

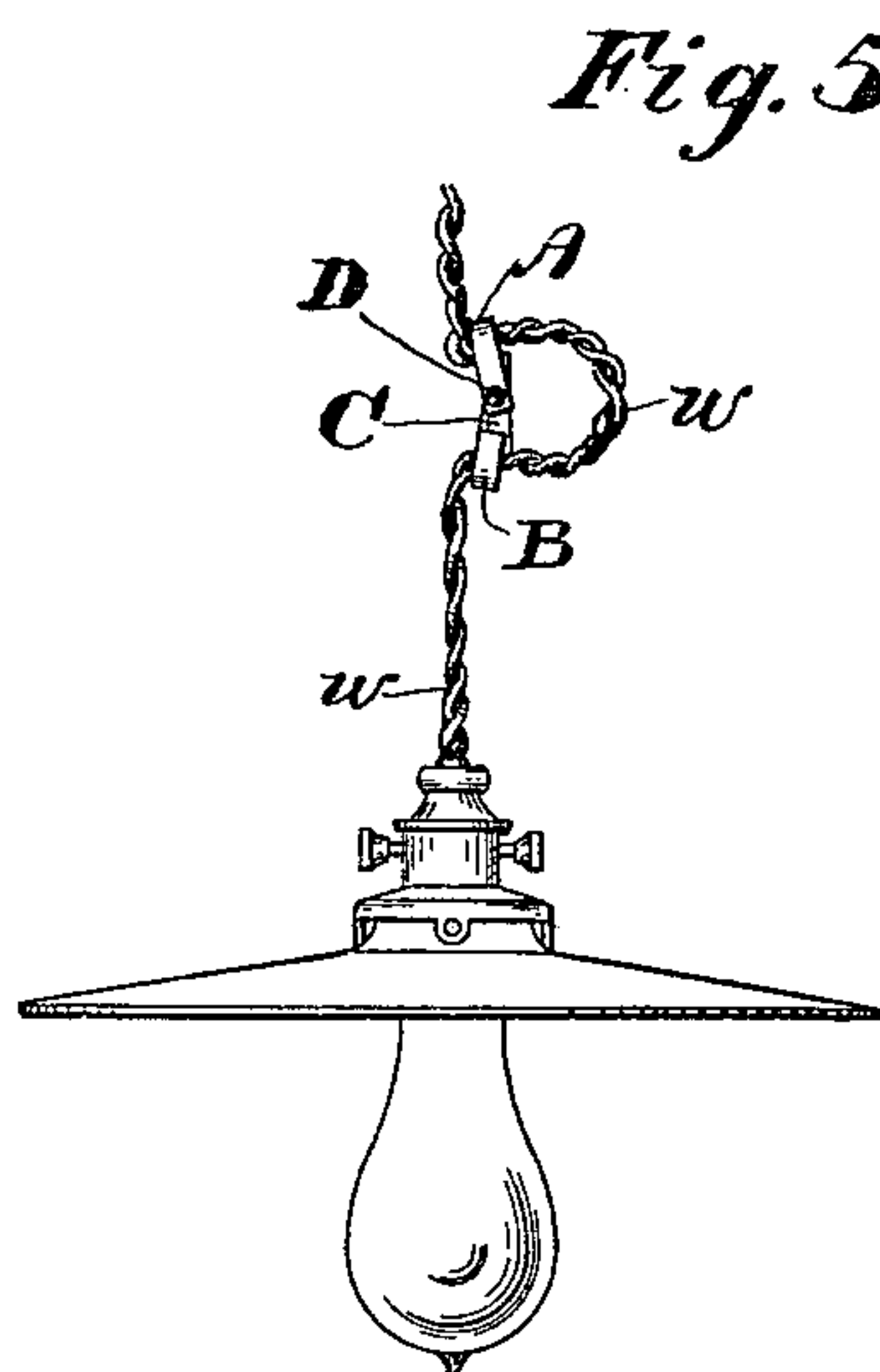
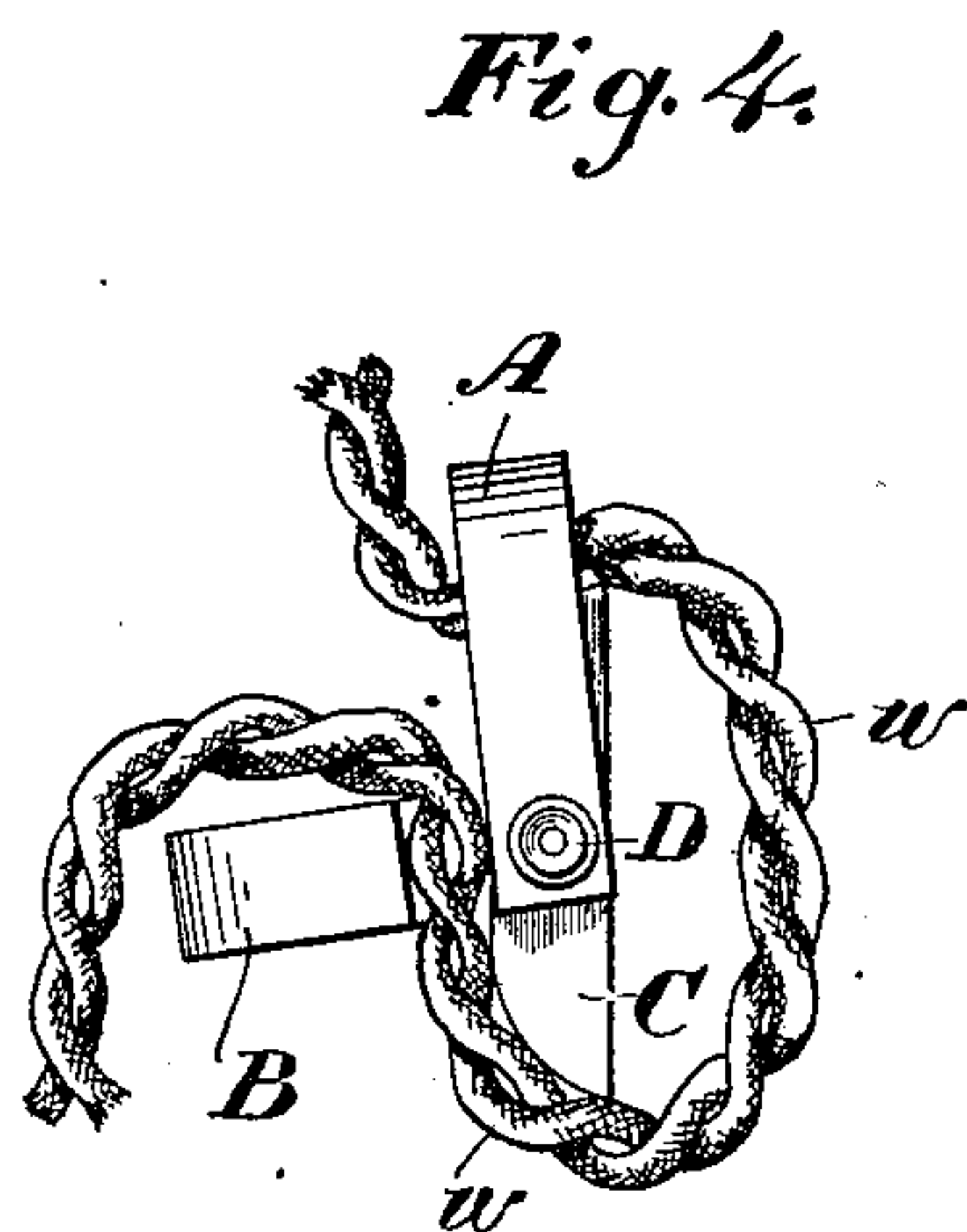
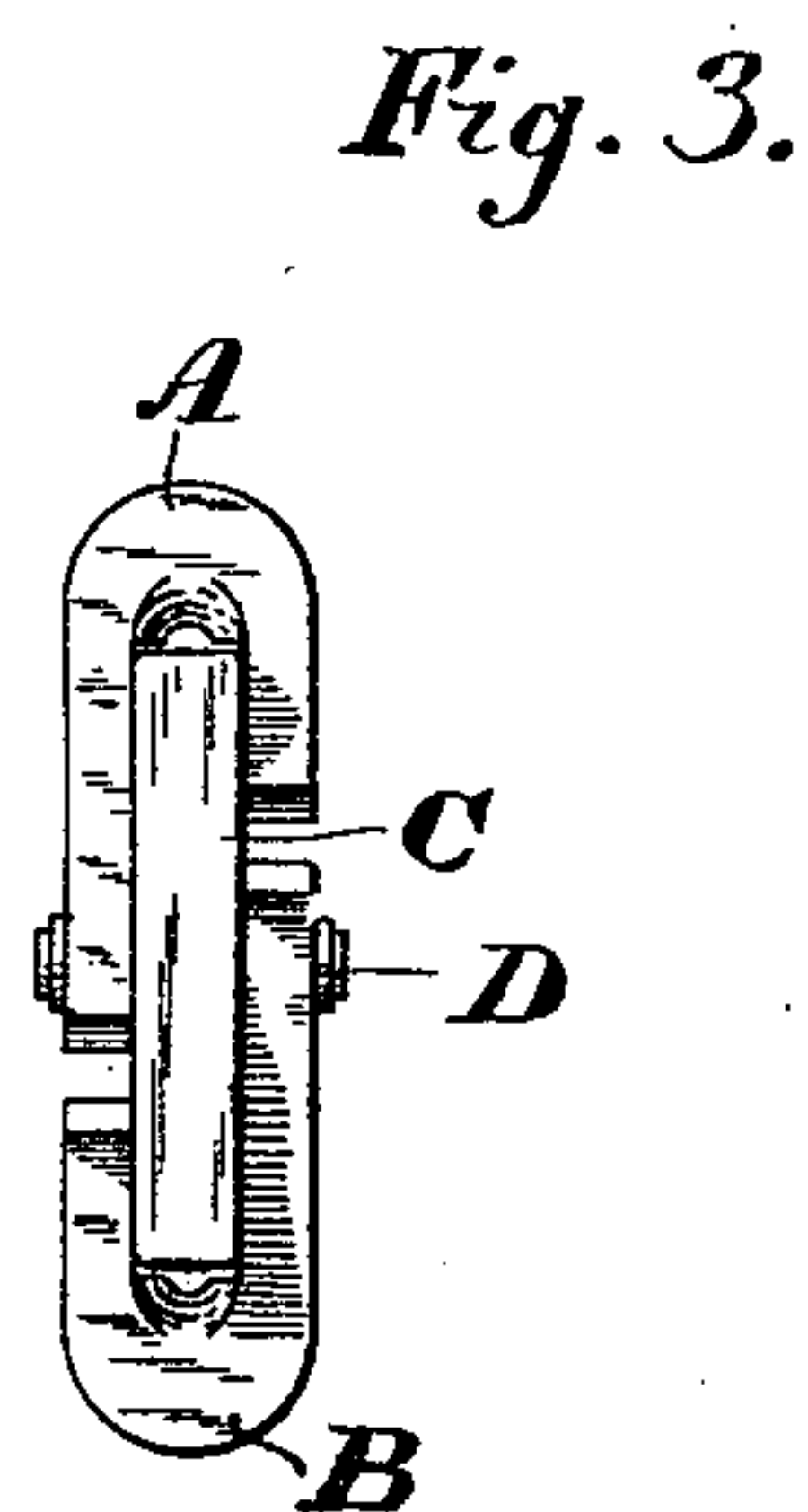
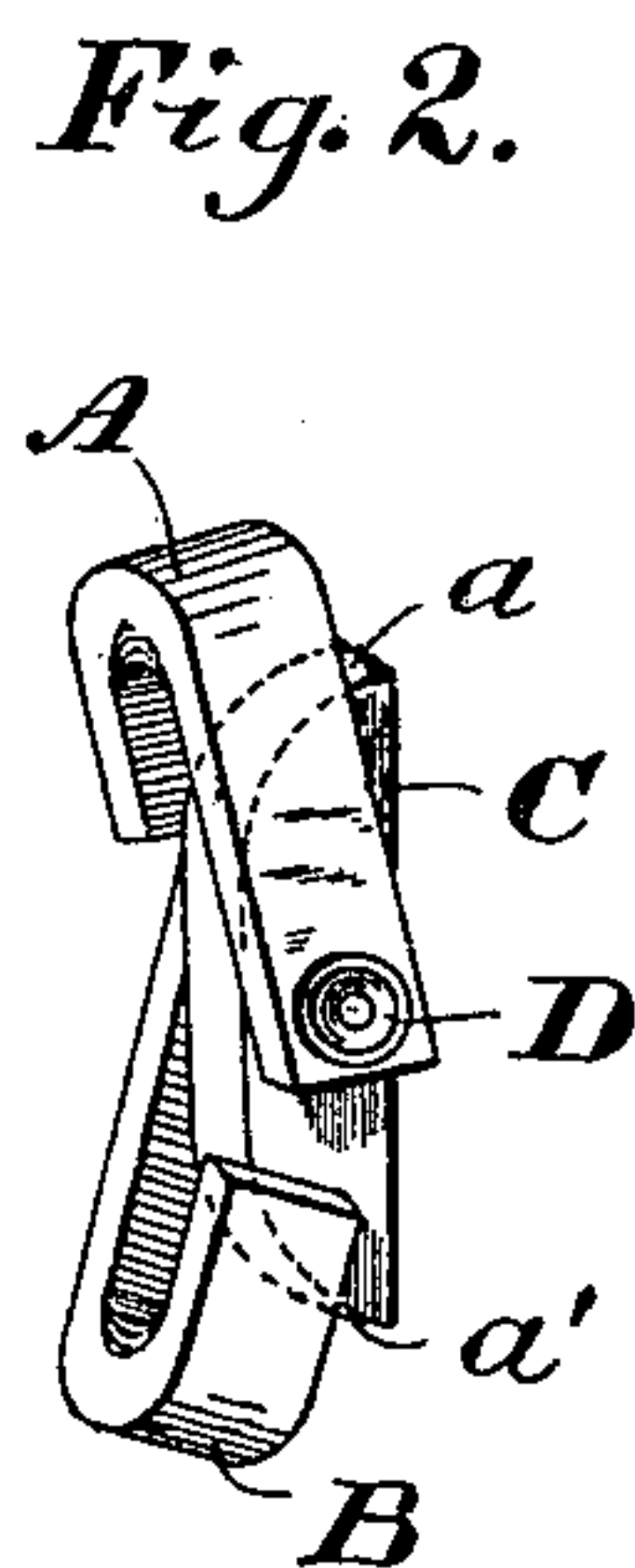
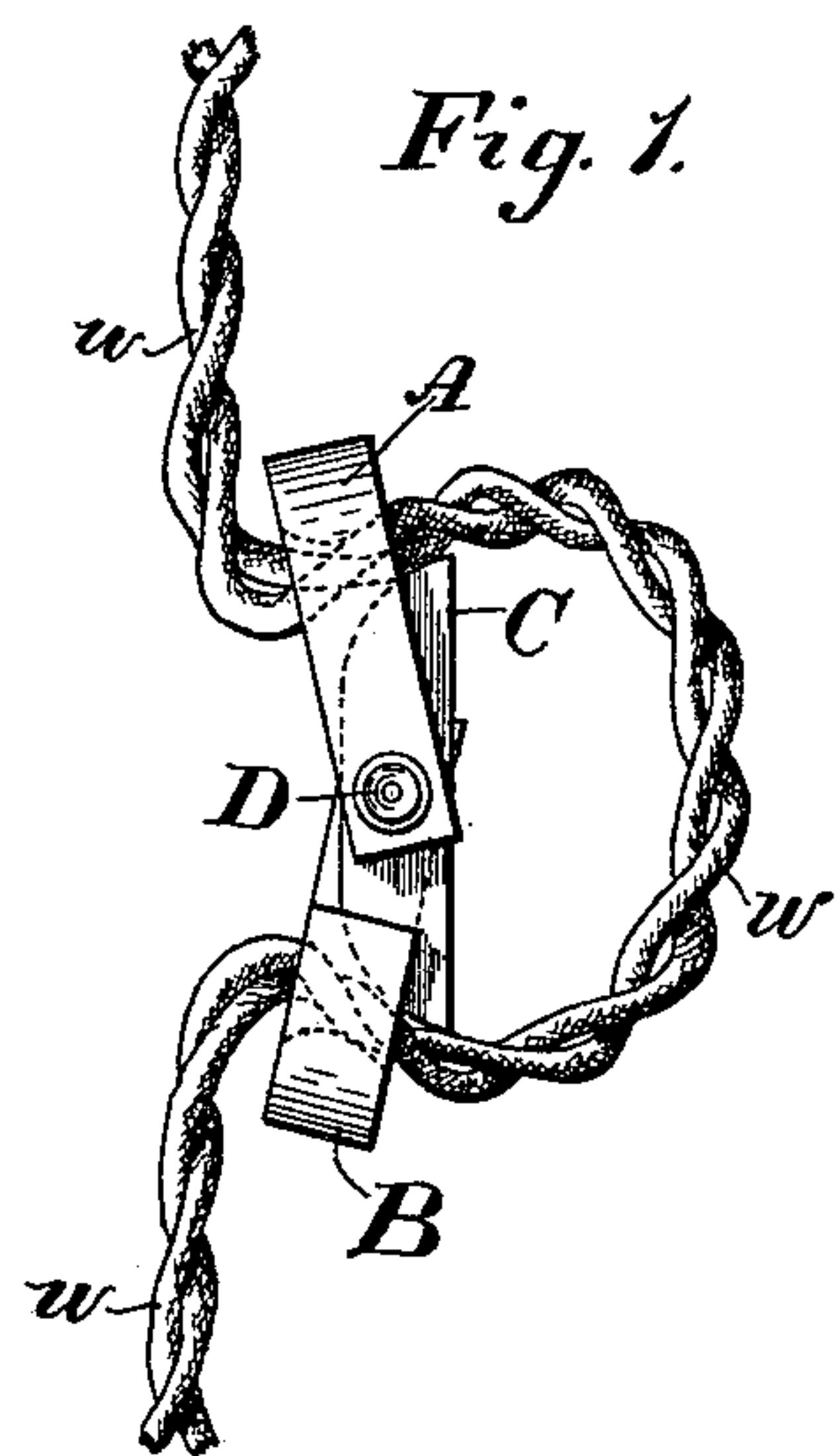
No. 613,196.

Patented Oct. 25, 1898.

A. FABER DU FAUR.  
CLIP FOR ADJUSTING CORDS OR WIRES.

(Application filed Sept. 10, 1897.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH FABER DU FAUR, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO  
CHARLES SCHUETZ, OF SAME PLACE.

## CLIP FOR ADJUSTING CORDS OR WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 613,196, dated October 25, 1898.

Application filed September 10, 1897. Serial No. 651,224. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ADOLPH FABER DU FAUR, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Clips for Adjusting Cords or Wires, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to means for adjusting wires or cords, and in particular for adjusting the wires of electric drop-lights, its object being to provide a clip which can be placed in position on the wires between the ends or subsequently to the suspension of the lamp without detaching the wires and without taking the clip apart, insuring a positive suspension of the lamp and its adjustment to any desired elevation.

The nature of my invention will best be understood when described in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the clip attached to wires. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of the clip. Fig. 3 is a front elevation thereof. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the clip, illustrating the method of placing it on the wires. Fig. 5 is an elevation on a smaller scale, showing the clip attached to the drop-wires of an electric lamp.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, the letters A and B designate two outer open links, made U shape, with one leg of each extended, as shown.

C is a central link to which the long legs of the links A and B are pivoted, by preference by means of a single hollow pivot D, passing through the central link C and through the long legs of the links A and B, and riveted against washers on the outer sides of the links.

As shown in the drawings, the inner sides of the long legs of links A and B are placed against opposite sides of the central link C.

The parts described are so proportioned that when one of the links A B is turned so as to stand about at right angles to the central link C, while the other link is substantially in line with the link C, sufficient space is left between the short leg of the outer link, placed

at right angles, and the other two links for the insertion of the wires *w*, as shown in Fig.

4. The central link C is provided with cam-shaped terminals *a a'*, which project into the U-shaped parts of the links A and B when the latter are turned in line with the central link. The said terminals *a* and *a'* quite closely approach the closed ends of the outer links, or, if desired, they may pass the same, and the form of the cam may be varied as desired, even square ends acting as cams, although the sharp edges would be more apt to cut the wires.

As shown in the drawings, the links A and B are pivoted to the central link C by means of a single pin D; but it is evident that by changing the relative proportions of the parts they may be separately hinged either on the same or on opposite sides of the central link C.

For electric wires the links A, B, and C are by preference made of non-conducting material, such as wood or hard rubber.

To apply the clip to wires, one of the outer links—for instance, the link A—is first turned at right angles to the link C, while the link B stands substantially in line with the central link. The wires are then readily inserted into the U-shaped cavity through the space between the outer end of the short leg and the central link and are secured by turning the link A as far as possible in line with the link C, as shown in Fig. 4. The second link B is now turned out and the wires passed in, as indicated in Fig. 4, which shows the wires *w* inserted into the space between the short leg of the link B and the long leg of the link A, ready to be passed into the U-shaped cavity of the link B. When the wires are fully inserted into the cavity of the link B and the latter turned as near as possible in line with the central link, the clip has the position on the wires shown in Figs. 1 and 5, when the suspended weight, respectively, the tension of the wires, will tend to straighten out the clip, thereby wedging the wires between the outer and inner links and preventing slipping. By turning the links by hand the wires can be drawn through the clip to adjust the position of the lamp—that is, the effective length of the wires or cord under tension. As



to shape, the links are not necessarily restricted to parallel sides throughout, such as shown.

What I claim as new is—

- 5 1. A clip for adjusting cords or wires consisting of a central link, two outer links substantially U-shaped, each having one of its legs extended; said extended legs being pivoted to the central link and so proportioned,  
10 that, when one of the outer links is turned about at substantially right angles to the central link, sufficient space is left between its short leg and the other two links, for the lateral insertion of the cord or wire, substantially as described.  
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2. A clip for adjusting cords or wires consisting of a central link C with parallel sides and with cam-shaped ends  $a, a'$ , two outer links A, B, substantially U-shaped and each  
20 having one leg extended; said extended legs being placed with their inner sides against opposite sides of the central link C and piv-

oted to the latter by a single pivot passing through the two extended legs and through the central link; said parts being so proportioned that, when the three links are substantially in line, the cam-shaped ends of the central link C project into the U-shaped parts of the corresponding outer links A and B, and that, when one of the links is turned  
30 about at right angles, while the other remains substantially in line with the central link, sufficient space is left between its short leg, the long leg of the other link and the central link for attaching the clip between the ends  
35 of the cord or wire, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 8th day of September, 1897.

A. FABER DU FAUR.

Witnesses:

EUGENIE A. PERSIDES,  
A. FABER DU FAUR, Jr.