

No. 684,804.

Patented Oct. 22, 1901.

G. D. EGGEMAN.  
SELF HEATING CURLING IRON.

(Application filed Feb. 27, 1900.)

(No Model.)

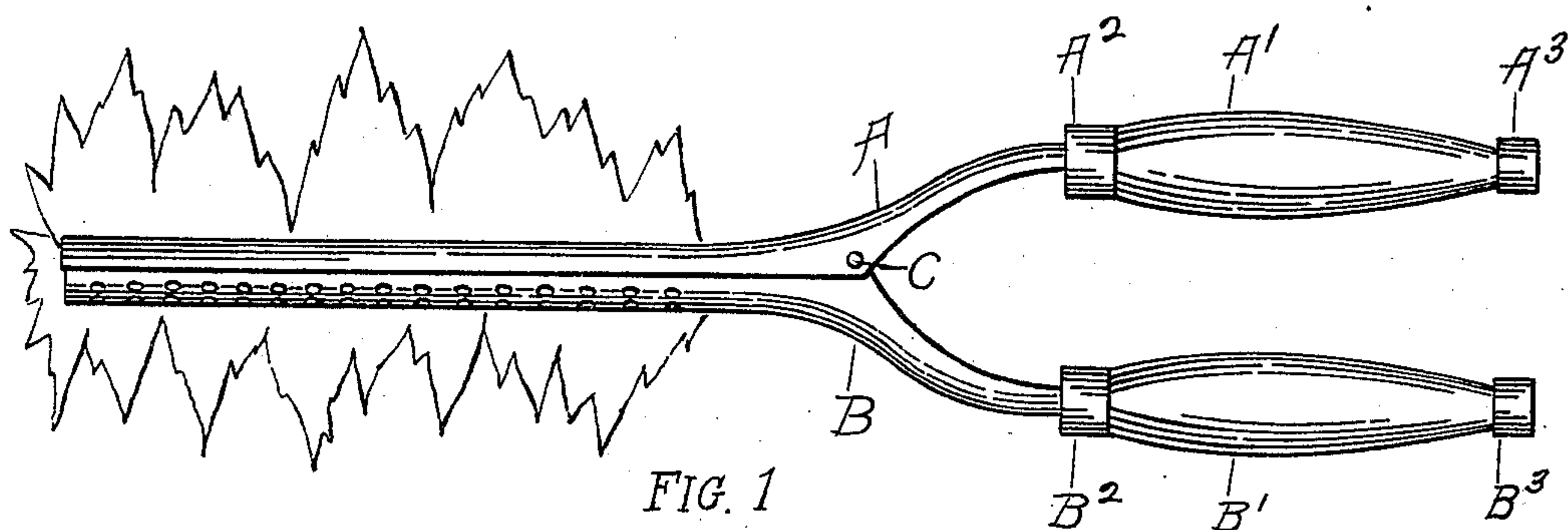


FIG. 1

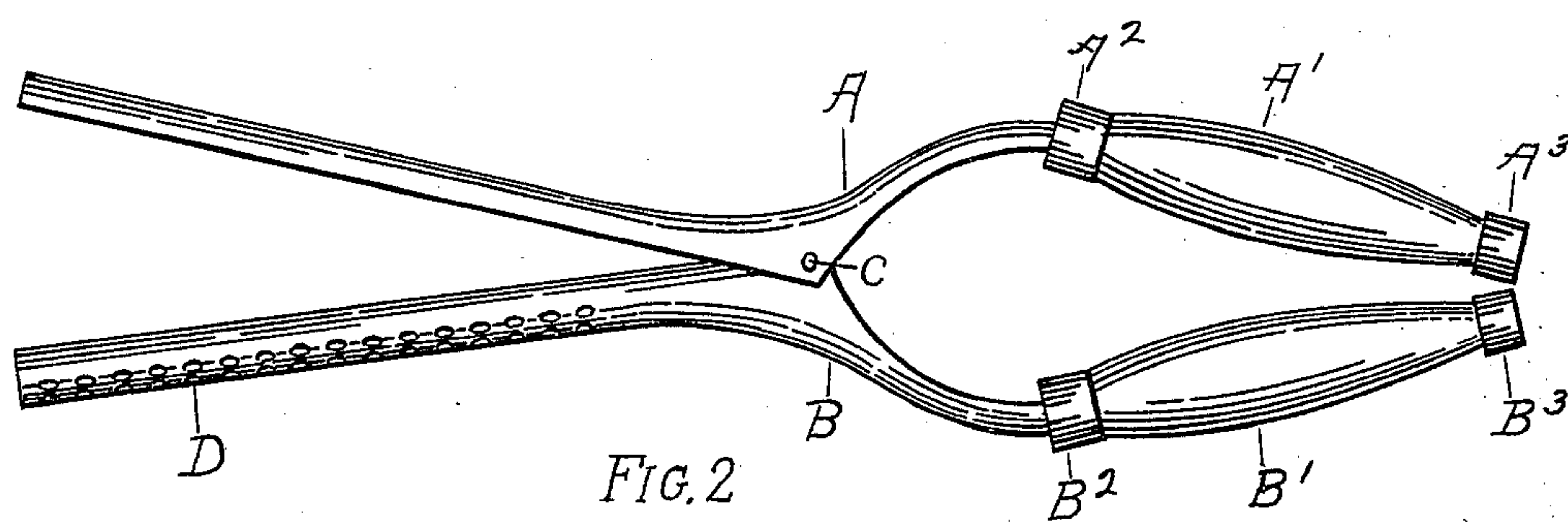


FIG. 2

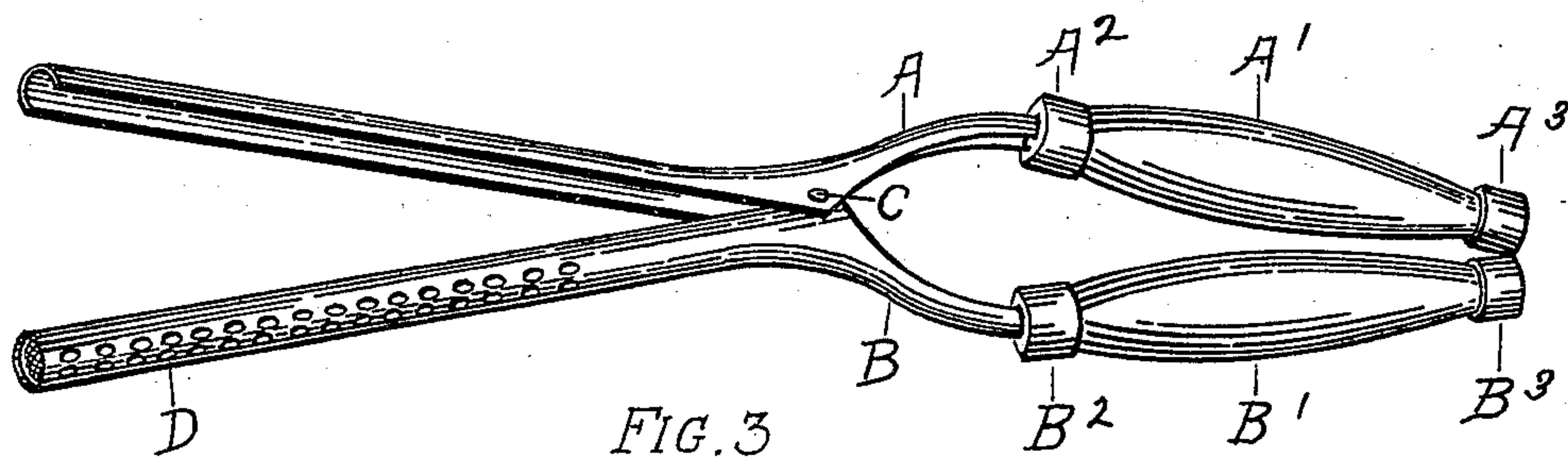


FIG. 3

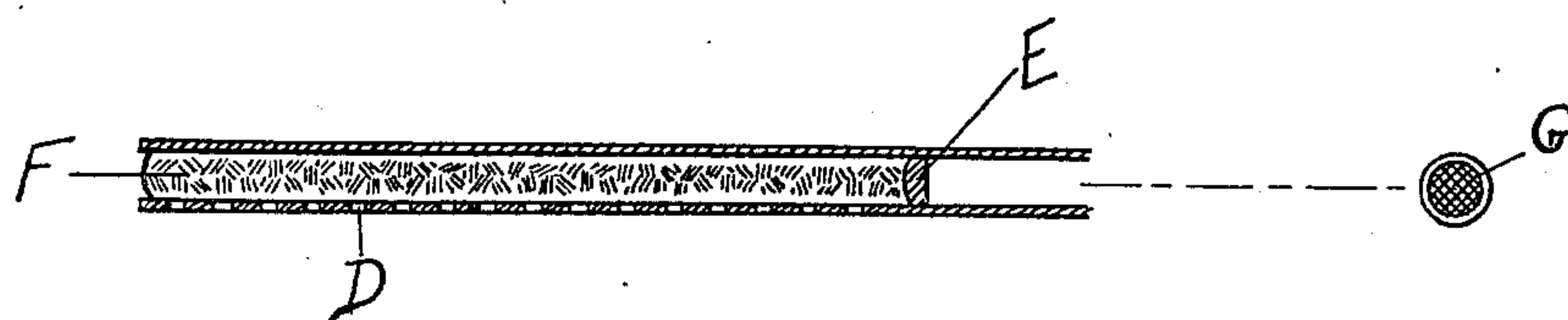


FIG. 4

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GODFREY D. EGGEMAN, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

## SELF-HEATING CURLING-IRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 684,804, dated October 22, 1901.

Application filed February 27, 1900. Serial No. 6,894. (No model)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GODFREY D. EGGEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Self-Heating Curling-Irons, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a self-heating curling-iron composed of two parts or jaws which are pivoted together and closed by means of a spring operating in the contoured ends of the pivoted parts to which the wooden handles are secured. I am aware that this mode of making curling-irons is not new and do not claim anything on the manner of construction, except such as provides means for heating, which is hereinafter fully described and claimed.

The object of my invention is to provide a self-heating curling-iron that will be convenient to travelers as well as to the general users of such inventions, as it can be readily heated by simply providing a bottle of alcohol and matches or other modes of igniting. This obviates the necessity of carrying a lamp or providing other means for heating the iron. It is thoroughly efficient in its workings, perfectly free from dirt, &c., which makes it preferable and of greater utility than curling-irons heretofore invented. It can be constructed in a very simple manner and at a very low cost.

I refer now to the drawings in further explaining the nature and objects of my invention, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my new self-heating curling-iron, showing the alcoholic flames. Fig. 2. is a perspective view showing the jaws open to receive the hair after the iron has been heated. Fig. 3 is an isometrical view showing the jaws open and also showing the perforations and the wire-screen placed in the cylindrical jaw. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal cross-section of the hollow cylindrical jaw, showing the absorbent material which I place in the hollow part of same. It also shows the wire screen placed in the outer end and the plug in the back end, near the pivoted joint of the jaws.

A and B represent the jaws or limbs of my invention, to which are attached the handle-

pieces A' and B'. These handle-pieces are constructed of wood or any other non-conductor of heat and are provided with cuffs 55 ferrules A<sup>2</sup> A<sup>3</sup> and B<sup>2</sup> B<sup>3</sup>, which prevent the handle-pieces from splitting or becoming loose after once being secured to the contoured ends of the jaws or limbs. The jaws or limbs A and B are pivoted together by 60 means of the rivet C, the jaw A being a longitudinal channel of semicircular shape which fits over the cylindrical jaw B. The cylindrical jaw is preferably formed of a sheet of steel or other metal of suitable thickness, 65 turned by means of the proper dies, forming a simple hollow cylindrical part, as is the case with many other curling-irons heretofore invented and patented. I perforate the outside or under part of this hollow jaw, as indicated 70 by D in the different figures. I insert a plug E in the hollow jaw at a suitable distance from the pivoted joint to prevent the alcohol absorbed from running back into the handles and fill the remaining portion of the hollow 75 jaw with a composition of asbestos or other suitable absorbent material. The composition is represented by F in Fig. 4. After inserting the absorbent material I provide a screen-cap G, which I secure into the outer 80 end of the hollow jaw, which protects the composition material and prevents any particles of same from escaping.

I do not confine myself to any one manner of construction of my new self-heating curling-iron nor its use to any one particular 85 branch, but construct it in various sizes, of such material and in such a manner as found most practical for the uses and purposes for which it is intended. 90

It is now obvious that when a curling-iron has been provided according to the construction above outlined the successful working and operating of same will be as follows: Simply insert the iron into a sufficient quantity of alcohol to cover the perforations, allow 95 a few seconds for absorption, and withdraw and ignite same. The flame will continue long enough from the amount of alcohol absorbed into the composition material to heat the iron in the proper degree. It can be regulated according to the amount of absorption material placed in the hollow jaw, so that 100 overheating is impossible, as only enough



alcohol will be absorbed to bring the iron to the proper temperature. The utility of my invention is thus made manifest, as it is a very simple operation to heat the iron and  
 5 can be done without the usual danger of overheating. This means of heating dispenses with any dirt that will accumulate on the iron, as is the case with many other modes employed in heating the different irons heretofore  
 10 invented.

The screen-cap G being of an open construction permits the entrance of the alcohol or other fuel liquid to the asbestos filling at the end of the hollow or tubular jaw D, as  
 15 well as through the perforations in the outer side of said jaw, and when the ignition of the fuel liquid is effected the said cap G also provides draft means which will allow air to be drawn therethrough into the said jaw and  
 20 insure a practical combustion without choking. If the perforations in the outer portion of the jaw D were relied upon exclusively for setting up combustion, it is obvious that they would be filled with the outgoing flame  
 25 to such an extent as to obstruct ingress of the air, and as a consequence a smoulder would always be liable to occur within the jaw and materially soot or smutch the exterior of the jaw, with evident disadvantages. These func-  
 30 tions of the cap G, in addition to the retention function of the same relatively to the absorbent filling, are of importance in producing a practical self-heating iron. It will also be seen that the absorbent filling is held  
 35 between the plug E and cap G adjacent to the perforations of the jaw D and that said perforations and the filling are located considerably in advance of the pivotal point of the jaw D and confined in that portion of  
 40 the latter upon which the hair is wound or curled. This is also beneficial in that the rear portion of the device is relieved of intense heat and injury and inconvenience that would result therefrom.

45 Owing to the fact that the absorbent pack-

ing and the perforations extend throughout the length of that portion of the iron which is to be heated, a perfectly-uniform heating-flame is secured and the iron is heated evenly and uniformly at just that portion of the iron  
 50 which comes in contact with the hair, the result being that the hair is evenly curled and uniformly heated.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters  
 55 Patent, is—

A self-heating curling-iron comprising two handled and pivoted members, each formed of a single piece of material, one being tubular and the other semicylindrical in form to  
 60 partially embrace the tubular member, that portion of the tubular jaw not covered being provided with a row of perforations extending from a point near the outer end of said member to a point in advance of the pivotal  
 65 point of said members, a plug closing the tubular member between the rear termination of the perforations and the pivot-point to prevent the accumulation of heating fluid in said tube, a packing of an absorbent and non-com-  
 70 bustible material located within the tubular member throughout the length of perforations and beyond the termination of the same, whereby a uniform supply of heating fluid is disposed at each of the perforations and a  
 75 flame of substantially uniform heating capacity is produced throughout the entire length of the operating portion of the iron, and a reticulated cap inserted in the outer end of said tubular member for permitting  
 80 the free absorption of heating fluid and to permit the entrance of an air-draft to support combustion, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

GODFREY D. EGGEMAN.

Witnesses:

GEORGE G. SOUTHARD,  
 EMILE C. NEUMEISTER.