

Making a record of the performance of the new electric irons at Delineator Institute

# HAVE YOU ONE OF THE NEW ELECTRIC IRONS

Increased heat and controlled temperatures  
make the purchase of the new irons profitable

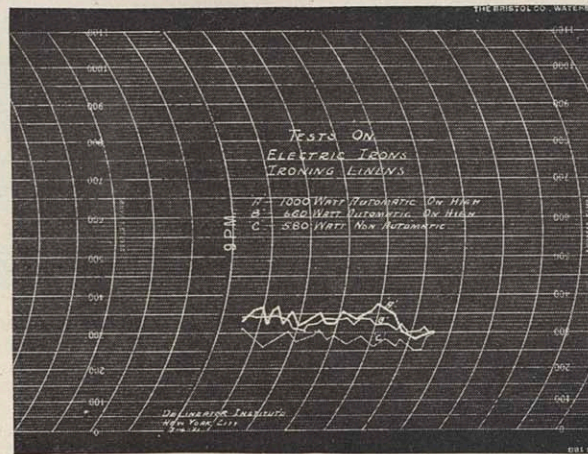
**GRACE L. PENNOCK**

THE newest electric irons have been made to meet the demand for an iron that would keep hot continuously under all conditions. They are known as 1000 Watt irons since they use 1000 Watts of electricity and therefore have a greater heating capacity. We have discovered that most irons of the usual 660 Watt rating, or less, do not stay hot enough for our satisfaction in continuous ironing of heavy linens or even cottons or plain work in general. In this age of progress something had to be done, and the new 1000 Watt iron and the iron with a new and improved heating element have resulted.

Recent experiments at Delineator Institute have shown just what these new electric irons have to offer in the way of service and convenience. The new irons of 1000 Watt capacity, and those using 660 Watts or less, were used to give a comparison of their performance on the same kind of ironing. Not only irons of 1000 Watt and 660 or less were used but also irons with varying types of heating elements. Some had automatic temperature controls, others had merely a control to shut off the current when a certain temperature was reached. Still others had no temperature regulator whatever. These irons varied not only in the type of heating unit, but in the shape of the sole plate, in the handle, and in their special convenience features.

The irons were used on various types of materials, on silks, linens, cottons and rayons; on personal garments,

The ironing was completed more quickly with the hotter iron



Two new irons kept temperatures satisfactory for ironing linens but the third one was not hot enough

bed linen, table linen—in fact the entire wash was ironed many times. Then small sections of it were taken for special and repeated studies. Charts from some of these studies are reproduced on this page to show you the different results that were obtained with different irons. Temperatures while ironing linens, cottons and silks are shown. In the case of linens the 660 Watt iron which gave satisfactory temperatures has a special heating element.

Actual ironing is only one part of tests like these. While the ironing is being done a record is kept of time required for the iron to heat up as well as for the ironing. The electric current used and, in the case of an automatic iron, the number of operations of the temperature control were recorded. Perhaps most important of all is the record of the temperature of the sole plate of the iron, made during ironing. This last record is made by means of a recording pyrometer. Small wires are placed in the sole plate of the iron and are lodged close to its surface. These wires are connected to a recording pyrometer and as the ironing proceeds a graphic picture is recorded by the pyrometer needle of the temperature of the iron throughout the process.

In this way we are able to compare the ironing temperatures of irons of different heating capacities. These charts, with the other records, give a picture of the entire performance of each iron in use.

As we study these charts and records we find several things of interest to you in the performance of these higher wattage irons and of automatic and other irons in general.

In ironing heavy materials the 1000 Watt irons have an advantage in that they maintain a higher temperature than all except one of the irons of lesser capacity. The one iron of smaller capacity has a specially designed heating element which makes it particularly efficient. Because of the higher temperature, ironing proceeds more easily and more rapidly than with the irons of smaller capacity and less efficiency.

There is also a saving of time with the 1000 Watt irons in the period required for the iron to heat up to ironing temperature as well as in the time it takes to do the actual ironing.

Both the irons of 1000 Watt capacity, and those of less, maintain the lower temperatures needed for ironing silks and synthetic fabrics when the regulator is placed at the required setting. Here it isn't a question of needing all the heat available, but of keeping the iron from becoming too hot. An iron with the automatic control is almost essential for satisfactory work on these materials, and the accuracy of its setting determines how safely the iron can be used on all fabrics. Just what temperature is safe is partly a personal matter, for it depends upon the speed of the worker and upon (Turn to page 74)

Both irons maintained the low temperatures needed in ironing silks

