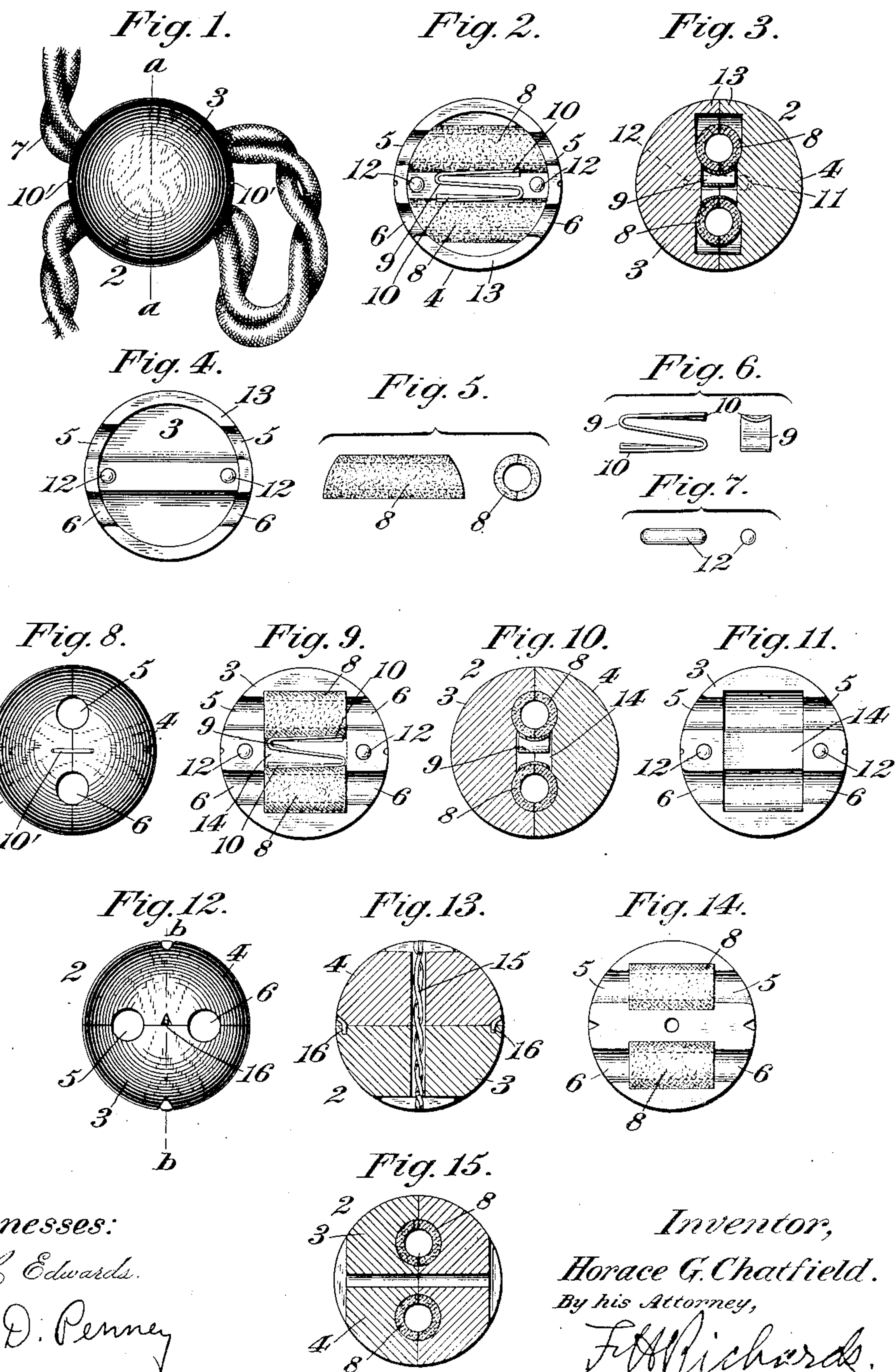


H. G. CHATFIELD.
CORD ADJUSTER.
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CORD-ADJUSTER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE G. CHATFIELD, a citizen of the United States, residing in Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cord-Adjusters, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to cord adjusters, the object thereof being to provide an improved cord adjuster of spherical form which is so constructed, how-
10 ever, that it may be placed on the cord without the necessity of separating the cord from the lamp socket, and which will not wear off the insulation or cord from the wires.

Various forms of cord adjusters have been provided,
15 some in which the adjuster may be attached to the cord without separating the cord from the socket; but those with which I am familiar are of such construction that they lack the advantages present in cord adjusters of spherical formation, in which it is necessary to thread
20 such adjusters by first detaching the end of the cord from the lamp socket.

The object of the present improvement, therefore, is to provide an improved spherical cord adjuster having all the advantages of this form of adjuster without, how-
25 ever, the disadvantage of being obliged to separate the cord from the lamp socket in order to attach the adjuster to the cord.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of this specification, Figure 1 illustrates a view of this im-
30 proved cord adjuster attached to a portion of the cord; Fig. 2 is an interior view of one half of one form of this improved cord adjuster; Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view taken in line *a-a*, Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but with the friction engaging or gripping means for
35 the cord removed; Fig. 5 is a detail view illustrating this friction engaging or gripping means shown as a tubular portion of felt; Figs. 6 and 7 are views illustrating details of this improved cord adjuster; Fig. 8 is a view of this improved cord adjuster taken at right angles to
40 that shown in Fig. 1; Figs. 9, 10 and 11 are views corresponding to Figs. 2, 3 and 4 respectively, but illustrating a somewhat different formation of the shell of this adjuster; Fig. 12 is an exterior view of another form of this improved adjuster; Fig. 13 is a sectional
45 view thereof taken on line *b-b*, Fig. 12; Fig. 14 is an interior view of one half thereof; and Fig. 15 is also a cross-sectional view taken at right angles to the cross-sectional view shown in Fig. 13.

Similar characters of reference indicate correspond-
50 ing parts throughout the different figures of the drawings.

This improved cord adjuster, shown as spherical in form, comprises a wooden shell made up of two halves or half sections, or hemispheres, carrying interiorly
55 thereof means for properly gripping the cord and pro-

vided with means after the same is attached to the cord, which may be done without separation of the cord from the lamp socket, for suitably holding or connecting the sections together.

In one form of the device the means for holding the
60 two half sections together may consist of suitable fastening means or staples penetrating into the half sections of the shell, which is usually formed of wood or similar light material and provided with suitable dowel openings and dowels to properly locate and prevent
65 movement of one section relatively to the other; while in another form the means for maintaining the said sections together may consist in part of an elastic element.

In the form shown in Figs. 1 to 8, the adjuster 2 com-
70 prises a pair of half sections 3 and 4, forming a shell provided with a pair of apertures or openings 5 and 6 extending therethrough for the passage of the cord 7. In each of these openings or apertures is located a gripping means 8, which in the present instance comprises a
75 tubular portion of some suitable felt material split lengthwise thereof, so that it may be placed around the cord by merely opening up the felt tube. These felt gripping members are permanently connected to one
80 half of the shell in some suitable manner, as for instance by being glued thereto. The gripping action of these members on the cord is assisted and insured by means
85 of a suitable metallic member 9 bent upon itself a plurality of times to form a spring with a pair of free ends 10 which are transversely curved to conform to the shape of said tubular felt gripping members, this
90 metallic member being located between the said tubular felt members. In this form of the device, after the adjuster is applied to the cord, the two half sections thereof are suitably connected by staples 10', one
95 at each end, driven into the shell, as shown for instance in Fig. 8, the proper positioning of the two sections being insured by a pair of dowels 12 carried by one of the sections and projecting into openings 11 formed in the other section. These dowels also prevent movement of
one half section relatively to the other.

In the form shown in Figs. 1 to 8, the two half sections of the shell are so constructed that each is provided with a circular rim 13, while in the form shown in Figs. 9, 10 and 11 this rim is dispensed with and the shell is provided with a suitable pocket 14 for the spring
100 9, the openings for the cord being also somewhat more hollowed out at the points where the tubular felt gripping means is located.

In the form of the cord adjuster shown in Figs. 12 to 15, the two half sections of the adjuster are connected
105 by means of an elastic or tension member 15 which tends to hold the parts together and the stretching of which permits the two half sections to be separated for attachment to the cord. The two half sections are
110 further fastened together by means of a pair of fasteners

or pins 16 projecting from one section into the other. In this form of the device, instead of having the felt gripping members of tubular formation and split so that they may be spread for the insertion of the cord, the felt gripping members are made in half sections, each half permanently secured in position in its respective groove in any suitable manner, as by gluing or otherwise.

Various means may be employed for connecting the ends of the elastic or tension member, as for instance by forming slots in the outer surfaces of the two half sections for the reception of holding means to which the ends of the elastic member, which may be in the form of rubber or otherwise, may be secured.

From the foregoing it will be seen that by reason of the present improvement the adjuster may be readily attached to the cord without the separation of such cord from the lamp socket, by merely separating the two halves of the adjuster and fastening them together after the same is placed on the cord, the present improvement being very simple, easily adjusted and inexpensive to manufacture, and as readily detached as attached should occasion require. Moreover, the provision of the felt gripping means not only assists in the proper gripping of the cord as hereinbefore stated, but prevents the wear on the cord and the danger incident to the handling of such cord when the ordinary wooden adjuster is used. When the wooden adjuster is used the pulling of the adjuster back and forth soon wears off the cord, exposing the wires and making them dangerous to handle. In the present improvement the use of felt protects the covering or insulation and prevents this wear. By forming the adjuster in the manner shown and described it is practicable to attach this felt gripping and wear preventing means properly in position.

I claim as my invention:

1. A cord-adjuster comprising a two-part device having a pair of cord openings therethrough, means for permitting the parts of said adjuster to be separated thereby to attach it to the cord without detaching the latter from its lamp, and means carried within said adjuster for preventing wear on the cord, said means comprising felt encircling the cord.

2. A cord adjuster comprising a two-part sphere having a pair of cord openings therethrough, one at each side of the center thereof, means for permitting the parts of said adjuster to be separated thereby to attach it to the cord without detaching the latter from its lamp, said adjuster having gripping means carried within each of said cord

openings, and means for increasing the friction thereof upon the cord and comprising a metallic member in position between the cord openings.

3. A cord adjuster comprising a two-part sphere having a pair of cord openings therethrough, one at each side of the center thereof, means for permitting the parts of said adjuster to be separated thereby to attach it to the cord without detaching the latter from its lamp, said adjuster having gripping means carried within each of said cord openings, and means for increasing the friction thereof upon the cord and comprising a metallic member in position between the cord openings and bent upon itself to form a pair of ends.

4. A cord adjuster comprising a two-part sphere having a pair of cord openings therethrough, one at each side of the center thereof, means for permitting the parts of said adjuster to be separated thereby to attach it to the cord without detaching the latter from its lamp, said adjuster having gripping means carried within each of said cord openings, and means for increasing the friction thereof upon the cord and comprising a metallic member in position between the cord openings and bent upon itself to form a pair of ends curved transversely.

5. A cord adjuster comprising a two-part sphere having a pair of cord openings therethrough, one at each side of the center thereof, and elastic means for permitting the parts of said adjuster to be separated thereby to attach it to the cord without detaching the latter from its lamp.

6. A cord adjuster comprising a member having a pair of cord openings therethrough and made up of parts separable transversely through said openings thereby to attach the adjuster to the cord without the separation of the cord from the lamp and having flexible cord protecting means within each of said cord openings constructed to permit the reception of the cord on the separation of said parts, and retaining means for said protecting means located therebetween.

7. A cord adjuster comprising a member having a pair of cord openings therethrough and made up of parts separable transversely of said openings thereby to attach the adjuster to the cord without the separation of the cord from the lamp and having flexible gripping means within each of said cord openings constructed to permit the reception of the cord on the separation of said parts, and retaining means for said gripping means located therebetween, said parts having a registering recess for the reception of said retaining means.

8. A cord adjuster comprising a member having a pair of cord openings therethrough and made up of parts separable transversely of said openings thereby to attach the adjuster to the cord without the separation of the cord from the lamp, and means for holding said parts together and comprising flexible means passing through said members with its ends secured to each of said members.

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