

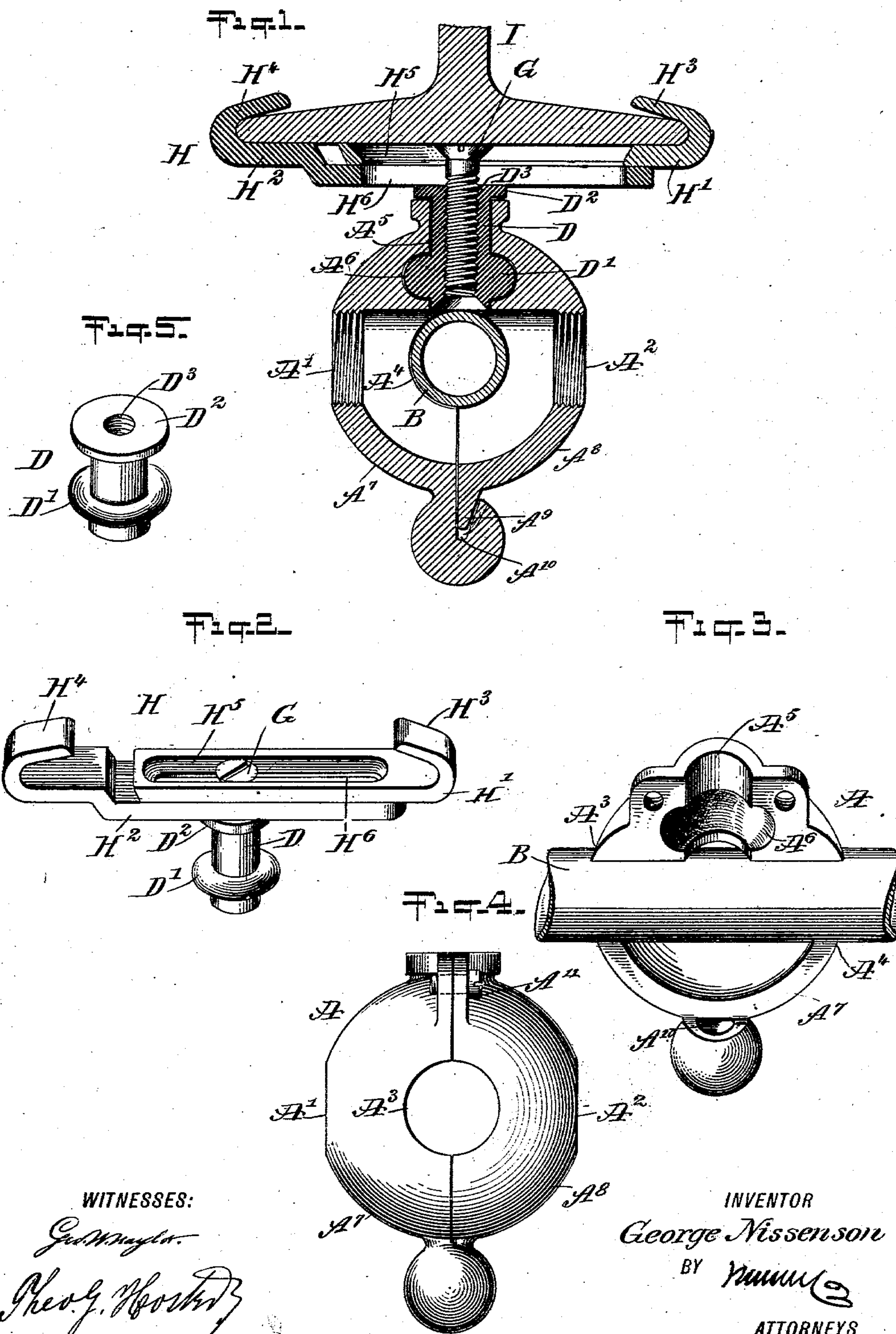
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G. NISSENSON.  
HANGER.

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NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE NISSENSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 752,996, dated February 23, 1904.

Application filed September 24, 1903. Serial No. 174,438. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE NISSENSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Hanger, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to hangers for supporting pipes, electric wires, electric lamps, and the like from ceilings and other supports in buildings.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved hanger which is simple and durable in construction, very ornamental in appearance, and arranged for convenient attachment to the supporting structure, such as iron and wooden floor-beams.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the improvement as arranged for attachment to a metal floor-beam. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the sectional clamp and the pivot for the casing to turn on. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one section of the casing and a pipe extending through the same. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the casing, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the pivot for the casing.

The casing A of the hanger is preferably in the form of a hollow sphere provided with openings A', A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup>, and A<sup>4</sup>, of which the openings A' and A<sup>2</sup> are located diametrically opposite each other and are provided with screw-threads, while the openings A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> stand at right angles to the openings A' and A<sup>2</sup> and are preferably plain or non-threaded for the passage of a pipe B, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 3, or for supporting the ends of pipes carrying feed-wires for electric lamps or other devices. The threaded openings A' and A<sup>2</sup> may receive sockets for the support of elec-

tric lamps or the like, it being understood that in this case the feed-wires for the electric lamps extend in the pipes B. The casing A is mounted to turn on a pivot D, preferably made cylindrical and fitting loosely into a correspondingly-shaped opening A<sup>5</sup>, formed in the top portion of the casing A, and the said pivot is provided with an annular collar D', fitting a correspondingly-shaped recess A<sup>6</sup> in the top portion of the casing (see Figs. 1 and 3) to prevent the pivot and casing from separating, but allowing the casing to turn on the pivot to bring the openings A', A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> in proper alinement with the pipe or pipes B. In order to permit of conveniently placing the pivot in position in the casing A, it is desirable to make the casing in two parts or sections A<sup>7</sup> A<sup>8</sup>, of which the section A<sup>8</sup> is provided at its lower end with a projection A<sup>9</sup>, engaging a socket A<sup>10</sup> on the lower end of the section A<sup>7</sup>, and the upper ends of the said sections A<sup>7</sup> A<sup>8</sup> are fastened together by screws A<sup>11</sup>, as shown in Fig. 4. By the arrangement described the sections A<sup>7</sup> A<sup>8</sup> can be readily fastened together after the pivot D is in place.

The upper end of the pivot D is provided with a flange D<sup>2</sup>, and the said pivot has a threaded aperture D<sup>3</sup>, in which screws a screw G, engaging a clamp H, adapted to clamp onto the base of a metal floor-beam I. The clamp H is preferably made of two parts H' and H<sup>2</sup>, provided at their outer ends with hooks H<sup>3</sup> and H<sup>4</sup>, fitting onto the outer edges of the base of the I-beam I, and the said parts H' and H<sup>2</sup> are formed with longitudinal slots H<sup>5</sup> and H<sup>6</sup>, of which the slot H<sup>5</sup> is adapted to receive the head of the screw G, while the shank of the screw passes through the slot H<sup>6</sup>.

In using the device on the metal floor-beam I the clamp parts H' and H<sup>2</sup> are hooked onto the base of the I-beam, with the screw G in engagement with the slots, as shown, and the shank of the screw depends from the clamp, and then the pivot D is screwed on the lower end of the shank of the screw until the upper face of the flange D<sup>2</sup> abuts against the under side of the lower part H<sup>2</sup> of the clamp, so that the pivot D acts as a nut to fasten the parts H' and H<sup>2</sup> together by the screw G and to sup-



port the casing A by the pivot D, screw G, and clamp H from the I-beam I.

By having the clamp H in two parts it is evident that the said parts can be adjusted to  
5 fit the bases of beams I of different sizes.

In case the device is used in connection with electric-light wires and pipes containing the wires and a pipe is connected with the opening A' and branch pipes lead from the openings A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> and it is desired to open the  
10 casing for repair of the electric wire or for other purposes then it is only necessary for the operator to remove the screws A<sup>11</sup> and disengage the section A<sup>8</sup>, with its projection A<sup>9</sup>,  
15 from the socket A<sup>10</sup> to gain access to the interior of the casing. In case the pipes are connected with the openings A<sup>2</sup> A<sup>3</sup> A<sup>4</sup> then the section A<sup>7</sup> can be removed from the section A<sup>8</sup> in a similar manner, as above described and  
20 for the purpose mentioned. In either case the section not removed remains in position on the pivot D, and hence the latter and its supporting means or the pipes mentioned are not disturbed.

From the foregoing it will be seen that by the arrangement above set forth the casing A can be conveniently fastened in position on the floor-beam and turned to bring its openings into the desired direction for the pipes or  
25 other devices to be supported by the hanger.  
30

Although the device is shown and described as a hanger, it is evident that it may be used for other purposes—for instance, as a junction-box for electric connections.

35 Having thus described my invention, I claim

as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A hanger comprising a casing having openings for the passage of pipes and the like, a sectional clamp for engaging a beam, a screw  
40 engaging the clamp-sections, and a pivot on which the casing is mounted to turn, the pivot screwing on the said screw, to act as a nut to fasten the clamp-sections together, as set forth.

2. A hanger comprising a casing made in  
45 sections and having sets of oppositely-disposed openings, a pivot held between the sections of the casing and provided with a flange outside of the casing, a sectional clamp for engaging a beam, and a screw held on the clamp-sections and on which screws the said pivot, the  
50 flange of the pivot abutting against one of the clamp-sections, as set forth.

3. A hanger comprising a casing made in  
55 sections, removably fastened together and having openings for the reception of pipes and the like, a pivot on which the casing is mounted to turn, the pivot engaging both sections, to allow removal of either section without disconnecting the other section, and means for at-  
60 taching the said pivot to a support, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE NISSENSON.

Witnesses:

THEO. G. HOSTER,

EVERARD BOLTON MARSHALL.