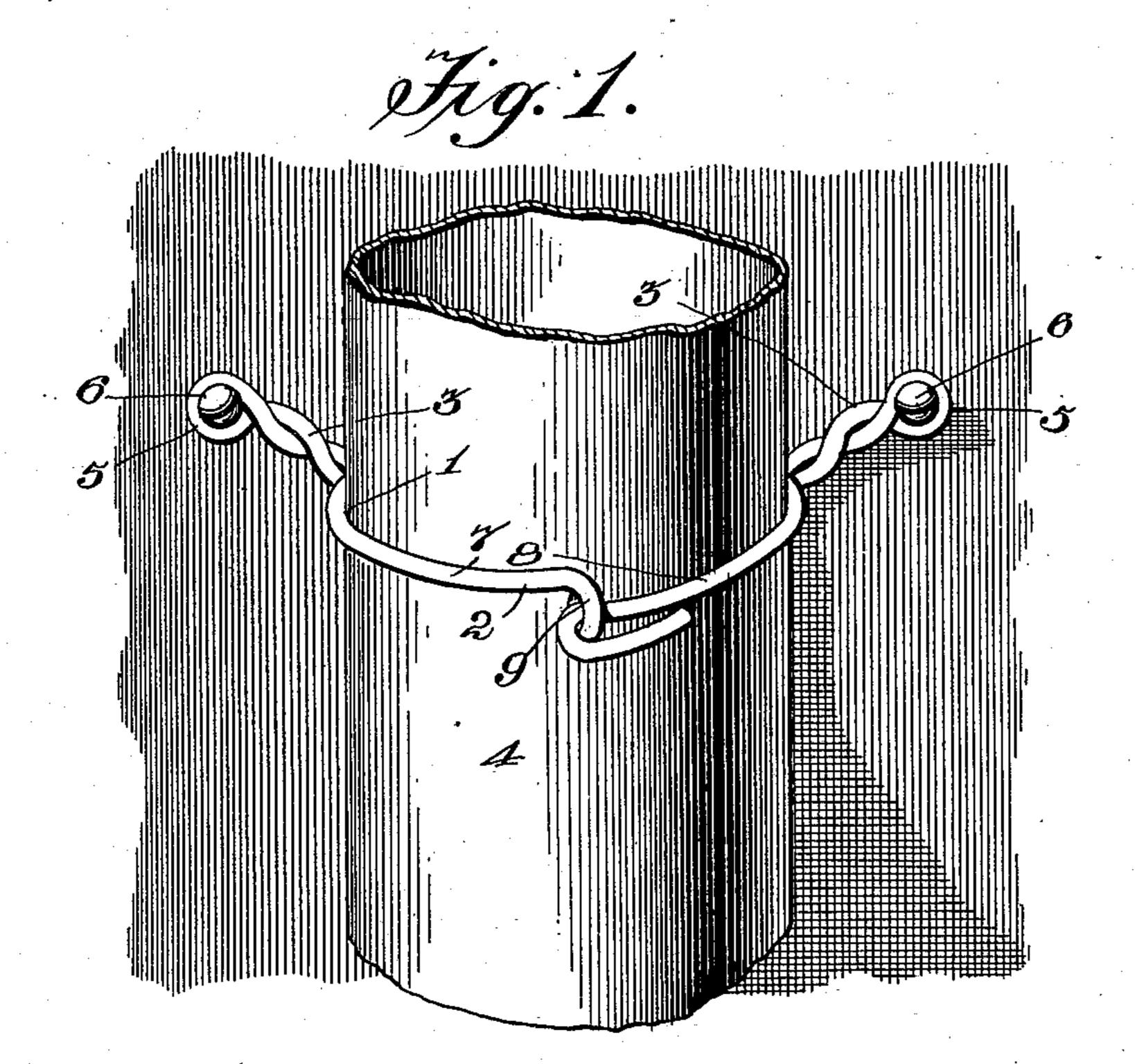
No. 654,817.

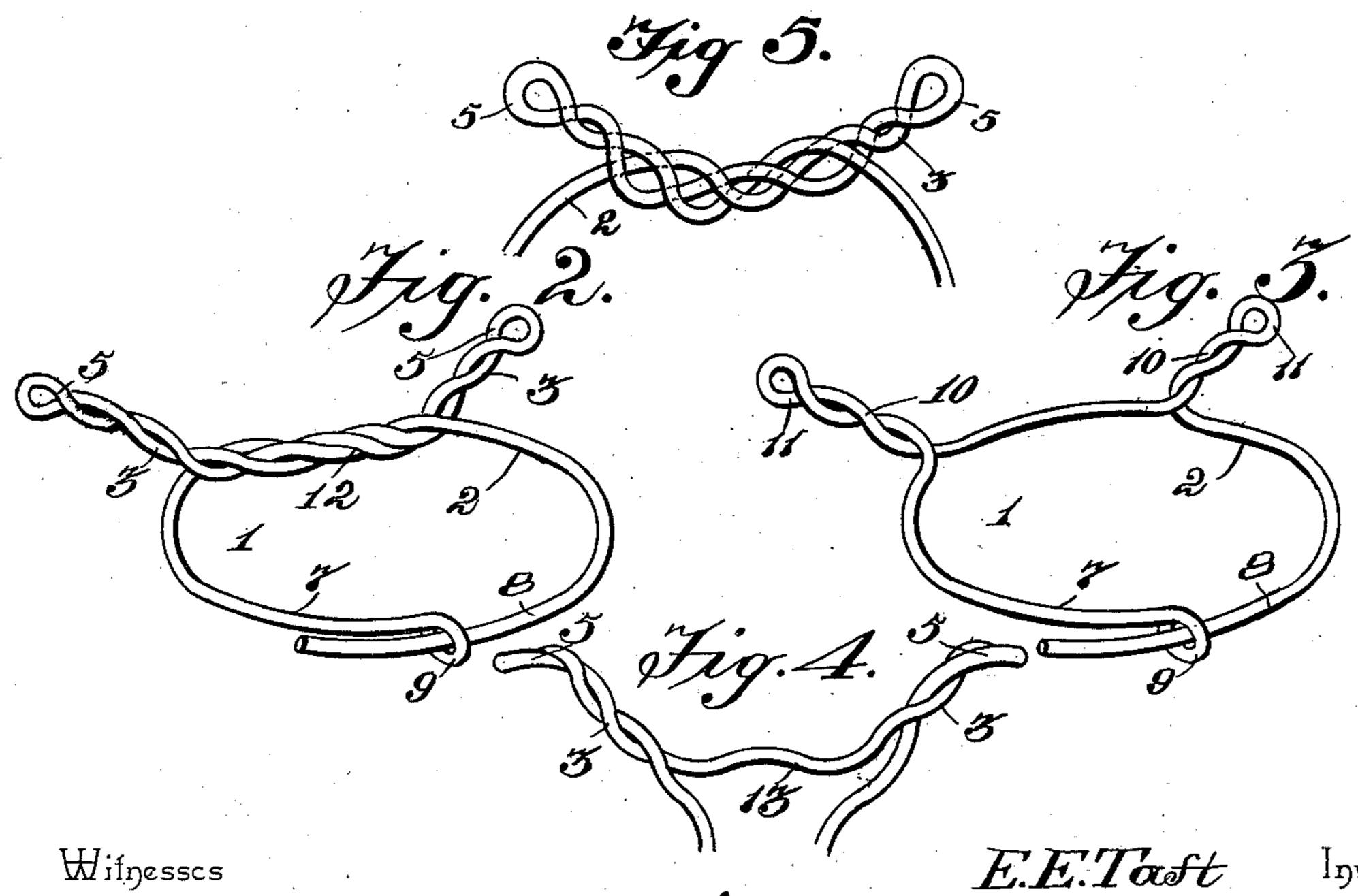
Patented July 31, 1900.

PIPE HANGER.

(Application filed Aug. 8, 1899.)

(No Model.)





Witnesscs

Inventor

United States Patent Office.

EDWARD E. TAFT, OF MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JAMES PURDIE, OF SAME PLACE.

PIPE-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 654,817, dated July 31, 1900.

Application filed August 8, 1899. Serial No. 726,566. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD E. TAFT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Henry and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Pipe-Hanger, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in

pipe-hangers.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of pipe-hangers and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient one, of great strength and durability, adapted to be secured to a building before the pipe is placed in position and capable of being readily adjusted to suit the diameter of the pipe and adapted to support the same from the building, to permit both the pipe and building to be conveniently painted, and also to prevent accumulation of dust and dirt behind the pipe.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed

out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hanger constructed in accordance with this invention and shown applied to a pipe. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the hanger detached. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the hanger, illustrating a modification of the invention. Fig. 4 is a detail view illustrating the manner of twisting the wire in constructing the hanger shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a plan view showing the wires loosely twisted.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the draw-

40 ings.

I designates a hanger consisting of a ring or loop 2 and legs 3, which offset the loop or ring from a building, to provide an intervening space between a pipe 4 and the adjacent wall, to facilitate painting both of such parts, and also to prevent the accumulation of dust and dirt around the pipe. The hanger is constructed of a single piece of wire, which is extended from opposite sides of the inner portion of the loop or ring and twisted to form

the legs 3, which are provided at their outer ends with eyes 5 for the reception of screws 6, nails, or any other suitable fastening devices. The legs diverge, as shown, and the eyes fit flat against the supporting-surface. 55

The loop or ring 2 is composed of sides 7 and 8, the former being provided with an eye 9 to receive the latter, which is adapted to be drawn through the eye and bent backward, as illustrated in Fig. 1, whereby the size of 60 the loop or ring may be reduced to the desired extent and the pipe may be securely fastened

in the hanger.

In constructing the hanger the wire may, as illustrated in Fig. 3 of the accompanying 65 drawings, be simply twisted at opposite sides of the inner portion of the loop or ring to provide legs 10 and to form eyes 11. This produces a light hanger, which may be conveniently employed for supporting either eaves 70 troughs or pipes, as it is capable of being readily shaped to conform to the general configuration of the part to be supported. The form illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings is much stouter than that 75 shown in Fig. 3, as the wire is twisted at 12 across the base between the legs. In constructing this form of hanger the wire is twisted at opposite sides of its central portion, as indicated in Fig. 4 of the accompa- 80 nying drawings, to provide the legs 3 and a central connecting-strand 13. The free portions of the wire are then twisted with the connecting-strand 13 and extended from opposite sides of the central twisted portion 12 to 85 form the sides 7 and 8 of the loop or ring 2.

It will be seen that the hanger is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, that it possesses great strength and durability, and that it may be readily adjusted 90 to suit the size of the pipe to be hung. It will also be apparent that it may be readily secured to a building or other support before the pipe is applied to the same, and that it will offset the pipe from the wall to enable 95 both parts to be conveniently painted, and also to prevent dust and dirt from accumulating back of the pipe.

Changes in the form, proportion, size, and the minor details of construction within the 100

scope of the appended claims may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

5 What is claimed is—

1. A pipe-hanger designed to be arranged in a horizontal position to support a vertical pipe and consisting of a pipe-receiving loop constructed of a single piece of wire having to its terminals located at the front of the loop, one of the terminals being provided with an eye, and the other terminal being passed through the eye and adapted to be drawn through the same to a greater or less extent, whereby the diameter of the pipe-receiving loop may be varied, said loop being provided at opposite sides of its back with integral outwardly-extending looped portions twisted and offsetting the back of the loop from the supporting-surface to enable access to be had

to the back of the pipe and the wall, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A hanger constructed of a single piece of wire and consisting of a loop, and legs extending from opposite sides of the inner portion of the loop, said hanger being formed by twisting the wire at opposite sides of the center to provide the legs and a connecting-strand, and then twisting the end portions around the said strand and extending them 30 from the ends thereof to form the loop, subtantially as described.

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

the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD E. TAFT.

Witnesses:

JAMES PURDIE,

W. S. BURTON.