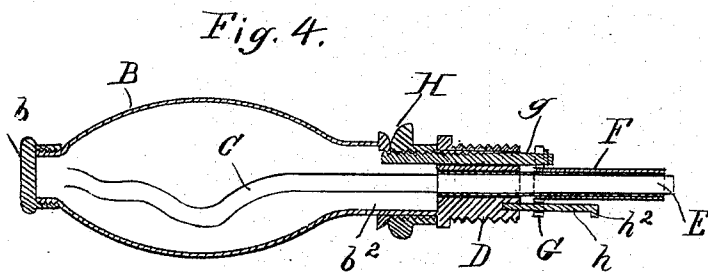
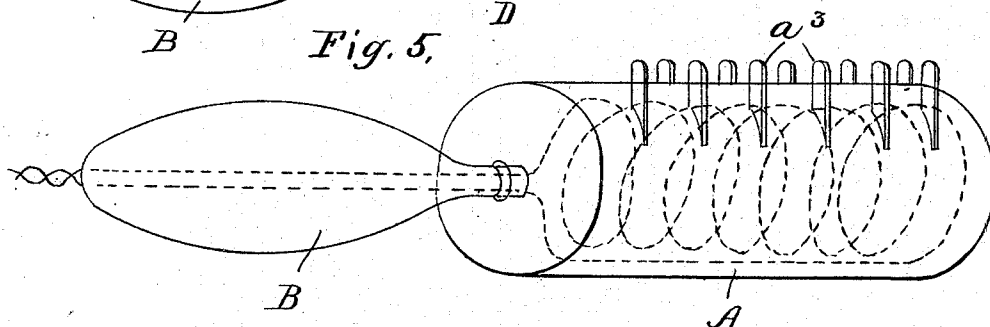
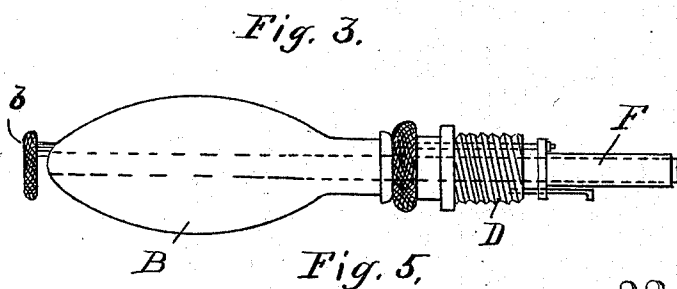
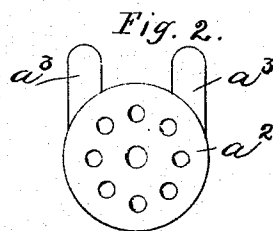
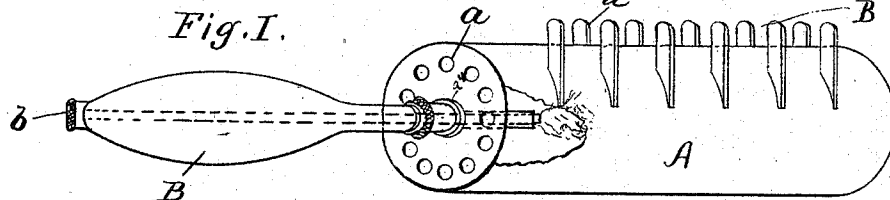


(No Model.)

R. P. & H. L. BOWDOIN.
HAIR DRIER.

No. 573,437.

Patented Dec. 22, 1896.



WITNESSES:

Chas. C. Wagner.
C. Gerst

INVENTORS
Rufus P. Bowdoin
Harry L. Bowdoin
 BY
Edgar Sater Co
 ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUFUS P. BOWDOIN AND HARRY L. BOWDOIN, OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

HAIR-DRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 573,437, dated December 22, 1896.

Application filed February 14, 1896. Serial No. 579,243. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, RUFUS P. BOWDOIN and HARRY L. BOWDOIN, citizens of the United States, and residents of Wilmington, in the county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hair-Driers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to devices for drying hair, and particularly to that class thereof which are employed by ladies for this purpose after washing or cleansing the hair; and the object thereof is to provide an effective device of this class which is simple in construction and operation.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawings form a part, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of our improved hair-drier; Fig. 2, an end view thereof; Fig. 3, a side view of a detail of the construction; Fig. 4, a longitudinal central section of the device shown in Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 represents a modified form of construction.

In the practice of our invention we provide a cylindrical casing A, which is provided with ends a and a^2 , and the said ends are perforated, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and the cylindrical casing A is provided on one side thereof with alternately-arranged projections or teeth a^3 , which, in the operation of drying the hair, are adapted to be passed there-through.

The casing A is provided with a handle B, which is preferably of the form shown in Figs. 1 and 4, and one end thereof is provided with a removable cap or cover b and the opposite end is cylindrical in form, and mounted thereon or secured thereto in any desired manner is a screw-threaded plug or head D, by means of which the handle is adapted to be connected with the cylindrical casing A, said screw-threaded plug or head being screwed into a corresponding collar a^4 , which is secured to or formed on the head a of the casing A. Within the tubular plug or head a

is placed a wick-tube E, through which is passed a wick C, and said wick-tube E is provided at its outer end with a sliding sleeve F, which is secured to or formed on a cross-head G, one side of which is provided with a bolt g , which passes longitudinally through the screw-threaded plug D, and which is provided with screw-threads on its outer side, and mounted on the neck b^2 of the handle B is a thumb-nut H, the operation of which, by means of the bolt g , projects or withdraws the sleeve F, as the case may be, the turning of the thumb-nut H in one direction forcing said sleeve outwardly and the turning of said nut in the opposite direction drawing it inwardly. Secured to the screw-threaded plug D is a rod h , which passes through the side of the cross-head G, to which the sleeve F is secured, and this rod h is provided with a shoulder or projection h^2 , which limits the movement of said sleeve.

The handle B serves as a reservoir, and it may be entirely filled with wicking, and in practice said wicking is saturated with alcohol or other light inflammable fluid, and the operation will be readily understood from the foregoing description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings.

In practice the handle B is removed from the casing A and the wick is ignited at the end of the tube D, and said handle is again connected with the casing. The combustion thus produced within the casing will quickly warm the same and also the teeth or projections a^3 , and by passing the same through the hair the latter may be quickly dried, as will be readily understood by all those familiar with the operation of this class of devices.

As another modification we may employ an electrical heater, and this form of apparatus is shown in Fig. 5, an ordinary wire being connected with the inner end of the handle and said handle being provided with conductors which are passed therethrough and which are adapted to be connected with any source of electrical supply, and many other forms of construction may be employed for this purpose.

This device is simple in construction and operation and comparatively inexpensive, and it is evident that changes therein and modi-

fications thereof may be made without departing from the spirit of our invention or sacrificing its advantages, and we reserve the right to make all such alterations therein as fairly come within the scope of the invention.

Having fully described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A hair-drier, constructed substantially as herein shown and described, consisting of a cylindrical casing provided with perforated ends, a collar and peripheral teeth, a hollow handle having a removable cap on one end and on the other end a screw-threaded tubular plug adapted to fit in the said collar, a wick-tube in said plug, a sliding sleeve on said tube provided with a cross-head having screw-threaded bolt *g* thumb-nut on said handle, to act on said bolt, to move said sleeve and a rod secured to said plug and

passing through said cross-head, said rod being provided with a shoulder for limiting the movement of said sleeve, all arranged and adapted to operate as set forth.

2. In a hair-drier, constructed substantially as herein shown and described, the combination with the casing of a hollow handle, a tubular plug thereon adapted to enter the casing-collar, a wick-tube in said plug, and means for adjusting the wick-tube, as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 10th day of February, 1896.

RUFUS P. BOWDOIN.
HARRY L. BOWDOIN.

Witnesses:

L. W. DAVIS,
R. F. FOWLER.