(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. SKINNER.

CURLING IRON.

No. 573,112. Patented Dec. 15, 1896.

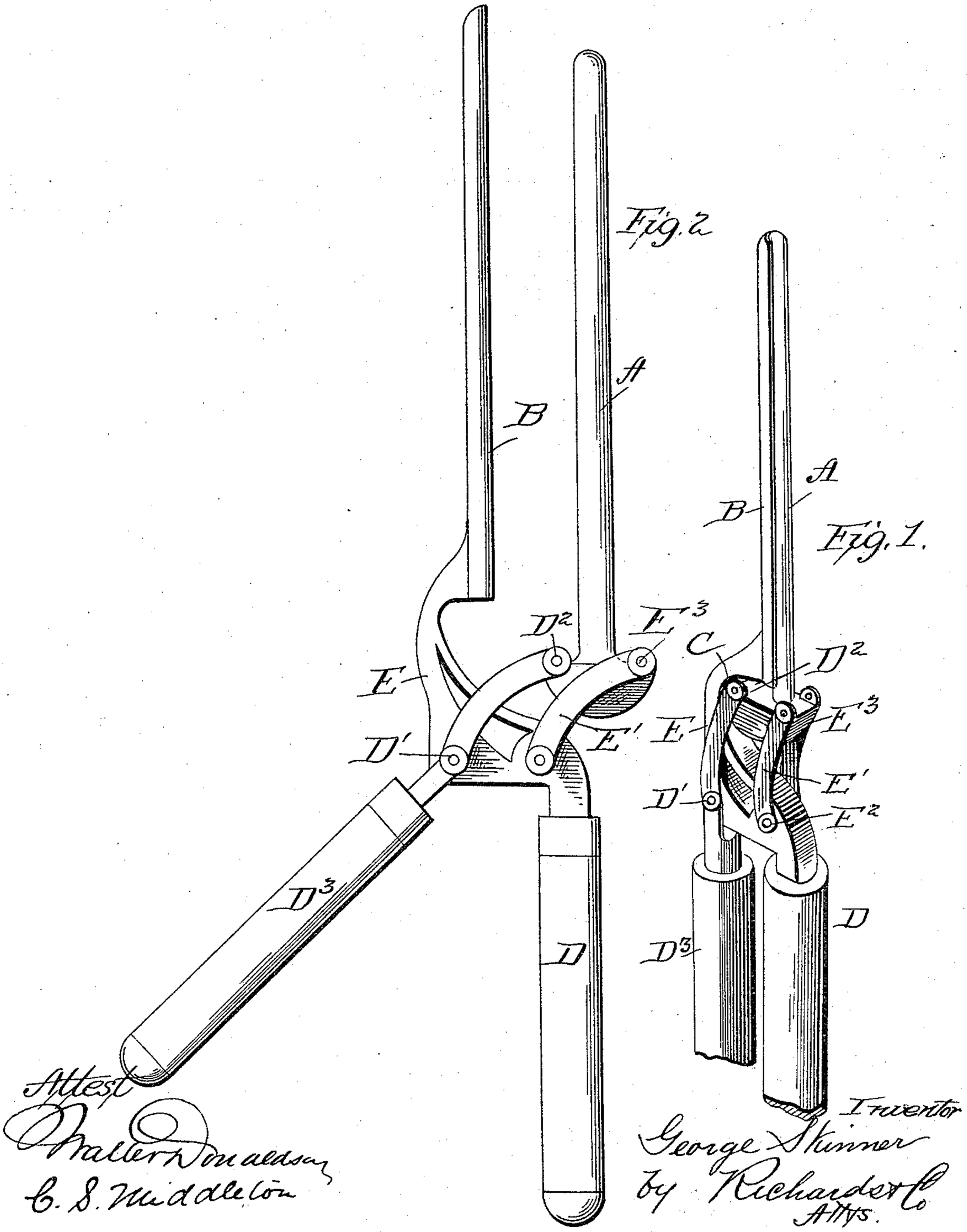

Fig. 2. Fig. 1.

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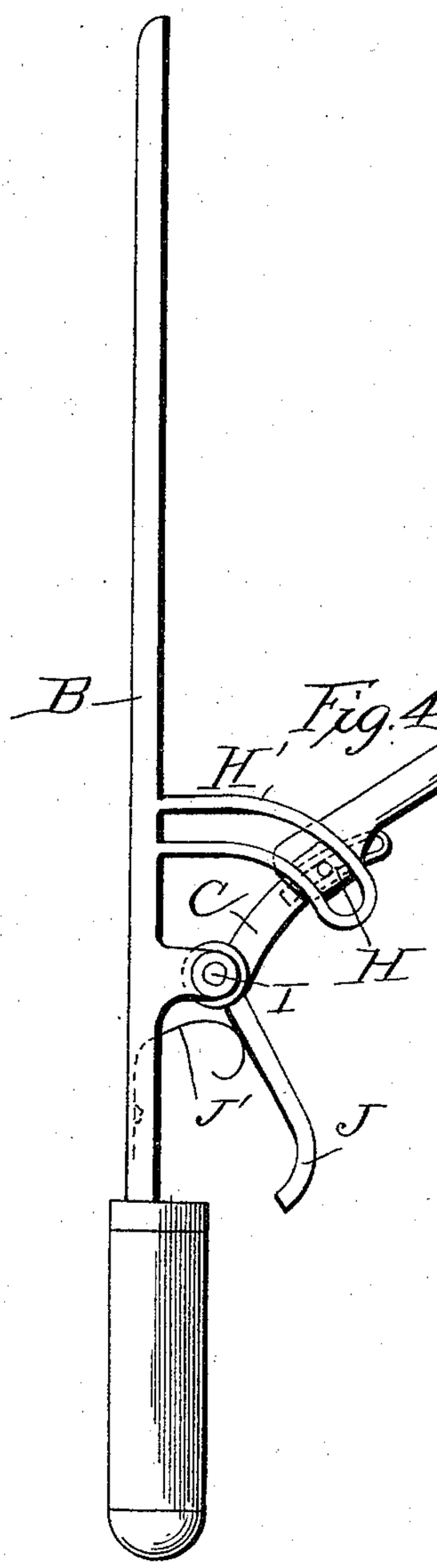

Fig. 4

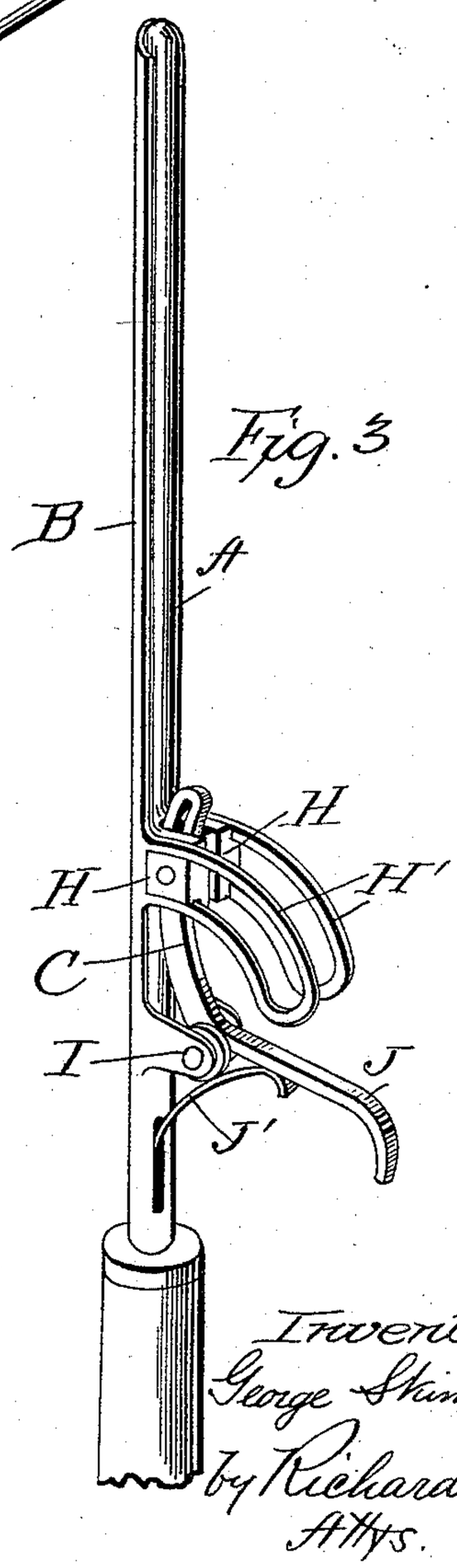

Fig. 3

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Fig. 6

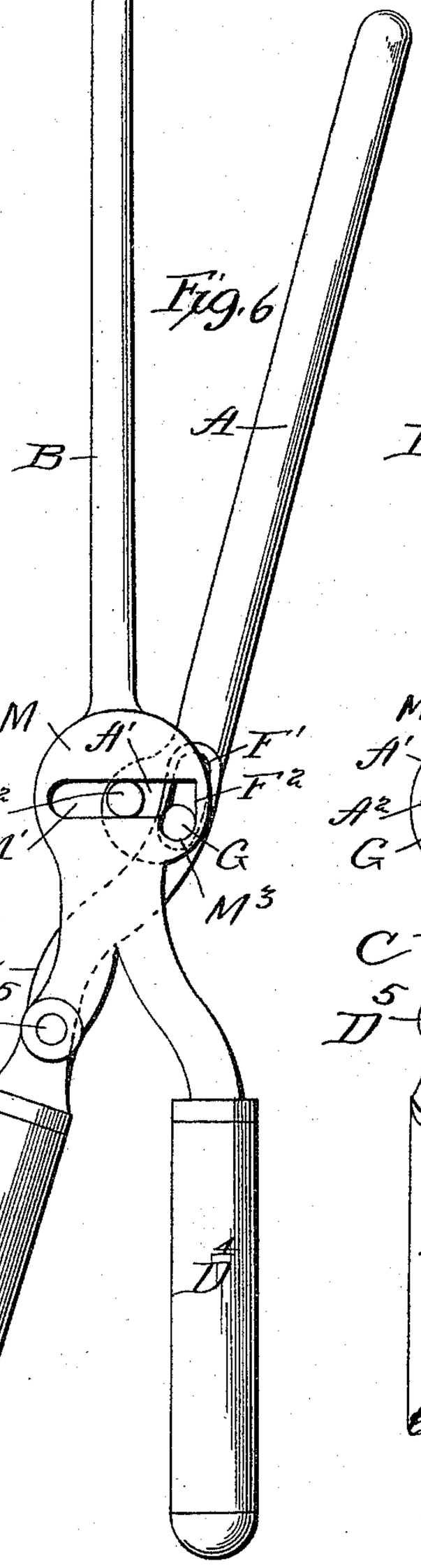
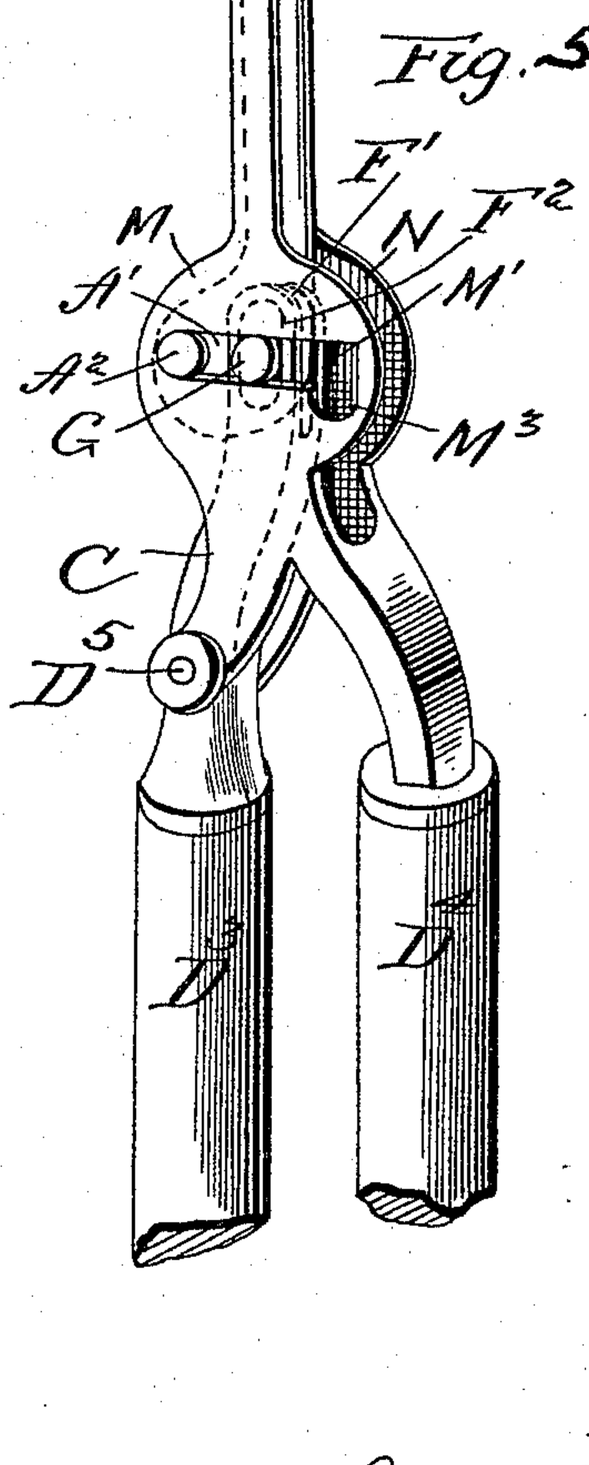


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE SKINNER, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CURLING-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 573,112, dated December 15, 1896.

Application filed November 30, 1895. Serial No. 570,690. (No model.) Patented in England December 18, 1894, No. 24,644; in France February 20, 1896, No. 251,368, and in Belgium January 31, 1896, No. 119,323.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE SKINNER, a subject of the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at No. 161 King's Road, Camden Town, London, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Curling-Tongs, of which the following is a specification.

The invention has been patented in England, No. 24,644, dated December 18, 1894; in France, No. 251,368, dated February 20, 1896, and in Belgium, No. 119,323, dated January 31, 1896.

My invention relates to improvements in curling-tongs or apparatus for curling, crimping, waving, or other treatment of the hair or other substance.

My object is to construct such tongs or apparatus with the upper jaw thereof opening and closing parallel with the lower or bottom jaw, thus enabling the hair or other substance to be gripped the entire length of the jaws.

My invention and some modifications thereof are illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of my invention with the jaws closed. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same with the jaws open. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of another form with the jaws closed. Fig. 4 is a side view of the same with the jaws open. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a third form of my invention, and Fig. 6 is a side view of the same with the jaws open.

In carrying my invention into practice I construct, preferably, the apparatus as shown by Fig. 1, in which the top jaw A, of suitable metal or material, is guided to and from its seat in the concave face of the lower jaw B by the forked lever C, attached to the handle D^3, which lever is hinged at D′ to the body E of the tongs and to the top jaw A at D^2. The guide-link E′ is hinged at E^2 to the body E and to the top jaw A at E^3, by which arrangement the top jaw can be raised from the bottom jaw when the lever C is actuated by the lower handle D^3, and can be held in horizontal position by the link E′, thus causing a true vertical movement of the upper jaw A.

In Fig. 3 the top jaw A is fixed to the guide-block H H, which block is slotted to receive the end of the lever C, and this lever is connected to the shank of the jaw B by the pin I. When the trigger J is pulled back, the lever C rises and forces the guide-block H H along the curved guides H′ H′, thus raising the upper jaw A parallel with the lower jaw B. The guides H′ H′ are slotted for the reception of the slotted end of jaw A. The lever C is slotted to allow of its angular motion on the pin I. When the trigger is released, the spring J′ brings back the guide-blocks to their original positions, thus closing the tongs.

In Fig. 5 the lower jaw B has extensions M in the form of side plates arranged with a space N between them, in which the enlarged shank A′ of the jaw A is intended to work. This enlarged lower part A′ of the jaw A (plainly shown in Fig. 5 and in dotted lines, Fig. 6) carries two pins A^2 and G, projecting laterally therefrom and into a slot M′, formed in the side plates M. This slot is widened at one end by a lateral notch M^3, and when the jaw A is open, as shown in Fig. 6, this notch receives the lateral pin G, while the pin A^2 is in the straight part of the slot M′, thus maintaining jaw A in inclined position relative to the jaw B.

The handle of the jaw B is shown at D^4, being connected thereto through the plates M. The jaw A is operated to close upon the jaw B by a handle D^3, connected with a lever C, pivoted at D^5, the upper end of the lever being forked at F′ and fitting on each side of the shank of the jaw A and between the same and the side plates M. The forks F′ are slotted at F^2 and receive the pin G, and it will be clear that when the handle D^3 is moved from the position shown in Fig. 6 toward the handle D^4 the lever C will be operated to force the pin G out of the notch M^3 and into the slot M′. The two pins A^2 and G will then be in the slot M′, as shown in Fig. 5, and the jaw A will be then parallel with the jaw B, and by moving the lever further the pin A^2 will reach the end of the slot, as shown, thus completely closing the jaws.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. In combination, the frame and handle, the rigid jaw connected thereto rigidly, the

movable jaw, the hand-lever pivoted to the frame and connected to the movable jaw, and the guiding means for giving the movable jaw a parallel movement in relation to the fixed jaw, the pivoted handle swinging in the arc of a circle toward and from the rigid handle substantially as described.

2. In combination, the fixed jaw and frame, the movable jaw, the link E′ connecting the movable jaw with the frame and the hand-lever for operating the movable jaw pivoted to the frame and pivotally connected to the movable jaw to form with the link E′ a parallel movement, the said frame having a fixed handle toward and from which the hand-lever swings pivotally in the arc of a circle substantially as described.

GEORGE SKINNER.

Witnesses:
CHARLES WILLIAM HODGES,
PATRICK O'HALLORAN.