No. 787,957. PATENTED APR. 25, 1905.

J. SZÖLLÖSY.

ELECTRICALLY HEATED CURLING IRON.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 11, 1905.

Fig. 1.

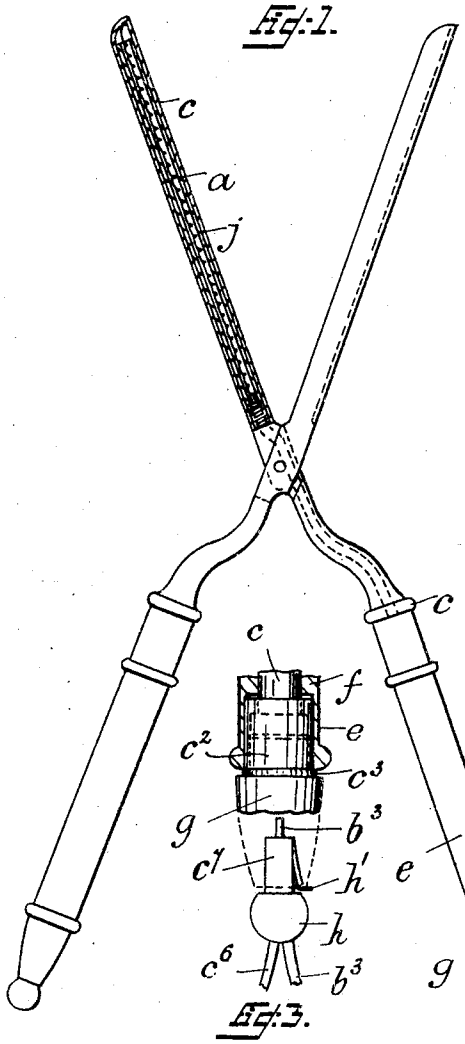
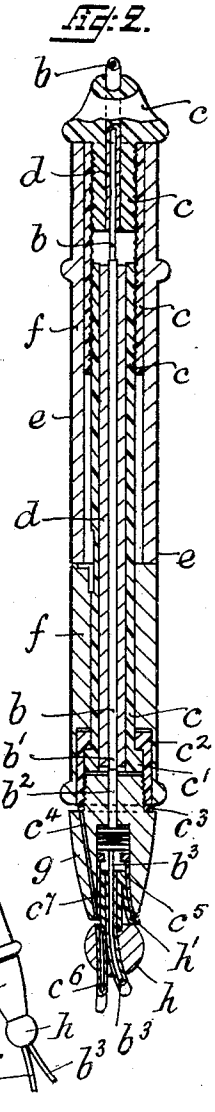


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses
George G. Schoenlank
Thomas Kirkpatrick

Inventor
Jules Szöllösy
by Wm. Dreschmeil
Attorney

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No. 787,957. Patented April 25, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULES SZÖLLÖSY, OF BRIGHTON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO LOUIS HYMAN, OF BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

ELECTRICALLY-HEATED CURLING-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 787,957, dated April 25, 1905.

Application filed January 11, 1905. Serial No. 240,656.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULES SZÖLLÖSY, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, residing at Brighton, England, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Electrically-Heated Curling-Irons, (for which I have filed an application for patent in Great Britain, No. 18,148, dated August 22, 1904;) and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to improvements in electrically-heated curling, crimping, and waving irons or tongs for dressing the hair, and has for its object to avoid the twisting, looping, or kinking of the current-conveying wires leading to and from the resistance by which the heating of the tongs is effected when the tongs are in use incidental to such tongs as now constructed and enable the tongs to be freely manipulated in dressing the hair.

To this end the invention consists in so arranging and connecting the electrical connections of said wires at the wire-entering end of the tong-handle (up which said connections are led to the resistance) that electrical connection of such parts is maintained with a slid-ind contact action, so that the handle and tongs, together with the resistance and its connections, can be freely manipulated in dressing the hair without affecting the electrical connection of such connections with the wires or causing the twisting, looping, or kinking of the wires.

On the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents in sectional elevation electrically-heated tongs adapted with the improvements. Fig. 2 represents, on an enlarged scale, an application of the improvements to such tongs; and Fig. 3 represents in a detached view means for electrically connecting said connections and wires in manner aforesaid.

a represents the resistance, which is insulated from the tong by the part j; b, the parts forming one of said connections—say the lead to the resistance—and c the parts forming the return connection from the resistance, such connections being insulated from each other by the parts d and from the hand holding part e by the parts f and partaking of the movements of the tong-handle.

c^2 is a flanged socket connected with but free to rotate about the handle end. It may be made of non-conducting material; but as represented it is formed as a concentric contact c^2, adapted to engage with the flanged end c' of the connection c.

g is a head made of non-conducting material adapted to screw into the end of the socket-contact c^2 and fitted with a contact b^2, adapted to make contact with the connection end b', and with a contact c^3, (leading by a wire c^4 to a socket-contact c^5, located within the head,) adapted to make contact with the socket-contact c^2 or connection end c'.

h is a plug made of non-conducting material and serving to carry the current-conveying wires b^3 c^6, the former of which projects from the plug end and the latter of which has electrical contact with the conducting periphery c^7 of the plug, which also has a catch h', adapted to engage with a corresponding part of the socket c^5.

When the plug is inserted into the head, the resistance is in circuit with the electric source, and as the head is free to rotate the handle, with all said parts partaking of its movements, can be manipulated as required in dressing the hair without turning said head or affecting said wires.

In lieu of the sliding contact connections being arranged within the wire-entering end of the tong-handle they may be arranged in a part of the wire outside the tong-handle.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In electrically-heated hair-dressing tongs and like devices, in combination, a resistance insulated and located within a tong, insulated electric connections leading to and from the resistance and passing through the tong-handle, all such parts being adapted to move together, a flanged socket connected with but free to rotate about the handle end, a non-conducting head engaging with said flanged socket and having contacts adapted to contact with those located in the handle, and a non-

conducting plug serving to carry the current-conveying wires and having contacts adapted to contact with those of the head, such flanged socket-head plug and wires being adapted to move together, the handle with the parts moving therewith and the flanged socket with the parts moving therewith being free to rotate independently of each other with the respective electrical contacts remaining in sliding contact, as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

JULES SZÖLLÖSY.

Witnesses:
CHARLES AUBREY DAY,
ALFRED CHARLES DAY.