(No Model.)

E. W. MOHROFF & C. W. DOBELIN.

CONDUCTOR HOOK.

No. 518,196. Patented Apr. 10, 1894.

Fig. 1.

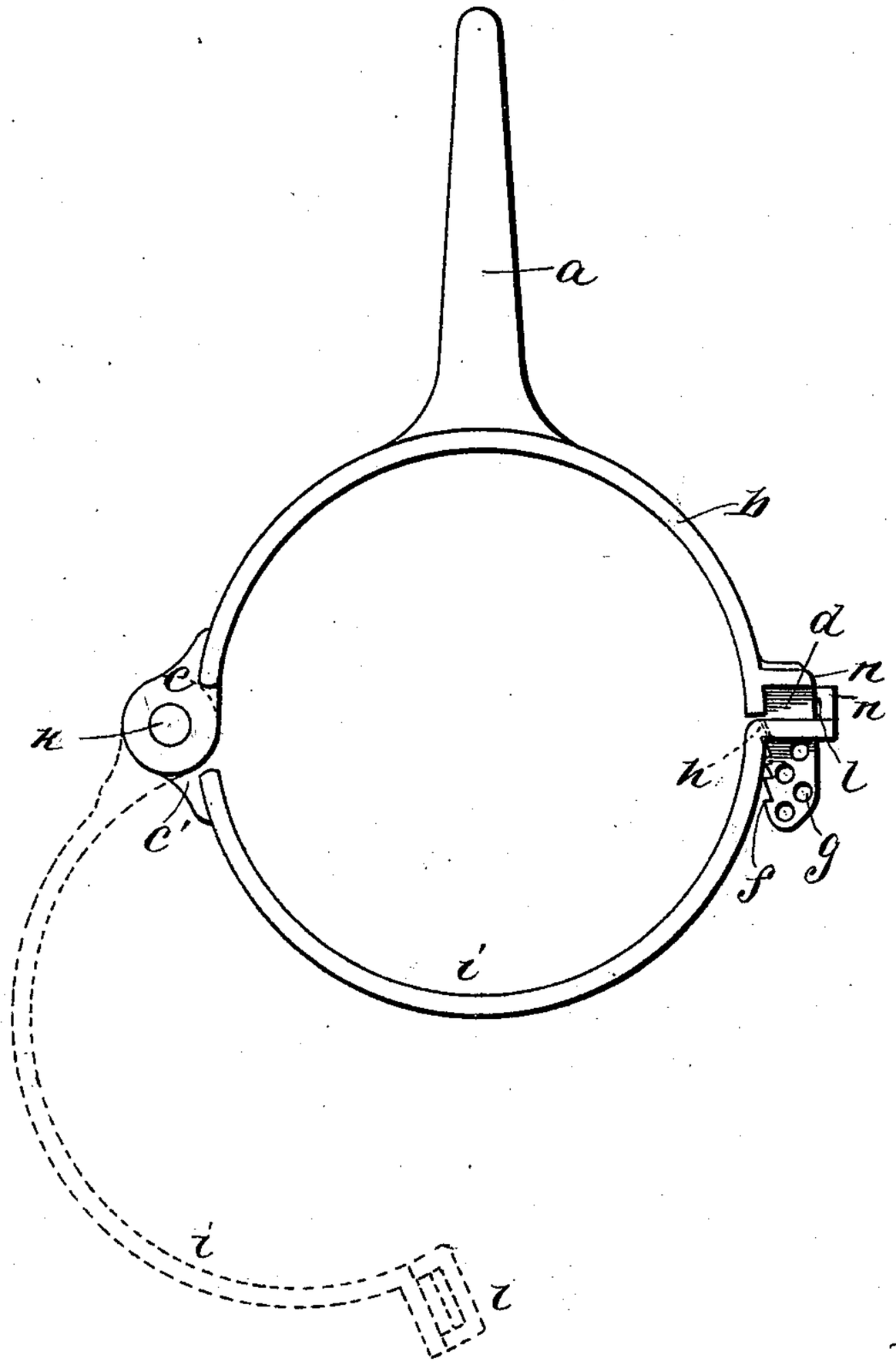


Fig. 2.

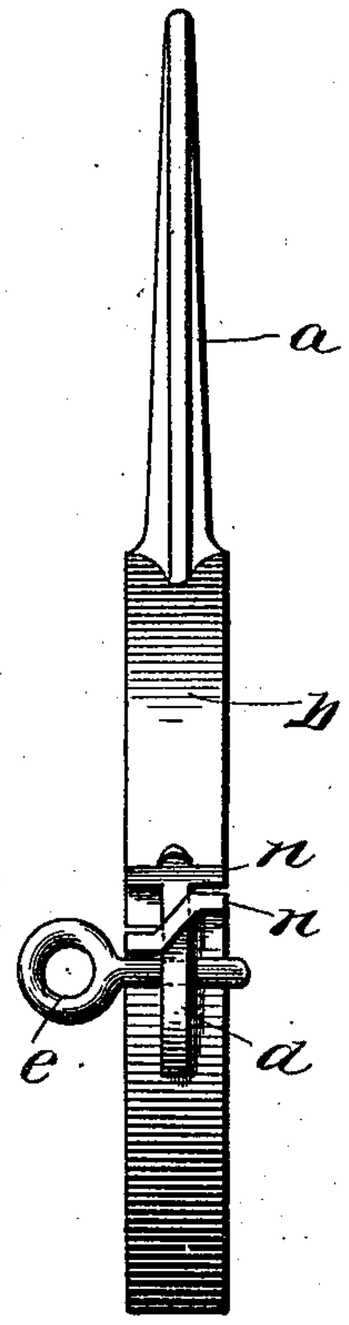


Fig. 3.

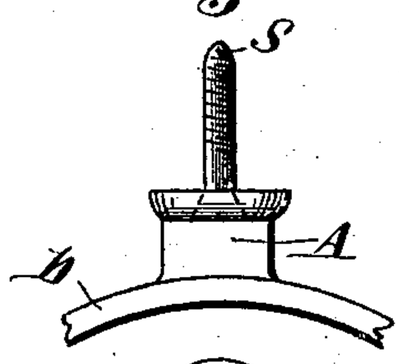


Fig. 4.

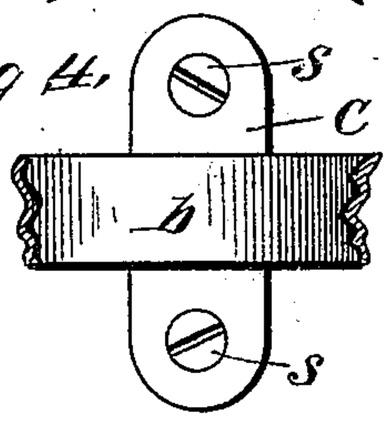
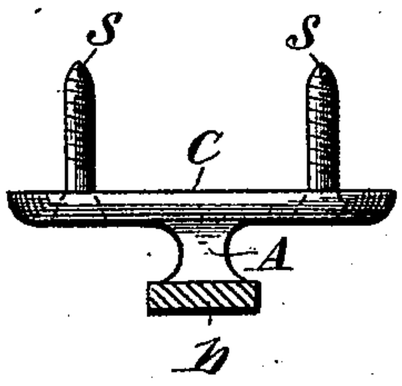


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
J. E. Wakeley
Jacob Gemmill

Inventors:
Edward W. Mohroff
Charles W. Dobelin
By C. J. Wakeley.
Their Attorney in Fact.

THE NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD W. MOHROFF AND CHARLES W. DOBELIN, OF MADISON, WISCONSIN.

CONDUCTOR-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 518,196, dated April 10, 1894.

Application filed May 20, 1893. Serial No. 474,972. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD W. MOHROFF and CHARLES W. DOBELIN, of Madison, in the county of Dane and State of Wisconsin, have invented an Improvement in Conductor-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to construct a conductor hook having a circular holder for the pipe which is divided, opens upon a hinge, incloses the pipes when closed, and is fitted to the pipe, and to pipes varying in size by means of graduated devices for closing; and by which devices the holder is closely pressed upon the pipe and locked so as to prevent its displacement by storms, &c., by its weight or even by the weight of a person escaping upon it from a fire, and whether the pipe runs diagonally or vertically. We attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1. is a top view of our hook with a spike shank for driving into a brick or stone wall; Fig. 2. a side view of same; Fig. 3. an end view of a section of the rear jaw, with a modified attachment for a wooden building in place of the spike shank, consisting of a fastening plate and wood screws; Fig. 4. a front view and Fig. 5. a side view of Fig. 3.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

a, Figs. 1 and 2, represents the form of the shank of our hook which is used for its attachment to brick and stone walls. The shank projects rearwardly from the central point of the rear jaw where the latter is contiguous to the wall when in place. The shank is gradually drawn in toward the end and terminates in a spike form. It is driven into the mortar while the holder is widely opened on its hinge and before the conductor is placed, so that the hammer can strike inside the base of the shank upon the jaw.

A modified device in place of the terminal or spike portion of the shank *a*, for attachment of my holder to wood buildings, is represented in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, in which—

A represents a short, blunt shank projecting rearwardly from the central point of the rear jaw where the latter is contiguous to the wall.

C. represents a fastening plate attached centrally upon its face across the end of the shank and having a screw hole near each end.

s. s. represent wood screws one respectively in each end of the fastening plate driven home to their heads into the wooden wall or other wooden structure.

Aside from the described modifications in the devices for attachment to the building the one represented by the letter *a* in Figs. 1. and 2. and the other by the letterings in Figs. 3. 4. and 5. the parts of my device are identical.

b represents a semicircular plate or strip of metal which—as it is hinged and locked at its respective ends to a similar part, both together embracing the conductor—forms the rear jaw of the pipe holder of our hook.

c represents an ear upon the outer edge of the rear jaw *b* at its left hand end extending beyond the end of the jaw proper, and overlying a similar ear *c'* upon the abutting end of the front or outer jaw, it is perforated, with the other ear, for a journal bearing and with such ear it receives a journal and the two jaws are thus hinged together.

d represents a latch consisting of a plate attached edgewise to and projecting outwardly and beyond the right hand end of the rear jaw *b*. so as to lap over the front jaw. Its inner edge at such overlapping part is cut into notches forming a ratchet *f*. for graduated attachment to such last jaw by means of a spur thereon as hereinafter described. The latch has two broken or unmatched series of lateral perforations *g* one over the other for locking temporarily with a pin key which bears against the front bar of the mortised lug in the front jaw as hereinafter described.

i represents the outer or front half or jaw of the circular holder of our conductor hook and is a semi-circular plate or strip of metal similar to the inner or rear plate *b*.

In the dotted line the jaw is represented as opened for the insertion of the pipe. In the entire line, it is represented as closed and locked.

c' represents an ear upon the outer edge of

the front jaw *i* at its left hand end and extending beyond the jaw proper. It is perforated for a journal and journaled and thus hinged to the similar ear *c* upon the abutting end of the rear or inner jaw *b*.

k represents a journal which is in the form of a rivet headed on each end and having its bearing in the two ears *c* and *c'*, the two ears and the two jaws being thus hinged together.

l represents a lug in the form of a plate based diagonally across and near the right hand end of the front and outer jaw *i* projecting outwardly and having an opening cut through it in the form of a mortise which receives the latch *d*, when the holder consisting of the two jaws and attachments is closed upon the pipe. The latch *d* is fastened by the catch spur *h* projecting upward placed upon the jaw *i* at the base of the mortised lug *l;* which spur enters that notch of the ratchet which reaches it when the jaws are pressed upon the pipe. The spur holds all that is gained.

e. represents a key pin used for temporary insertion through that one of the holes *g.* of either the upper or lower series which touches the line of the inner bar of the mortised lug *l*, thus safely locking the holder under pressure and preventing it from opening and the pipe from being displaced.

n. n. represent spurs one near the right hand end of each jaw for the application of tongs or pliers for compressing the jaws on the pipe.

The advantages of our invention are that the device is easily applied and removed and holds the weight of the conductor firmly whether the same extends in a lateral, vertical, or diagonal direction preventing its displacement by storms by its bearing weight or the weight of a person escaping upon it from a fire.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A conductor hook consisting of a jaw attached outwardly to the building, a ratchet latch upon the end of the jaw a series of holes laterally through the latch a second jaw hinged to the other end of the first a mortised lug and a spur upon the second jaw receiving and catching the latch and a pin key through one of the holes and bearing against the lug; all said parts combined substantially as set forth.

2. In a conductor hook, in combination with a pair of jaws hinged together embracing the pipe a ratchet latch upon one jaw, series of holes through the latch, a catch holding and a mortised lug receiving the latch, both upon the other jaw, and a key pin through one of the holes and bearing against the lug substantially as set forth.

3. In a conductor hook in combination with two jaws hinged together at the ends and holding the pipe a latch attached to one jaw at its other end overreaching the second jaw graduated series of holes laterally through the latch a mortised lug upon the second jaw admitting the latch and a pin key in one of the holes in the rear of the lug whereby the holder is firmly pressed around the pipe and locked.

EDWARD W. MOHROFF.
CHARLES W. DOBELIN.

Witnesses:
CHAS. G. MAYERS,
J. E. WAKELEY.