April 23, 1940. F. RACEN 2,197,877

ELECTRIC CORD LIFT

Original Filed July 16, 1938

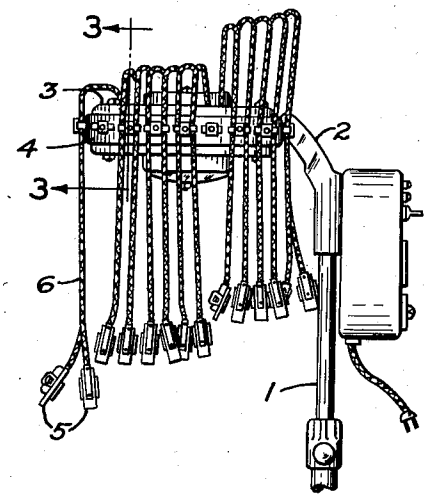


FIG. 1.

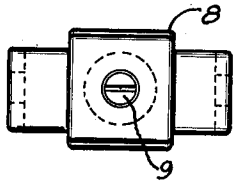


FIG. 2.

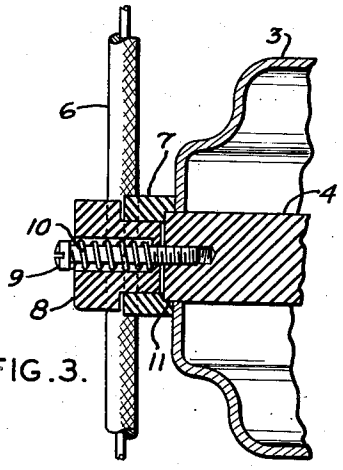


FIG. 3.

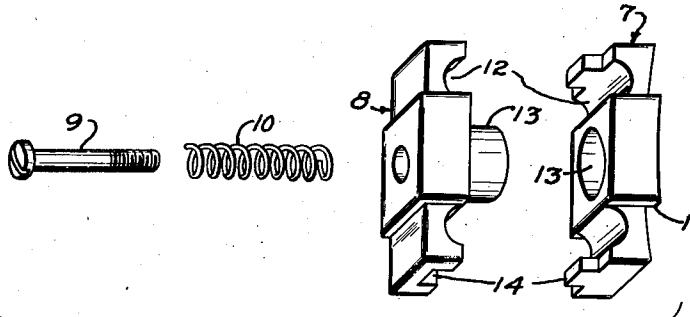


FIG. 4.

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ELECTRIC CORD LIFT

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Original application July 16, 1938, Serial No. 219,538. Divided and this application November 3, 1939, Serial No. 302,710

9 Claims. (Cl. 132—36)

The invention relates to cord lifts or clamps, and more particularly to the type of lift adapted to support a portion of an electric conduit cord and a light-weight apparatus carried thereby at any desired level and to permit quick and ready manual adjustment of the level without manipulating the lift itself. The invention is particularly adapted for and is here described as embodied in a cord lift as applied to a hair-waving heating machine, as described in my copending application, Serial No. 219,538, filed July 16, 1938, of which the present application is a division.

In hair-waving operations, it is common practice to make a test wave to determine the length of the heating period best adapted for a certain customer. Also it is common practice to wave only a part of the customer's hair to provide curls close to the scalp, leaving other parts uncurled near the scalp.

With all such operations, it is desirable to have the required heaters supported adjacent to the customer's scalp and to have the remaining heaters supported at levels where they will not interfere with the manipulation of the heaters being used.

The heaters should be readily moved from one position to another and easily retained at any desired point, and the main object of the present invention is to provide an electric cord lift which will readily accommodate movement of the cord therethrough but will retain the cord and heater suspended thereby at a desired level without special attention from the operator.

Another object is having an electric cord lift readily accessible to the operator.

Another object is to have an electric cord lift from which the cord can be easily removed.

These and other detail objects as will appear heerafter are attained in the structure illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the upper portion of a heater machine.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of one of the cord lifts.

Figure 3 is a vertical section taken on line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is an exploded view of the lift illustrating its various parts.

The machine is supported upon the usual stand (not shown) having an upright column 1 which mounts a bracket 2 carrying the dome 3. An insulated disc 4 in the dome mounts outlet sockets (not shown) for the heaters 5. Each heater unit comprises a pair of heaters attached to the end of a twisted cord 6 and a plug (not shown) for insertion in the outlet sockets.

On the edge of disc 4 are mounted the cord lifts each comprising an inner section 7, an outer section 8, an attaching screw 9 and a compression spring 10 normally received within a recess in section 8. Inner section 7 is shouldered at 11 to engage the top and bottom face of disc 4. Screw 9 is threaded into the edge of disc 4, and spring 10 seated against the screw head thrusts outer section 8 toward section 7. The thrust of spring 10 can be adjusted by rotation of screw 9 inwardly or outwardly of the hole in the rim or disc 4. Sections 7 and 8 have opposing recesses 12 between which cords 6 are yieldingly gripped with sufficient pressure to retain the cord and its heaters at any desired level. The two sections have cylindrical mating elements 13 for maintaining them against relative transverse movement while permitting relative axial rotational movement. When the sections are in functioning position, elements 14 interengage to prevent relative rotation of the sections, but when outer section 8 is pulled out against the thrust of spring 10, elements 14 are disengaged and the outer section may rotate 90° about its axis to clear the heater cord. If a heater is to be removed, the outer lift section 8 may be grasped manually and pulled away from the inner section 7 sufficiently to permit the cord to be slipped laterally out of recesses 12. When section 8 is axially rotated 90° to remove the cords 6, it may be left in the rotated position or may be returned to its original position.

The advantages of the structure will be apparent to those skilled in the art and various modifications of the structure may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention, and the exclusive use of such modifications as come within the scope of the claims is contemplated.

What is claimed is:

1. A cord lift of the type described comprising an inner section, constructed and arranged to be seated upon a supporting member, and an outer section yieldingly opposing said inner section, said sections being shaped to receive a cord between them and being constructed to hold said cord so that a lightweight apparatus carried thereby may be positioned a desired distance from said supporting member.

2. A cord lift for attachment to a support, comprising a section constructed and arranged to be seated on said support and an opposing outer section, corresponding parts of said sections being

arranged to slidably receive a cord between them, and yielding means thrusting said sections towards each other to yieldingly retain a cord and light-weight apparatus thereby in desired position.

3. A structure as described in claim 2 in which the outer of said sections may be manipulated manually against the thrust of the yielding means to separate the sections sufficiently to permit the removal of the cord normally held thereby.

4. A cord lift for application to a supporting disc or like device, comprising an inner section shouldered to bear against the peripheral edge of said disc and to engage the upper and lower faces of said disc, an outer section, a screw passing through said sections and threaded to be screwed into said disc edge, and a spring compressed between the head of said screw and said outer section to thrust the latter towards said inner section whereby a cord may be yieldingly gripped by said sections and said outer section may be pulled away from said inner section and rotated thereon about its axis to completely release the cord without turning said inner section on said disc.

5. A cord lift for a hair-waving machine comprising an inner section constructed and arranged to be secured to a machine panel, an outer section opposing said inner section, a spring thrusting said sections toward each other, one of said sections having a central opening and the other of said sections having a corresponding projection seated in said opening for holding said sections against relative transverse movement but permitting their relative axial rotational movement.

6. A cord lift for a hair-waving machine comprising an inner section constructed and arranged to be secured to a machine panel, an outer section opposing said inner section, a spring thrusting said sections toward each other, one of said sections having a central opening and the other of said sections having a corresponding projection seated in said opening for holding said sections against relative transverse movement but permitting their relative axial rotational movement, there being elements on said sections normally interengaged to prevent their relative rotational movement when they are in normal functioning position but being disengaged to permit such rotational movement when the outer section is pulled away from said inner section against the thrust of said spring.

7. A cord lift for a hair-waving machine comprising an inner section arranged to be secured to a machine panel, an outer section opposing said inner section, a screw passing through said sections and threaded into said panel, a spring seated on the head of said screw thrusting said outer section toward said inner section, corresponding surfaces on adjacent sides of said sections whereby a cord may be yieldingly gripped, opposing elements on adjacent sides of said sections interengaged to prevent their relative axial rotational movement when in normal functioning position, said outer section being movable against the thrust of said spring to release the gripping pressure sufficiently to permit said cord to be slid between said corresponding surfaces, further movement of said outer section disengaging said interengaging elements to permit the removal of said cord laterally from said lift, said outer section in extended position being rotatable to a position relative to said inner section in which the lift is inoperative.

8. A cord lift of the type described comprising an inner section arranged for application to a stationary support, an outer section, said sections having opposing recessed portions, a screw passing through said sections and projecting beyond said inner section to be screwed into said support, and a spring compressed between a portion of said screw and said outer section to thrust the latter toward said inner section whereby a cord may be yieldingly gripped between said portions and said outer section may be pulled away from said inner section to facilitate the removal of the cord from the lift.

9. A cord lift of the type described comprising an inner section constructed and arranged to be seated upon a supporting member and an outer section yieldingly opposing said inner section, said sections being constructed to grip a pair of cords and to hold said cords therebetween, and said sections being arranged so that the length of each of said cords depending from said supporting member may be adjusted independently of the other.

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