

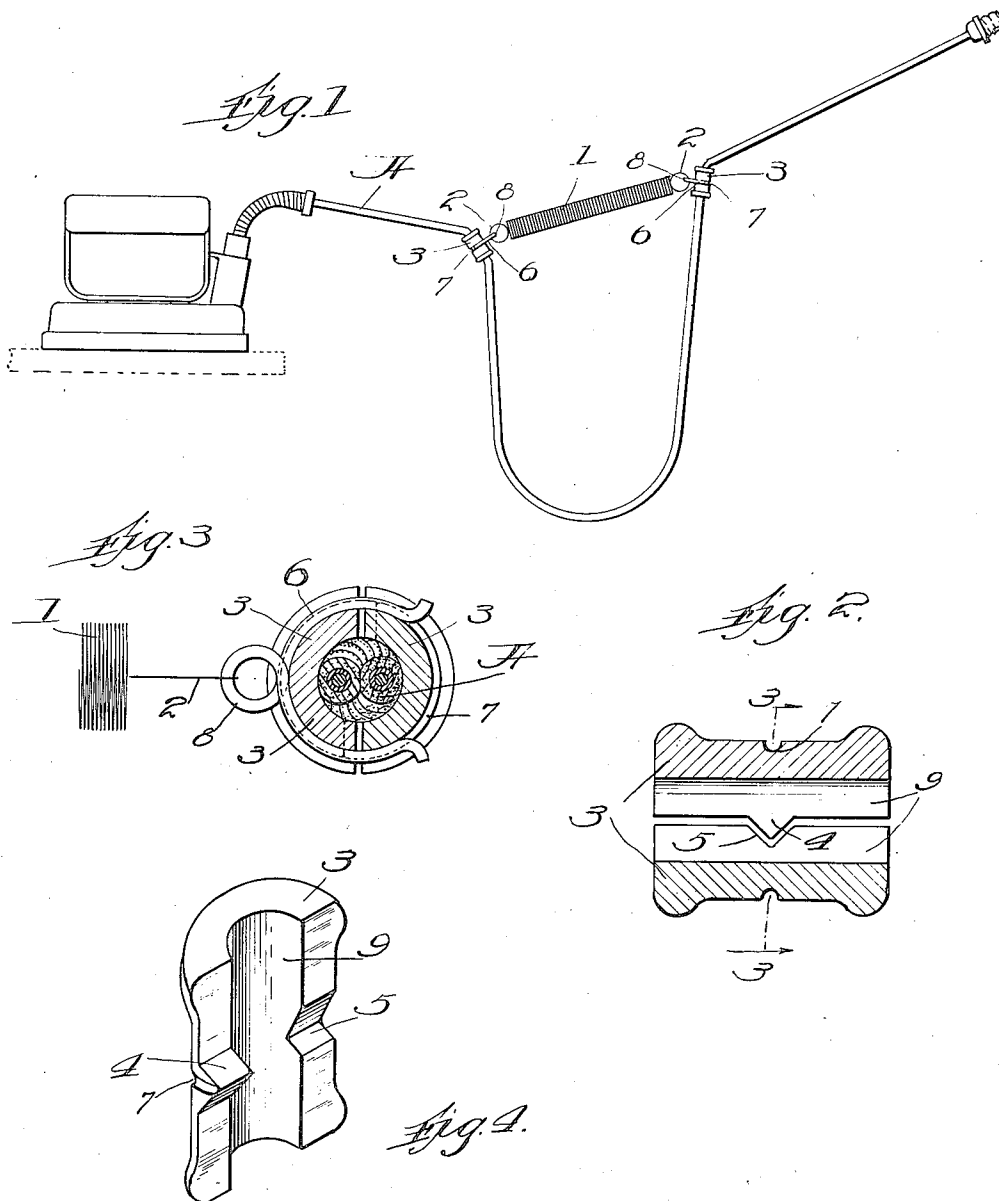
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1,456,093

A. CARLSON

SLACK TAKE-UP DEVICE FOR ELECTRIC IRON CORDS

Filed Dec. 7, 1920



WITNESS:

[Signature]

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SLACK-TAKE-UP DEVICE FOR ELECTRIC-IRON CORDS.

Application filed December 7, 1920. Serial No. 428,850.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AXEL CARLSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and the State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Slack-Take-Up Devices for Electric-Iron Cords, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

This invention relates to means for taking up the slack or extra length of an electrical conductor-cord such as used in connection with an electric iron. It consists in the features of construction and arrangement of members as shown in the drawings and indicated by the claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view of the device shown as applied to the conductor-cord of an electric iron.

Figure 2 is a sectional view of one of the grips detached from the cord showing the means for interlocking the two parts thereof.

Figure 3 is a transaxial section through one of the grips taken as indicated at line 3-3 on Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of one of the grip members.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a take-up for the excessive length of a conductor-cord leading to an electric iron or the like so that the cord will not dangle or embarrass the user and still be sufficiently flexible and easily extensible to enable the full length of the cord to be used when desired.

The grip members of this device are so designed that they may be applied to a cord of the class indicated after the usual fittings are connected to the opposite ends.

The take-up proper is composed of a helical spring, 1, made of rather light wire, wound quite loosely about a mandrel of such diameter as will result in a very flexible, easily elongated spring that will readily stretch a comparatively great distance without exerting a tension that would tend to endanger the electrical connections at either end of the cord. Each end of the spring, 1, terminates in a loop, 2, turned in the plane of the axis of the spring.

For the purpose of attaching the device to the cord, A, there is provided for connection

at each end of the spring to its loops, 2, a gripping device, 3.

The grip, 3, is of cylindrical form and axially bored or kerfed for the reception of the cord; it is split along its longitudinal medial line and to prevent relative longitudinal movement of the grip halves, each part is provided with means for interlocking one with the other. For simplicity and economy the halves are made identical, each having a V-shaped tooth, 4, on one side and a V-shaped notch, 5, on the other side, the tooth of one engaging the notch of the other.

The halves are held together by a spring-clip, 6, which occupies a circumferential groove, 7, in the parts, 3. This clip is formed with an eye, 8, for connection with the loop, 2, of the spring, 1, and encompasses only a little more than half of the total circumference of the grip member so that it may be easily applied and removed therefrom without the necessity of threading the cord through it.

The axial bore or kerf, 9, is so proportioned that the two adjacent edges of each half do not quite meet, being held apart by the cord. The purpose of this is so that the spring clip, 6, may exert a pressure on the cord which will create sufficient friction to overcome the tension of the spring, 1, when fully extended. The purpose of this is to prevent the grip members from becoming displaced from their initially adjusted position and still to derive the full benefit of the entire length of the cord.

The bore or kerf, 9, is made perfectly smooth and straight to avoid any possible damage to the conductor wires or insulation thereon.

The advantage of this feature will be recognized upon it being pointed out that in the common forms of devices of this class many are made with a bore containing a rather sharp turn or bend, relying on bending the wire to conform to the bore for holding the device in position, resulting in damage to the insulation and tending to crystallize and ultimately break the wire if it be frequently readjusted.

I claim:

1. In a cord take-up device, a cord grip comprising two members having each a cord seat parted at a plane longitudinal with respect to said seat, and a spring clip clasping

the two members for holding them together gripping the cord, said clip having its clasp-
ing wings extended through the parting plane
of the two grip members at opposite sides
5 of said cord seat, and being open at one side
for lateral entry upon and disengagement
from the two grip members.

2. In the construction defined in claim 1,
foregoing, the two grip members having
10 each midway in the length at one side of the
cord seat, members having each an exterior
groove forming a guideway for the clip wing

substantially at the plane of said recess and
projection, having a transverse recess and
at the other side of said seat a transverse pro- 15
jection reciprocal with respect to the said re-
cess, whereby the two grip members may be
identical in form and adapted for closing to-
gether upon the cord with the projection of
each engaged in the recess of the other. 20

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand at Chicago, Illinois, this 2nd day of
December, 1920.

AXEL CARLSON.