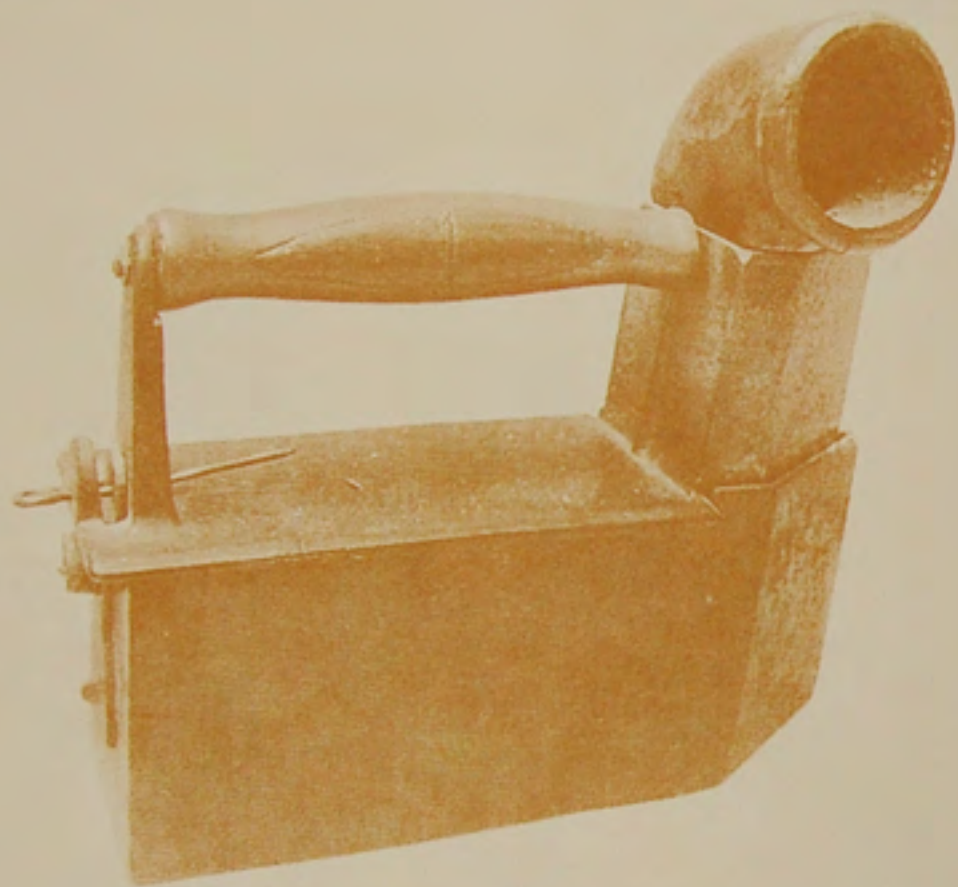


COVERING IRON, 1895
Red hot iron poker was placed inside a hollow iron
to create ruffles and tucks without pressure.



Virtually

excluded



CHARCOAL IRON

This iron has a removable chimney to allow for a replacement with a different chimney facing the other direction. The draft in the body channels the air more efficiently.

No. 249,328

C. C. TURNER,
EAD IRON

Patented Aug 6, 1880.

Fig. 1



invented

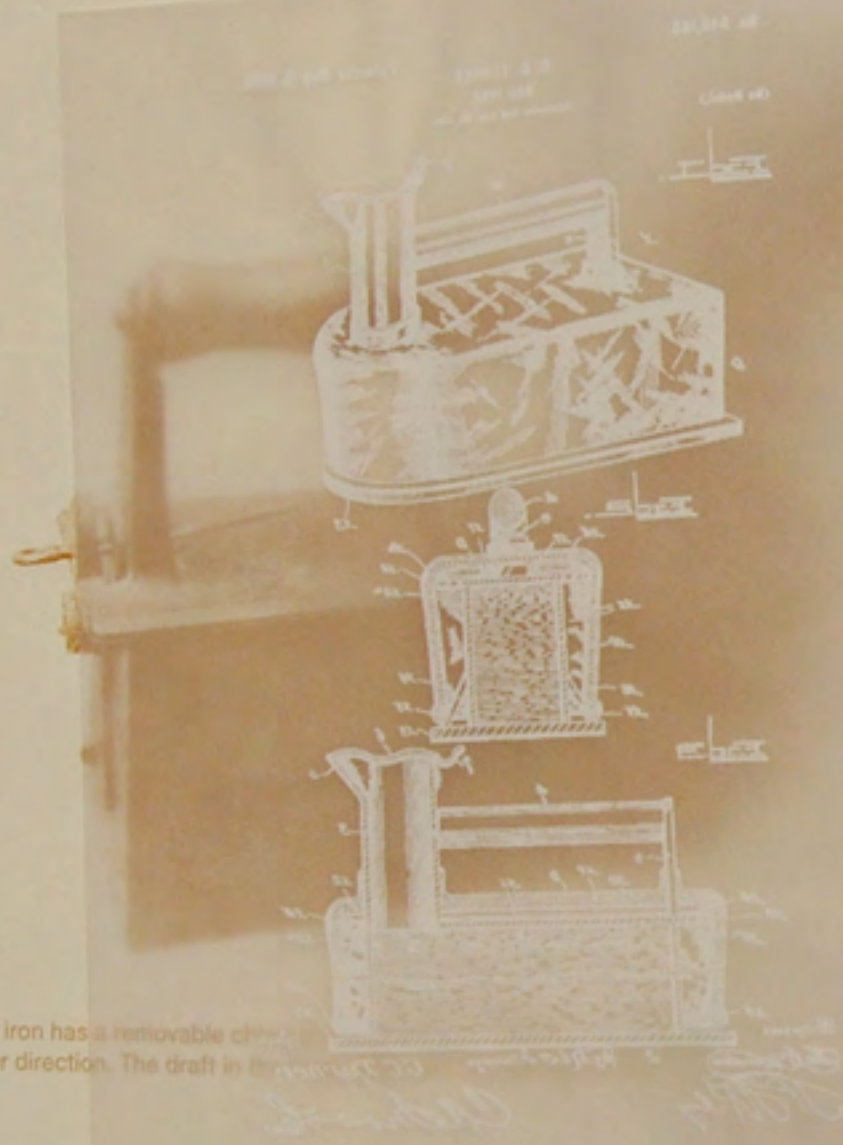
kill

Fig. 2

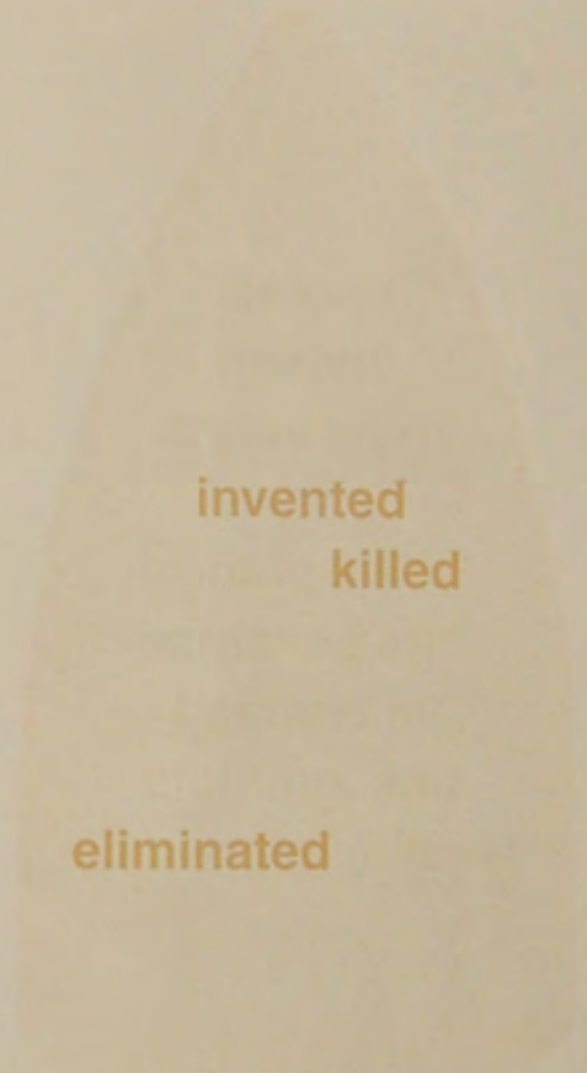
eliminated



Witness my hand and seal this 6th day of August 1880.
C. C. Turner
C. C. Turner

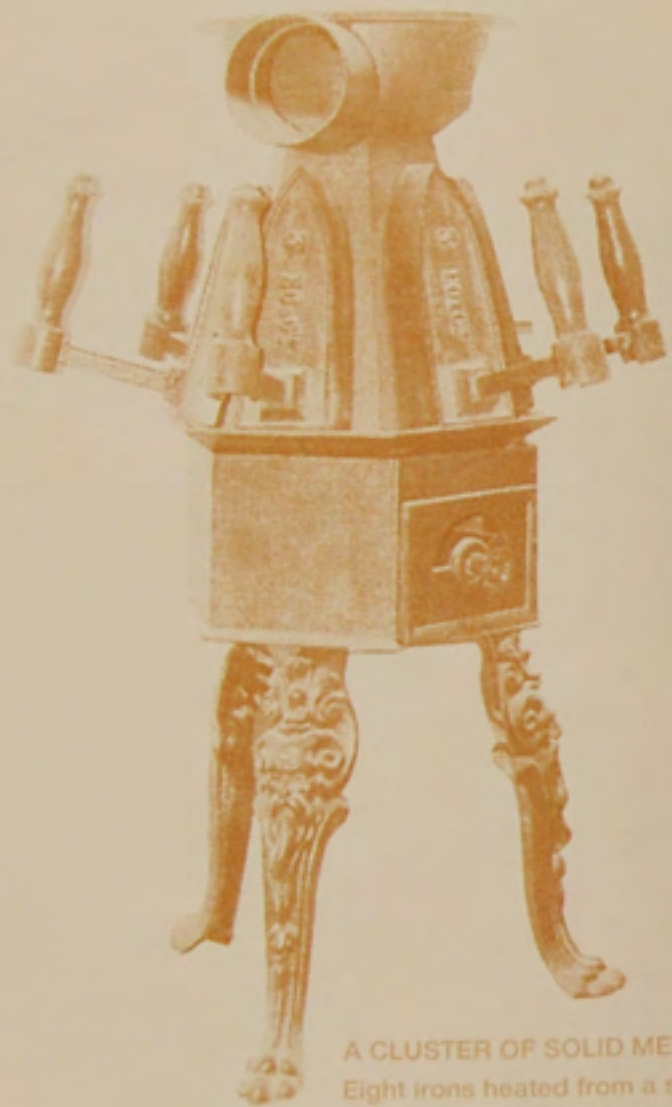


This iron has a removable ch...
 other direction. The draft in the...
W. H. ...



invented
 killed

eliminated



A CLUSTER OF SOLID METAL IRONS
Eight irons heated from a single source.

DESIGN

A. KENDRICK
PATENT

FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



should grow.

Patented
March 1, 1887
Frank S. Radford

Patented
March 1, 1887
A. Kendrick

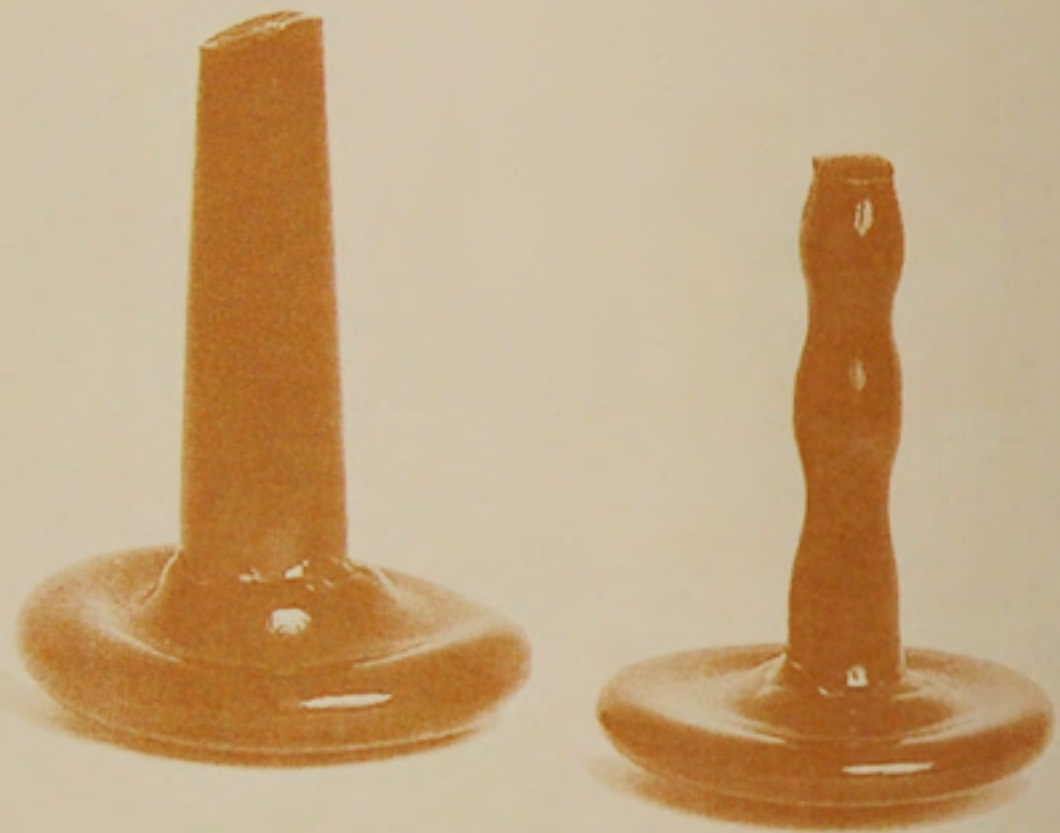
DESIGN
PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Wm. W. ...
New York



would grow.



GLASS SMOOTHERS, early 19th century

Early irons made from glass were used as early as the 10th century by the Vikings. The mushroom shaped smoother was warmed up, and rubbed across fabric.

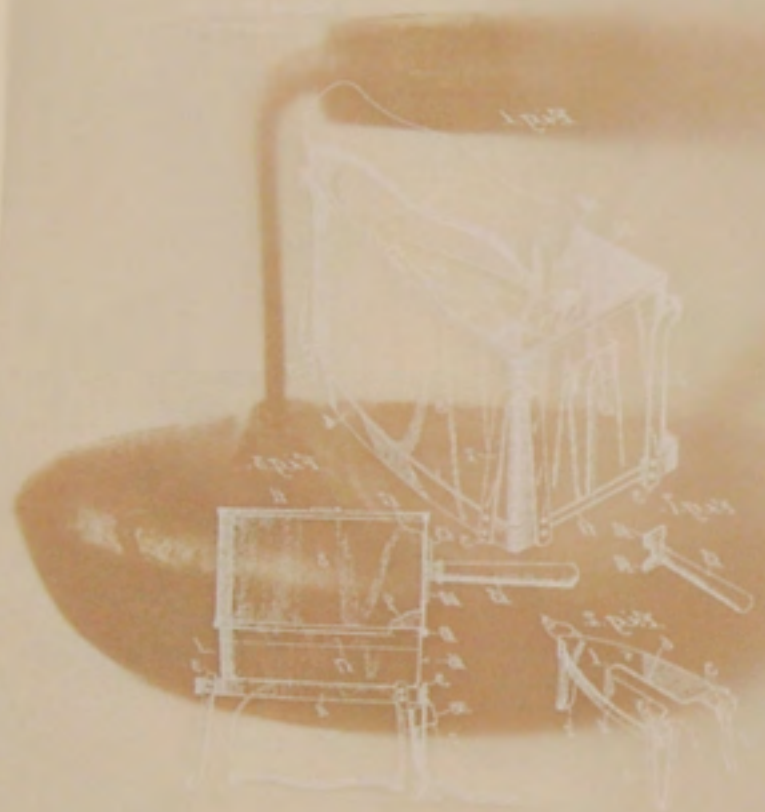
"Encerrado,"



POLISHING IRON

The convex surface of this iron produces a gloss on starched fabric.





THE ABOVE IS A SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED MACHINE
AND SHOWS THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE SAME

below

more

more



ASBESTOS SAD IRONS, circa 1900

Called sad because they were heavy, some of these sad irons weighed up to 15 lbs and were hard to move. The weight assisted in pressing of the cloth.

1,016,274

J. S. WADSWORTH
 MANUFACTURER OF THE IRON PRESS
 117 WEST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Patented Feb. 22, 1910
 1,016,274



Works on
 14th Street
 New York, N. Y.

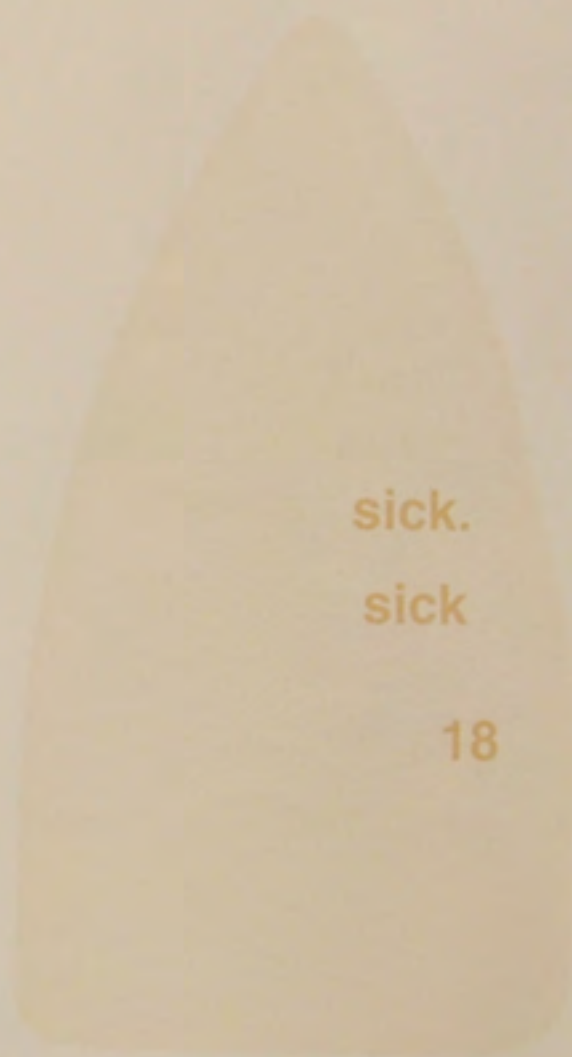
Traveller
 117 West 14th Street
 New York, N. Y.

1,018,810.1



ASBESTOS SAD IRONS

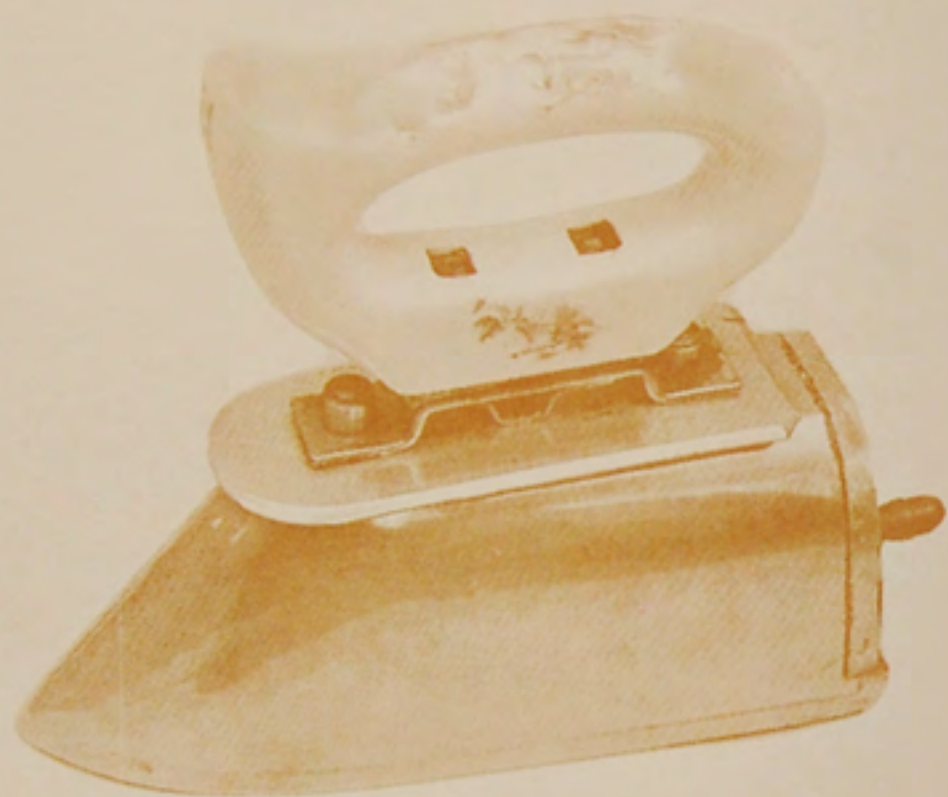
heavy, some of these are
used in presence of



sick.

sick

18



GERMAN BOX IRON

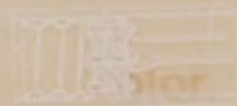
The hollow interior of this iron is fitted with a red hot piece of metal, known as the heater.

U.S. PAT. 1825

CLASS. 751



foreign born.



*Advertisement
for the
German Box Iron
by
James M. H. H. H.*

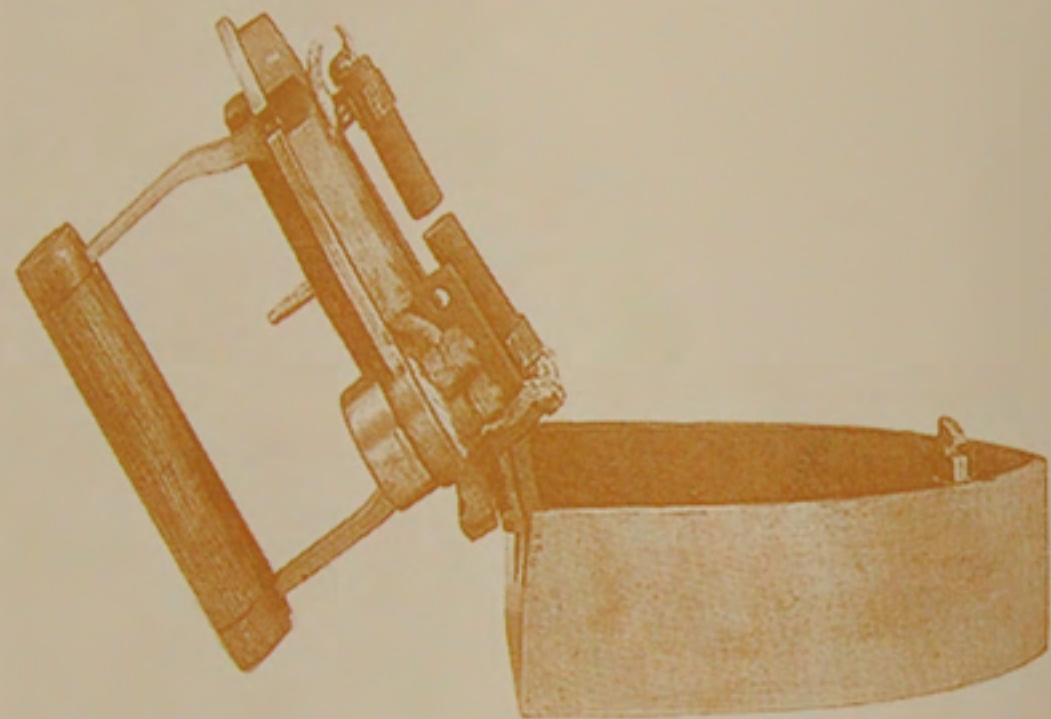


GERMAN BOX IRON

The quality of the iron is fitted with a red hot iron

foreign born.

color.



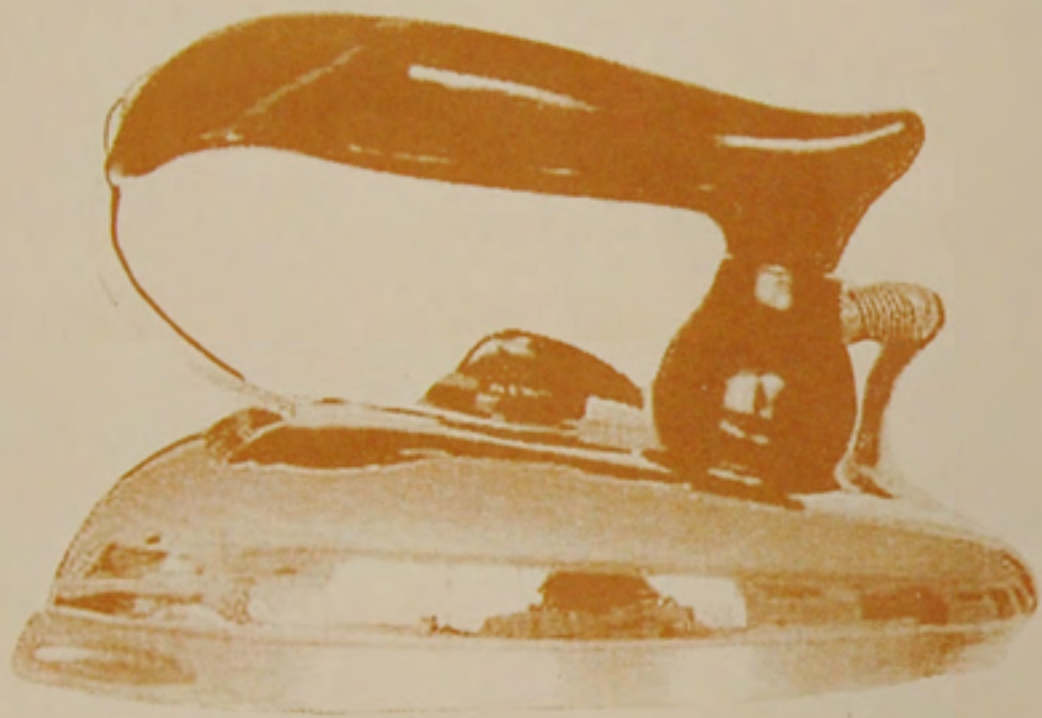
ELECTRIC IRON, circa 1905
The iron was heated by carbon arc and electrodes.





ELECTRIC ORGAN, JOHN GALT
The pipe was treated by carbon arc and electricity

two
and two

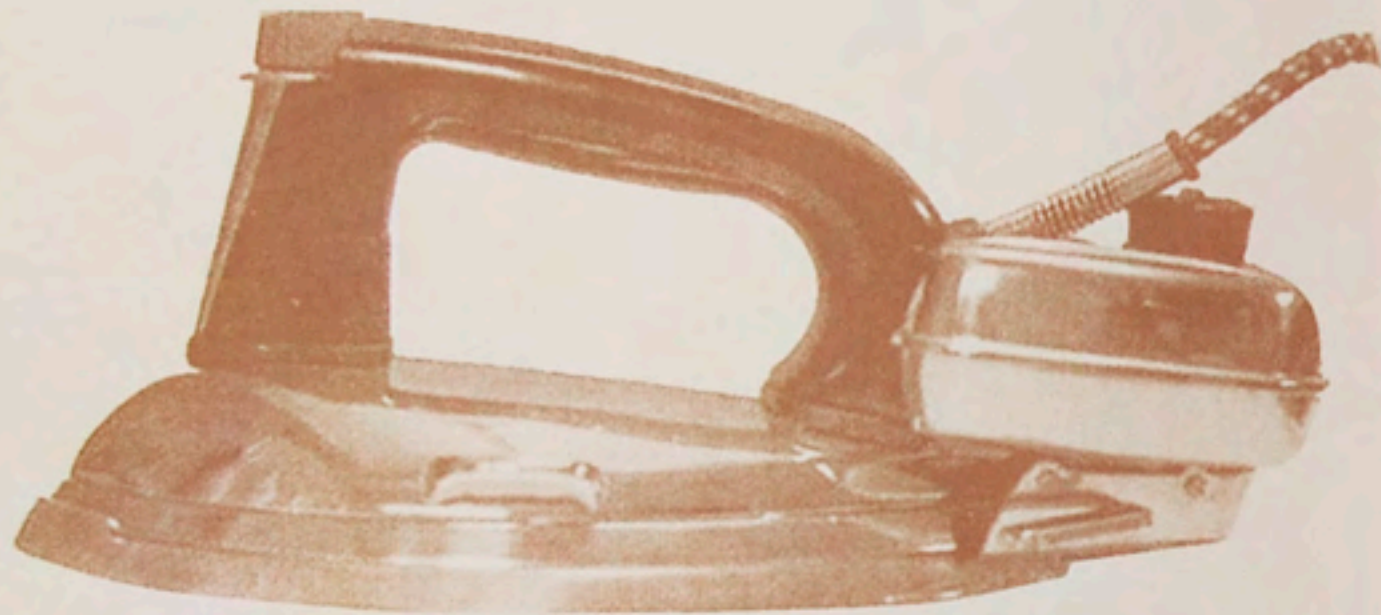


STREAMLINED BAKELITE IRON

Between 1934 - 1950 new materials such as bakelite, chromium, plated steel and aluminum were introduced. These irons, with their softly molded curves, were the epitomy of a modern iron.

difficult

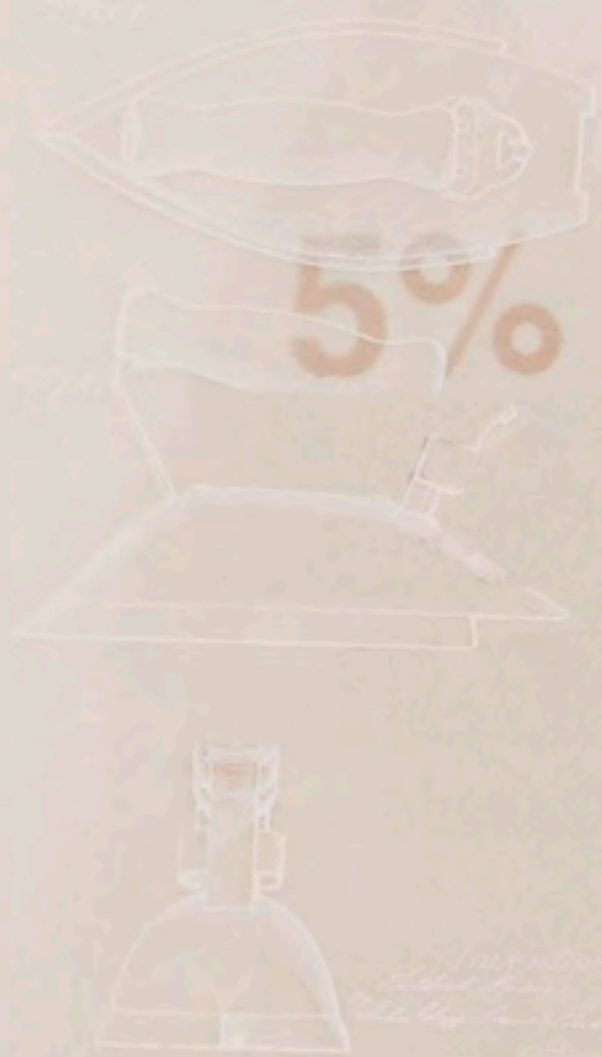
preferably



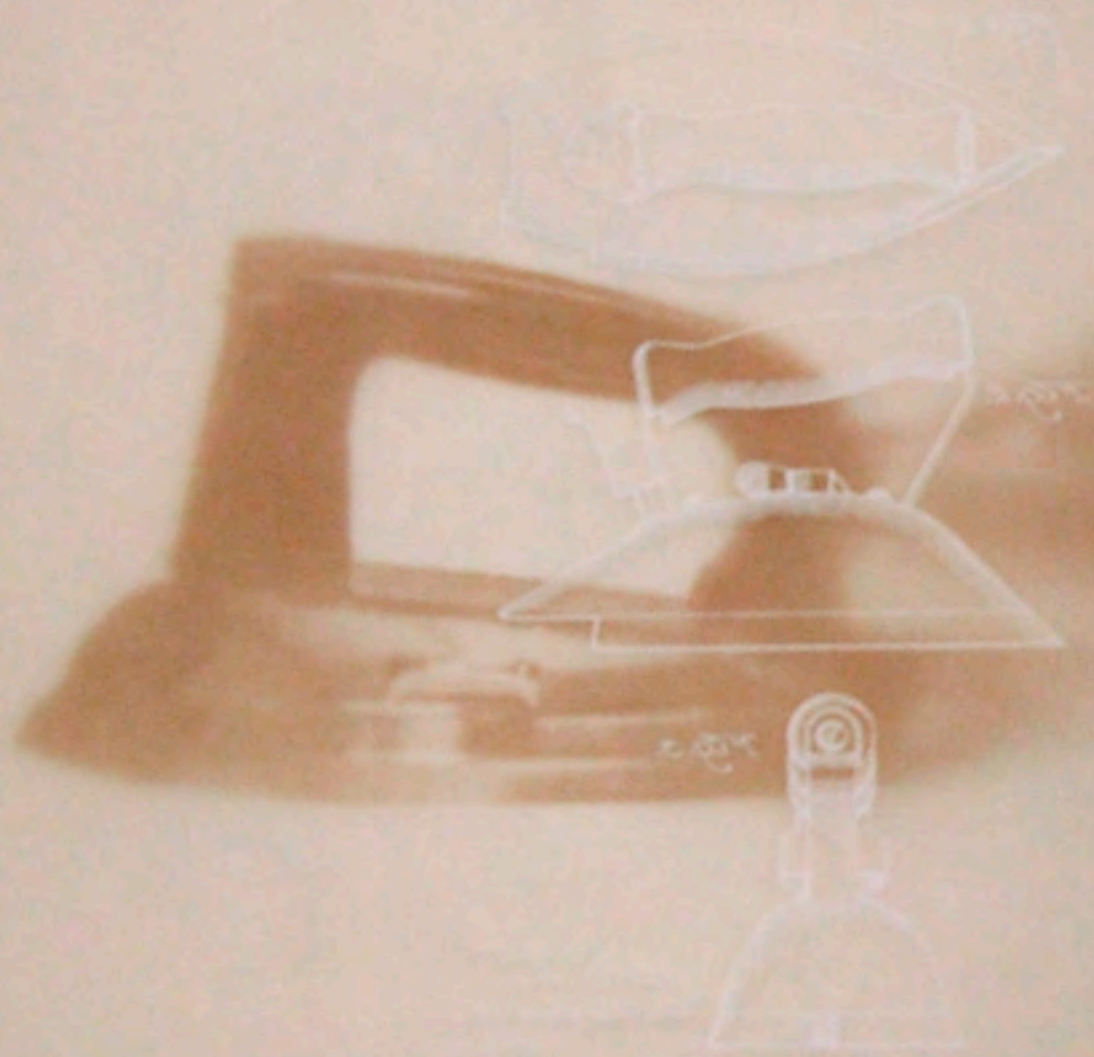
EARLY ELECTRIC STEAM IRON

The first steam iron was patented by Thomas Sears in 1926.

U.S. PATENT OFFICE
M. WAAGE
SOLEPLATE
STEAM IRON



U.S. PATENT OFFICE
M. WAAGE
SOLEPLATE
STEAM IRON



EARLY ELECTRIC STEAM IRON

The first steam iron was patented by Thomas

5%
of
Americans
iron
their socks.

IRON
was published
by Women's Studio
Workshop. WSW is funded in
part with public funds from the
New York State Council on the
Arts.

This book is silkscreened and digitally
printed on Stonehenge Warm White
and Glama Natural Clear papers.

The inspiration for *IRON* came from
researching and gathering information
for an installation piece created for
Reimagining the Distaff Toolkit, an exhibit
curated by Rickie Solinger.

Many thanks to Ann E. Kainbach for
unwavering support and to Woody Woodruff,
without whose technical wizardry the installation
could not have happened. Special thanks to Chris
Petrone, Erin Woodbrey and Caitlin Wheeler for
production assistance.

ISBN 1-893125-63-7

© 2008 Tatana Kellner

Book 51 of 55

