F. E. & A. C. WALKER.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CORD OR CABLE ADJUSTER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 1, 1907.

914,768.

Patented Mar. 9, 1909.

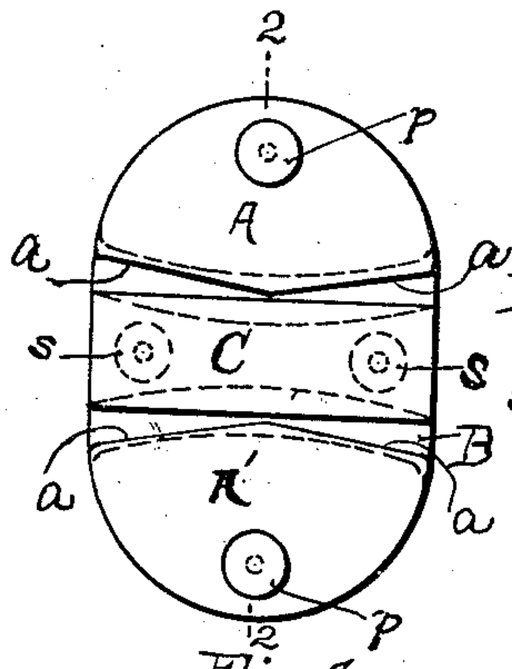

Fig. 1

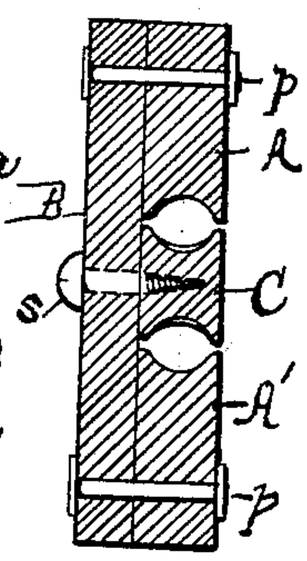

Fig. 2

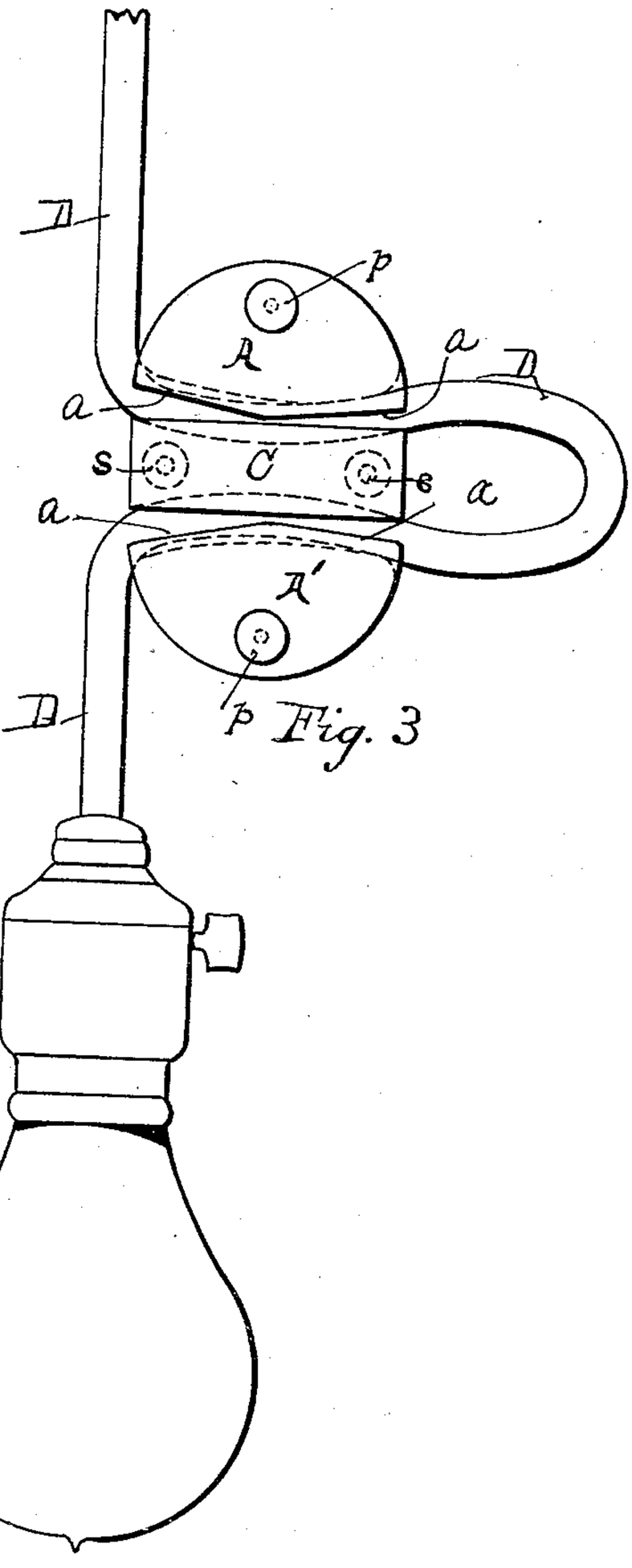

Fig. 3

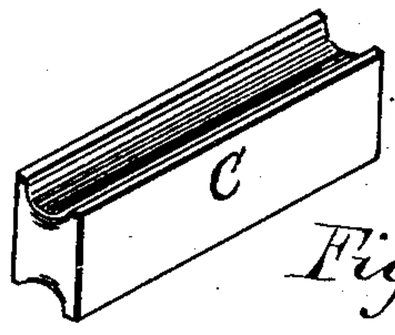

Fig. 4

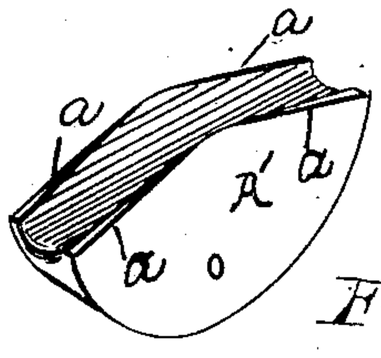

Fig. 5

Witnesses

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ELECTRIC-LIGHT CORD OR CABLE ADJUSTER.

No. 914,768. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 9, 1909.

Application filed April 1, 1907. Serial No. 365,624.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK E. WALKER and ARTHUR C. WALKER, both citizens of the United States, and residents of River Point, in the county of Kent and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Light Cord or Cable Adjusters, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of this invention are to provide a cable adjuster of simple and inexpensive construction, positive in action, readily applicable to or removable from a cord already in position without disturbing or removing the cord fixtures or fastenings, and efficiently operative in any position of the adjuster. These objects we attain by the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter shown and described in the accompanying drawings in which,—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of our cable adjuster. Fig. 2 is a section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a front elevation showing the application of our adjuster to an electric light cord. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the binding block. Fig. 5 is a similar view of one of the clamping members.

Similar reference characters indicate like parts where they occur in the drawings.

C represents a double concave partition or binding-block fastened rigidly to the back B, preferably by screws, *s*, *s*, as shown, and having the upper and lower edges of its side faces straight and parallel, and its concavities oppositely directed as indicated by the dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 3.

A, A^1 represent clamping members provided on one side with a convex groove, as indicated by the dotted lines (Figs. 1 and 3), and having the upper and lower edges of said side, bounding said groove, arranged in the same vertical plane and following, so far as a straight line may, the convex outline of said groove or in other words, so that said edges will consist substantially of two straight lines converging to a point located approximately midway of said side, or opposite the crown or highest portion of said convex groove. These straight edges we have designated in the drawings by the letters, *a*, *a*, which are respectively arranged and adapted to swing toward the bearing edges of the back B, as the said members A, are by the engaged cord caused to oscillate or swing on their pivot pins, *p*, *p*, secured to the back B.

The grooves in the block C and in the members A are of the same size and are adapted together to receive the cord or cable or to form a passage for the same, as shown in the drawings.

It will be noted that the grooves in the block C being concave while those in the members A, A^1 are convex the passage formed by the juxtaposed grooves will run in a curve and that consequently the cord or cable running therethrough will be held in a natural bend, will be engaged for a larger area and will therefore not be liable to injury by the clamping means.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 3 the cord, D, following the curved passages formed by the juxtaposed members A, A^1 and block B, takes its changes from a perpendicular to a horizontal position and back over a long easy turn and always in its final direction.

Prior to our invention it was necessary to remove the socket or the ceiling rosette in order to attach an adjuster after the lights had been installed, but with our invention it is not necessary to disturb or remove either the rosette, socket or other fixture, as it is only necessary to remove the screws, *s*, *s*, in the block C, insert the cord or cable and replace the block C and again secure it by said screws.

In practical operation of our invention the cord or cable being passed through the passages formed by the grooves of the juxtaposed members A, A^1 and block B, the cord or cable will, by the weight of the lamp and socket, be drawn tense thereby causing the members A, A^1 to swing on the pins *p*, *p*, and clamp the cord between them and said block, with sufficient force to prevent the adjuster moving on the cord. When the cord is relieved from tension the adjuster may be moved to any desired position on the cord and there secured by allowing the weight of the lamp etc. to draw the cord tight again. Obviously the adjuster will readily adapt itself to cords of varying sizes, and the rounded edges of the members A, A^1 and block B over which the cord passes when under tension will prevent injury to the insulation of the cord.

When the adjuster is to be used in connection with electric installations it should be constructed of non-conducting material. In other cases it may be made of any suitable material.

The clamping members having the two similar inclined cam-faces or straight edges *a*, *a*, the adjuster may be used either side uppermost.

We claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. An electric light cord or cable adjuster consisting of a base, a block removably mounted on said base and having a concave groove in each side, clamping members each provided with a convex groove in one side, said side having two cam-faces or straight edges converging mediately of said side, said clamping members pivotally mounted on said base at opposite sides of and adjacent to said block in such manner that the convex groove in said member and the concave groove in said block will conjointly constitute a curved passage-way for the cord or cable.

2. In an adjuster for electric light cords or cables, the combination of a base, a double concave block removably mounted on said base, and a clamping-member provided with a convex groove in its side, said side having straight edges bounding said groove and arranged as two cam-faces disposed in planes converging mediately of said side, said clamping-member pivotally mounted upon said base at the side of and proximately to said block whereby said grooves in said block and said clamping-member conjointly constitute a curved duct for the cord and said clamping-member is adapted to clamp the cord therein.

FRANK E. WALKER.
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In presence of—
CHARLES H. KEMAN,
CLARK WALKER.