(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. A. BRISLIN.

HEATING COIL STAND.

No. 425,856. Patented Apr. 15, 1890.

Fig. 1.

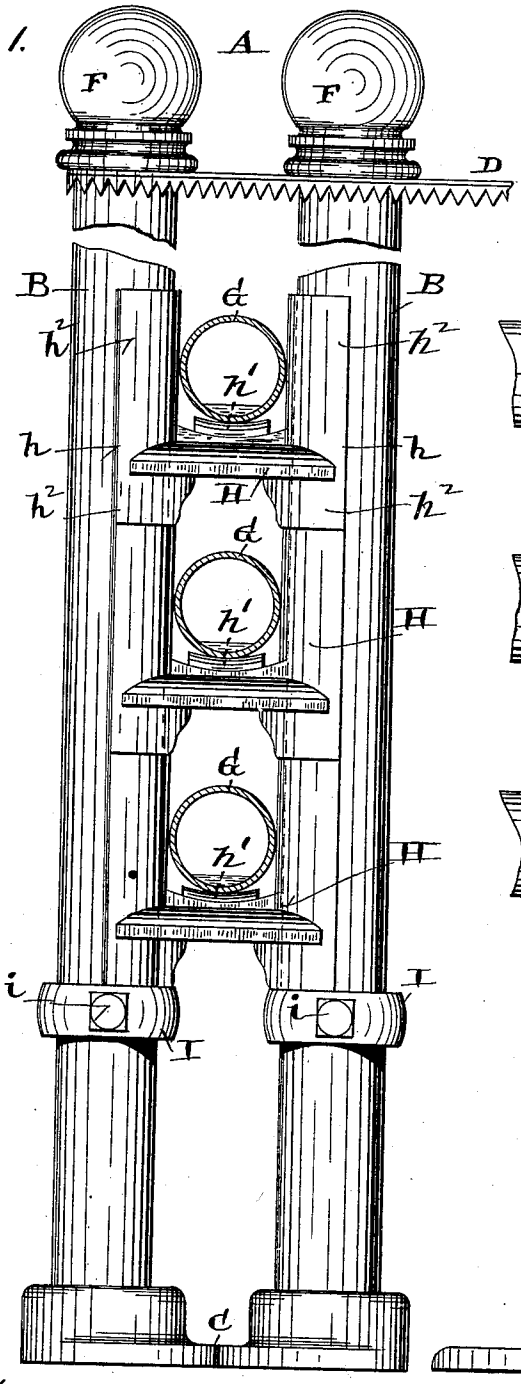
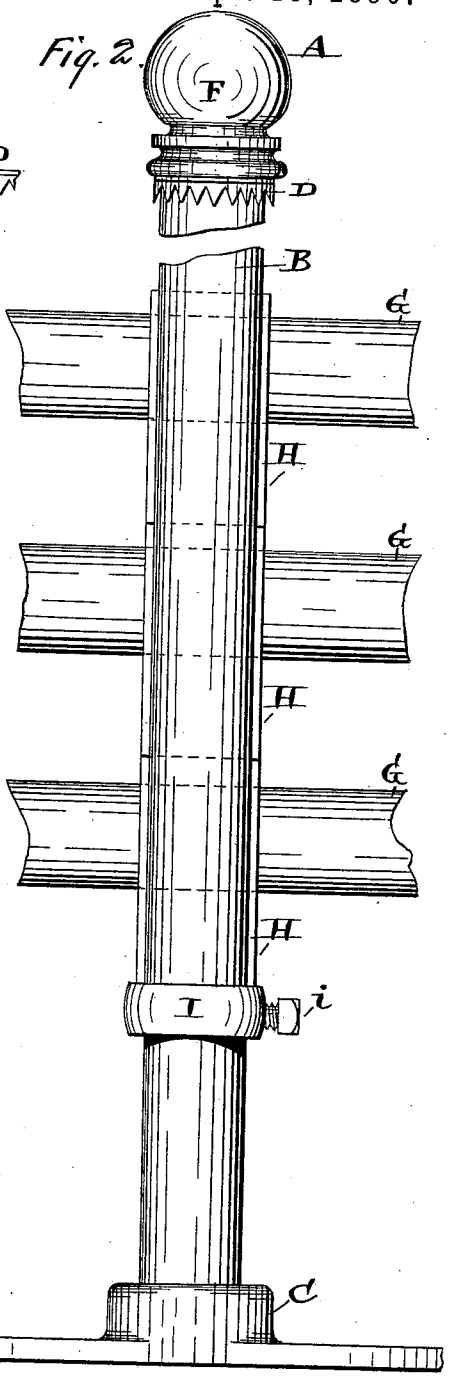


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

Giles J. Tilley

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Inventor:

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

D. A. BRISLIN.

HEATING COIL STAND.

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Fig. 3.

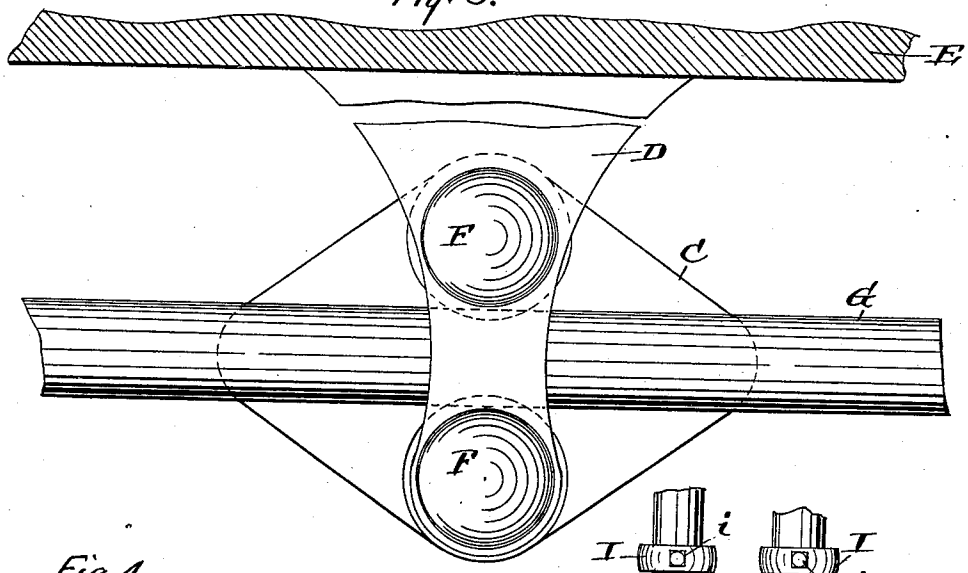


Fig. 4.

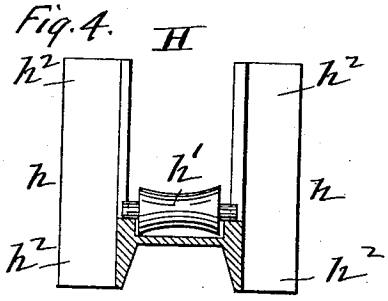


Fig. 5.

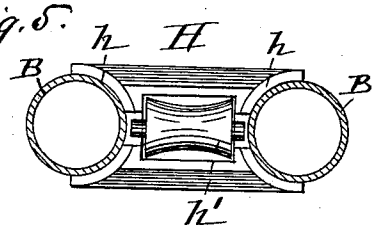


Fig. 6.

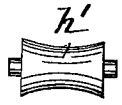
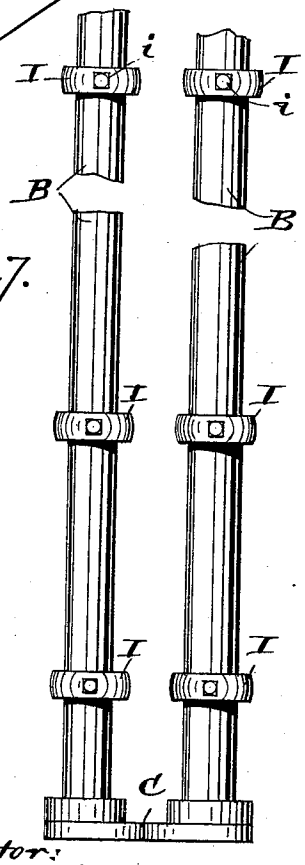


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID A. BRISLIN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

HEATING-COIL STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 425,856, dated April 15, 1890.

Application filed December 16, 1889. Serial No. 333,976. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID A. BRISLIN, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Heating-Coil Stands, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The method hitherto in use of setting up a heating-coil—such as a wall or circulator coil—is to plug the adjacent wall with wooden plugs, nail strips to the plugs, and then attach the pipe-supporting hooks to the strips. This procedure involves the employment of skilled labor and consumes considerable time. The pipe-supports must be properly adjusted to secure the correct grading of the pipes, and when the grade is once established it cannot be changed without removing the pipe-supports and resetting them. Moreover, the strain in long coils incident to unequal expansion is liable to rack, if not to shatter, the connection of the pipe-supports with the wall. These difficulties are obviated largely by means of the improved stand now under consideration. The fitter can readily place the stand in position, the immediate pipe-supports can be easily arranged to properly grade the pipes and as conveniently readjusted to meet any requirement, the expansion and contraction of the pipes do not strain the construction, and the need of any but ordinary workmen is obviated.

The improvement consists in a standard having vertically-adjustable supports, substantially as is hereinafter set forth and claimed, aided by the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved stand, and Fig. 2 an edge elevation thereof; Fig. 3, a plan; Fig. 4, a vertical central section of a pipe-support; Fig. 5, a plan of the pipe-support, the columns in section; Fig. 6, an elevation of a pipe-support roller, and Fig. 7 an elevation of a stand having several collars.

The same letters denote the same parts.

A represents a standard consisting of a pair of columns B B, inserted in a foot or base C, and at the top suitably united, say by means of the part D, which may, as shown in Fig. 3, be extended to form a bracket adapted to be bolted to a wall E or other side support. The foot or base C may be of any suitable shape to properly support the superstructure, and it may be adapted, as shown, to be fastened to the floor of the room containing the coil. The columns B B are preferably tubular and tapped or reamed into the base, and at the top they may be provided with the finials F. The columns are spaced apart to admit between them the pipes G and the pipe-supports H, and the structure is completed by means of the collars I, which are applied to the columns, respectively, and upheld by means of the set-screw *i* at any desired level upon the columns, and when thus secured to the columns serving to sustain the pipe-supports H. These last-named parts are substantially blocks shaped at the ends *h h* to fit the columns, and having a roller *h'* journaled therein, as shown, and constituting the bearing upon which the pipe immediately bears. As many blocks H are employed as there are pipes to be upheld. The lowest block in the series rests upon the collars I I, and the blocks in turn rest successively upon each other, to which end the ends *h h* of the block are extended vertically at h^2, substantially as is shown, to enable the blocks to bear upon each other without clamping the pipes, which simply rest upon the rollers *h'* and are free to expand and contract longitudinally.

The series of blocks can be raised or lowered to enable the pipes to be supported, respectively, at the desired levels, and the blocks are proportioned so that when arranged as a series (shown in Fig. 1) the rollers *h'* are spaced apart to suit the standard minimum distance pipes are spaced apart. When the pipes are required to be spaced double this distance apart, the upper pipe is inserted in the second block above that block upon which the lower pipe rests, and in that case the intermediate block serves merely as a support for the upper block; but when the pipes have to be supported at irregular heights additional collars I are used, as illustrated in Fig. 7, in which event the additional collars are clamped upon the columns B B at any desired levels.

I claim—

1 The herein-described coil-stand, the same consisting of the base, the pair of columns, the top plate, the blocks, and the collars and set-screws, said columns supporting said top

plate and resting in said base, and said blocks being held between said columns and being adjustably secured thereto by means of said collars and set-screws, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the base, the columns, the top plate, the blocks having the rollers, and the collars and set-screws, said blocks being adjustable vertically upon and between said columns, substantially as described.

Witness my hand this 9th day of December, 1889.

DAVID A. BRISLIN.

Witnesses:
C. D. MOODY,
D. W. A. SANFORD.