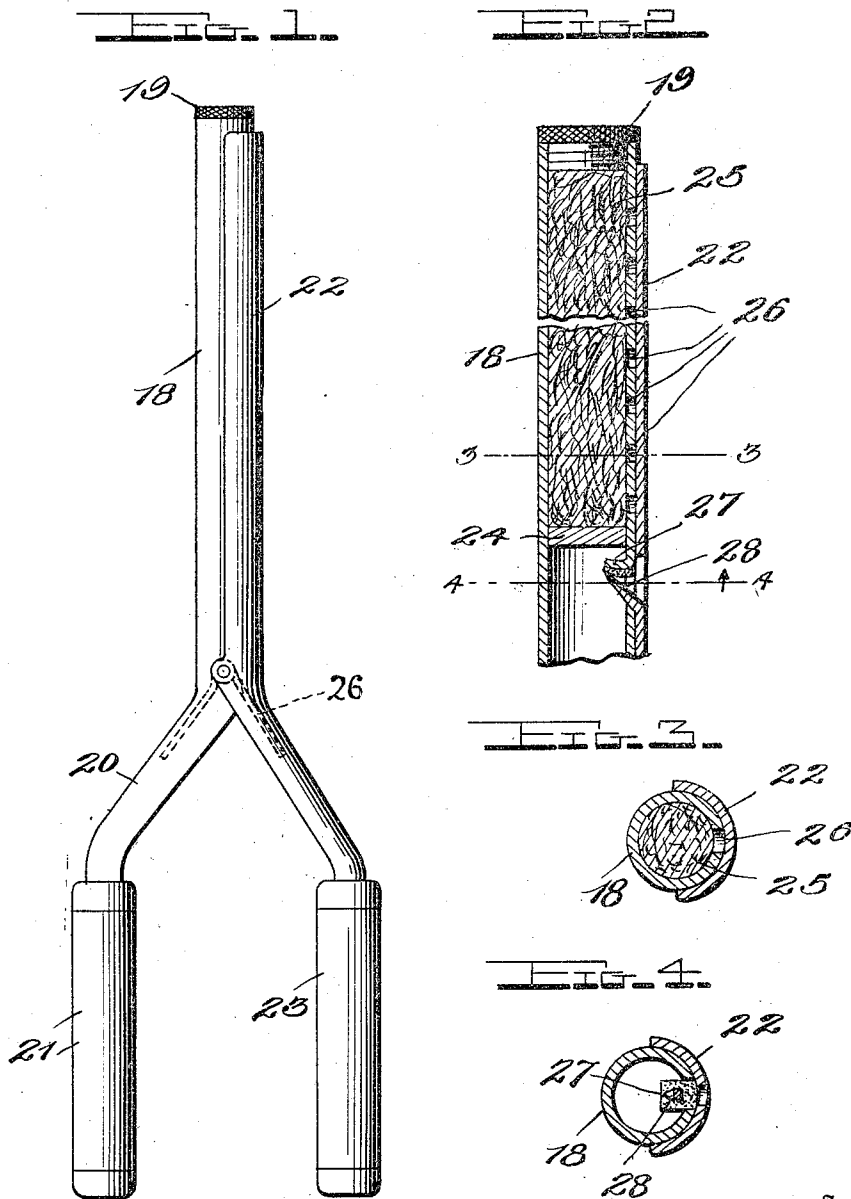


G. D. EGGEMAN.
 SELF HEATING CURLING IRON.
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1912.

1,064,822.

Patented June 17, 1913.



Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SELF-HEATING CURLING-IRON.

1,064,822.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 17, 1913.

Application filed October 14, 1912. Serial No. 725,747.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GODFREY D. EGGEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Glenwood Springs, in the county of Garfield and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Self-Heating Curling-Irons, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in curling irons and more particularly to an improvement on my former patent issued October 22nd, 1901, Number 684,804, and the primary object of the invention is to provide a self-heating attachment for the device.

A further object of the invention resides in providing a spark ignition means formed from portions of the arms of the device, and a still further object resides in providing a cavity in one arm of the device having a sparking substance on the wall thereof, and a tongue on the other arm of the device adapted to normally engage the sparking substance to cause a spark as said arms are separated.

A still further object of the invention resides in the provision of a device which is extremely simple and durable in construction, inexpensive to manufacture and one which will be very efficient and useful in operation.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter referred to and more particularly pointed out in the specification and claims.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this application, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device in its normal position. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary vertical section therethrough showing the ignition means and fuel chamber. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the device as seen on line 3—3, Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a similar view as seen on line 4—4, Fig. 2.

In describing my invention, I shall refer to the drawing in which similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views and in which—

18 indicates a tubular arm forming the rigid arm of the iron, the same having the outer end thereof open and provided with a screw cap 19. This arm is bent intermediate of its ends, the lower portion thereof

forming a shank 20 to which is secured a handle member 21 and pivoted to said arm at the junction thereof with the shank 20, is the usual concavo-convex arm 22 which is also provided with an outwardly bent shank having the handle member 23 thereon. The tubular arm 18 is provided just above the pivot point between said arms 18 and 22, with a solid disk or plug 24 which forms a bottom for a chamber in the outer end of said arm. This chamber is adapted to receive a wick 25 which may be formed of any desired absorbent material and said arm 18, from the plug 24 to its outer end, is provided with a plurality of openings 26. These openings 26 form substantial burner openings and are normally covered by means of the concavo-convex arm, as said arms are normally held in contact with one another through the medium of the usual spring 26' shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

As stated previously, my invention contemplates a self-heating means for the iron and to this end I provide an improved sparking means on the arms of the device. This is accomplished by striking inwardly a portion of the arm 18 to form the portion 27, over which is applied a sparking substance, such as pyrophorous material. The concavo-convex arm 22, on the other hand, is provided at this point with an inwardly struck portion to form a lug 28 which is adapted to be received within the arm 18 and in contact with the portion 27. It will be readily appreciated, therefore, that as the handle members 21 and 23 are drawn together, thereby separating the arms 18 and 22, the lug 28 will be drawn quickly across the substance on lug 27 to cause a spark.

In operation, the chamber formed at the outer end of the arm 18, may be filled from its outer end with alcohol or other liquid fuel, or the device may be dipped in such liquid fuel so that the wick within the chamber may absorb the fuel passing through the openings 26. After having saturated the wick within the chamber with the fuel, should it be desired to heat the iron, it will be only necessary to draw the handles 21 and 23 toward one another quickly which will, obviously, cause a spark and readily ignite the fumes passing through the openings 26.

As the openings 26 extend the full length of the chamber, it will be appreciated that the iron for the full length thereof will be

uniformly heated and when it is desired to extinguish the flames, it is only necessary to allow the arms 18 and 20 to be brought together. The device is then ready for use and it will be seen that through this medium, of heating the same, the usual dirt which is collected on the iron through other means of heating the same will be eliminated. It will further be seen that as the concavo-convex arm 22 covers the openings 26 in the arm 18, the evaporation of the alcohol or other liquid fuel within the chamber will be prevented.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I have provided an improved curling iron which may be readily heated by a mere movement of the handles of the device. It will further be seen that the usual difficulties experienced through the use of the ordinary curling iron, will be obviated and it will still further be seen that the device is simple in construction, inexpensive to manufacture and one which will be very efficient and useful in operation.

While I have particularly described the elements best adapted to perform the functions set forth, it is obvious that various changes in form, proportion and in the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the principles of the invention.

Having thus described this invention, what I claim is:—

1. A curling iron comprising a pair of pivoted jaws, the one being tubular and

having a fuel chamber at one end thereof, said jaw being also provided with a plurality of openings communicating with the chamber, the other jaw being concavo-convex in design and adapted to normally contact with the aforesaid jaw, a lug struck inwardly on said first mentioned jaw immediately below said chamber, said lug having a sparking substance on the face thereof, means formed on the other jaw in normal contact with said sparking substance, and handle members carried on said jaws.

2. A curling iron of the class described comprising a pair of pivoted jaws, the one being tubular in design and provided with a fuel chamber in the ends thereof, said jaw being also provided with a plurality of openings leading to said chamber, the other jaw being concavo-convex in design and adapted to normally contact with the aforesaid jaw to cover the openings therein, an inwardly struck lug formed on the first mentioned jaw immediately below the chamber therein, the face of said lug being provided with a sparking substance, an additional lug struck inwardly from the last mentioned jaw adapted for normal contact with the sparking substance on the aforesaid lug, and handle members carried on the ends of said jaws.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GODFREY D. EGGEMAN.

Witnesses:

J. M. MOORE,
L. H. TART.