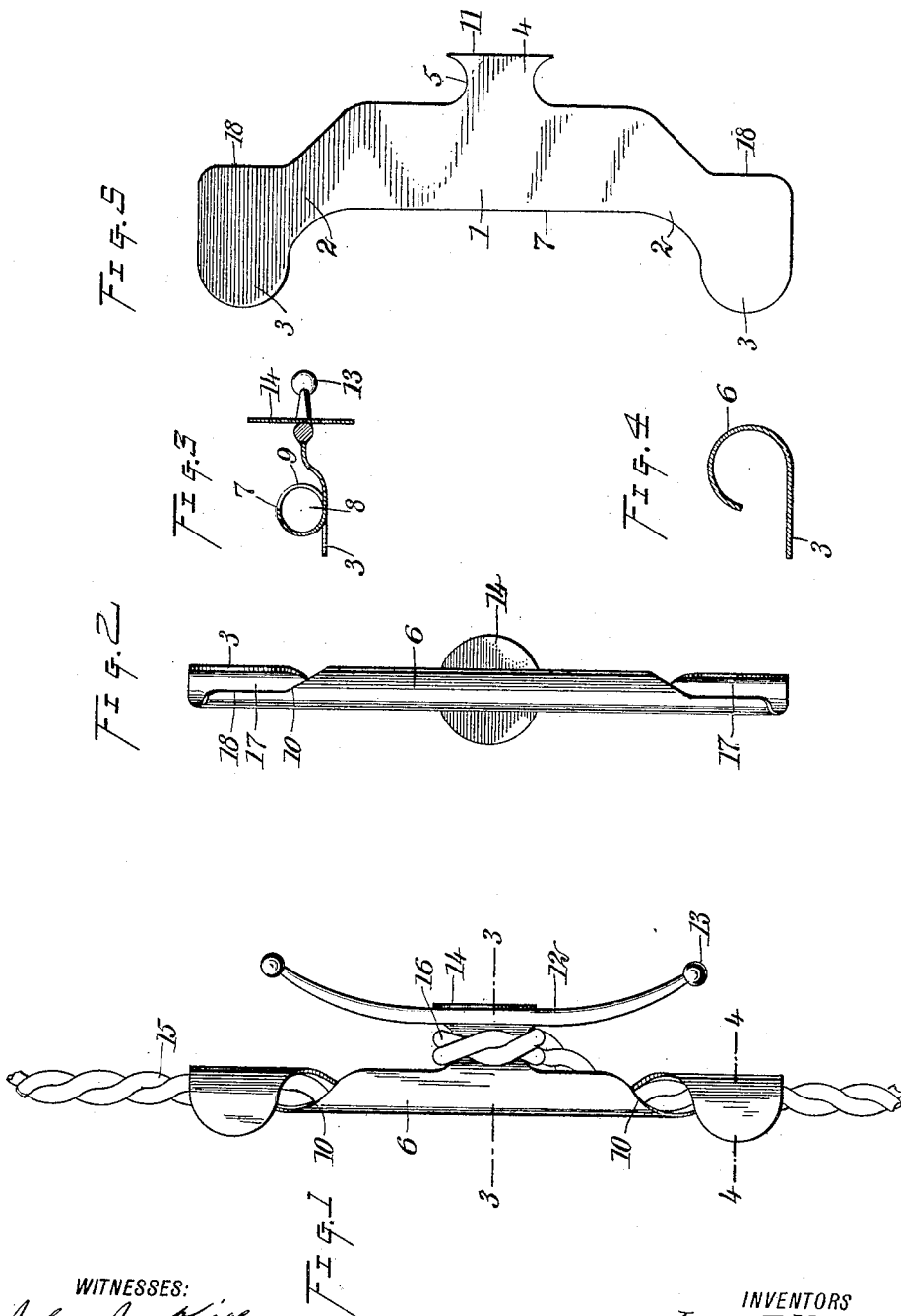


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PATENTED APR. 10, 1906.

J. T. & T. H. HATHERLY.
ADJUSTER FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT CORDS.

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JAMES THOMAS HATHERLY AND THOMAS HENRY HATHERLY, OF NEW WESTMINSTER, CANADA.

ADJUSTER FOR ELECTRIC-LIGHT CORDS.

No. 817,557.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 10, 1906.

Application filed July 8, 1905. Serial No. 268,895.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES THOMAS HATHERLY and THOMAS HENRY HATHERLY, subjects of the King of Great Britain, and residents of New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and Improved Adjuster for Electric-Light Cords, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to adjusters for electric-light cords, the purpose of the invention being to produce a device of this class which is very simple of construction and which may be readily manipulated in order to dispose of any quantity of slack in the cord resulting from the particular position or height desired for the electric light carried by the cord.

The invention consists in the construction and combinations of parts to be described more fully hereinafter and definitely set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar reference characters designate similar parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device, showing a portion of electric-light cord and illustrating the manner of passing the cord through the adjuster. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the device as viewed from the left side of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse central section taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1, but in an inverted position; and Fig. 5 is a developed view of the body of the device and a plan of the blank from which the device is adapted to be formed.

The body of the device is preferably formed of sheet metal or similar material and is most conveniently formed from a blank 1, such as that illustrated in Fig. 5. The body of this blank is substantially of elongated rectangular form, terminating in inclined and reduced necks 2. Beyond these necks laterally-projecting tips or ears 3 are formed. At substantially the central line of the blank 1 is formed a laterally-projecting head 4, having a reduced throat 5.

In forming the body 6 of the adjuster from this blank the edge 7 of the blank opposite the head 4 is rolled upwardly, as indicated in Fig. 3, so that a rudimentary tubular open-

ing 8 is formed extending from end to end of the device. As will appear, however, from inspection of Figs. 1 and 3, the circumferential wall of this tube is not complete at any point, so that a longitudinally-disposed slot 9 is formed. On account of the offset necks 2 at the extremities of the blank this slot 9 becomes slightly helical, as indicated at 10 in Figs. 1 and 2. The body of the blank in the vicinity of the throat 5 is offset inwardly, as indicated in Fig. 3, so that it lies substantially in the plane of the tubular body. To the outer edge 11 of the head 4 we attach a horn 12, which extends longitudinally of the body and consists of a bent bar, the middle point whereof is located at the head 4, the extremities of the said horn being bent outwardly in a curve, as indicated, tapering toward their extremities and terminating in enlargements, balls, or heads 13. To the outer side of the horn 12 and at the head 4 there is attached a cap or button 14, which consists of a circular disk of metal or similar material.

In rolling the blank to form the body of the device in the manner described above the ears 3 are preferably allowed to retain their flat form at their outer portions, as indicated most clearly in Figs. 1 and 4. In this way the openings at the extremities of the tubular body are somewhat enlarged, so as to facilitate the attachment of a cord 15. In attaching the cord the same would be twined into the slot 9 from one end of the device. Provision is made for the slack which is to be taken up at the throat 5, and at this point the cord would be wrapped in coils 16 thereabout, as indicated in Fig. 1. Beyond this point the cord is returned to the tubular body and passes out through the lower extremity thereof, as shown. The projecting extremities of the horn 12 afford ample means for retaining the coils 16 and facilitate the wrapping thereof about the projecting head 4.

From an inspection of Fig. 2 it will be seen that an opening 17 in to the helical slot 9 is formed between the ears 3 and a substantially straight edge 18. This effect is produced by forming the rear side of the ears 3 with a straight longitudinal edge, as indicated in Fig. 5.

The device described is evidently very simple in construction and may be readily

manipulated so as to enable the electric-light cord to support an incandescent lamp at any desired height.

5 Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

10 1. An electric-light adjuster, consisting of a plate rolled so as to present a tubular body, said plate having an integral head projecting laterally from said body, said body being adapted to have an electric-light cord passed therethrough, said head being adapted to have said cord disposed in coils thereabout.

15 2. An electric-light adjuster, consisting of a plate rolled so as to present a tubular body, said plate having an integral head projecting laterally from said body at substantially the middle point thereof, and a horn attached to said head and disposed in a plane substantially parallel with said body, said body being adapted to have the electric-light cord passed therethrough, said head being adapted to have the cord wrapped thereabout.

20 3. A device of the class described consist-

ing of a plate rolled into a body having substantially tubular form, said body having a laterally-projecting head, and a horn carried by said head and extending longitudinally of said body, said horn affording means for retaining the coils of the cord passed about said head. 25 30

4. A device of the class described, comprising a substantially tubular body having a slot in the wall thereof through which an electric-light cord may be passed, said body having a laterally-disposed head adapted to have coils of cord passed thereabout, and a horn attached to said head and disposed longitudinally of said body, said horn affording means for retaining said coils. 35 40

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES THOMAS HATHERLY.

THOMAS HENRY HATHERLY.

Witnesses:

HENRY L. EDMONDS.

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