

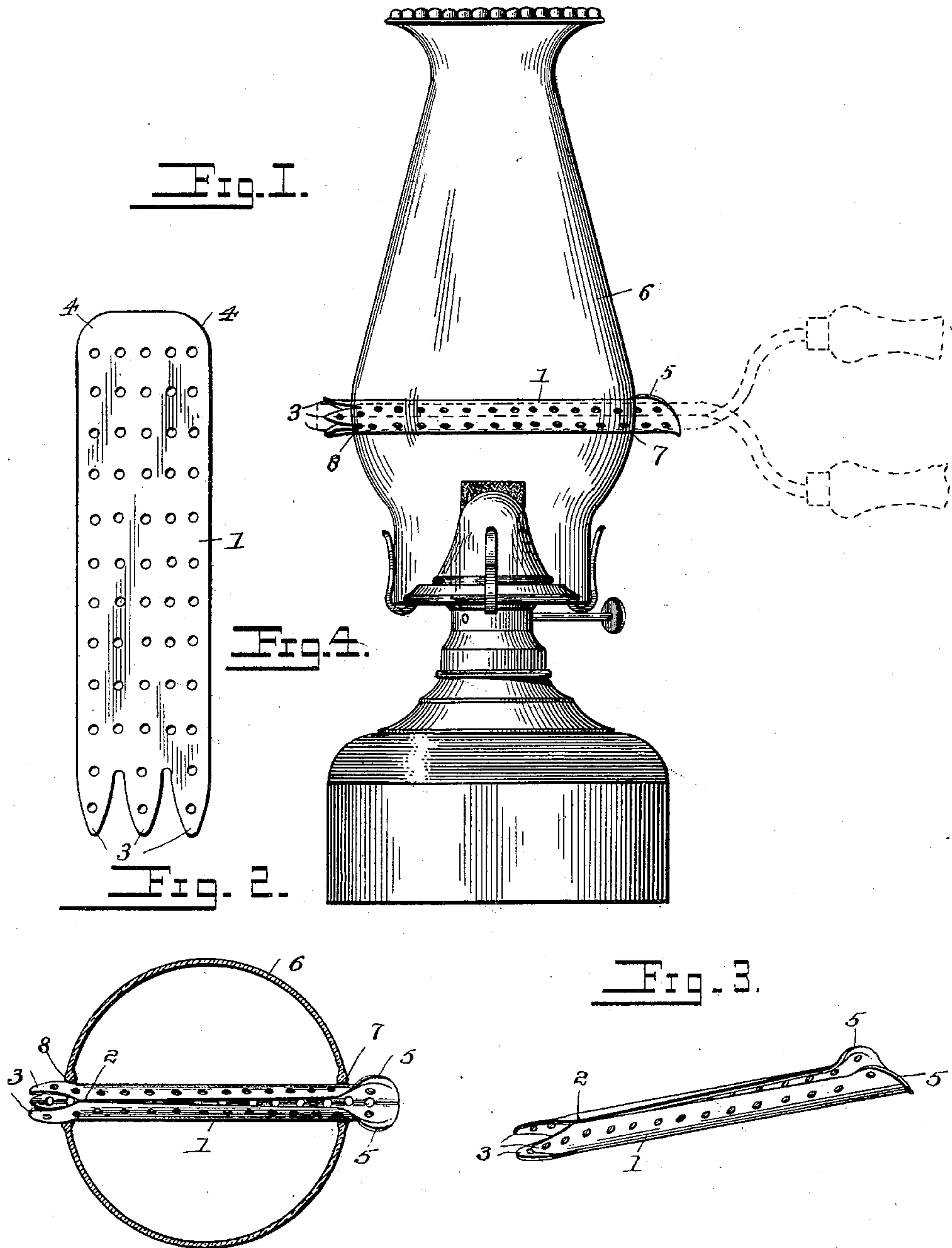
No. 644,283.

Patented Feb. 27, 1900.

I. E. DAVIS.
CURLING IRON HEATER.

(Application filed June 8, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
F. E. Alden.

By her Attorneys,

I. E. Davis, Inventor.

F. E. Alden

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC ELMER DAVIS, OF DILLON, KANSAS.

CURLING-IRON HEATER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 644,283, dated February 27, 1900.

Application filed June 8, 1899. Serial No. 719,833. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC ELMER DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dillon, in the county of Dickinson and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Curling-Iron Heater, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to curling-iron heaters, and has for its object to provide an improved holder which is adapted to be carried by a lamp-chimney, so as to support the curling-irons in direct contact with the flame of the lamp.

To this end the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and the minor details of construction within the scope of the appended claims may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a lamp having the improved holder applied to the chimney thereof. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view taken through the lamp-chimney and showing the holder in place. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the holder. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank from which the holder is made.

Corresponding parts are designated by like reference characters in all the figures of the drawings.

Referring particularly to Fig. 3 of the accompanying drawings, it will be seen that the holder is in the form of a tube 1, which is formed from a single blank of perforate metal. (Shown in Fig. 4.) At one end of the tube the opposite longitudinal edges of the blank are brought together, as indicated at 2, forming a substantially-rigid end to the tube, and from this point said edges diverge, so as to provide a slotted tube and permit of the sides thereof being sprung together and forming a yielding end to the tube, for a purpose as will be hereinafter more fully described.

At the end of the tube where the longitudinal edges are brought together there is provided a plurality of spring-fingers 3, which are formed by cutting substantially V-shaped

notches in the end of the blank, as most clearly indicated in Fig. 4. The corners of the opposite ends of the blank are rounded, as indicated at 4, and these rounded corners are bent or flared outwardly, as at 5, when the tube is completed, so as to provide a comparatively broad and smooth entrance-opening into the interior of the tube.

In applying the holder to a lamp-chimney 6 the sides of the latter are provided with diametrically-opposite alined openings 7 and 8, respectively, which are adapted to receive the tube and hold the same in position. By reference to Fig. 2 it will be understood that the end of the tube having the spring-finger 3 is adapted to be passed first through the opening 7 and then through the opposite opening 8, after which the spring-fingers are adapted to spring outwardly and to bear against the sides of the opening 8, so as to prevent accidental longitudinal displacement of the tube in one direction. Also it will be noted that the flanges 5 at the opposite end of the tube engage against the exterior of the lamp-chimney at opposite sides of the opening 7, and thereby prevent accidental longitudinal displacement of the tube in the opposite direction. Furthermore, it will be understood that by reason of the slot or space formed between the adjacent edges of the opposite sides of the tube said sides are pressed together by the action of the walls of the opening 7, so that a frictional engagement is had with the latter to further prevent accidental displacement of the tube.

By reference to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the openings for the reception of the tube are formed in the greatest width of the lamp-chimney and located so that the tube will be disposed longitudinally across the top of the wick of the lamp, whereby the blaze therefrom is adapted to have the maximum effect upon the curling-irons, which are held within the tube. As indicated in dotted lines, the curling-irons are adapted to be inserted through the open flanged end 5 of the tube, and may project out through the opposite end of the tube, according to the length of the irons. By reason of the fact of the tube being perforated the flame of the lamp may come in direct contact with the irons, so that the latter may be readily and effectively heat-

ed. As best shown in Fig. 2, it will be seen that those portions of the lamp-chimney through which the openings 7 and 8 are formed are thickened or enlarged, so that the heat of the tube may not crack or otherwise damage the lamp-chimney.

When it is desired to remove the tube, it is simply necessary to grasp the projecting flanged end 5 thereof and press the opposite sides of the tube together, so that the frictional engagement between the latter and the walls of the opening 7 is broken, and the tube is then free to be drawn out longitudinally through the openings 7 and 8. When the tube has been removed from the chimney and the openings 7 and 8 are uncovered, the latter do not cause the flame to smoke, nor do they effect the burning of the lamp in any manner.

It will be understood that the tube may be made of tin, aluminium, or other preferred metal, perforate or imperforate, as desired, and also foraminous material, such as wire-netting.

What I claim is—

1. In a curling-iron heater, the combination with a lamp-chimney having oppositely-alined openings formed through the sides thereof, of a split tube having the edges of its opposite sides brought together at one end and forming a rigid end to the tube, said edges diverging toward the opposite end of the tube and forming a yielding end therefor, an outer annular flange at the yielding end of the tube, and spring-fingers at the opposite rigid end thereof, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a curling-iron heater, the combination with a lamp-chimney having oppositely-alined openings provided through the sides thereof, of a split tube, having outwardly-flared flanges at one end and spring-fingers at the other, said tube being adapted to be fitted in the openings in the lamp-chimney, whereby the spring-fingers are adapted to frictionally engage the walls of one of the openings, and the flange at the opposite end of the tube being adapted to engage the exterior of the lamp-chimney at opposite sides of the adjacent opening, and thereby prevent longitudinal displacement of the tube, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a curling-iron heater, the combination with a lamp-chimney having oppositely-alined openings provided through the sides thereof, of a split tube perforate throughout its length, and having spring-fingers at one end and an outwardly-flared peripheral flange at the opposite end thereof, said tube being adapted to be fitted in the openings of the lamp-chimney, whereby the spring-fingers frictionally engage the walls of one of the openings, and the peripheral flange engages the exterior of the lamp-chimney at opposite sides of the adjacent opening, and the split tube also being adapted to be pressed together to release the same, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ISAAC ELMER DAVIS.

Witnesses:

EULALIE A. DAVIS,
J. W. EDWARDS.