(No Model.)

A. J. BEATON.

PIPE HANGER.

No. 497,512. Patented May 16, 1893.

Fig. 1.

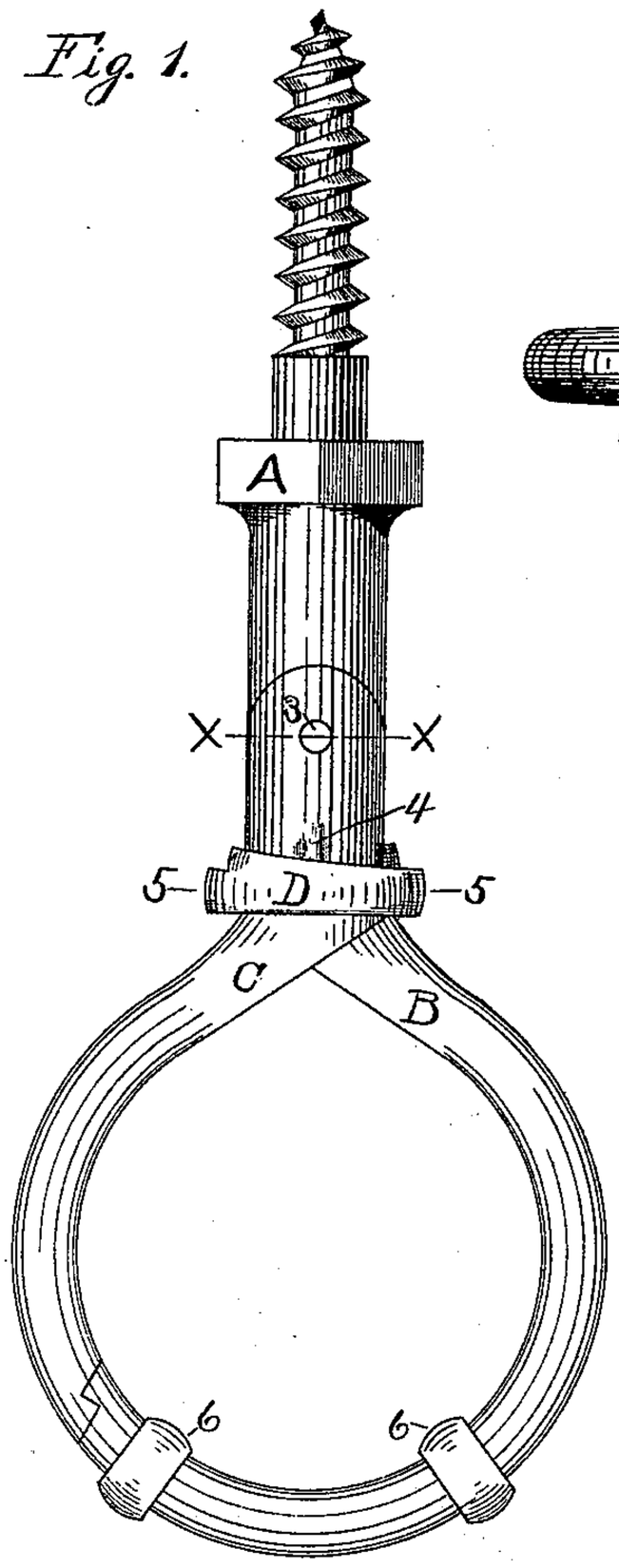


Fig. 2.

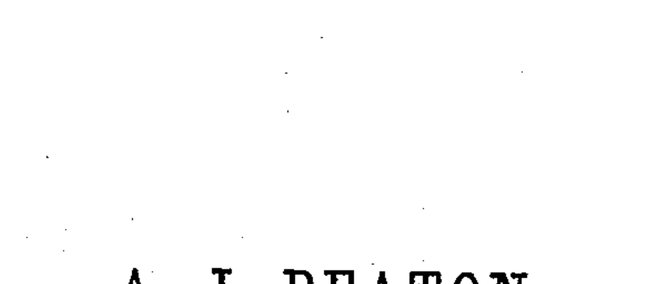


Fig. 3.

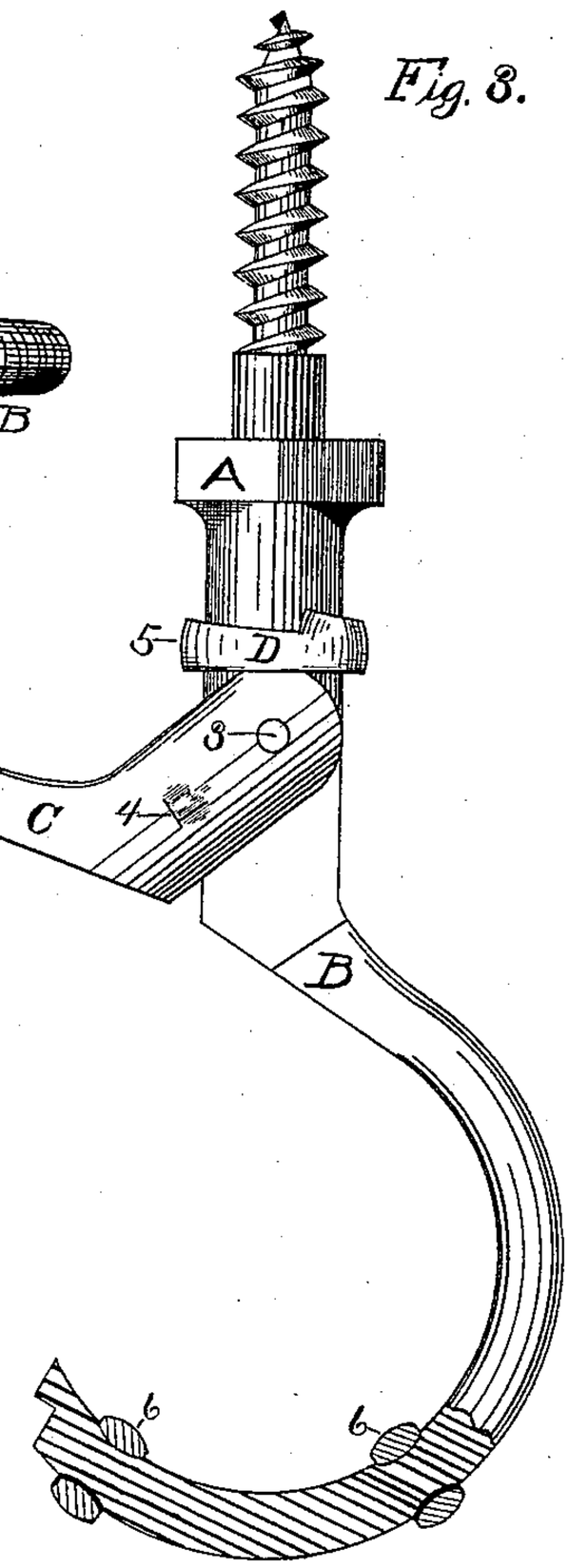
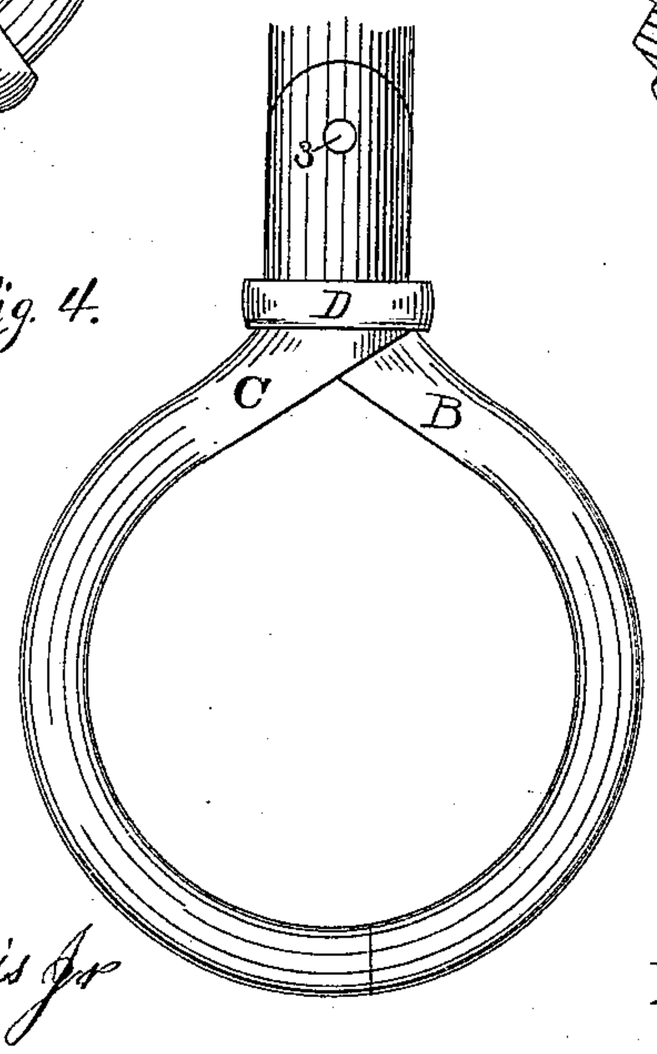


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PIPE-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 497,512, dated May 16, 1893.

Application filed October 31, 1892. Serial No. 450,563. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALLAN J. BEATON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pipe-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in pipe hangers, and the objects of my improvements are simplicity of construction and efficiency and convenience of the article which is especially adapted for hanging pipes to ceilings or overhead supports.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my pipe hanger in its closed position. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section thereof on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same, partly in section, as opened for the reception of a pipe, and Fig. 4 is a side elevation showing a modification.

A designates a screw shank which is designed to be screwed into some overhead support, or if desired a vertical one.

B designates a jaw which is integral with said shank and which is designed to embrace or surround a little more than half of the pipe.

C designates a companion jaw which is hinged or pivoted to the shank A as at 3, and D designates a fastening ring for locking the jaws together.

On each of the jaws I form a lateral projection or boss 4 at a point below the pivot 3. The ring D I form with lateral projections 5 at diametrically opposite points, which projections are co-incident in position with the bosses 4. These projections 5 in the ring are recessed on their inner faces so that the bosses 4 on the jaws may pass through them when the ring is set to register therewith. The body of the ring D between these projections sets close enough to the jaws so that said bosses project beyond the inner face of the ring. I prefer to form the top of the ring of a cam shape as shown. When the jaws are closed the ring may be brought to a point below the bosses 4 and then turned to make its upper edge engage with the under sides of the bosses so that the ring is held down firmly for holding the jaws in their closed positions. By turning the ring so that the projections 5 co-incide with the bosses 4, the ring may be raised above said bosses and above the pivot of the jaws and the jaws may be open as shown in Fig. 3. The jaw B is extended around so as to embrace more than half the circumference of the pipe, or in other words it extends beyond a vertical line passing through the axis of the shank so that a pipe laid therein as the jaws are open will not have a tendency to roll out even if the jaw C is not closed. After placing the pipe within the jaw B for supporting it, the jaw C is brought down into the position shown in Fig. 1, and the ring D again let down below the bosses 4, when it is turned a partial rotation to engage its upper edge with the under sides of said bosses as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, thereby firmly securing the pipe within the hanger against accidental displacement.

While I prefer employing the ring with the projections in connection with the holding boss, it is evident that I may employ a plain ring D′ as shown in Fig. 4, which instead of being locked down will be held in position by gravity for securing the jaws in place. It is also evident that I may if desired divide the jaws near a vertical line passing through the axis of the shank as shown in Fig. 4, but I preferably divide them as shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

In order to provide for the sliding of the pipe longitudinally within the hanger, as for instance under the expansion and contraction of the metal, the loose rings 6 may be fitted to the lower part of the hanger to rotate thereon in a reduced or grooved portion as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, but said rings may be omitted without changing the other features of my improvement. These rings may be formed on the jaw B by separately forming said rings, placing them in the mold for the jaws and casting the jaw within them, the rings being coated so as to be loose after casting in the ordinary manner of casting other articles with loose pieces thereon.

By my improvements I form a simple and inexpensive pipe hanger, which is very convenient and efficient in use.

I claim as my invention—

1. The herein described pipe hanger con-

sisting of a screw shank, the jaw B made rigid therewith, the jaw C having a straight portion corresponding with the lower part of said shank and by which it is pivoted thereon, and the holding ring arranged on said straight portions and adapted to slide below the pivot of said jaws, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

2. A pipe hanger consisting of pivoted jaws, a supporting shank and a locking ring, the jaws being provided with laterally projecting bosses 4 and the ring being provided with the recessed projections 5 5, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

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