

J. H. WILLIAMS.

Curling-Irons.

No. 129,445.

Patented July 16, 1872.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.

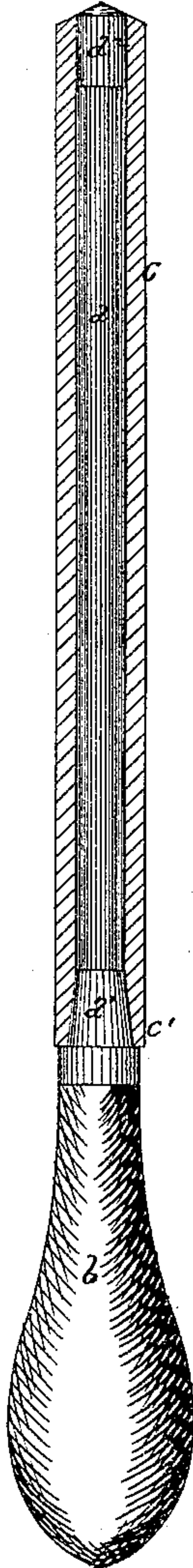
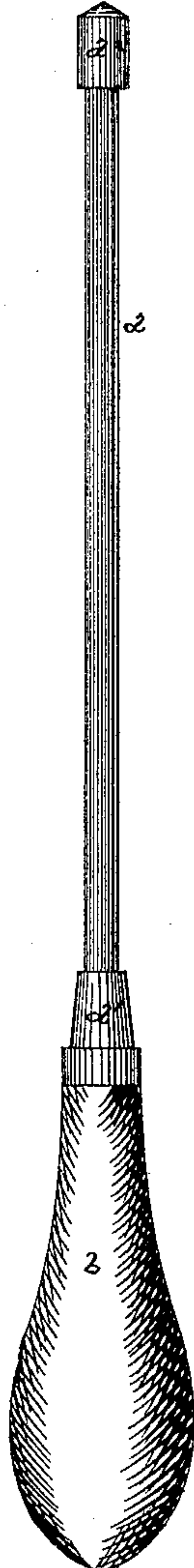


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

L. Kaplan
Hamilton, Freeman

Inventor.

John H. Williams
by Wm E. Simonds
Solicitor.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN CURLING-IRONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 129,445, dated July 16, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

I, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curling-Irons, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a detached view of the outer sleeve. Fig. 2 is a view of the inner heating iron and handle with the sleeve, which is shown in Fig. 1, removed. Fig. 3 is a view of the sleeve and heating-iron put together, the sleeve cut in vertical central longitudinal section.

This invention is intended for curling hair.

The common curling-iron is simply a round metallic rod with a wooden handle upon one end; the rod is heated in a fire or flame and the hair is then wound upon the rod. The use of the common article is attended with obvious disadvantages; the heating in the fire tends to abrade and soil the surface of the rod, and unless the extremest care is used the rod will be heated very hot in one place and very little at others. My invention is intended to obviate these disadvantages by providing a rod to be heated, upon which fits a sleeve, always bright, smooth, and clean; this sleeve does not touch the inner rod except at the ends, and thus leaves an air-space between the heated rod and the outer sleeve, which inclosed air serves to equalize the heat along the whole length of the sleeve, even though the inner rod may be irregularly heated.

The letter *a* indicates the inner rod which is to be heated, inserted by one end in the handle *b*. On the rod *a*, near to which it is inserted in the handle, is the conical enlargement *a*¹, and at the end of the rod is the regular enlargement *a*²; this latter just fits into the inside of the sleeve *c*. The smaller end of the cone *a*¹ is of the same size as the en-

largement *a*². The sleeve *c* slips on over the iron *a* and rests, by its ends, upon the enlargements *a*¹ *a*², as shown in Fig. 3. The end *c*¹ of the sleeve *c* has a conical mouth corresponding to the conical enlargement *a*¹, and fits thereupon, so that it wedges on tightly enough for all practical purposes with a gentle pressure; it is readily detached by a gentle pull. It will be seen from this description that there is an air-space between the iron *a* and the sleeve *c* along the whole length of the iron and sleeve, except just at the ends. The outside of the sleeve *c* is turned off smooth and bright, and as it is never put in the fire, it always remains smooth and clean. Although the iron *a* may be irregularly heated the air-cloak surrounding it tends to diffuse the heat along the whole length of the sleeve.

I am aware that curling-irons have been made with sleeves, wherein the heating iron touched the sleeve along its whole length, and also that they have been made with water-tight sleeves to be filled with water; also that they have been made with water-tight sleeves to be filled or nearly filled with water, which is heated by plunging a heated central iron into the water, which, heating the water, also heats the containing sleeve; none of these do I claim, but—

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the heating-iron *a* provided with the enlargements *a*¹ *a*², with the sleeve *c*, constructed and designed to be operated, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand the 7th day of June, A. D. 1872.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

FERDINAND DICKENSON, Jr.,
WM. E. SIMONDS.