Sept. 5, 1933. A. SIEGRIST 1,925,504

CURLING IRON

Filed Aug. 5, 1932

Fig. 1

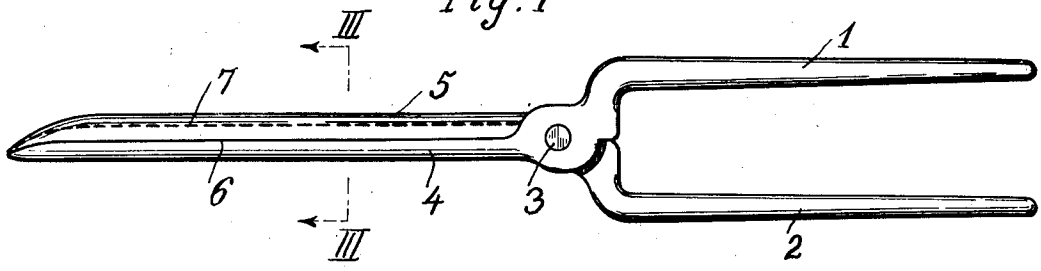
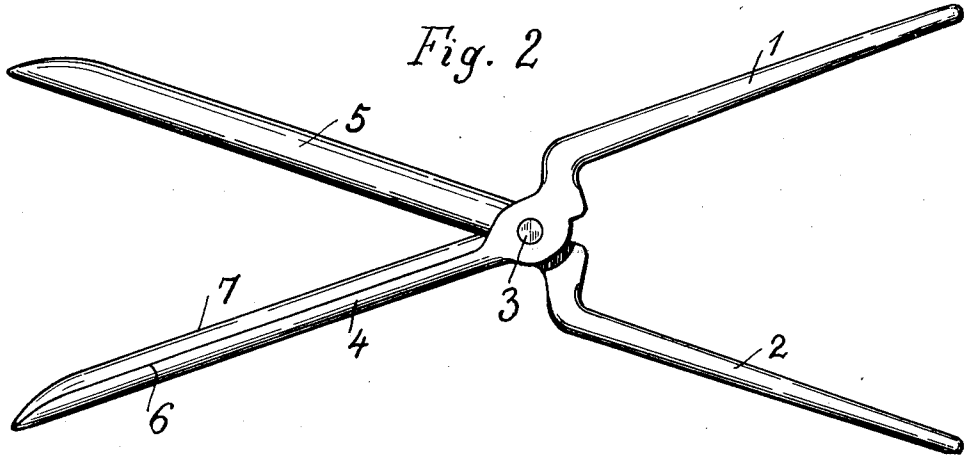


Fig. 2



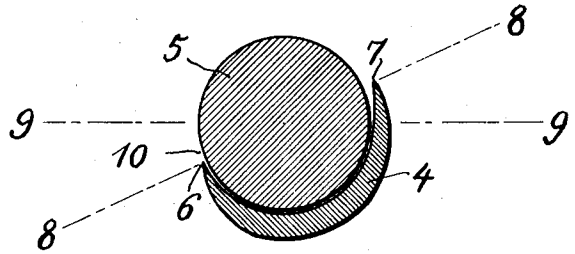


Fig. 3

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Patented Sept. 5, 1933 1,925,504

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,925,504

CURLING IRON

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Application August 5, 1932, Serial No. 627,587, and in Germany August 10, 1931

4 Claims. (Cl. 132—37)

The invention relates to curling tongs of the type comprising two hinged members, the jaw of one member being grooved and having two substantially parallel edges, whilst the jaw of the second member is cylindrical and adapted to fill the groove of the jaw of the first member.

In the known constructions of curling tongs of this type the grooved jaw engages the cylindrical jaw upon a part of the periphery and the engaged portions of the cylindrical jaw are symmetrical with regard to a longitudinal median plane of the cylindrical jaw passing at right angles to the axis of the pivot of the two jaws. With these known constructions of curling tongs it frequently happens that unless quite extraordinary skill be exercised in the curling operation, sharp kinks or edges are produced in the hair, whereby the hair waves produced by the tongs are given an artificial appearance. The object of the invention is to obviate these drawbacks of the known curling tongs.

According to the invention the curling tongs are so constructed that in the closed condition of the tongs the plane passed through the two edges of the grooved jaw, is so inclined with regard to the longitudinal median plane of the cylindrical jaw parallel to the axis of the pivot of the two jaws, that one of the edges of the grooved member lies below the said longitudinal median plane of the cylindrical jaw.

A construction of curling tongs embodying the features of the invention is shown by way of example in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 shows improved curling tongs in the closed condition,

Fig. 2 shows the tongs in the open position, whilst

Fig. 3 is a cross section on line III—III of Fig. 1, drawn to a larger scale.

The curling tongs is provided in the usual manner with handles 1 and 2 connected by and adapted to turn about a pin 3, said handles being forwardly extended to constitute the jaws 4 and 5. The cylindrical jaw 5 may be either solid or hollow as usual. The grooved jaw 4 is constructed in the usual manner so as to have two substantially parallel edges 6 and 7 and to enclose in the closed condition of the tongs partly the cylindrical jaw 5. According to the invention in the closed condition of the tongs the plane 8—8 (Fig. 3) passed through the two edges 6 and 7 of the grooved jaw, is arranged at an angle to the longitudinal median plane 9—9 of the jaw 5 parallel to the axis of the pin 3, so that one of the edges viz the edge 6 of the grooved member lies below the plane 9—9. In the closed condition of the tongs the higher edge 7 of the grooved jaw 4 lies above the said longitudinal median plane 9—9, and it will also be seen that in the closed condition of the tongs the lower edge 6 of the grooved jaw 4 is substantially in contact with the periphery of the cylindrical member 5 (Fig. 3). Moreover, the two jaws 4, 5 are so shaped that in the closed condition of the tongs the tangential plane of the outer surface of the grooved jaw 4 at the edge 6 coincides substantially in known manner with the tangential plane of the cylindrical jaw 5. In the closed condition of the tongs the surfaces of the two jaws 4, 5 will therefore at the edge 6 gradually and practically without any interruption or step merge into each other. Consequently a tress of hair gripped between the jaws 4 and 5 will, during the winding, on passing over the grooved jaw 4 lie smoothly at the point 10 upon a previously formed hair layer upon the cylindrical jaw 5, and therefore any possibility of producing a kink or sharp edge in the hair at the point corresponding to the edge of the grooved member will be avoided.

By the illustrated and described unsymmetrical construction of the grooved jaw 4 with regard to the longitudinal middle plane of the cylindrical jaw 5 which is at right angles to the axis of the pivot of the two jaws, any sharp kinks or break in the hair wave occurring with the usual construction of the grooved jaw are entirely avoided, and consequently even an unskilled person will be able to use the curling irons in such a way as to produce natural and soft waves. By the described shape of the grooved jaw, the withdrawal of the tongs from the waved tress or from a produced wave is greatly facilitated and consequently any disturbance of a produced wave or curl otherwise occurring during the removal of the irons will be avoided.

Owing to the fact that in the closed condition of the curling tongs (Fig. 3) the edge 7 of the grooved jaw 4 lies above the longitudinal middle plane 9—9 of the cylindrical jaw 5, the grooved jaw 4 engages the cylindrical jaw 5 approximately upon half the periphery of the latter. The result is that a very large wave can be produced, that is a wave which is much larger than could be produced if the edge 7 were arranged below the plane 9—9 approximately at the level of the edge 6.

In the described construction the curling tongs are intended to be heated by means of a flame.

It will, however, be understood that either the handles or the jaws themselves could be made hollow in the usual manner for the reception of electric heating elements. Moreover, it will be understood that the construction of the curling tongs may be any known construction apart from the novel features described above.

I claim:

1. Curling tongs comprising a pair of pivotally connected jaws and handle members for manipulating the same, one of said jaws being asymmetrically grooved and provided with substantially parallel edges, the other jaw being cylindrical and adapted to lie within the groove of the said first jaw which embraces the said cylindrical jaw, the said jaws being so constructed and arranged, that in the closed position of the curling tongs the plane passing through the two edges of the grooved jaw is inclined at an angle to the longitudinal median plane of the cylindrical jaw parallel to the pivotal axis of the tongs, so that one of the edges of the grooved jaw lies under the said longitudinal median plane of the cylindrical jaw.

2. Curling tongs comprising a pair of pivotally connected jaws and handle members for manipulating the same, one of said jaws being asymmetrically grooved and provided with substantially parallel edges, the other jaw being cylindrical and adapted to lie within the groove of the said first jaw which embraces the said cylindrical jaw, the said jaws being so constructed and arranged, that in the closed position of the curling tongs the plane passing through the two edges of the grooved jaw is inclined at an angle to the longitudinal median plane of the cylindrical jaw parallel to the pivotal axis of the tongs, so that the lower edge of the grooved jaw lies under the said longitudinal median plane of the cylindrical jaw and the higher edge of the grooved jaw lies above the said longitudinal median plane of the cylindrical jaw.

3. Curling tongs comprising a pair of pivotally connected jaws and handle members for manipulating the same, one of said jaws being asymmetrically grooved and provided with substantially parallel edges, the other jaw being cylindrical and adapted to lie within the groove of the said first jaw which embraces the said cylindrical jaw, the said jaws being so constructed and arranged, that in the closed position of the curling tongs the lower edge of the grooved jaw is substantially in contact with the periphery of the cylindrical jaw and the plane passing through the two edges of the grooved jaw is inclined at an angle to the longitudinal median plane of the cylindrical jaw parallel to the pivotal axis of the tongs, so that the lower edge of the grooved jaw lies under the said longitudinal median plane of the cylindrical jaw and the higher edge of the grooved jaw lies above the said longitudinal median plane of the cylindrical jaw.

4. Curling tongs comprising a pair of pivotally connected jaws and handle members for manipulating the same, one of said jaws being asymmetrically grooved and provided with substantially parallel edges, the other jaw being cylindrical and adapted to lie within the groove of the said first jaw which embraces the said cylindrical jaw, the said jaws being so constructed and arranged, that in the closed position of the curling tongs the lower edge of the grooved jaw is substantially in contact with the periphery of the cylindrical jaw, the tangential plane of the outer surface of the grooved jaw at the lower edge substantially coincides with the tangential plane of the cylindrical jaw and the plane passing through the two edges of the grooved jaw is inclined at an angle to the longitudinal median plane of the cylindrical jaw parallel to the pivotal axis of the tongs, so that the lower edge of the grooved jaw lies under the said longitudinal median plane of the cylindrical jaw and the higher edge of the grooved jaw lies above the said longitudinal median plane of the cylindrical jaw.

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