

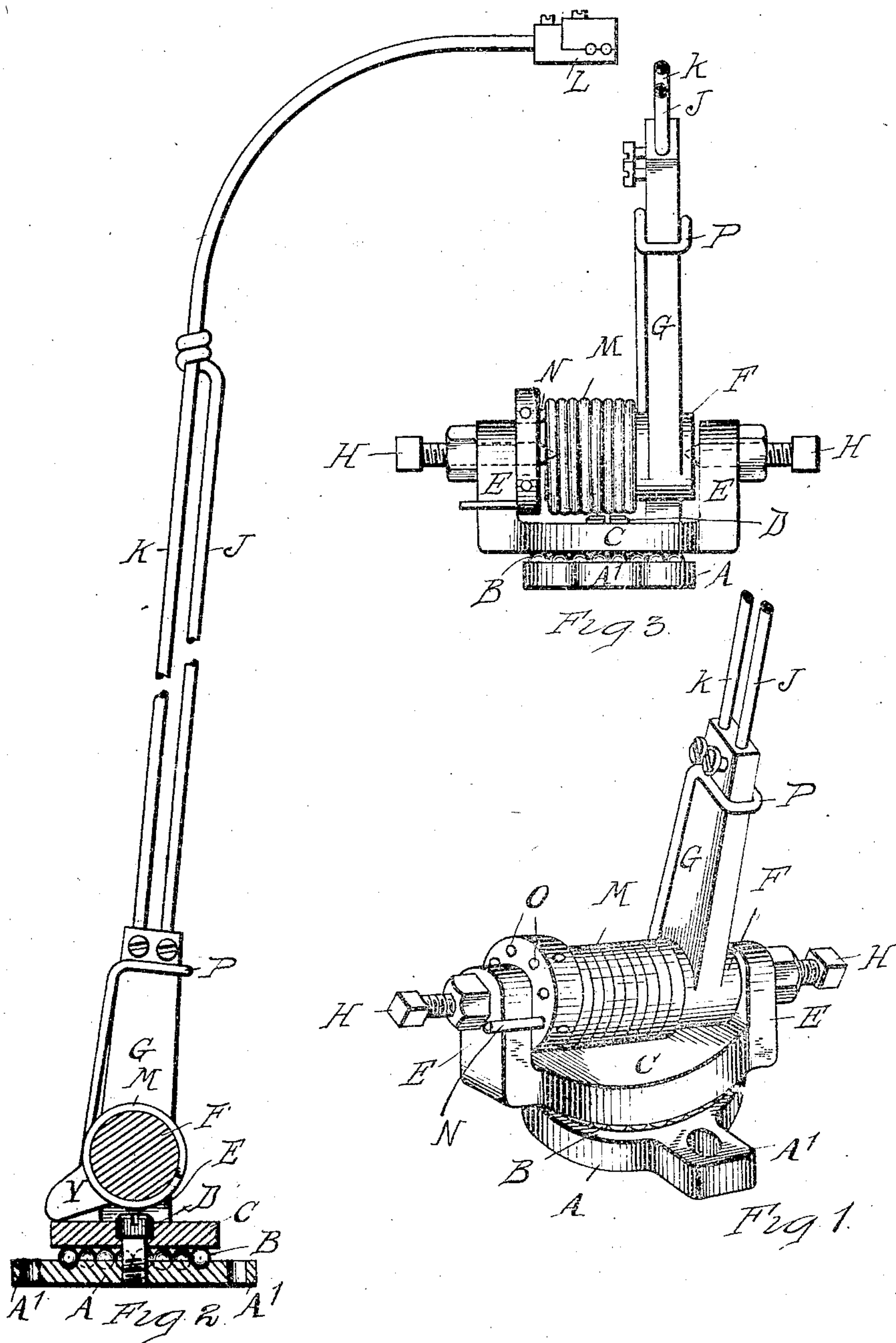
No. 884,105.

PATENTED APR. 7, 1908.

E. J. RYERSON & E. J. SCHRETTER.

RESILIENT ARM.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 19, 1907.



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD J. RYERSON AND EDWARD J. SCHRETTER, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

## RESILIENT ARM.

No. 884,105.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 7, 1908.

Application filed October 19, 1907. Serial No. 398,302.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, EDWARD J. RYERSON and EDWARD J. SCHRETTER, citizens of the United States, residing at Jackson, county of Jackson, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Resilient Arms, and declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to elastic arms for taking up the slack in the gas tubing or the electric current wire by which, respectively, the gas or electrical energy is communicated, for purposes of heating, to a flat iron.

It has for its object an improved means of keeping out of the way of the operator whatever slack occurs in the tubing or wire as the iron is moved over the article that is being ironed, either toward or away from its connection terminal.

In the drawings:—Figure 1, is a perspective view of the base portion of the device, the upwardly extending arm being broken off. Fig. 2, is a side elevation of the entire device, the arm, however, being somewhat abbreviated in length. Fig. 3, is an end elevation of the same portion of the device as is illustrated in Fig. 1.

A represents the base of the device through terminal ear portions A', of which holding screws may be passed. In its upper surface is a circular raceway or supporting bearing for the balls B, which separate from the base A the revoluble top C, which is held to the base A in close engagement with the bearing balls by the bolt D. Shoulder portions E rise from each side of the top piece C, and between them is journaled the hub portion F, from which rises the solid arm portion G. The part F is supported upon pins H, which are screwed through the shoulder portions E, and somewhat into the body of the hub F, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3. From the top of the solid arm portion G rise a pair of arms J and K, one of which, K, curves so that its free end is nearly at right angles in its extent with the main portion. At the outer end is carried a block L, through which may be passed the wire or gas tube, which it is desired to keep out of the way. The tension upon the tube may be regulated by the holding screws shown. The shorter arm J terminates

preferably at about the point that the arm K begins to curve, and is wound quite tightly thereabout, though not necessarily fixed thereto. The spring M engages closely about the hub F, and with one end N engages against one of the shoulder portions so as to keep the spring in the proper degree of tension, while the other end P engages against the solid arm portion G, with a pull which tends to keep it constantly, though yieldingly, in a nearly vertical position.

The tension of the spring M may be regulated by a choice between the various holes O into which the end portion N may be inserted. A stop or nose Y at the base of the solid arm portion engaging against the top portion C serves to limit the degree to which the arm may rise under the actuation of the spring toward a vertical position.

As long as it is not required to use the iron at the farthest end of the article, or ironing board, from the point of its attachment to the line wire or gas pipe, the arm, maintaining, as it does, a nearly vertical position, holds the tube, but little of whose length is needed, well away from the wire. When, however, the iron is moved by the operator to the farther end of the wire, the arm elastically permits the increase of tubing to be drawn down toward the wire as needed, but as soon as the pull upon the cord or tube is slackened its resiliency operates to take up the slack. The swiveling of the base portions A and C, by means of the ball bearing, in combination with the curvature of the arm K and the resultant eccentricity of the block L through which the cord passes for attachment, results in the arm following in its inclination and direction the slightest lateral pull in either direction, so that there is at all times the greatest possible yielding capacity in the arm consistent with the efficient protection of the work upon which the iron is being used.

What I claim is:—

1. A resilient bracket, having in combination with a base adapted to be fixed to a table, an upper piece swiveled thereto, ball bearings interposed between said face and upper piece, whereby said upper piece is made easily rotatable with respect thereto, an upright arm horizontally journaled in said upper piece, the upper end of said lower portion of said arm being provided with a stop to prevent its swinging away from the normal upright position in one direction, and



a spring engaging said upper piece and said arm whereby it is yieldingly held against displacement from its normal upright position with respect to the base, substantially as described.

2. A resilient wire-supporting arm, having in combination with a base, a top piece swiveled thereto and rotatable thereupon, an arm horizontally journaled therein and rising thereabove, said arm being bent outwardly at its upper end, a supplemental bracing arm extending substantially parallel with said first named arm for a portion of its

length, and a spring engaging said top piece and the lower end of said first mentioned arm whereby said arm is yieldingly held in a substantially upright position with respect to the base, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, we sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD J. RYERSON.  
EDWARD J. SCHRETTER.

Witnesses:

DORA M. EGAN,  
MARY J. CROWLEY.