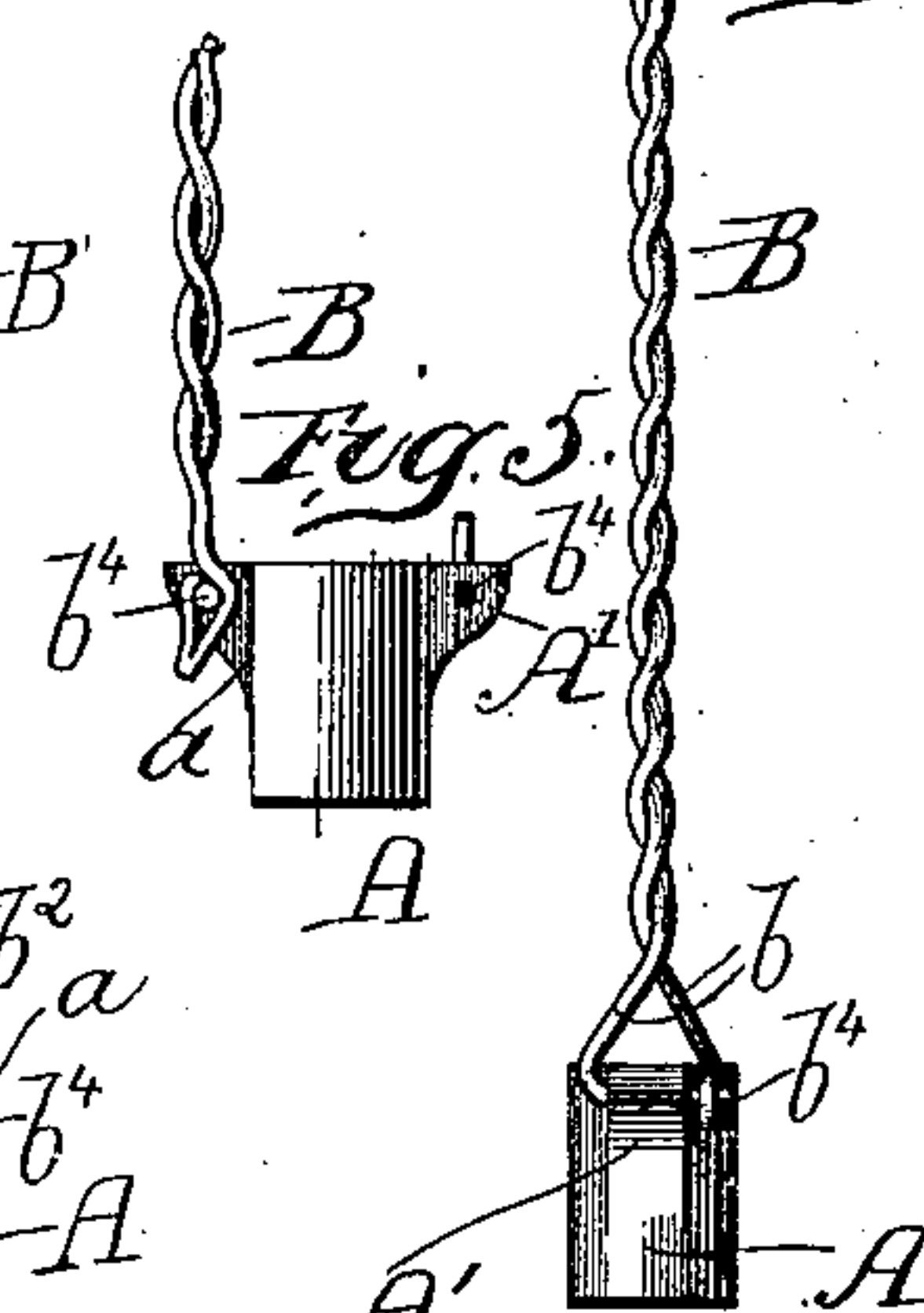
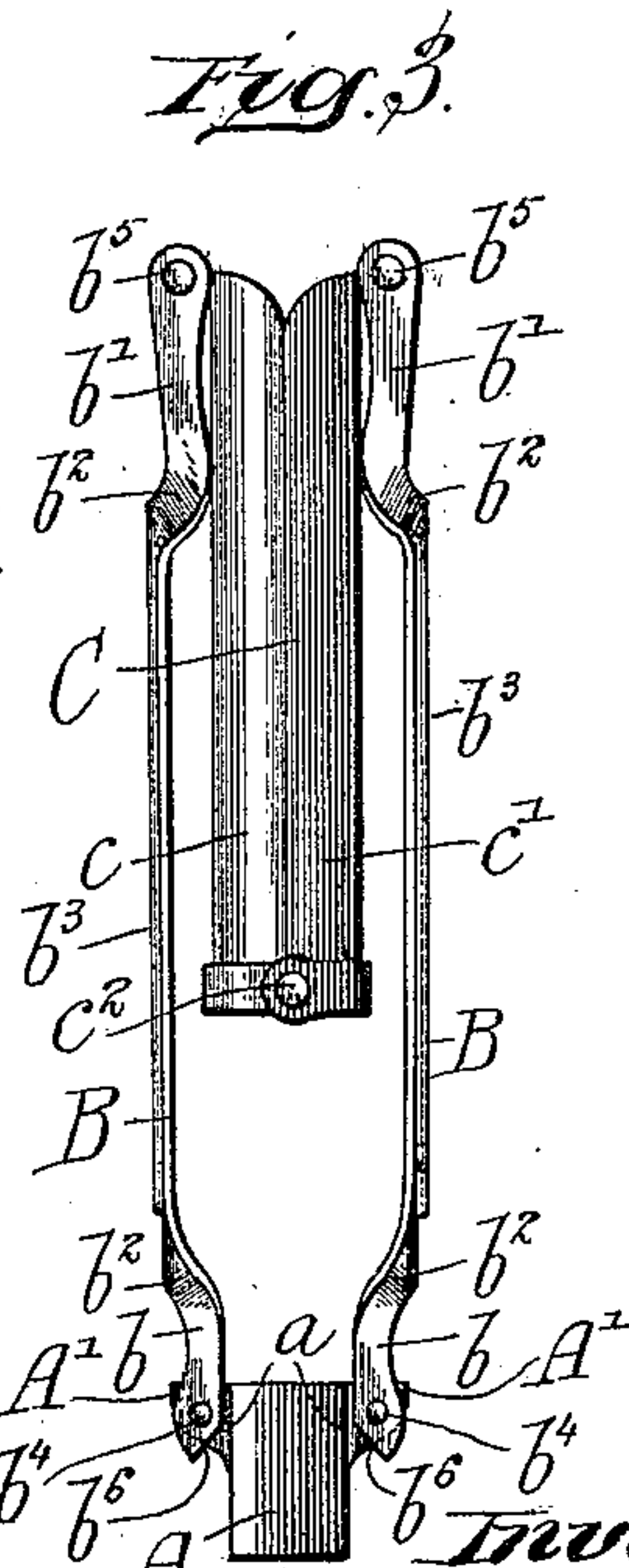
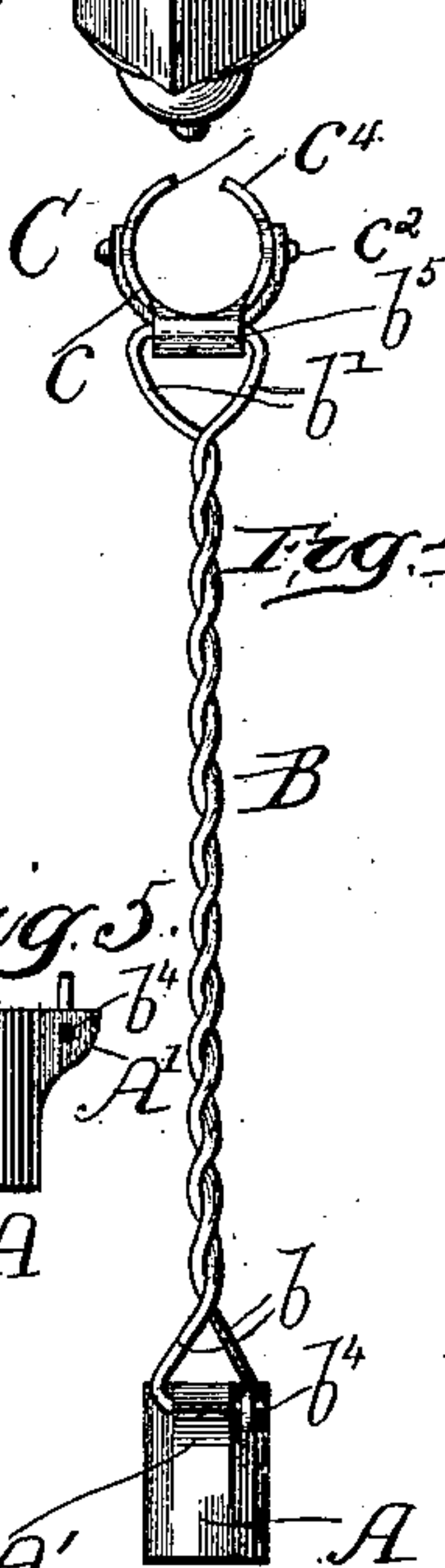
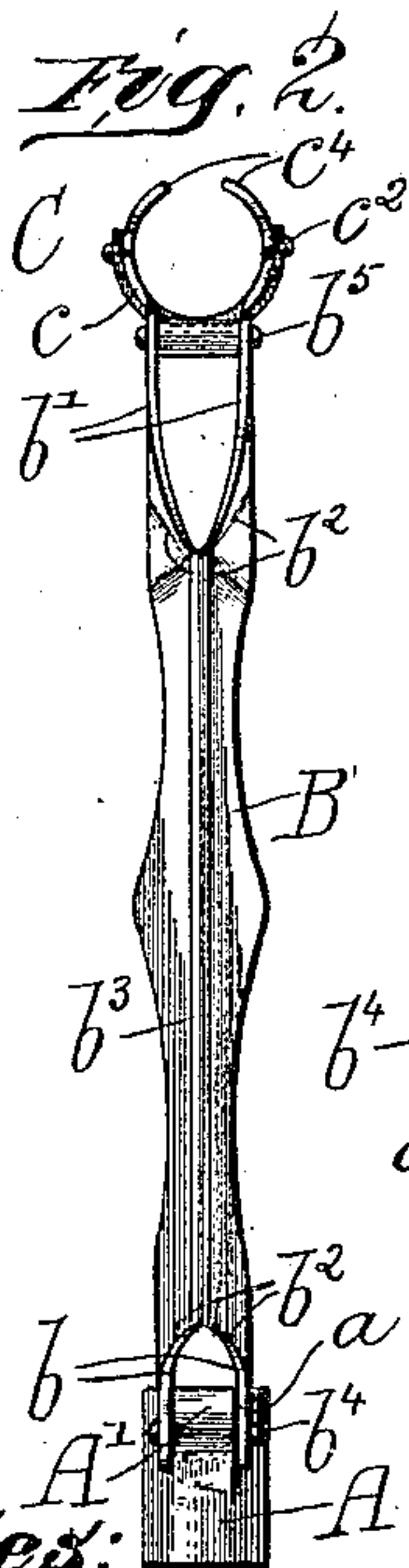
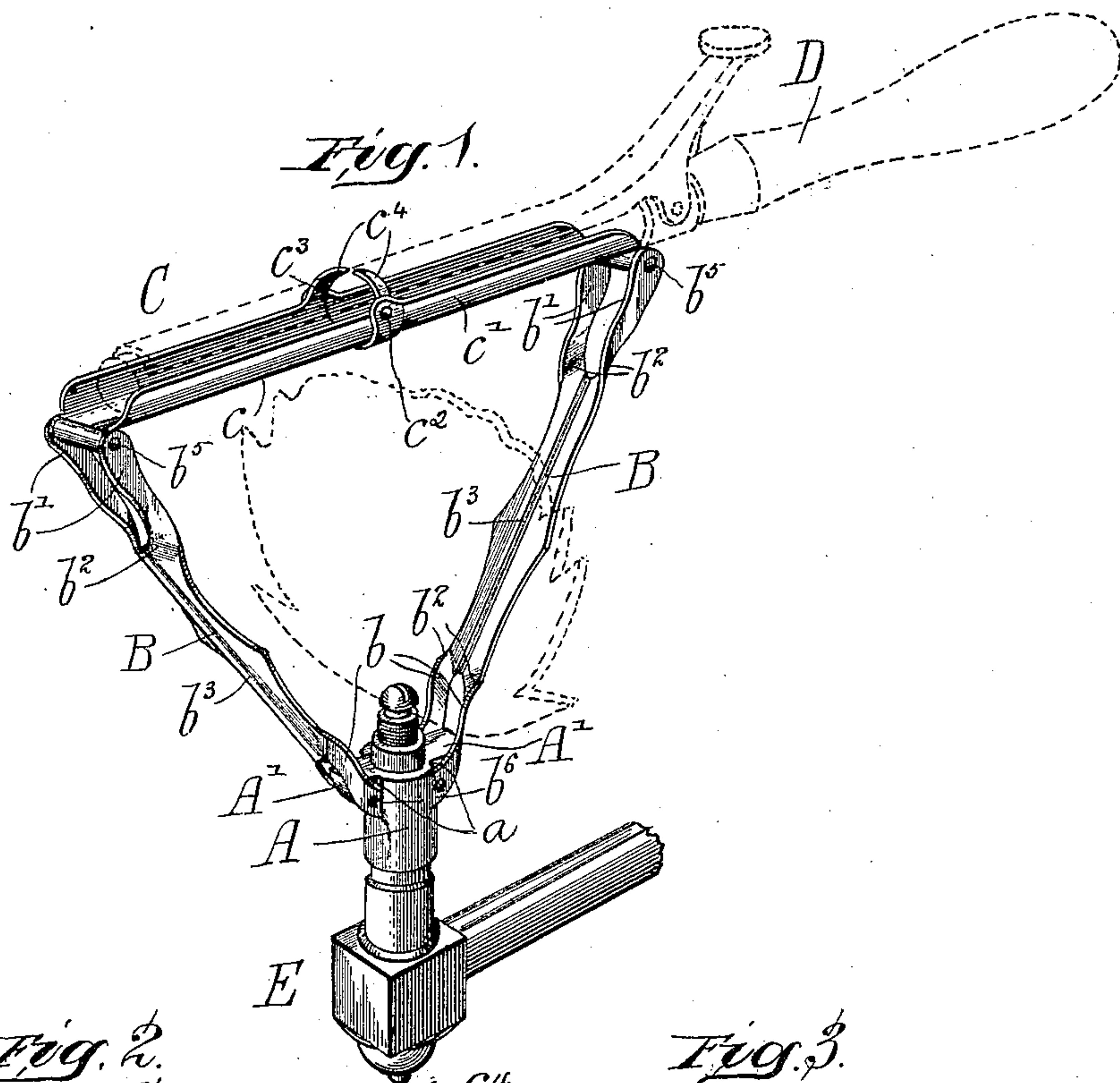


(No Model.)

G. L. THOMPSON.
FRAME FOR SUPPORTING CURLING IRONS.

No. 463,999.

Patented Nov. 24, 1891.



Witnesses:

Wm. M. Rheems.

[Signature]

Inventor:

George L. Thompson.

By Clayton, Poole & Brown.

[Signature]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. THOMPSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE GEORGE L. THOMPSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

FRAME FOR SUPPORTING CURLING-IRONS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 463,999, dated November 24, 1891.

Application filed March 31, 1891. Serial No. 387,146. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. THOMPSON, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Frames for Supporting Curling-Irons; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to frames for supporting curling-irons over a gas-burner in order that the curling-iron may be heated by the burning gas.

It has for its object the production of a cheap, strong, and convenient device capable of ready attachment to any ordinary gas-burner and so arranged in a collapsible form as to occupy the minimum amount of space and be convenient to carry about in a traveling-bag.

To this end the invention consists in the novel devices and combination of devices illustrated, described, and more specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a device embodying my invention shown as applied to a gas-burner in position for supporting a curling-iron, the latter being illustrated in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 illustrates the device folded up, as when not in use. Figs. 4 and 5 illustrate a modification.

In the drawings, A represents a tubular thimble adapted to be placed over and to fit snugly upon the average gas-burner in ordinary use. This thimble is shown in the drawings as being made somewhat heavier than the other parts; but it may be made, however, of stamped metal and be very much lighter. It is provided near its upper end with two projecting lugs A', the outer side or surfaces of each of which are so joined to the rounded surface or periphery of the thimble A as to form a shoulder a, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned.

B B are arms, made, preferably, of thin stamped metal. The configuration of these arms is best shown in Fig. 2 in side view. Each of said arms B is bifurcated at each end

to form legs or hands $b b' b' b'$, which legs are each bent at b^3 , so that the surface of each leg will be in a plane substantially at right angles with the surface of the arm B. The main portion of the arm B is stamped or bent longitudinally to form a strengthening or stiffening rib b^3 . The lower legs b are pivotally secured or hinged at b^4 to the lugs A', and the upper legs b' are pivotally secured at b^5 to the outer ends of a two-part or hinged supporting-bar C.

The bar C is curved in cross-section to form a more ready and convenient bearing for the curling-iron, and the two parts $c c'$ thereof are hinged together at c^2 . One of the parts c' of the bar C is bent near its outer end to form a shoulder c^3 , against which the adjacent end of the other part c of the bar C will fit when the said bar is in its extended and operative position, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. At any suitable point upon either of the parts $c c'$ of the bar C, I place upwardly-extending inwardly-inclined tips or lugs c^4 for the purpose of retaining the curling-iron more securely upon the bar C. By bending these tips c^4 curling-irons of different diameters may be frictionally engaged with the bar C. In the present instance I have shown these tips as extending from the inner pivotal end of the part c ; but obviously they may be placed on the bar c' or in any other position upon either of said parts $c c'$. The legs b extend below the pivotal connection b^4 , as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and are cut upon a diagonal line extending from the inner edge of said legs adjacent to the thimble A outwardly to the edge of said legs b , as shown at b^6 . When the holder is folded, as shown in Fig. 3, these ends b^6 of the extended portion do not touch or bear against the thimble A. When, however, the upper ends of the arms B are extended and moved away from each other, as illustrated in Fig. 1, the inner lower ends are of course drawn together until the said edges b^6 of the legs b press against the shoulders a , thus limiting the movement of the arms B with respect to the thimble A. It will be observed, however, that the length of the two parts $c c'$ of the supporting-bar C together is greater than the distance between the two pivots b^5 at the up-

per ends of the bars B when the latter are normally in their extended and operative position. The bar C is therefore pressed into its final position by springing the upper ends of the arms B outwardly until the central pivot c^2 of the bar C is in a plane above the plane of the pivots b^5 at the upper ends of said bars B, as shown in full lines in Fig. 1, in which position the frame is rigidly held by the return spring or tension of the arms B. I obtain the desired flexibility of the arms B for this purpose by constructing said arms B of stamped sheet metal, as shown.

In Fig. 1 the curling-iron D is illustrated in dotted lines as being in position upon the supporting-bar C, and the thimble A as in operative position over an ordinary gas-burner E. The flame of gas is shown in dotted lines. In using my improved device it will be found desirable to place the thimble on the burner, so that bar C will be at right angles with the gas-flame, as shown in the drawings. I prefer to use stamped metal for all the parts of my improved curling-iron holder, because I can thereby obtain the necessary stiffness, rigidity, and durability of the parts, and at the same time produce an exceedingly cheap and light article. The tips c^4 may be continued toward and meet each other, if desired, thus forming a band over the supporting-bar C. I have not illustrated this modification, as its construction is obvious. The only purpose of the tips or lugs c^4 being to afford a frictional device to retain the curling-iron upon said support, it may therefore be dispensed with, if desired, or any other well-known form of retaining device may be used in its stead.

It will of course be understood that other material may be used for constructing the arms B B—as, for example, wire. (Shown in Figs. 4 and 5.) When wire is used, it will be found desirable to make the pivots b^4 b^5 , the legs b b' , and the main portion B of one continuous wire strand, as will be clearly seen by reference to Figs. 4 and 5.

I claim as my invention—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a collapsible frame for a curling-iron, consisting of a thimble adapted to be placed over an ordinary gas-burner, a two-part supporting-bar adapted to receive the curling-iron, and a pair of arms pivotally secured to the ends of said supporting-bar and to said thimble, substantially as described.

2. A frame for supporting a curling-iron from an ordinary gas-burner, comprising a thimble, radially-projecting arms pivoted at their lower ends to said thimble, and a hinged or two-part supporting-bar pivoted at its outer ends to the upper ends of said projecting arms, said supporting-bar being of slightly greater length than the normal distance between said upper ends of said arms, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. A supporting-frame for curling-irons, consisting of a thimble adapted to engage an ordinary gas-burner, radially-projecting arms pivoted at their lower ends to said thimble, a two-part supporting-bar pivoted at its outer ends to the upper ends of said arms, and means for securing a curling-iron upon said supporting-bar, substantially as specified.

4. A frame for supporting a curling-iron over an ordinary gas-burner, comprising a thimble, radially-extending arms pivoted at their lower ends to said thimble, a hinged or two-part supporting-bar pivoted at its outer ends to the upper ends of said arms, and one or more upwardly-extending lugs or tips adapted to engage the curling-iron and frictionally retain the same upon said supporting-bar, substantially as specified.

5. A frame for supporting a curling-iron over an ordinary gas-burner, comprising a thimble A, lugs A' , and shoulders a thereon, the flexible arms B B, pivoted at b^4 to said lugs and provided with downwardly-extending ends b^6 , adapted to engage the shoulders a to limit the outward normal movement of the upper portion of the arms B B, and a two-part hinged bar C, pivotally attached to said arms B B, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. A frame for supporting a curling-iron over a gas-burner, comprising a thimble A, a two-part supporting-bar C, and the arms B B, pivoted at their lower ends to the thimble A and at their upper ends to the supporting-bar C, said arms being constructed of relatively-thin stamped metal and provided with a longitudinal strengthening-rib b^3 , substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE L. THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

TAYLOR E. BROWN,
GEORGE W. HIGGINS, Jr.