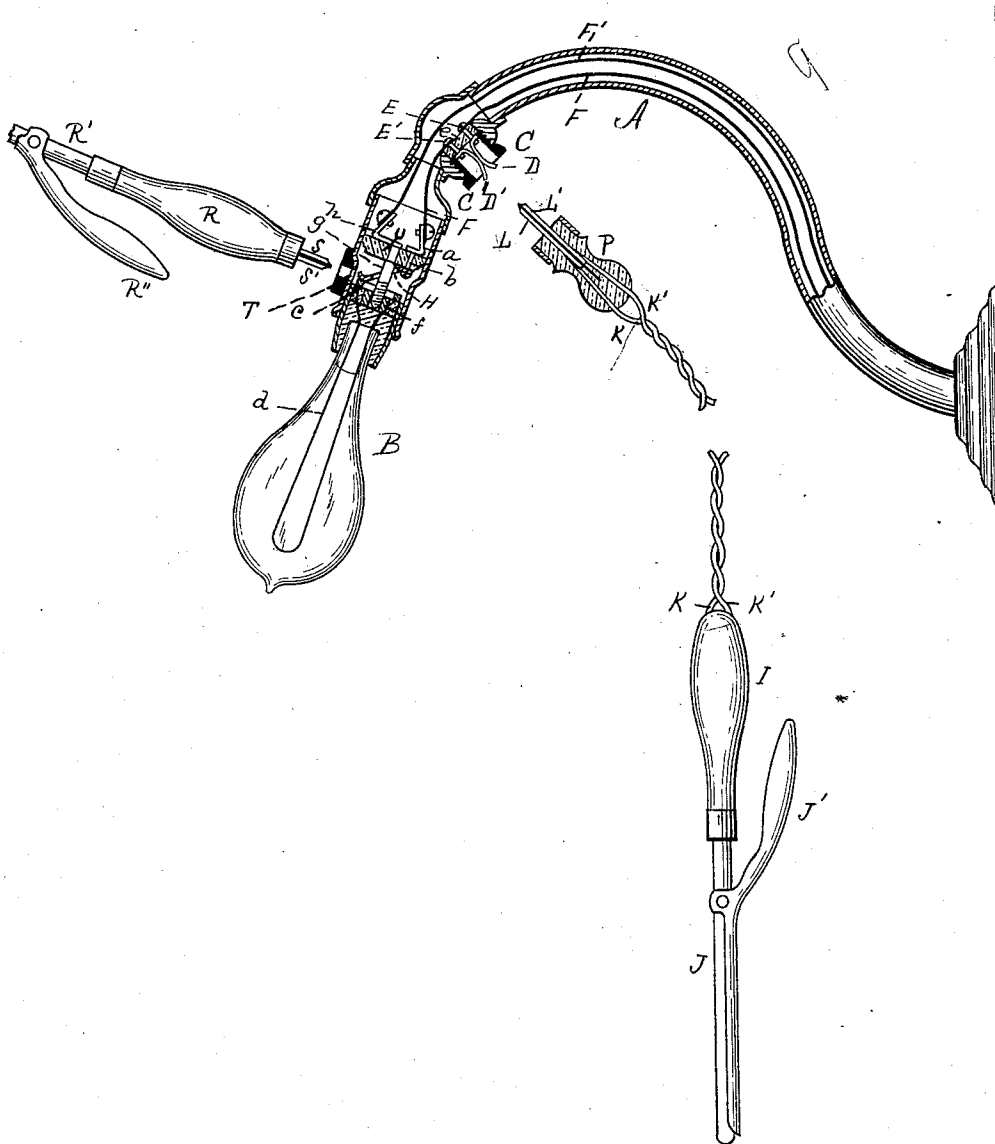


(No Model.)

E. B. JACOBSON.
HAIR CURLING IRON.

No. 565,991.

Patented Aug. 18, 1896.



WITNESSES

E. A. Woodbury

A. W. Donney

INVENTOR

Edward B. Jacobson,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD B. JACOBSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
AND ERNEST BLASSER, OF SAME PLACE, AND DANIEL J. SCANNELL AND
MICHAEL L. SCANNELL, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

HAIR-CURLING IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 565,991, dated August 18, 1896.

Application filed March 12, 1895. Serial No. 541,478. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD B. JACOBSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hair-Curling Irons and Modes of Connecting the Same, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to curling-irons heated by electricity and to the means whereby such irons are electrically connected with the wires furnishing the electricity, as, for example, the wires of an incandescent lamp; and the principal object of the invention is to so construct the device that it can be instantly applied to or removed from the electrical circuit connecting with the lamp, and thus receive the electricity by means of which the coil in the curling-iron is heated from the current which supplies the lamp. By this method it is impossible that the curling-iron should become overheated or burn out, as the amount of electricity passing through it is regulated by the lamp. Thus there is a great saving in maintenance and cost of using, as no current other than that used for the lamp is needed. When a resistance-coil in the curler is depended on to regulate and heat, the cost of operation is too great to render the device practicable, while by my method there is no current wasted.

In this invention I break in on one side of the line which supplies the lamp with electricity, my construction being illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which a lamp is shown partly in elevation and partly in vertical section, with curling-irons ready to be applied thereto.

A represents an ordinary bracket supporting an incandescent lamp B.

C is a socket or receptacle made of insulation leading into the bracket and provided with two metallic springs D and D', bearing normally against each other and connected by means of the screws E and E', respectively, separated from each other by insulation c, with the electric wire F, which is broken at that point and which connects with the lamp B by means of the connection

a, metallic pin b, spring H, (below described,) and metallic connection c, from which one portion of the filament d extends. The other portion of the filament is connected with the metallic connection f, from which extends the pin g, which is electrically connected by the part h with the return-wire F'.

The curling-iron comprises the handle I, the curling-stem J, and the crimping-jaw J', about which nothing is claimed as new. Electric wires K K' (broken out in the drawing) connect the interior of the curling-iron with the plates L and L', respectively, separated by insulation and supported by a plug P.

In operation, when the curling-iron is to be heated, the plates L L' are thrust between the springs D D', forcing them apart as the plug P is pressed into the socket C. Thus the electrical current in the wire F, which had been passing through the plates D D' and screws E E' in order to reach the lamp, is conducted through the spring D and plate L' to the wire K, and thence back through the wire K, plate L, and spring D' to the wire F and lamp. As soon as the curler is heated and used it may be removed by withdrawing the plug from the socket C, and the current returns to its original course.

It is apparent that the location of the entrance for the plug P may be varied, as desired. Moreover, the plug itself may be omitted and the blades L L' extend from the handle of the curling-iron, being connected of course with the wires therein. Such a construction is shown in connection with the handle R, which supports the curling-stem R' and crimper R². S S' are metallic plates, similar to the plates L L', separated by insulation, and adapted to be thrust through the perforation T in the socket or bracket, and thence be pressed between the metallic connection c and the spring H, which is secured by the pin b to the insulation U and bears normally against said connection c. By thus inserting the plate S the current is diverted from the spring H, through the plate S, to the wires within the curler, and through the plate S' to the connection c.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein-described improvement in
5 electric curling-irons and mode of connecting the same, comprising an electric lamp and bracket, the latter being provided with a socket or opening leading to the interior of the bracket, electric wires within the bracket
10 and connecting with the source of electricity, one of said wires being broken, a spring connection whereby said break is bridged, and a curling-iron provided with electric wires which are connected with insulated plates L
15 L' adapted to press back said spring and thereby conduct the electricity through the wires in the curling-iron, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the bracket A pro-

vided with the socket C, the electric wires F 20 F', the latter being broken, the springs D D' bearing normally against each other within said socket and connected by the insulated screws or pins E E' with said wire F at the break therein, the curling-iron provided with 25 the electric wires K K', the plug P to which said wires extend from the curling-iron, and the insulated plates L L' supported by said plug, connected respectively with the electric wires K K' and adapted to separate said 30 springs and divert the electrical current into and through the curling-iron, substantially as described.

EDWARD B. JACOBSON.

Witnesses:

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