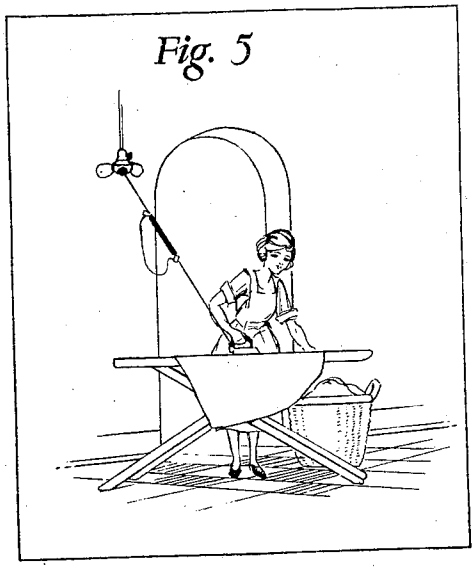
Nov. 1, 1927. 1,647,790

N. FULTON

IRONING SPRING

Filed April 15, 1926

Fig. 5



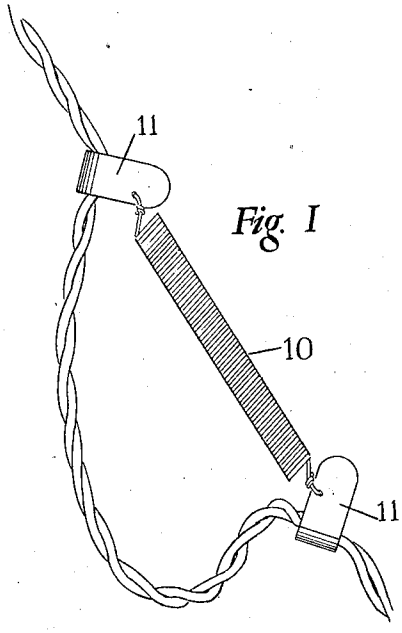


Fig. 1

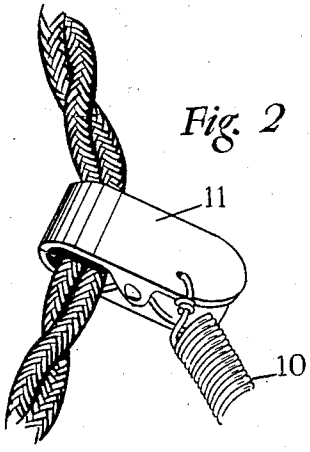


Fig. 2

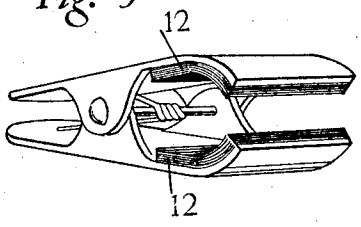


Fig. 3

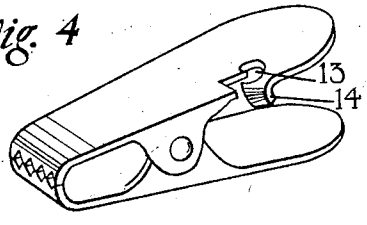


Fig. 4

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Patented Nov. 1, 1927. 1,647,790

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NELL FULTON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IRONING SPRING.

Application filed April 15, 1926. Serial No. 102,222.

My invention relates to attachments for adjusting the length of the cord of electrical irons. It is the object of my invention to provide an attachment which is convenient in use and which will not injure the cord, and especially is it the object of my invention to provide an attachment which will not short the current and in which clips are secured to the spring in a manner such that they may be easily released when it is desired to release them without danger of accidental release.

Having in view these objects and others which will be mentioned in the following description, I will now refer to the drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a view showing a portion of the cord with the attachment secured thereto.

Figure 2 is a view of the clip with the fragment of the cord and a portion of the spring.

Figure 3 is a view in perspective of the clip showing the inner portions of the jaws.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a modified form of the clip.

Figure 5 is an illustration showing the manner in which the attachment is used.

The attachment consists of a spring 10 having clips 11 at each of its ends. The spring 10 is a relatively soft one which will not interfere with the movements of the iron when the spring is under tension. It is just sufficiently strong to take up the slack in the cord.

The clip shown in Figures 2 and 3 consists of two jaws pivotally connected and spring pressed into closing position. The handle end of one of the jaws is provided with an aperture to which the end of the spring is secured. The jaws are lined with a suitable material to both cushion and insulate the jaws from the cord. This lining 12 may be felt, rubber, sheet cork or any other suitable material having both cushioning and insulating properties. An optional form of the clip is shown in Figure 4 in which the jaws are provided with teeth and without lining. The characteristic feature shown in Figure 4, however, is the aperture and tongue for securing the end of the spring. As shown, the aperture 13 is round in shape and it is provided with an L-shaped slit extending to the side wall of the clip. The slit portion adjacent the side wall is then turned down as shown in Figure 4 so that the opening to the aperture 13 is inclined with reference to the plane end of the portion. The tongue 14 is curved inwardly so that during the normal use it was almost impossible for the loop at the end of the spring to slip out from the aperture. At the same time it is relatively easy matter to remove the clip from the spring. It should be noted, however, that Figures 2, 3 and 4 merely illustrate different features which may be used either as shown or interchangeably. The tooth jaw for example as shown in Figure 4 is generally objectionable since it bites into the insulation of the electric cord and is apt to short the current. Continued use of the toothed jaw will in time wear out the insulation and it is therefore by preference to eliminate the tooth jaw and to substitute the lining 12 as shown in Figures 2 and 3. At the same time the form of aperture as shown in 13 in Figure 4 possesses advantages over that shown in Figures 2 and 3, and in my preferred construction I employ both the lining 12 and the aperture 13.

The attachment will be found to be particularly useful when improvising a connection between a light socket and the iron. The necessity for this is apparent to transient guests at hotels and rooming houses which are generally not provided with a special socket for connecting an electric iron. It is possible to carry about an electric cord with plugs, but since the distance to the socket varies greatly, the cord will usually be found to have so much slack as to interfere with the ironing operation. Frequently the best place for the ironing board is underneath the light, and as shown in Figure 5 it is possible to easily make the connections in this position. The lining 12 in the jaws insures a very firm grip on the cord, but since it is formed of insulating material it cannot injure the cord or short the circuit.

Having thus described my invention in such full, clear, and exact terms that its construction and advantages will be readily understood by others skilled in the art to which it pertains, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

A take-up device for electric cords comprising an extensible elastic member, said member being provided at its opposite extremities with metallic clamps releasably se-

sured thereto, each of said clamps comprising a pair of pivotally connected jaws for engagement about an electric cord, said jaws having releasable finger engaging portions to open the jaws and release the electric cord for quick adjustment, removal and positioning of the elastic member on the electric cord, each of said jaws having a cushioning and insulating lining secured thereto on its inner side whereby the metal of the clamp is out of all direct contact with the insulation of the electric wire.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

NELL FULTON.