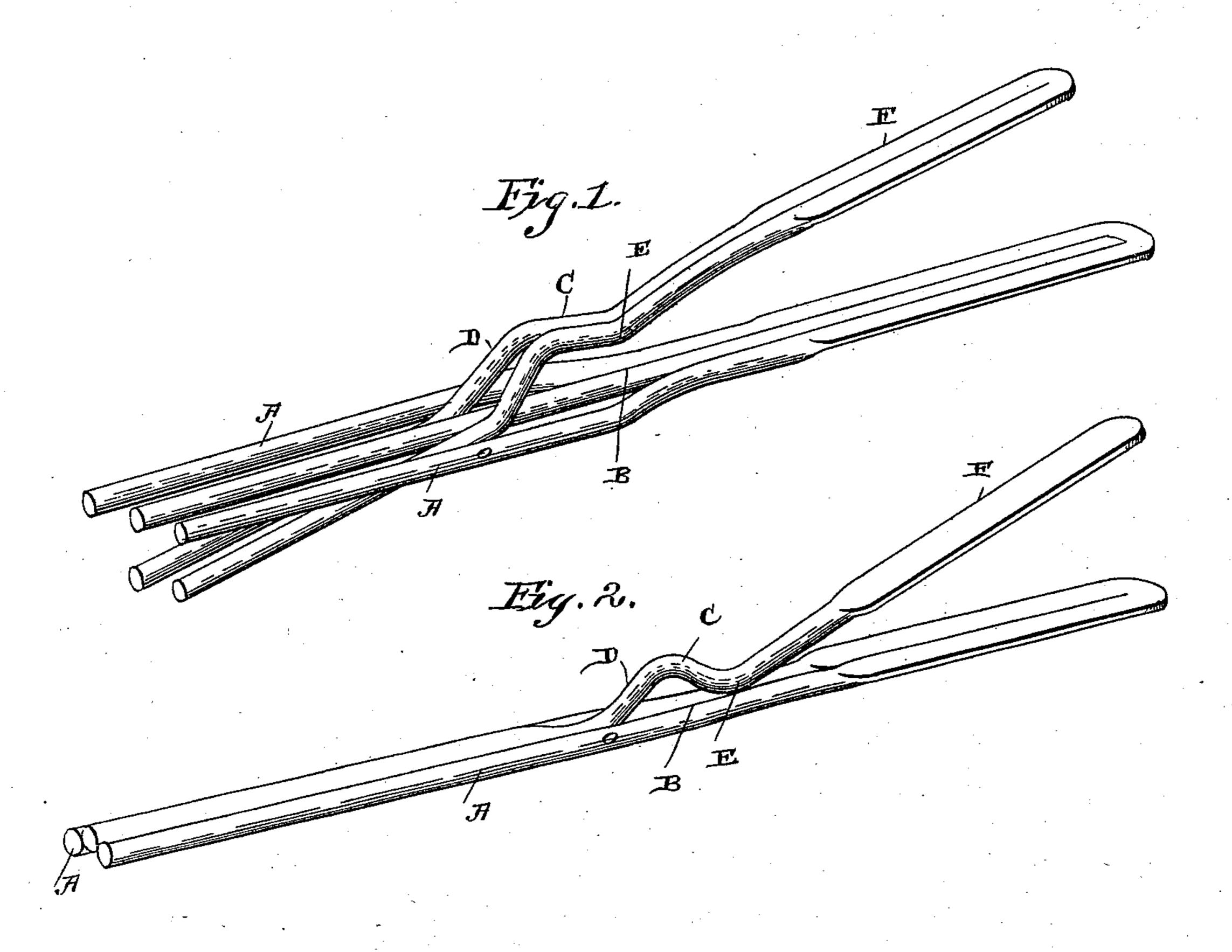
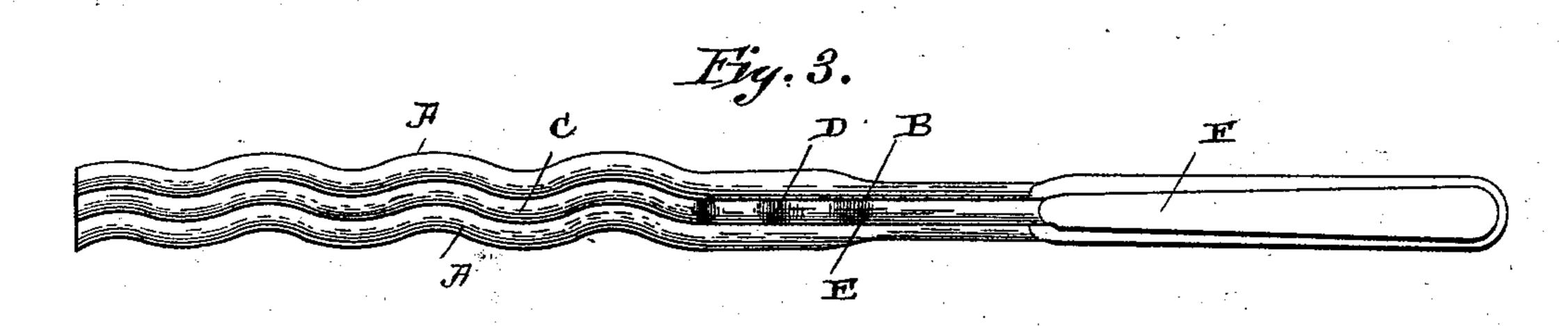
(No Model.)

G. L. & H. C. HART. CURLING IRON.

No. 496,259.

Patented Apr. 25, 1893.





Witnesses Gola Fitzgerald Inventors

Lehmann Pattison Meshit

Ottorneys

United States Patent Office.

GEORGE L. HART AND HUBERT C. HART, OF UNIONVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

CURLING-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,259, dated April 25, 1893.

Application filed April 1, 1892. Serial No. 427,369. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE L. HART and HUBERT C. HART, of Unionville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have 5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curling-Irons; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it 10 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in curling-irons: and it consists in the novel fea-15 tures of construction, which will be fully described hereinafter, and more particularly

referred to in the claims.

The object of our invention is to provide a most simple curling-iron which is constructed

20 entirely of wire.

Referring to the accompanying drawings,— Figures 1, and 2, are perspective views of different forms of our improved irons. Fig. 3, is a plan view of an iron similar to that shown

25 in Fig. 2, the tongs being crimped.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the base tongs or fingers A, are formed of a single piece of wire as shown the rear portion of this wire, or its bent end forming the handle which is slightly flattened 30 to afford the operator a convenient hold thereon. At the inner end B, of the handle the prongs separate, and pivoted forward of this point is the swinging prong C. Just back of the pivotal point this prong is curved upward 35 as shown at D, from which it curves downward forming the stop E, which rests on the top of the portion A, at B. From this point the wire is bent upward and rearward where it is flattened forming the handle F.

By constructing the swinging portion with the curve D, it may be pivoted very close to the contracted portion of the prongs A, without impeding its pivotal movement. The stop E, prevents the swinging prong from rising 45 above the plane of the prongs A, when its rear l

end is depressed. By this means they are made to register exactly when their handle ends are drawn together or toward each other.

In Fig. 1, the base portion A, is provided with three prongs between which a doubled 50 swinging prong is pivoted. This construction affords an iron of considerable size and with it curling may be accomplished very rapidly. In this form of iron the center finger is made

perfectly straight as shown.

In Fig. 3, the prongs of the iron are shown fluted or scalloped, the swinging prong being provided with the required curvatures which register with those of the prongs A. This style is most effectual in crimping and curl- 60 ing. We do not wish to limit ourselves to either straight or curved prongs as they may be formed in either way as desired. An iron thus formed is most simple in construction, being formed of wire bent into the desired 65 positions.

Having thus described our invention, we

claim—

1. The combination with a base pronged portion contracted at its rear end, of a swing 70 prong pivoted between said base prongs, the said swinging portion being curved upward at the rear of the said pivotal point, and from this curve bent downward to form a stop which bears on the contracted portion of the 75 base, for the purpose, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination with a base portion provided with fluted prongs, of a fluted swinging prong pivoted between the said base 80 prongs with which it registers when closed substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE L. HART. H. C. HART.

Witnesses: S. Frisbie, JULIA BOYLE.