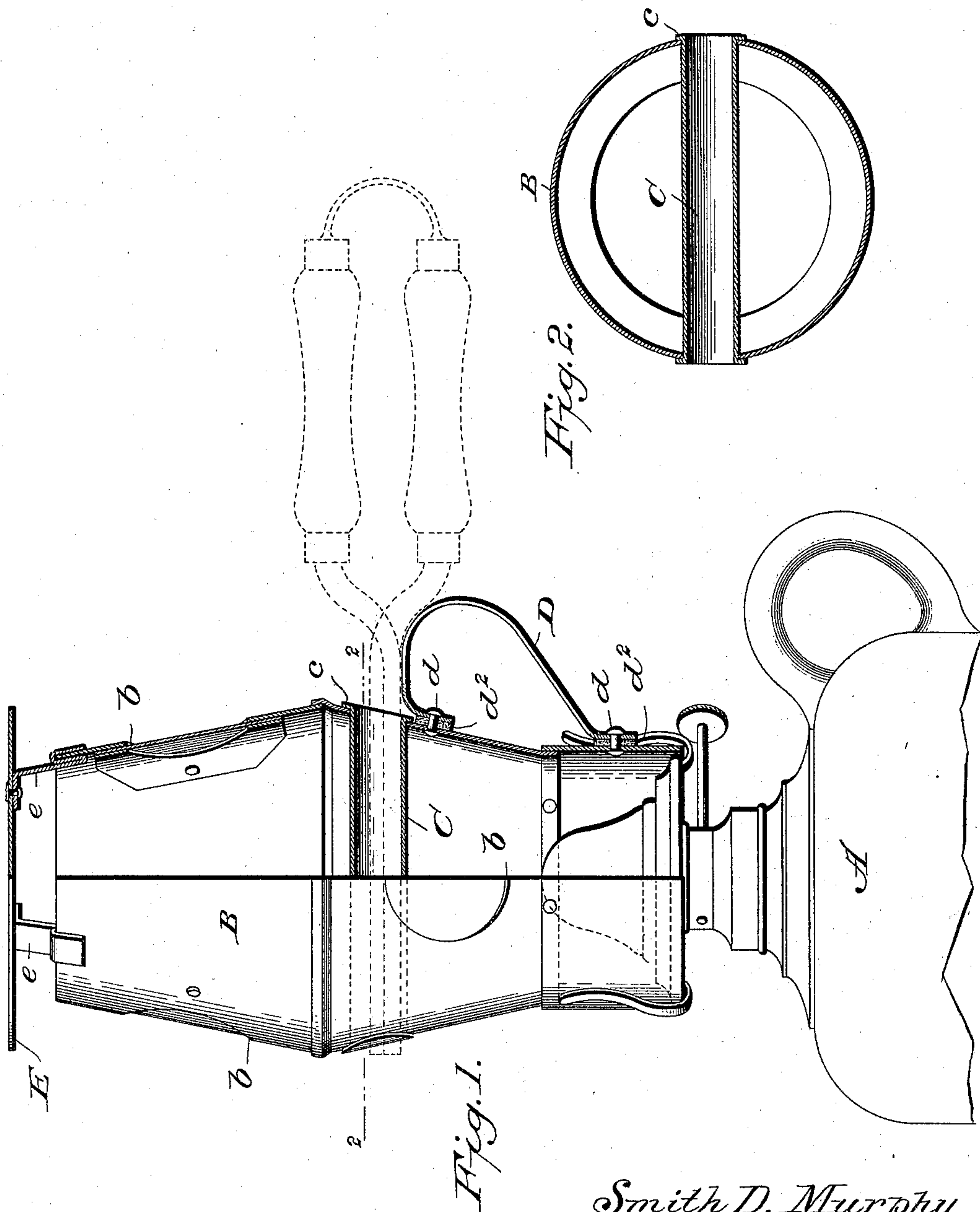


(No Model.)

S. D. MURPHY.
CURLING IRON HEATER.

No. 591,191.

Patented Oct. 5, 1897.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SMITH D. MURPHY, OF JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

CURLING-IRON HEATER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 591,191, dated October 5, 1897.

Application filed April 1, 1897. Serial No. 630,296. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SMITH D. MURPHY, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Johnstown, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curling-Iron Heaters; and I 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

15 This invention relates to heating attachments for lamps, &c.

The object is to utilize the flame of an ordinary lamp, such as a kerosene-lamp, for the purpose of heating a curling-iron or for heating water or other liquid, the curling-iron heater being of such construction as to obviate the possibility of any smut accumulating on the iron while being heated.

25 The ordinary procedure of heating the curling-iron by inserting it directly into the flame of a gas-jet or the flame of a lamp is objectionable for two reasons, the first being that it will not be evenly heated throughout its entire length, but will be heated most at that point directly in contact with the flame, the result being that in use the hair in contact with this part will be scorched or burned off, and the second being that there will be such an accumulation of carbon on the tongs as to necessitate their cleansing each time they are used. By the device of my invention I obviate both these difficulties in a manner at once simple, efficient, and inexpensive.

40 With these objects in view the invention consists generally in an attachment for lamps comprising a chimney-like structure constructed of any suitable material—such as sheet metal, or brass, tin, copper, or the like—the chimney to be either spun to the proper shape in sections suitably assembled or to be otherwise formed. At a point somewhat below the middle line and extending entirely across the chimney is a tube of sufficient size to accommodate the fingers or tongs of a curling-iron, and immediately below this tube and on one side of the chimney is secured a han-

dle, which subserves also the function of a support for the handle portion of the iron. The handle may be of any suitable material and is insulated from the chimney by means of an interposed thickness of asbestos or any other suitable non-heat-conducting material. The chimney may be provided with a plurality of openings covered by mica or other transparent substance, by which to afford a sight to regulate the height of the flame, and also to permit of the chimney giving out sufficient light to illuminate a sick-room. As a means for heating liquids a detachable stand or top is provided having portions for engaging the walls of the mouth of the top of the chimney, so as to be held in position.

Further and more specific details of construction will be hereinafter more fully described.

70 In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like letters of reference designate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a view in elevation, partly in section, showing a portion of a lamp with my improved chimney thereon and a curling-iron in position to be heated, the iron being indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1, showing more particularly the tube in which the curling-iron is inserted.

Referring to the drawings, A designates an ordinary lamp, preferably one adapted for burning coal-oil.

85 B designates my improved chimney, the same being constructed of any suitable material and in any form desired. Extending transversely of this chimney at the proper distance above the burner is a tube C, which in this instance is held in place in the chimney by having its ends flanged to bear against the same, as shown at c, thus to avoid the employment of solder, this tube to be imperforate for the purpose of preventing entrance of smoke from the burner to its interior, as will be obvious. Secured upon one side of the chimney is a handle D, which may be of any suitable material—preferably in this instance of a piece of metal—bent to the proper shape and secured to the chimney by means of rivets d, a suitable heat non-conducting material d², as asbestos, being secured between

the ends of the handle and the chimney. The chimney is provided with a number of openings *b*, which are covered by mica or other transparent substance, the object of these openings being to afford means whereby to inspect the interior of the chimney to regulate the height of the flame and also to enable the chimney to give forth sufficient light to illuminate a sick-room.

10 Detachably connected with the top of the chimney is a cap or stand *E*, which may be a circular piece of metal provided with legs or arms *e*, bent to embrace the walls of the mouth of the chimney, the object of this cap being
15 to present a support for a vessel containing water or other liquid. This chimney as a whole is exceedingly simple in construction, is cheap, and is not liable to get out of repair from constant use. It may be made in various
20 shapes and of various sizes and of other materials than those enumerated. In use it will be very efficient for accomplishing the object desired—that is to say, the thorough and even heating of a curling-iron without
25 the smallest deposit of smut, and also the heating of liquids. It is to be understood that the chimney may be used in connection with a gas-flame or a candle without departing from the spirit of my invention.

30 Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A heater for curling-irons comprising a casing made up of a pair of frustums which are connected to each other, the lower frustum having a cylindrical ring or band which depends therefrom, and adjacent to its upper or wider portion a tube, a handle attached to the lower frustum and ring, the upper end of the handle being positioned on a line with the lower portion of the tube, substantially as shown and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a curling-iron heater, the combination with a metallic chimney having its greatest diameter near its center, of a tube *C*, positioned centrally so as to intersect the larger portion of the chimney and a combined handle and rest for the curling-iron secured to the lower portion of the chimney and insulated therefrom, the upper portion of the handle being on a line with the lower portion of the tube, substantially as shown and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SMITH D. MURPHY.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK MILLER,
JOHN COHO.