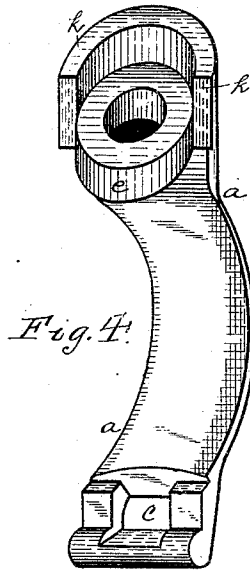
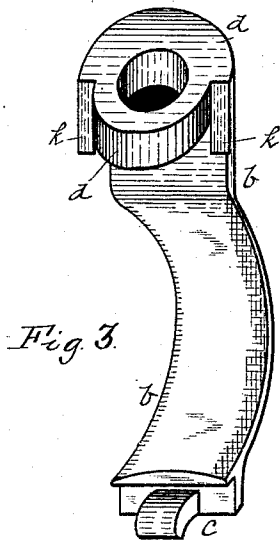
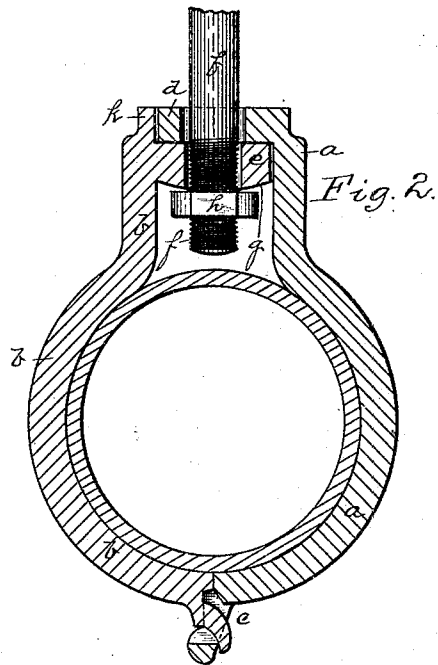
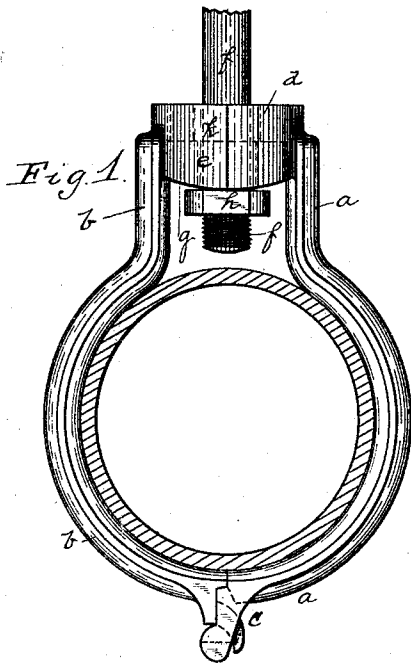


(No Model.)

G. M. JONES.  
PIPE HANGER.

No. 422,945.

Patented Mar. 11, 1890.



Witnesses:

J. A. Cooke,  
Robt. D. Totten

Inventor:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. JONES, OF GREENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN T. KELLY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## PIPE-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 422,945, dated March 11, 1890.

Application filed December 6, 1889. Serial No. 332,658. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. JONES, a resident of Greensburg, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pipe-Hangers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to what are known as "pipe-hangers"—that is, hangers employed for suspending lines of pipe or tubing from the ceilings or rafters in buildings—its object being to provide an efficient partible hanger which can be placed around the pipe after it is adjusted to place, and then connected to the supporting-bolt entering into the rafter or other part of the ceiling.

My invention comprises certain improvements in the class of pipe-hangers having two sections engaging with each other at the base and connected together by rings fitting past each other at the top, a special feature of my invention being to construct the opening in the upper ring larger than the opening in the lower ring, to permit the swinging of the hanger and adjusting it to place to provide for slight movement thereof.

It also comprises certain other improvements, as will be hereinafter set forth, and claimed more particularly.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will describe the same more fully, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of the two parts of the hanger bolted together around the pipe-section. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section showing the two parts of the hanger together fitting around the short length of pipe. Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective views illustrating the two parts of the hanger.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in each.

My invention is illustrated in the most desired form thereof, though it is evident that its form may be changed without departing from the invention, as may be hereinafter briefly indicated.

The hanger is formed of the two sections *a* *b*, these two sections, when fitting together, forming what might be termed a "ring" di-

vided vertically into two parts. These sections *a b* engage with each other at the base by any suitable joint *c*, that shown being a slot in the section *a*, into which a tongue in the section *b* enters and seats itself, so locking the lower ends of the two sections firmly together when the hanger is closed.

At the upper end of the hanger *a* is the ring *d*, this ring extending out horizontally from the body of the hanger and passing over a like ring *e* on the section *b*, and the hanger in its simplest form being composed simply of the two sections engaging with each other at the base and having the horizontal rings *d e* at the upper end fitting the one above the other, so that the bolt or suspension device *f* may pass through said rings and lock the two sections of the hanger together. I generally form the opening through the upper ring *d* of the hanger larger than that through the lower ring *e*, so as to permit of the swinging of the hanger in adjusting it to place or provide for a slight movement thereof in case of the movement of the pipe from expansion or contraction or other cause. For the same reason I form the bottom face of the lower ring *e* on the section *b* slightly rounded, as at *g*, the lower ring having thus what might be termed a "convex" bottom face, thus providing for the swinging of the hanger on the nut *h*, which is screwed onto the bolt below the two rings of the hanger, and so permitting the movement of the pipe without bringing great strain upon the hanger.

I find it desirable, in order to bring the two rings *d e* into proper line, to provide shoulders on the sections, against which the rings will abut, by means of which they will be brought to proper line. In the hanger shown these shoulders are formed of the flanges *k*, and in the preferable form these flanges extend part way around each ring, so as to inclose the part of the ring of the opposite section extending out beyond its end flanges, the two flanges thus inclosing the two rings and holding the upper part of the hanger in proper line, both as against longitudinal and transverse movement, and giving a neat finish to the collar, as the two rings are thus concealed within the flanges.

In the drawings I have shown the two parts

of the hanger as engaging with each other at the base in such manner that they swing by a direct movement of the upper ends toward each other to close the hanger. It is evident, however, that by changing the position of the flanges, and, if necessary, the form of joint or engaging device *c* at the base of the sections, the two rings can be brought into line by a side movement, and this I include within my invention, as the important feature thereof is the employment of the two rings through which the bolt or suspension device will pass when they are brought into line. The form of suspension device employed is shown in Fig. 2, it being a bolt or bar *f*, having the ordinary wood-screw at the upper end and threaded at the base for the reception of the nut *h*.

When my invention is employed for suspending pipe, the bolts are screwed into the beams or other wood-work in proper position to receive the hangers. The two sections of the hanger are then taken and placed under the pipe, their lower ends caused to engage by the joint *c* and the rings *d e* at the upper ends of said sections brought into line with each other, so closing the hanger, and the hanger is lowered around the pipe so that its rings may be passed around the lower end of the bolt *f*, after which the nut *h* is screwed onto the lower end of the bolt, and the hanger may thus be adjusted vertically so as to give the proper support to the pipe.

The device is simple in construction, and can be manufactured cheaply, while the two sections forming the same can be cast with-

out any difficulty, and when united they form an exceedingly strong hanger, as strong as any cast in a single piece.

It is evident that the hanger may be formed of any suitable material, either cast-iron, malleable iron, or brass, as may be found desirable.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A pipe-hanger formed of two sections engaging with each other at the base and each provided with a ring at the top fitting the one above the other, the opening in the upper ring being larger than the opening in the lower ring, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. A pipe-hanger formed of two sections engaging with each other at the base and each provided with a ring at the top fitting the one above the other, the lower ring having a convex or rounded bottom face, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. A pipe-hanger formed of two sections engaging with each other at the base and each provided with a ring at the top fitting the one past the other, and each having a flange extending part way around the ring and acting to inclose the projecting portion of the ring of the other section, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I, the said GEORGE M. JONES, have hereunto set my hand.

GEORGE M. JONES.

Witnesses:

J. N. COOKE,

ROBT. D. TOTTEN.