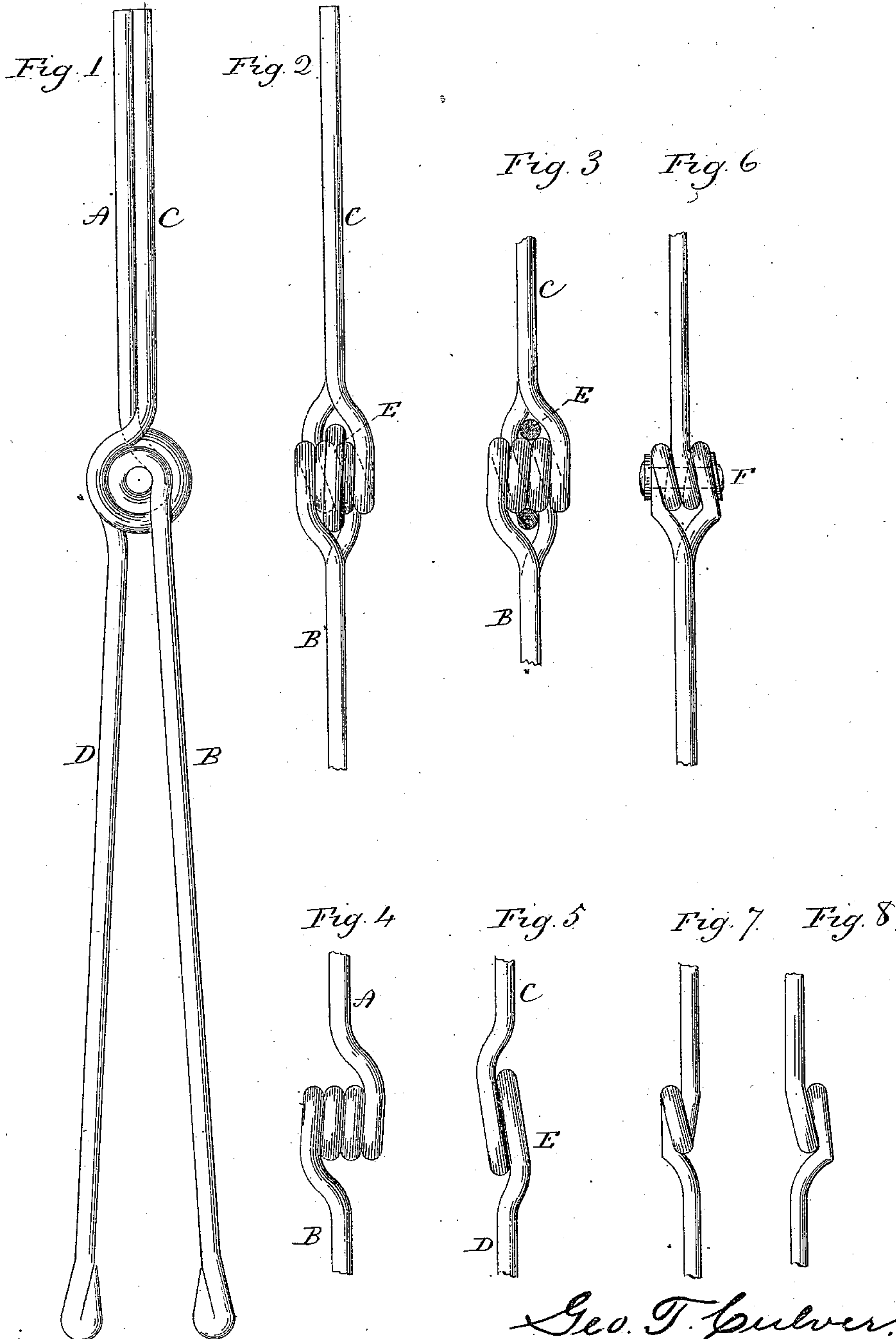


(No Model.)

G. T. CULVER.
CURLING TONGS.

No. 356,030.

Patented Jan. 11, 1887.



Witnesses
H. Shumway
J. C. Earle

Geo. T. Culver.
Inventor
By Atty.
J. C. Earle.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE T. CULVER, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CURLING-TONGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,030, dated January 11, 1887.

Application filed October 4, 1886. Serial No. 215,201. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE T. CULVER, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Curling-Tongs; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of a pair of tongs complete; Fig. 2, an edge view of the same; Fig. 3, the same view as Fig. 2, but showing the outside convolutions of the one part in transverse section; Fig. 4, one part detached, showing the inside convolutions; Fig. 5, the other part detached, showing the outside convolutions; Figs. 6, 7, and 8, modifications in the joint.

This invention relates to an improvement in tongs such as are used by hair-dressers for curling or crimping hair, and in which the jaws consist of two round spindles adapted to be heated, the object of the invention being a cheap construction of tongs, and one in which the joint will not be materially affected by heating.

I make the tongs complete from wire, one piece of wire of sufficient length forming one jaw, A, with its handle B and part of the joint, the other piece of wire forming the other jaw, C, with its handle D and its part of the joint, the diameter and length of the wire being according to the size of the tongs required. One piece of wire is coiled at the joint, so as to make three complete convolutions, as indicated in Fig. 4, the handle from one end of the coiled portion being turned inward and backward into a line at right angles to the axis of the convolutions to form the handle B, the other end turned inward and forward into substantially the same plane as that of the handle, and as seen in Fig. 4. The second part is coiled at the joint to form a single convolution, E, as seen in Fig. 5, the one end turned inward and backward to form the second handle, D, and the other end turned inward and forward into the same plane as the handle to form the second jaw, C, the internal diameter of the convolution corresponding to the exterior of the convolutions of the first part, and in forming this convolution it is made around the first part of the

joint, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3, so that the convolution E surrounds the convolutions of the first part, the convolution lying in a plane between the convolutions of the first part, as seen in Fig. 3, and sufficiently close to retain its position, but yet so as to permit the two to oscillate upon each other as upon a pintle. This method of forming the joint produces a joint of considerable diameter, so that the parts are retained in their proper relation to each other, yet permit perfect freedom in the working of the joint, and, because the joint is of such extent, and may be so free, there is no liability of injury to the joint from heating the tongs.

The handles may be bent into any desired shape to suit the requirements of users.

Instead of forming the convolutions one upon another, they may be formed of the same diameter, as seen in Fig. 6, but coiled in opposite directions, one or more full convolutions, the two parts shown detached in Figs. 7 and 8. In this case the two parts are placed side by side with their coils in axial line, and then a pivot, F, introduced and riveted down upon collars on the outer ends of the convolutions of each, as seen in Fig. 6. In this case each part of the tongs, handle, joint portion, and jaw are made complete from a single piece of wire, and consequently a very cheap construction. The wire itself presenting a complete finished surface throughout, the labor necessary in finishing forged tongs is avoided, and the cost of manufacture reduced.

I claim—

1. The herein-described curling-tongs, consisting of a pair of jaws with a handle extending from each, each part made from a single piece of wire, each part coiled to form one or more convolutions, and the said convolutions united to form the joint between the respective parts, substantially as described.

2. A pair of curling-tongs in which each jaw with its handle is made from a continuous piece of wire, one of the said parts coiled in several convolutions at the place of the joint, the other part coiled around the convolutions of the first part to form the joint, and the jaws and handles extending respectively from the joint, substantially as described.

GEORGE T. CULVER.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. EARLE,
FRED C. EARLE.