Dec. 30, 1930. C. McF. GLAZENER 1,787,106

CORD HANGER

Filed March 26, 1927

Fig. 1.

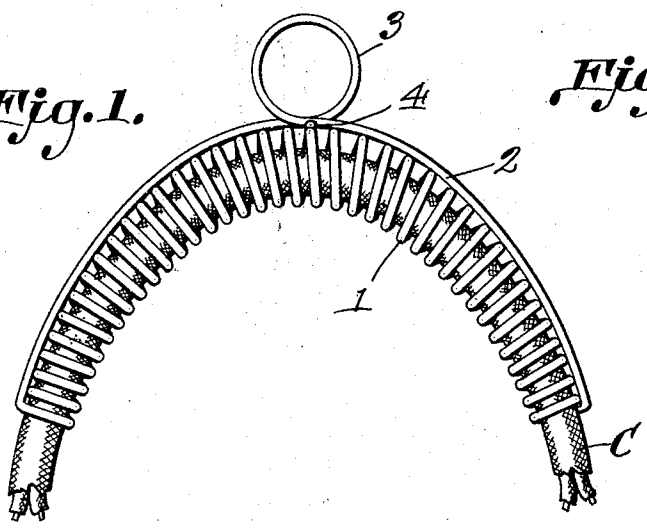


Fig. 2.

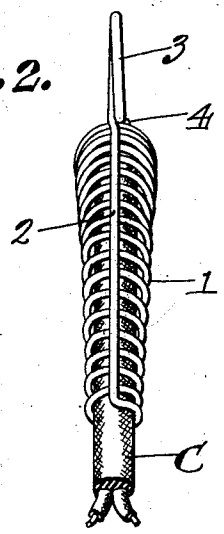


Fig. 3.

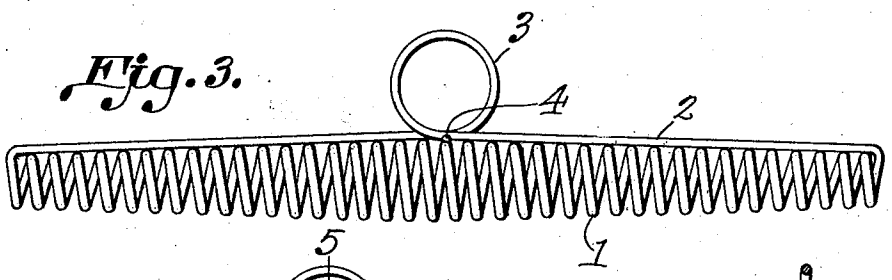


Fig. 4.

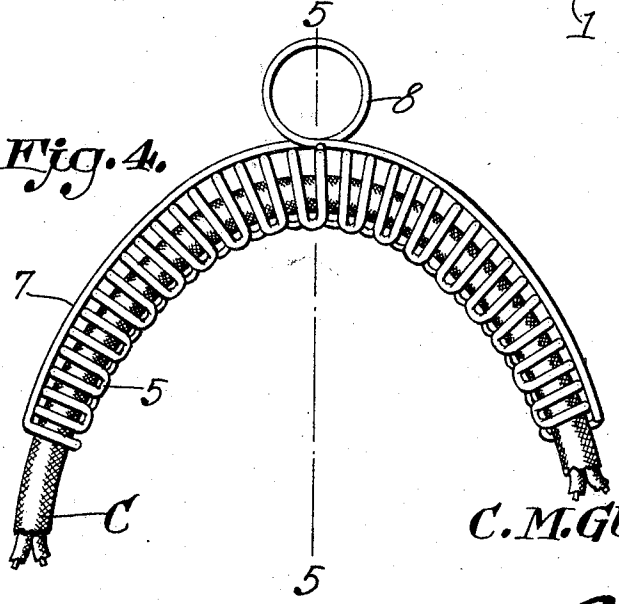
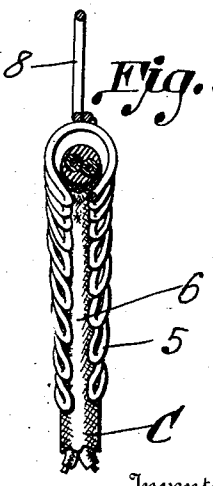


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CORD HANGER

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This invention relates to a hanger designed primarily for use in connection with service cords and the like used with electrical appliances such as irons, percolators, toasters and similar devices.

When a service cord is not in use it frequently gets in the way because of the difficulty in storing it. Clips have been provided for engaging the cords, these clips being suspended from nails or other supporting means but they have been objectionable because they have caused the cords to bend abruptly at their points of support with the result that the covering and insulation soon become torn or broken. Various other supporting means have been employed but they have all been objectionable for the reasons above stated.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a hanger which is cheap to manufacture and, when in use, will not allow the supported cord to bend abruptly but will hold it yieldingly in the form of a broad loop, thus protecting the cord from the injury to which it would otherwise be subjected if supported by the usual means.

Another object is to provide a hanger through which the cord can be threaded when it is desired to assemble the hanger and cord although, if preferred, the hanger can be so made as to snap readily onto the cord.

A still further object is to provide a hanger which will not interfere with the proper flexing of the cord while in use.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, the preferred forms of the invention have been shown.

In said drawings,

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the hanger in use.

Figure 2 is a side elevation thereof.

Figure 3 is a front elevation showing the hanger in its normal position.

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 1 showing a modified structure.

Figure 5 is a section on line 5—5, Figure 4.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference 1 designates an elongated coiled spring tapered gradually from its center toward both ends, the convolutions of the spring being spaced apart so that the spring constitutes a flexible tube which can flex freely. The end convolutions merge into a spring wire 2 extending along the spring and provided at its center with a support engaging loop or eye 3. It is preferred to solder or otherwise connect this wire to the middle convolution of the spring as indicated at 4 although, if desired, the wire can be similarly connected to other convolutions of the spring.

As shown in Figure 3 the hanger is normally straight or, in other words, all the convolutions of the spring are normally concentric with a straight axis extending from end to end of the hanger. The service cord C is adapted to be threaded through the coil, the end convolutions of said coil gripping the cord firmly so that the hanger and cord will not shift longitudinally relative to each other under ordinary conditions. Obviously when the service cord is not in use the loop 3 can be placed in engagement with a nail or other supporting device and the weight of the cord will cause the coil to bow as shown in Figures 1 and 2. Thus the cord will be supported without danger of injury such as would result should it be bent abruptly over a nail or the like, wrapped tightly therearound, or gripped by a small clip suspended from a support.

If desired the hanger can be modified so as to be applied readily to a cord to the ends of which fixtures have already been attached. Such a modified construction has been illustrated in Figures 4 and 5 and consists of a single length of spring wire bent to provide substantially parallel loops, these loops being bowed to provide gripping fingers 5. These fingers are disposed in staggered rela-

tion and are spaced apart at their free ends as shown at 6, all of the fingers thus cooperating to form a flexible tube split longitudinally. The end loops merge into a spring wire 7 corresponding with the wire 2 which has a central support engaging eye 8 or the like. The end fingers formed by the looped wire are smaller than the central fingers. Thus they will grip the cord C when positioned in the hanger so as to hold the hanger and cord against relative sliding movement.

When it is desired to apply the hanger to a service cord said cord is wedged between the opposed series of fingers by springing the fingers apart. When the cord becomes seated in the hanger those fingers adjacent the end thereof will grip the cord as before explained. Under normal conditions this hanger is also straight, it being adapted to bow when subjected to the weight of the cord so as to support it properly as shown in Figure 4.

What is claimed is:

1. A cord hanger including a single length of spring wire bent to form regularly spaced loops curved transversely of the hanger to provide opposed series of fingers, said fingers being spaced apart at their lower ends to form an opening extending throughout the length of the hanger, portions of the wire being extended from the end loops of the hanger continuously toward each other, said portions being fixedly attached to all of the loops at points diametrically opposite the opening, and a support engaging member formed by said portions.

2. A cord hanger including a single length of resilient wire provided with a series of regularly spaced bends, said series being extended throughout the length of the hanger and forming a freely flexible tube, the ends of the wire being extended longitudinally and outside of said tube from one end to the other thereof continuously, and a support engaging element integral with said ends of the wire at the center of the tube, said wire being fixedly attached to each of the bends forming the tube to hold them properly spaced and to reinforce the tube.

3. A cord hanger including a single length of spring wire bent to form a support engaging element, portions extending in opposite directions from said element, and oppositely disposed looped fingers forming a tube having a longitudinal passageway opening between the ends of the fingers, the ends of the tube merging into the ends of said oppositely extending portions of the wire, and said portions of the wire being fixedly attached to the top portions of all of the fingers diametrically opposite the passageway.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

CAROLYN McFALL GLAZENER.