C. F. PLANETT & H. JORGENSON.

CORD HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 12, 1908.

**923,575.**

Patented June 1, 1909.

Fig. 1.

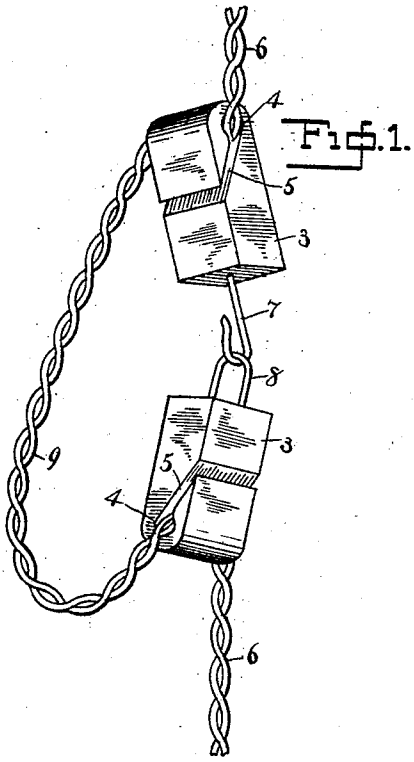
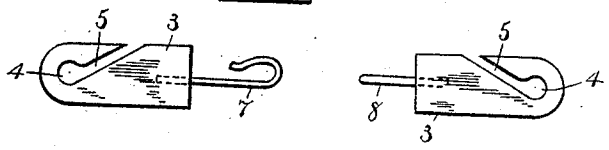



Fig. 2.




WITNESSES:

Matthew J. Marty

M. A. Milord

INVENTORS

Charles F. Planett

Harry Jorgenson

BY

Frederick Benjamin

ATT'Y.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. PLANETT AND HARRY JORGENSON, OF LAPORTE, INDIANA.

## CORD-HOLDER.

No. 923,575. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 1, 1909.

Application filed February 12, 1908. Serial No. 415,526.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CHARLES F. PLANETT and HARRY JORGENSON, citizens of the United States, residing at Laporte, in the county of Laporte and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cord-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to attachments for varying the length of the cord used in suspending electric lamps such variation being produced by taking up slack in the cord or letting it out, and securing the bight of the slack by a suitable holding or gripping device.

In the holders in ordinary use for taking up the slack in such cords it is necessary to assemble the block or button employed by threading the cord through comparatively small holes and this must be done before the lamp is attached so that the end of the cord may be free. It will thus be seen that the ordinary device cannot be applied after a lamp has been connected without the inconvenience of disconnecting the cord ends. Another disadvantage in the use of the prevalent form of grip is that it can be moved along the cord only by sliding it from point to point and as friction is depended upon to hold the grip in position this fact makes it troublesome to shift it for considerable distances on the cord, consuming time and causing more or less wear upon the insulating covering of the wires composing the cord.

The chief advantages of the improved grip which is herein disclosed are that it may be instantly applied to any point along the entire length of the cord and as quickly removed; that it is simple, efficient and cheap to manufacture, and can be applied at any time without reference to the connection of the lamp to the cord.

We accomplish the objects sought by means of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification and in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the application of the device to an electric light cord circuit, and Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the gripping blocks removed from the cord, and disengaged from each other.

Referring to the details of the drawing the numeral 3 indicates duplicate oblong blocks or holders preferably made of wood, and rectangular in cross section. These blocks however, may be made cylindrical in form, or of any other shape found desirable, and the material may be fiber, rubber or any suitable substance. Near one end each block is provided with a round hole or perforation 4 which passes entirely through the block, and is connected with one of the side faces by an oblique slot 5. This slot is narrower than the diameter of the hole 4, and forms a contracted entrance thereto so that when the cord, indicated by the numeral 6, is engaged by the slot a moderate force will be required to carry the cord to the bottom of the slot until it is lodged in the perforation 4 where it has freer play, and will be held therein against any ordinary tendency to displacement.

The ends of the blocks opposite to the perforation are provided with engaging members, consisting of a hook 7 and a staple 8, by means of which the said blocks may be readily linked together as shown in Fig. 1 or quickly disengaged, the blocks being shown disconnected in Fig. 2. The staple 8 may be replaced by a hook if desired, but I prefer to use the form shown. These connecting elements may be formed of suitable wire, and are secured in place by being driven into the blocks, or, if preferred, may be threaded to render greater security.

The blocks or grips when assembled as shown in Fig. 1, coact to form a link uniting the portions of cord upon opposite sides thereof, the bight 9 of the cord, or portion lying between them, falling slack.

The blocks, or component parts of the device, may be properly likened to hooks since the slotted ends may be caused to engage the cord in the same manner as a hook, the eye or perforation 4 also serving as a clamp when tension is made upon the portions of cord lying upon opposite sides of the gripping members.

The method of application is plainly evident from inspection of the drawing, and it will be readily understood that the blocks may be slid above the cord, as in the case of the ordinary form of holder when they are to be shifted a slight distance or may be disengaged by passing the cord laterally through the slot when they are to be applied to a distant portion of the cord or removed altogether.

Having thus described our invention what we claim as new is:—

1. A cord-holder consisting of two blocks, each block having a slot therein, each slot ex-

tending inwardly from one face of the block and terminating in an enlargement adapted to receive and frictionally engage the cord, a loop attached to one of said blocks and a hook upon the other block adapted to engage said loop.

2. A cord-holder consisting of two blocks separably joined by a flexible connection, each block having an open oblique slot therein adapted to receive the cord, the slots of said blocks extending in opposite directions when the blocks are joined.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES F. PLANETT.
HARRY JORGENSON.

Witnesses:
CHAS. H. TRUESDELL,
M. K. TRUESDELL.