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M. V. DAWES & N. R. DUNGEE.

CURLING IRON.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 12, 1904.

Fig. 1.

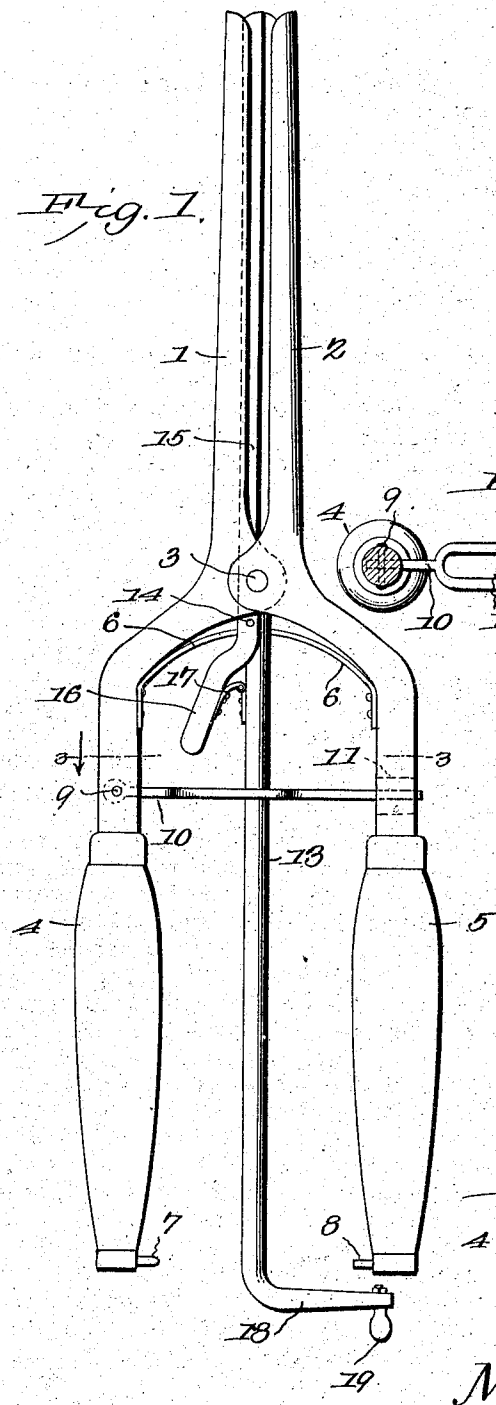


Fig. 3.

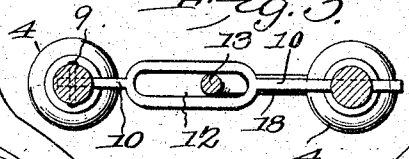


Fig. 2.

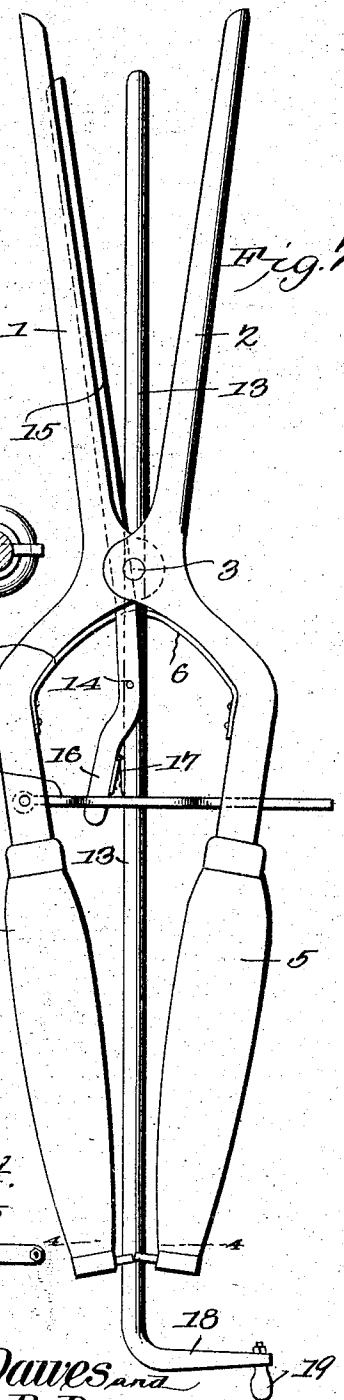
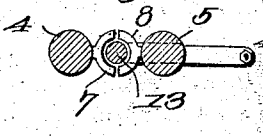


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY SACKETT & WILHELMS LITHO. & PTG. CO. NEW YORK.

No. 781,499. Patented January 31, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY V. DAWES AND NATHANIEL R. DUNGEE, OF OKLAHOMA, OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

CURLING-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 781,499, dated January 31, 1905.

Application filed May 12, 1904. Serial No. 207,674.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MARY V. DAWES and NATHANIEL R. DUNGEE, citizens of the United States, residing at Oklahoma, in the county of Oklahoma and Territory of Oklahoma, have invented a new and useful Curling-Iron, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to curling-irons.

A fault inherent to curling-irons in common use is that curls formed thereby soon lose their shape, and thus become unattractive. This is due to the fact that only the outer end and a few turns of a lock of hair are appreciably heated during the curling operation, that portion of the lock which lies close to the scalp, and which is consequently last upon the iron, being insufficiently heated to form a curl, for the reason that so many turns of hair have been taken around the iron that its heat cannot be properly communicated to the outer turns of the curl.

It is the object of the present invention in a simple, thoroughly feasible, and practical manner to obviate this defect, to improve the construction of such devices, and to increase the efficiency of their operation.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a duplex curling-iron, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, there is illustrated one form of embodiment of the invention, capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the elements therein exhibited may be varied or changed as to shape, proportion, and exact manner of assemblage without departing from the spirit thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a curling-iron constructed in accordance with the present invention, the parts thereof being closed or in normal position with relation to each other. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the implement as it appears when ready to receive the hair. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 3 3, Fig. 1, and looking in the direction of the arrow thereon. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 4 4, Fig. 2.

The curling-iron of the present invention embodies in its construction a main and a supplemental curling-iron. The supplemental curling-iron embodies two arms 1 and 2, approximately semicircular in cross-section with their concaved faces opposed. These arms are pivotally connected at 3 by an ordinary joint, such as is commonly employed on curling-irons, and each has combined with its shank a handle 4 and 5, respectively. Each of the arms in rear of the pivot has connected with it a leaf-spring 6, the free ends of which are arranged adjacent to the joint and subserve the double function of holding the handles 4 and 5 normally opened, and of preventing the main curling-iron from becoming disconnected from the supplemental curling-iron, as will hereinafter more fully appear. The lower inner face of each of the handles carries a U-shaped clip 7 and 8, respectively, which when the handles are closed form a bearing for one of the parts of the main curling-iron, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

Operatively connected with the shanks of the supplemental iron is a keeper comprising two arms 10 and a guide 12, one of the arms being pivotally connected at 9 in the shank of the arm 1 and the other arm of the keeper being projected through an orifice 11 in the shank of the arm 2. The guide 12, which is in shape an approximately rectangular link, is engaged by the arm 13 of the main curling-iron, which arm is, in effect, a bar, to which is pivoted at 14 the other arm, 15, which is semicircular in cross-section and is adapted to have its concaved face closely hug the arm 13 and its convex face to rest in the arm 1 of the suplemental iron. The lower end of the arm 15 projects outward and away from the arm 13 to present an offset 16, between which and the arm 13 is interposed a spring 17, which operates normally to cause the arms 13 and 15 to occupy a closed position, as shown in Fig. 1. The offset 16, when the parts of the device are positioned as shown in Fig. 1, is out

of engagement with the guide 12; but when it is desired to use the iron the arm 13 is drawn rearward, thereby bringing the offset 16 into the guide, as shown in Fig. 2, and upon the handles 4 and 5 being closed one wall of the guide will engage the offset, and thus effect opening of the arm 15, as shown in Fig. 2. The lower or inner end of the arm 13 is provided with a crank 18, having a handle 19 by which the main iron may be rotated for winding of a lock of hair thereon. The main curling-iron, as before stated, is held combined against accidental separation from the supplemental curling-iron through the springs 6, which bear at their free ends against the arms 13 and 15 with sufficient force to secure the objects designed.

In the use of the implement and with the parts in the position shown in Fig. 1 the curling portions of the irons are heated in the usual or any preferred manner, and the arm 13 is then withdrawn to bring the offset 16 into the guide, and the handles are closed, thereby opening the arms 13 and 15. The end of the lock of hair is then inserted between the arms 13 and 15, and the arm 13 is then pushed forward, causing the release of the arm 15, which immediately clasps or clamps the hair between it and the arm 13. The handles 4 and 5 being held closed in the position shown in Fig. 3, the crank 18 is rotated to wind the lock of hair upon the main curling-iron, and when this is completed close up to the roots the handles are released, thereby permitting the arms of the supplemental curler to impinge the outer turn of the curl, and thus heat it and those adjacent to it and effect thereby the formation of a perfect and tightly-wound curl. To release the curl thus formed from the implement, the arm is drawn back until the offset 16 enters the guide and the handles are again closed, whereupon by turning the crank in the opposite direction the curler is loosened and the implement can be detached without trouble.

While the device of this invention is exceedingly simple of construction, it will be found in a thoroughly ready and practical manner to secure results not possible of obtainment with curling-irons of the present construction, and, moreover, the absence of any intricate or delicate parts will enable it to be manufactured at a price but slightly in excess of the ordinary curling-irons in use.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A curling-iron comprising a main and a supplemental curler, each composed of a plurality of curling members.

2. A curling-iron comprising a main and a supplemental curler, each composed of a plurality of curling members, the main curler being revolubly and longitudinally movable with relation to the supplemental curler.

3. A curling-iron comprising a main and a supplemental curler each composed of a plurality of curling members, one of the curlers being revoluble with relation to the other.

4. A curling-iron comprising a main and a supplemental curler each composed of a plurality of curling members, one of the curlers being longitudinally movable with relation to the other.

5. A curling-iron comprising a main and a supplemental curler, each composed of a plurality of curling members, one of the curlers being revoluble and longitudinally movable with relation to the other.

6. A curling-iron comprising a main curler composed of two arms revoluble in unison and a supplemental curler composed of two arms inclosing those of the main curler.

7. A curling-iron comprising a main and a supplemental curler, and means actuated by the supplemental curler to open the main curler.

8. A curling-iron comprising a main and a supplemental curler, the main curler consisting of a bar or rod provided with means for rotating the same, and a semicircular arm pivotally connected thereto, and the supplemental curler being composed of a pair of arms semicircular in cross-section to inclose the arms of the main curler.

9. A curling-iron comprising a main and a supplemental curler, the main curler consisting of two arms, one of which constitutes a rod or bar, and the other, a clasping element, the lower end of which terminates in an offset, a spring interposed between the offset and the bar to hold the parts normally closed, and a supplemental curler consisting of two arms semicircular in cross-section to embrace the members of the main curler, and a link carried by the supplemental curler and adapted to interlock with the offset to effect opening of the main curler when the handles of the supplemental curler are closed.

10. A curling-iron comprising a main and a supplemental curler, the main curler being revolubly and longitudinally movable with relation to the supplemental curler, and means carried by the supplemental curler to effect opening of the main curler when the supplemental curler is opened.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

MARY V. DAWES.
NATHANIEL R. DUNGEE.

Witnesses:
L. M. CAPPS,
A. E. GALBRAITH.