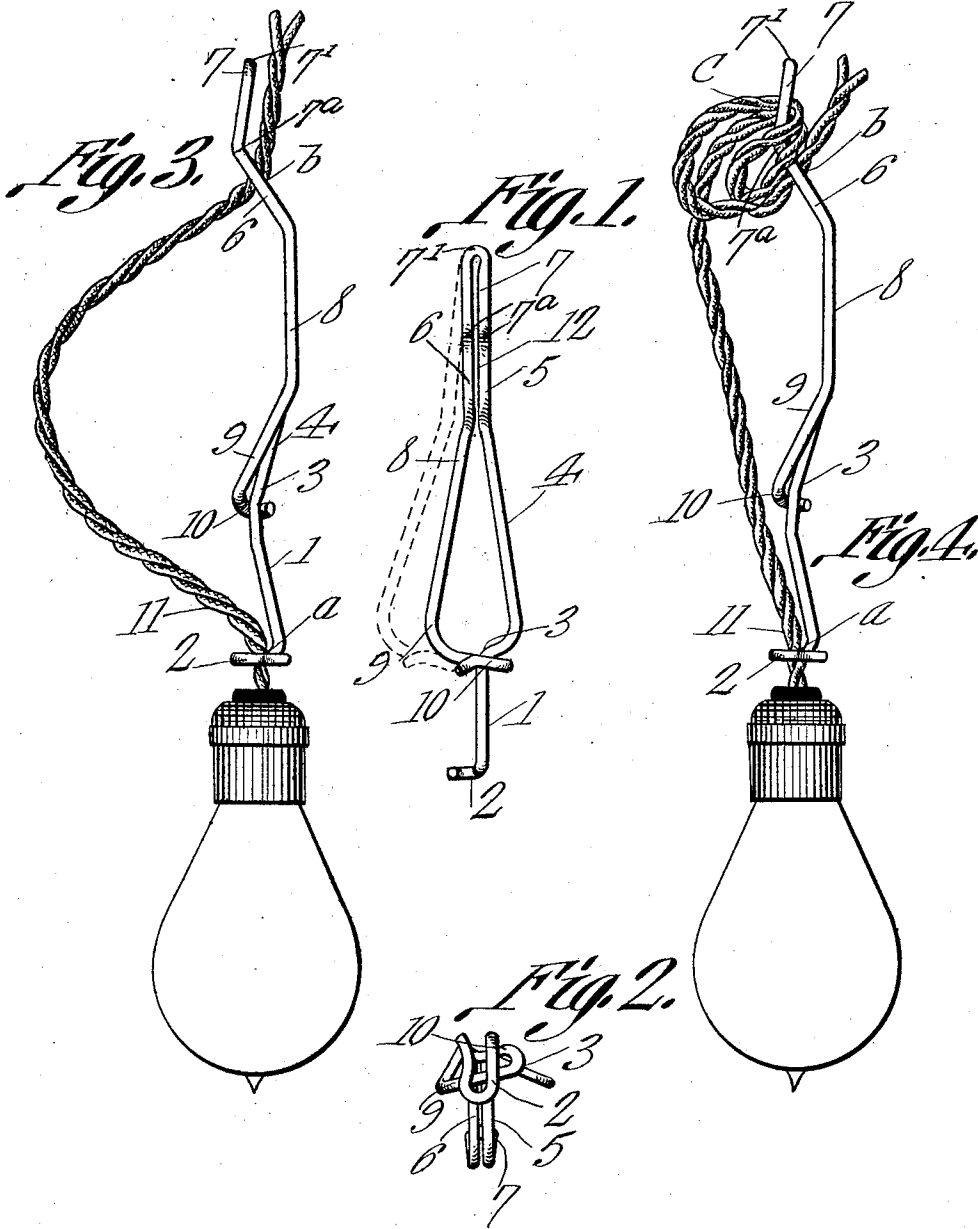


J. W. KEA.
 ADJUSTER AND SUPPORT FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.
 APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 18, 1911.

1,056,908.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. KEA, OF MONROE, LOUISIANA.

ADJUSTER AND SUPPORT FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

1,056,908.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.

Application filed September 18, 1911. Serial No. 649,815.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. KEA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and useful Adjuster and Support for Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in adjusters and supports for electric lamps, and the primary object of the present invention is the provision of a triple device adapted to have one portion thereof engage the cable or flexible conductor wires of an incandescent lamp near the bulb thereof and have another portion thereof adapted to receive the body of said conductor wires in clamped position to regulate the distance of hanging of the lamp with relation to the main support thereof, the device being a specially designed wire clamp and made from a single piece of material and so disposed upon the flexible cable or conductors of the lamp as to regulate the length thereof and at the same time provide a means to accommodate any excess loops of the same.

A further object of this invention is the provision of a support of this kind made from a single piece of wire, the lower end of which is a hook or right angled eye for the clamping reception of the conductor wires adjacent the bulb, the body portion of the same being formed to provide a spring terminated clamping and cable or conductor wire gripping portion, the same being so disposed as to have the cable or conductor wire threaded therethrough and be clamped and held in an adjusted position.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a rear elevation of the complete device. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the device as applied to the conductor wires of an incandescent bulb, the same taking up the slack and forming a short connection therein. Fig. 4 is a similar view with the excess portion of the conductor wires disposed upon the hooked ter-

minal formed by the device, and adjacent wires.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the lower straight bar of the device which is provided with the right angled wire receiving hook 2, the portion above the upper end of the bar 1 being bent or curved outwardly as at 3, and again inwardly to form the long portion 4, which terminates in a compound curved terminal or arm 5 which with the adjacent arm 6 provides the terminal or wire clamping portion 7 with the bend 7' at its extreme end. The bend 7' causes the portion 6 to have a tendency outwardly, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

The device at the junction between the arm 6 and the clamping portion 7 is formed with the pronounced bend 7^a where the two portions or strands of the device lie in close proximity with each other, thus producing a shoulder at such point, the purpose of which will presently appear.

The lower end of the bar or portion 8 is bent outwardly in an opposite direction to that portion 4 of the main portion of the device, and finally curves inwardly as at 9 to provide the hooked terminal 10, which is adapted to engage the bar 1 at its junction with the curved portion 3 and provide a fastening or clamping means whereby the portion as at 6 will be moved toward the portion 5 so as to provide a cable receiving space 12 as indicated in Fig. 1 for the reception of the flexible cable 11 of the lamp L.

As shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, the hooked portion 2 is fastened at *a* upon the two conductor wires 11, the body of the said conductor wires being passed through the space 12 and contacted by the adjacent portions as at *b* so that when the hooked end 10 is in engagement with the curved portion 3 of the device, the portions of the conductors at *b* is clamped therein to assume the position as shown in Fig. 3.

As viewed in Fig. 4 of the drawings, the device is attached to the flexible cable 11 with the portion or hook *a* in the position as shown in Fig. 3, but the surplus coil portion C of the cable is coiled and placed over the hook terminal 7, the hook terminal 7 and the portion of the cable thereabove forming a receptacle for the coil C and thereby providing a means to accommodate the surplus or excess in the conductor wires

when adjusted in the desired position, the clamping portion of the device at 5 and 6 in the space 12 accommodating a conductor 11 and clamping the same at *b* similar to that shown in Fig. 3. It will thus be seen that with the cable clamped at *b* that the slack between the points *a* and *b* may be placed upon the supporting terminal 7 from a point adjacent to the shoulder 7^a and that in addition to the device being a slack adjuster for the cable, the loop formed with the slack will thus be properly supported and held out of the way. By this means it will be seen that the clamping device or adjuster may be secured to the wire at any place throughout the length thereof and will take up the slack therebetween so as to regulate the hanging of the electric bulb relative to the position in which it is desired to use the same. Furthermore by making the device from a single piece of wire the same is readily bent to conform to the shape as shown in the drawings, and provide a spring terminal clamping device for engaging the wire at the upper point with the hooked portion 2 where the cable is engaged as at *a*. The looped portions of the cable between the respective points are held slack while the device forms a connection between the points *a* and *b* and thereby shorten the cable and holds the same in the desired adjustment at all times. The hooked portion 2 is made in the form of a clamp so that in gripping the wires the same will not slide therethrough thus in reality two clamp portions at *a* and *b* are provided to rigidly hold the cable or conductor wires within the device and in the adjusted position at all times.

By making the device out of round wire the same will not cut the insulation from the conductor wires but will provide a very easy means for removal and adjustment when desired.

When the device is in bulb supporting position, the bulb is held so that its axial line is in vertical alinement, or nearly so, with the bars 4 and 8, which as shown in Fig. 4, are in the same plane and have a normal tension tending to separate them. By this means, the bulb is so supported as to give the full effect of the light rays.

What is claimed is:—

A cord adjuster fashioned from a single piece of material, the material having at one end a cord holding means and having the other end bent back and adapted to engage the length of material, the opposed parts of the material adjacent the bend lying close together and diverging toward the point of engagement of the free end with the length of the material, there being a pronounced bend in the close lying portions whereby a shoulder is formed, that part of the bent portion between the shoulder and the bend forming a support for free loops of cord, and the part between the shoulder and the diverging portions being adapted to grip the cord so that the cord thus gripped will additionally support the loops in position.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. KEA.

Witnesses:

O. B. MORTON,

S. C. BLACKMON.