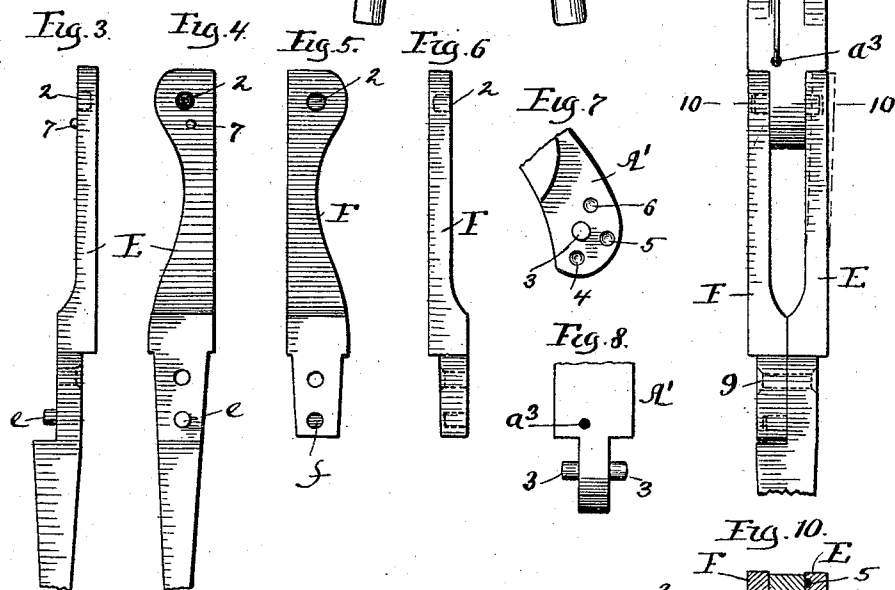
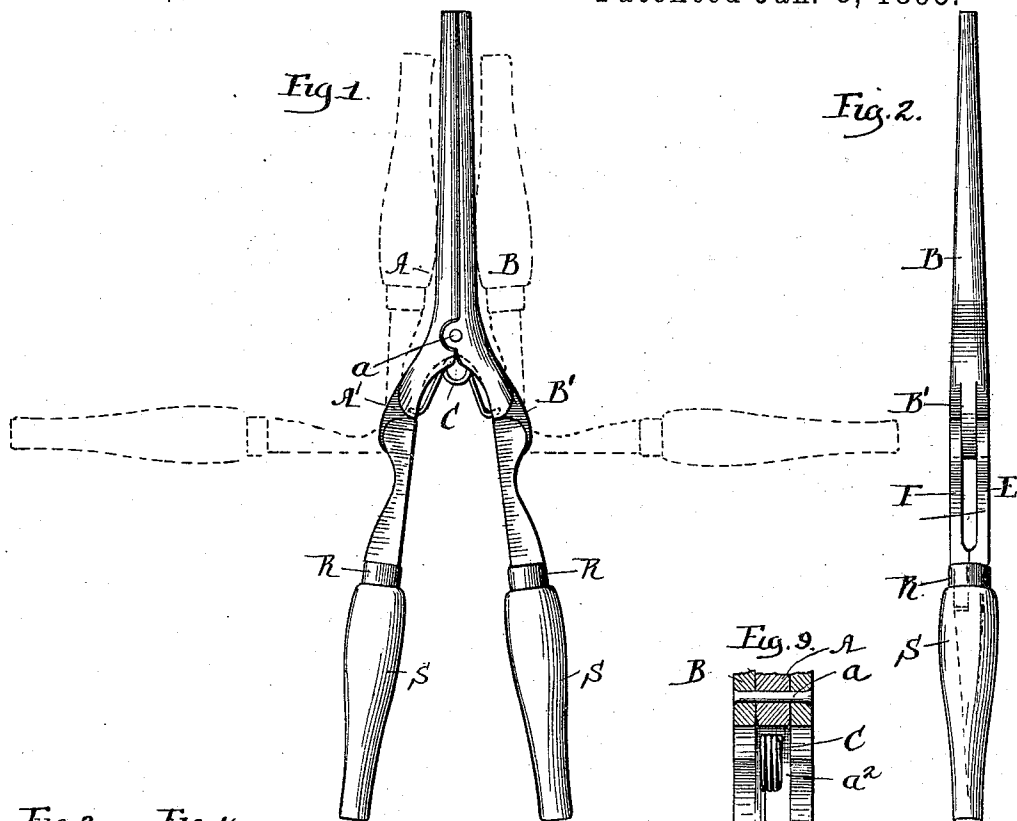


(No Model.)

O. G. DUNNOM.  
CURLING IRON.

No. 532,317.

Patented Jan. 8, 1895.



Witnesses  
Isaiah Slack  
Alberta Adamick

Fig. 10.  
F E 5  
2 3 A' a''  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLIVER G. DUNNOM, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## CURLING-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 532,317, dated January 8, 1895.

Application filed April 20, 1894. Serial No. 508,278. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OLIVER G. DUNNOM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curling-Irons, of which I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My present invention has relation more particularly to the improvement of that class of curling iron comprising pivoted jaws between which the hair is caught during the curling operation and in which the handles are pivotally attached to the jaws so that these handles may be turned into position for sustaining the iron while being heated or may be folded closely against the jaws of the iron for convenience in packing.

The object of my invention is to simplify, improve, and cheapen the construction of this type of curling iron and this object I have accomplished by the novel features hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and particularly pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a curling iron embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a view in end elevation. Fig. 3 is a detailed edge view and Fig. 4 a detail side view of one of the sections of the handle irons. Fig. 5 is a detail side view and Fig. 6 a detail edge view of the other section of the handle irons. Fig. 7 is a detail view in side elevation of the lower end of one of the jaws of the curling iron. Fig. 8 is a detail edge view of the lower end of one of the jaws of the curling iron. Fig. 9 is a detailed edge view of the jaws and handle irons connected together. Fig. 10 is a view in cross-section on line 10—10 of Fig. 9.

A and B designate respectively the two jaws or levers of the curling iron, these parts being pivotally connected together as at *a* in usual manner. The short ends or extensions A' and B' of the jaws are provided with the grooves *a*<sup>2</sup> upon their inner edges, these grooves forming a seat for the torsion spring C, the ends of which spring are extended outwardly and are securely held within sockets or holes *a*<sup>3</sup> as seen in Figs. 1, 8 and 9 of the drawings. In this type of curling irons it has

been heretofore customary to connect the handle irons to the ends of the jaws A and B by means of rivets that pass through holes formed in the ends of the jaw extensions A' and B' and in the ends of the handle irons. This manner of connecting the jaws A and B to the handle irons has proved in practice very objectionable because the bifurcated ends of the handle irons were necessarily more or less elastic in order to permit of their pivotal movement upon the jaws and consequently the rivets could be clinched or up-set upon one of their ends only so that there was constant trouble of the rivets working loose and not only catching in the hair but also in time allowing the handle irons to separate from the jaws.

The main object of my present invention is to so construct the handle irons of the curling iron that the use of rivets for the purpose of pivoting these handle irons to the jaw-extensions is avoided, and this object of invention I accomplish by forming each of the jaws of the handle irons of separate sections which sections after they have been set in place upon the jaw extensions A' and B' of the curling iron, will be securely fastened together.

In carrying out this invention each of the handle irons is formed of two sections E and F, the upper ends of each of these sections being provided with a hole or seat 2 to receive the pivot lugs 3 that project from the sides of the extensions A' and B' of the jaws A and B. The extensions A' and B' of the jaws are shown as formed also with the seats or depressions 4, 5 and 6 adapted to receive the lug or pin 7 that is formed upon the inner face of one of the sections of each of the handle irons. It will thus be seen that when the sections of the handle irons are firmly secured together as will hereinafter more fully appear, the pivot lugs 3 will rest within the sockets 2 formed in the ends of the handle irons while the detent pin or lug 7 will rest within one of the seats 4, 5 or 6, according to the position of the handles. For example, if the handles be in the position shown by full lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the pins 7 will rest within the seats 4, whereas if the handles be turned outward in position to hold the iron while it is being heated, the pins 7 will rest within the seats 5 or if the handles be turned parallel with

the jaws of the irons as also shown in Fig. 1 by dotted lines, the pins 7 will rest within the seats 6 and in whatever position the handles are placed, the pins 7 will serve to guard the jaws against accidental movement therefrom. Each of the pins 7 is so short however, and the depressions 4, 5 and 6 so shallow, that the elasticity of the sections E and F of the handle irons will readily permit the jaw to be turned from one position to another, as indicated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, without danger of causing the pivot lugs 3 to pass from out the seats or sockets 2. By thus forming each of the handle irons of separate sections, the sockets 2 (and as well also the pins 7 when these latter are employed) can be readily formed in the inner face of the jaws or sections of the handle irons without the necessity of drilling through the irons for such purpose or of attaching the pins 7 thereto and as well also it becomes possible to form the extensions A' and B' of the jaws A and B with the pivot lugs 3 permanently and rigidly secured thereto or part thereof and with the seats 4, 5 and 6 formed therein. By this means not only can the handle irons be more cheaply manufactured and more readily and cheaply attached to the jaw sections A' and B' but the use of rivets and the objections incident thereto are entirely avoided. Moreover, not only does the formation of the handle irons of separate sections enable the parts to be more cheaply and readily manufactured, but unless the handle irons are thus made of separate sections it would be practically impossible to place the pivot lugs 3 within the seats 2 formed in the bifurcated ends of the handle irons, because of the danger of breaking the jaws if attempt were made to spread them sufficiently far apart to allow the pivots 3 to enter the seats 2.

In the preferred form of my invention the section E of each of the handle irons has formed in piece therewith an extension that will set within the ferrule R of the handle in the usual manner, while the section F is shorter and is connected to the section E by means of a rivet 9 that passes through suitable holes in the sections E and F and preferably also by means of a pin e that is formed in piece with the section E and enters a seat or pocket f that is formed in the section F. In order to connect the handle irons to the extensions A' and B' of the jaws A and B, the sections of the handle irons will be set upon the extensions A' and B' of the jaws A and B with the pivot lugs 3 within the sockets 2, and with the pins 7 (if such pins be employed) within one of the seats 4, 5 or 6. The pins e will at such time be within the seats f and the rivets 9 will then be passed through the holes in the sections E and F of the handle irons

and will have their ends up-set to securely retain the sections of the bifurcated handle irons upon the extensions A' and B' as shown in Fig. 9. When the sections of the handle irons are thus connected together the inner end of each section F will press firmly against the reduced portion of the section E and afford a firm, broad and substantial bearing against which it is securely retained by means of the rivet and pin as shown. Moreover, inasmuch as the extension F is joined to the extension E below the line at which the ferrule R of the handle S engages the handle irons, both sections of the handle iron will thus be securely retained by the ferrule and by the handle against all possibility of working loose.

I am aware that it has been heretofore proposed to form curling irons in which the jaws A and B have been pivotally connected, by means of rivets, to the bifurcated ends of handle irons that were formed from a single piece of metal but in such prior construction, inasmuch as each of the handle irons had its jaws formed from a single piece of metal, it was necessary to form holes through the handle irons and through the extensions of the jaws A and B in order to pivotally connect these parts by means of rivets, the disadvantages of which have been hereinbefore stated.

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

1. A curling iron comprising in combination the pivoted jaws A and B having extensions A' and B' and bifurcated handle irons, said extensions A' and B' and the jaws of said handle irons being provided upon their opposing faces with pivot lugs and with seats for said lugs whereby the extensions and handle irons may be pivotally connected together, said handle irons being each made of separate sections to permit them to be readily formed and united to the extensions A' and B', and being secured together at their handle ends substantially as described.

2. A curling iron comprising in combination the pivoted jaws A and B having extensions A' and B', bifurcated handle irons, formed of separate sections E and F, suitable handles S and ferrules R for attaching said handle irons to the handles, each of the sections E of the handle irons being provided with long extensions to fit within the handle and ferrule and each of the sections F having a short extension united to the extensions of the section E within the ferrule, substantially as described.

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