

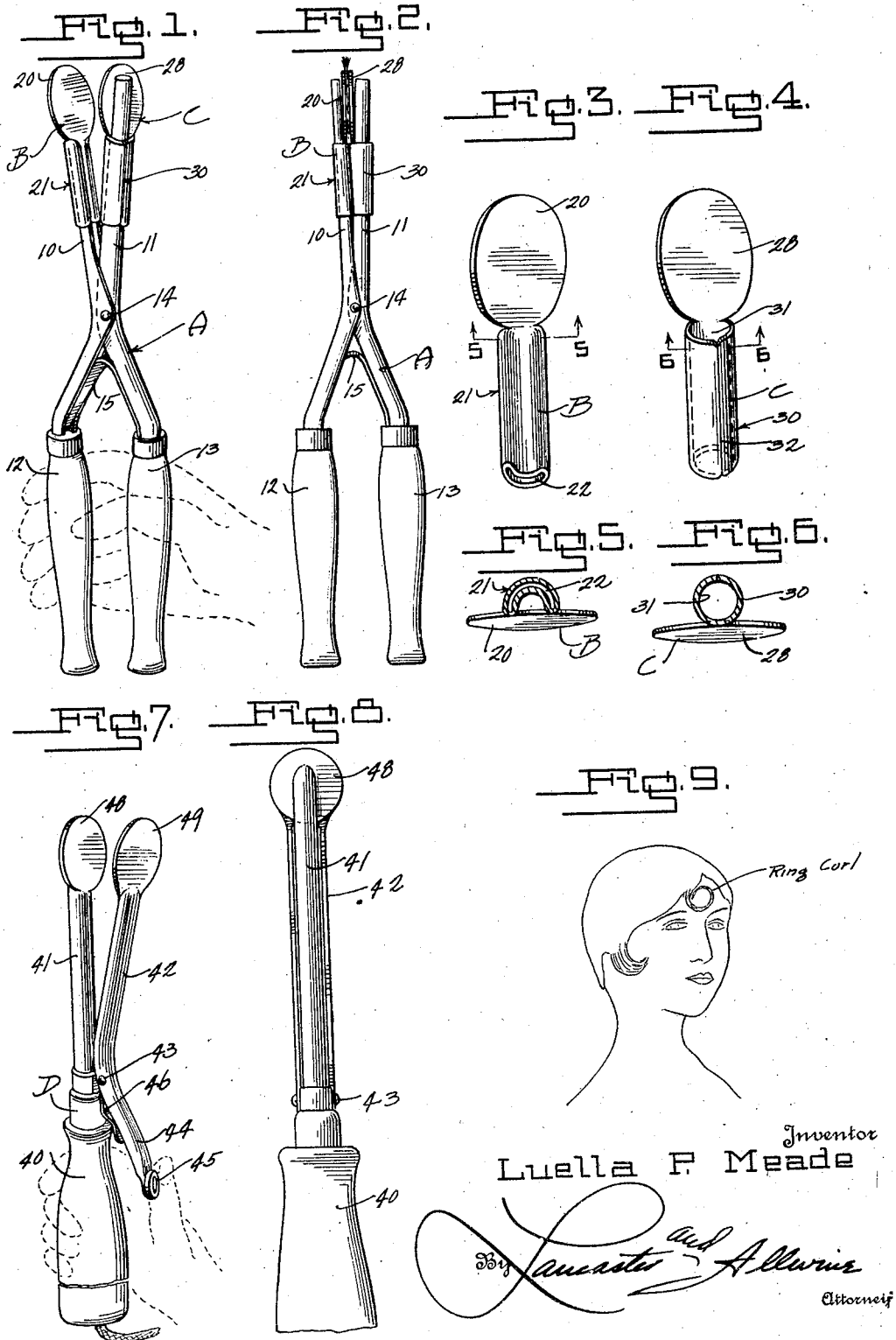
July 2, 1929.

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1,719,232

IRON FOR FORMING RINGLET CURLS

Filed June 24, 1927



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IRON FOR FORMING RINGLET CURLS.

Application filed June 24, 1927. Serial No. 201,227.

This invention relates to improvements in curling irons for producing a flat ring-shaped curl.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of an improved curling iron which includes relatively movable arms having thin flat discs at the ends thereof adapted to be heated either electrically or otherwise for the purpose of pressing the hair, to produce flat ring curls.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will be apparent during the course of the following detailed description.

In the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, and wherein similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing a curling iron, of the ordinary type, having detachably mounted thereon the improved curling discs, as attachments, for producing flat ring curls.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the curling iron and ring curl attachment of Figure 1.

Figures 3 and 4 are perspective views of pressing attachments of the invention adapted to respectively fit on the segmental and cylindrical arms of conventional curling irons to serve as attachments for the formation of flat ring curls.

Figures 5 and 6 are perspective views taken on the lines 5—5 and 6—6 of Figures 3 and 4.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a special type of curling iron, in the present instance being an electric iron, showing the curl forming discs on the arms thereof as a permanent fixture.

Figure 8 is an edge elevation of the iron of Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a head view of a girl showing the flat ring curls which the invention is adapted to form.

In the drawing, wherein for the purpose of illustration are shown preferred and modified forms of the invention, the letter A may generally designate the conventional curling iron of the type adapted to be heated over a gas or coal fire, upon which the attachments B and C are used for the formation of ring-shaped flat curls. A special curling iron D may be provided, either of the gas fire, coal fire heating type, or electric type, but which in the drawing is shown to be of the electrically heated type, having permanently formed therewith the parts which render the

iron useful in the formation of flat ring curls such as worn on the forehead of the girl in Figure 9.

The conventional curling iron A includes the arms 10 and 11 having handles 12 and 13 respectively therefor; said arms being pivotally connected together at 14, and including a spring 15 to normally force the arms 10 and 11 into a closed interfitting relation. The arm 10 from the pivot 14 to the free end thereof is segmental or concavo-convex in cross section, and the arm 11 is of uniform cylindrical formation from the pivot to the free end thereof, for interfitting in the concavity of the arm 10, as is well understood by anyone skilled in this art.

The attachment B is formed of a single piece of metal, preferably stamped or otherwise suitably formed, to provide a flat circular disc head 20, of solid material, preferably thin, having an arm portion 21 formed to provide an elongated socket 22 extending therealong, which in cross section is the shape of a crescent or a segment. The tubular socket 21 at its upper end is integrally or rigidly connected to a margin or edge of the disc 20, and arranged so that the axis of the socket or arm portion 21 passes directly diametrically across the disc 20, and consequently across the center of said disc. The socket opening 22 is open at the end of the socket arm 21, opposite the disc 20, and at the juncture of the socket arm 21 and the disc 20 the socket is also open to permit the concavo-convex arm 10 to project back of the disc 20 as a reinforcement.

The attachment C is formed somewhat similarly to the attachment B including a flat circular disc 28, of preferably solid formation, and of the same diameter as the disc 20 and having connected therewith at an edge thereof the socket arm 30, which is rolled into hollow cylindrical formation to provide the circular socket opening 31 therethrough, adapted to receive the outer end of the cylindrical arm 11 of a conventional curling iron A. The arm 30 and disc 28 may be struck from a single piece of material and the ends of the material forming the arm 30 rolled to the split 32 to provide the cylindrical barrel arm which receives the iron arm 11 in the socket opening 31 thereof. It is to be noted that the axis of the arm 30 extends exactly diametrically across the disc 28.

As to assemblage on the curling arms 10 and 11, it is to be noted that the passageways

22 and 31 formed in the arms of the attachments B and C, are open at both ends to permit the arms 10 and 11 to slip entirely through the socket arms 21 and 30 to form a backing for the plates or discs 20 and 28, as is illustrated in Figure 2 of the drawing, and for this reason the discs or plates 20 and 28 cannot obstruct the passageways 22 and 31, and the said discs lie in planes offset to a side of said passageways, as can readily be gained from Figures 2, 5, and 6 of the drawing.

Referring to the special curling iron D, the same way may be of a type heated in any approved manner, but in the present instance the same is shown to be of the electrically heated type, consisting of a handle 40, having a cylindrical arm 41 extending rigidly and axially therefrom, in which the resistance unit may be contained, or which may receive heat from the resistance unit contained in the handle 40, if desired. A second arm 42 is pivoted as at 43, in an approved manner, on the base of the arm 41 adjacent the handle 40, having a handle extension 44 with an insulation finger pad 45 thereon for use in the well known manner, a spring 46 normally operating to force the arm 42 against the arm 41. The arm 41 is of cylindrical formation, and the arm 42 is of segmental or concavo-convex cross section for interfitting with the arm 41. At the free ends of the arms 41 and 42, flat disc-like circular plates or pressing members 48 and 49 are provided, from which the arms 41 and 42 radially extend, and in such relation that the plates 48 and 49 may come into parallel surface contact when the arms 41 and 42 are closed.

It is obvious that either or both of the plates 48 and 49 may be heated, electrically or otherwise, for the purpose of producing flat ring curls.

In the formation of the ringlet curls, the curl is first or initially formed into a ring-shape, either by means of an ordinary iron, or manually with the fingers. The ring is then clasped between the flat faces of the circular imperforate pressing plates 20 and 28, or 48 and 49; it being understood that said plates or either of them are heated, and pressure is applied, either by means of the

pressure produced by the springs 15 and 46, or otherwise, to crush the hair forming the ring into a flat ring-shaped formation. The ring curl prior to heat pressing by the improved invention may be wetted to initially form the ring curl, and during the heat pressing by the invention the curl of course is dried at the same time that it is pressed flat into ring form, and the curl is flattened so that it will lie close against the wearer's face or forehead, and it will retain its shape for a considerable period of time, notwithstanding body moistures.

Various changes in the devices for producing the flat ring curls may be made to the form of invention herein shown and described, without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the claims.

I claim:

1. In a curling iron a pair of pressing heads having substantially flat hair pressing surfaces in facing relation, a concavo-convex socket arm connected at the edge of one pressing head and a hollow cylindrical arm connected at the edge of the other head.

2. In a curling iron a pair of pressing heads having substantially flat hair pressing surfaces in facing relation, a concavo-convex arm connected with one pressing head and a cylindrical arm connected with the other head, said heads being connected to said arms to lie in planes to one side of their respective arms.

3. An attachment for curling irons comprising a substantially disc-shaped head having a laterally extending socket arm connected at the edge thereof and provided with a crescent-shaped socket opening at the end opposite said disc.

4. In combination, a curling iron including a pair of interfitting arms, one of which is segmental in cross section and the other cylindrical, and adapted to interfit in conventional curling relation with the first mentioned arm, and a flat ring curl pressing attachment for said arms including pressing heads provided with facing flat surfaces and socket arms each connected at the edge of its respective head, said socket arms adapted for detachably and snugly receiving the ends of the arms of the curling iron.

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