

No. 828,424.

PATENTED AUG. 14, 1906.

C. RIEGGER.
PIPE COLLAR.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 18, 1906.

Fig. 1.

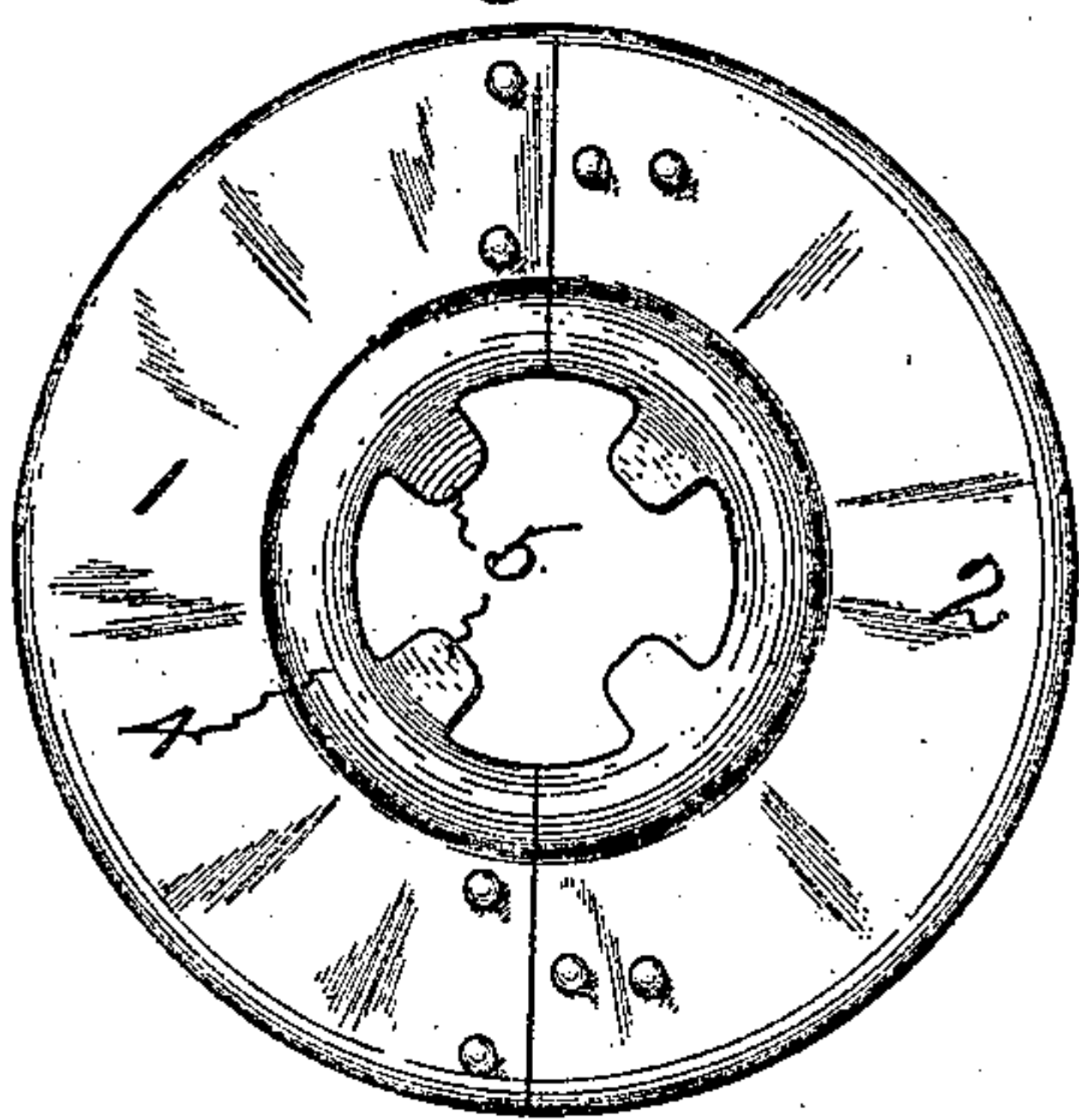


Fig. 2.

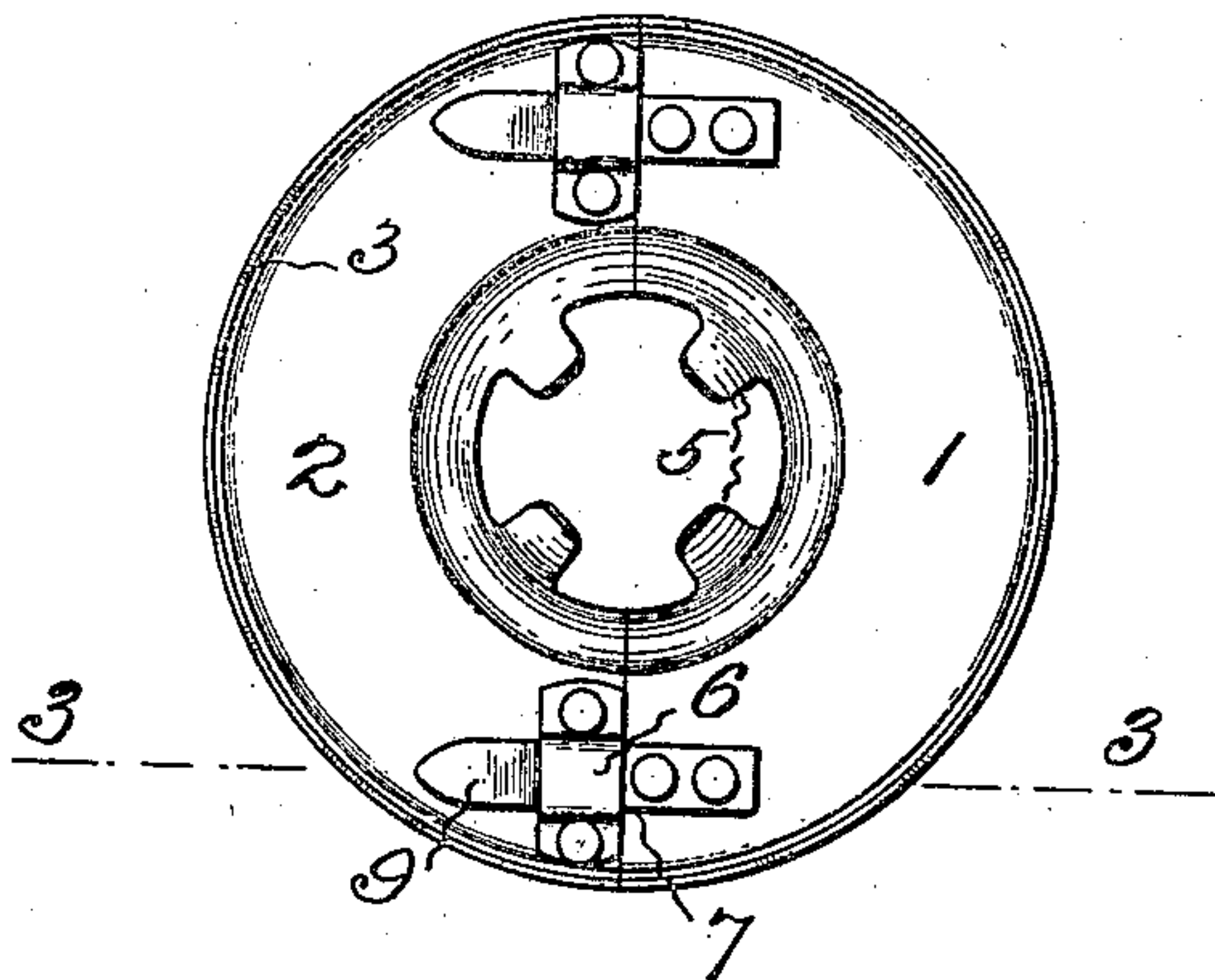


Fig. 3.

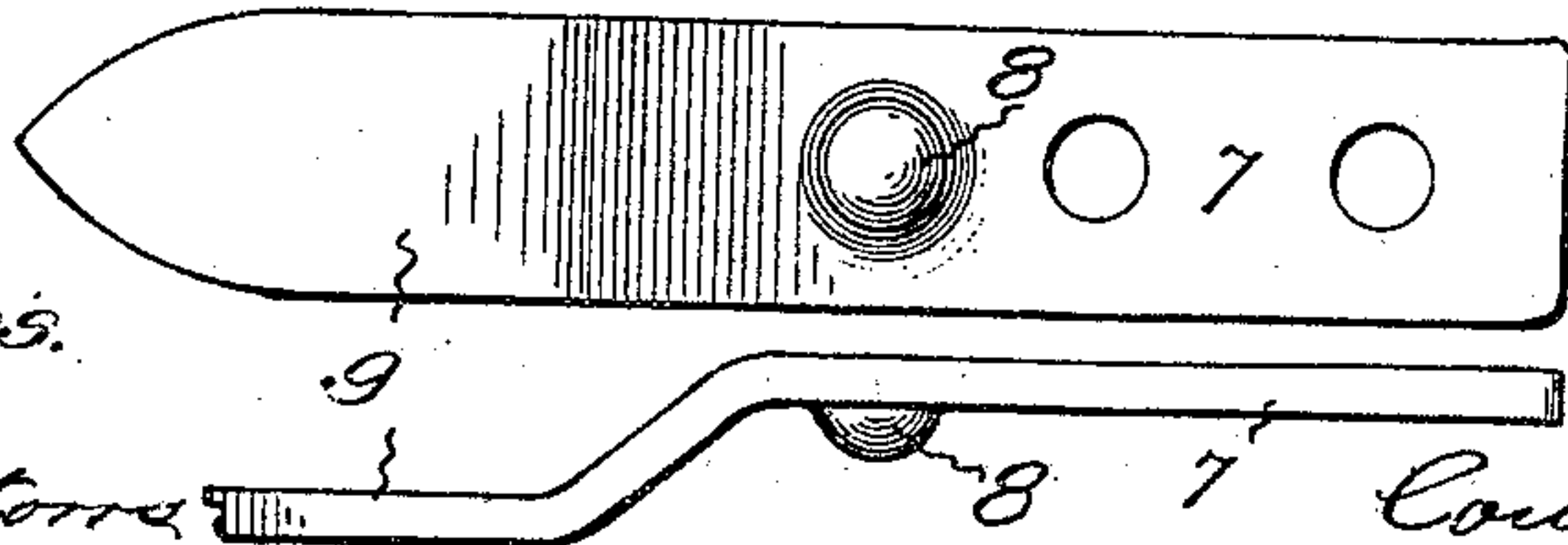
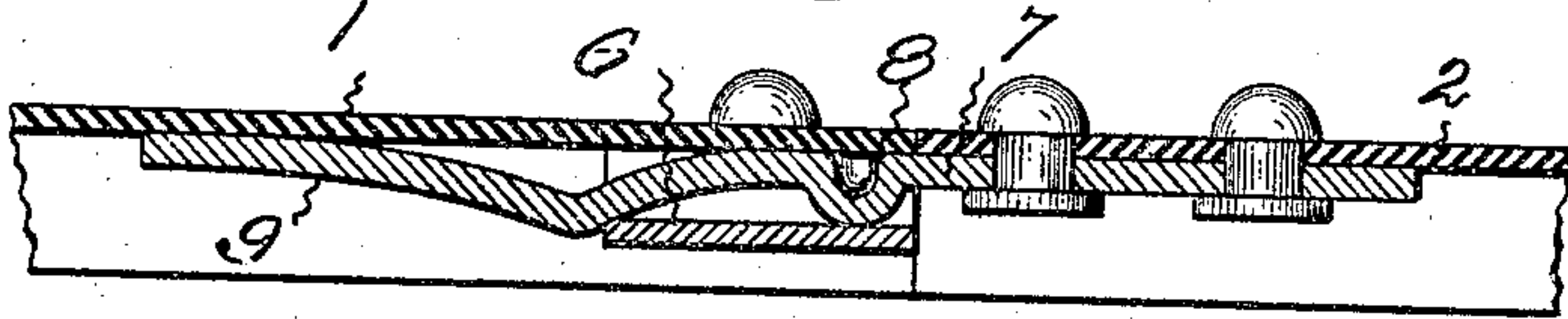


Fig. 4.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONSTANTIN RIEGGER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PIPE-COLLAR.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONSTANTIN RIEGGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Pipe-Collar, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to those sectional collars which are designed to be clasped about steam, water, and gas pipes near a floor, wall, or ceiling in order to conceal the openings through which the pipes pass and provide a trimming for the pipes on the surfaces from which they emerge.

The object of the invention is to provide a very simple and inexpensive separable pipe-collar that is small and thin and that has concealed fastening means so constructed that the sections can be quickly put together about a pipe in comparatively inaccessible positions, such as close to a wall, in a corner, or near a projection, and which will firmly and securely hold the sections together, so that the collar will surely remain in position on the pipe and yet can, if desired, be easily separated without the use of any tool for removing the collar.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings shows a face view of a collar that embodies the invention. Fig. 2 shows a back view of the same. Fig. 3 shows a section, on greatly enlarged scale, taken on the plane indicated by the broken line 3 3 on Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 shows an enlarged plan and a side view of one of the fastening-tongues.

The collar shown is formed of two corresponding semi-annular sections 1 and 2. Each section is preferably stamped to shape from sheet metal with a small back-turned flange 3 about the outer edge and a curved bead 4 on the front face at the inner edge. Projecting inwardly and backwardly from the bead of each section are a pair of spring-fingers 5. When these sections are fastened together, they form an annular collar having a peripheral flange on the back and a circular bead on the front about the pipe-opening, with spring-fingers, which are adapted to clasp the pipe and hold the collar from displacement thereon, projecting backwardly into the opening.

Low flat loops 6 formed of metal are fastened by rivets to the back face close to the meeting edges of one of the semi-annular sections. Tongues 7 of stiff resilient metal are fastened by rivets to the back face near the

meeting edges of the other section so as to project across the meeting edges and through the loops on the back face of the opposite section when the parts are assembled. In the form of the invention illustrated both tongues are attached to the same section and both loops are attached to the other section. One tongue and one loop could be attached to one section and the other tongue and other loop could be attached to the opposite section, if desired. Each tongue has a backwardly-extending boss 8 preferably punched from the metal when the tongue is made and each beyond the boss is bent so that the tip portion 9, when the parts are separated, extends substantially parallel with, but back from, the plane of the portion which is riveted to the collar-section. The tip of each tongue is preferably tapered, so that it may be easily thrust into its loop on the opposite section.

In putting this collar to use the sections are brought together on opposite sides of the pipe and tongues forced through the loops. When the tongues are through the loops, the tips press firmly against the back face of the loop-section of the collar and force the bent sections of the tongues against the inner edges of the loops, while the bosses bear against the inner faces of the loops and hold the front faces of the tongues against the back face of the two sections adjacent to the joint between them. The tongues are substantially as wide as the openings through the loops, which are attached close to the meeting edges of the sections, and the thickness of the bosses is preferably such as to fill the loops depthwise, so that when together the parts are held rigidly at the joint against any strains tending to fold or bend one part out of the plane of the other. The bent sections of the tongues spring out strongly and by engagement with the inner edges of the loops hold the sections together against lateral separation until sufficient force is exerted in a direct line with the plane of the collar to cause the short bent sections of the tongue to yield. As stated, the loops are flat and extend close to the meeting edges and the tongues are wide and flat and form a rigid bolt-like connection at the meeting edges to prevent the parts from bending or folding on each other, and the resilience of the tongues between the tips and the bent portions is sufficiently strong to prevent the separation of the parts unless subjected to considerable pull. The sections of the tongues utilized for causing the frictional

hold which prevents the lateral separation of the parts are entirely beyond the bosses inside of the loops and away from the joint—that is, the resilient sections of the tongues do not
 5 extend across the joint back to the point of fastening when the parts are together.

This collar is very simple to manufacture. It is flat and ornamental, it is easily put together, and can be quickly separated for re-
 10 moval, and yet the fastening is very secure, allowing stiff clasping-fingers to be used, so that the collar will not become displaced from its position on the pipe.

The invention claimed is—

15 1. A pipe-collar formed of two separable sections, with low flat loops attached to the back face adjacent to the joint between the sections, and flat resilient tongues attached to the back face and extending across the
 20 joint and through the loops, said tongues being substantially the same width as the loops and having backwardly-extending bosses substantially the same depth as the loops and having bent resilient portions beyond
 25 the bosses which engage the back edges of the loops and the back face of the collar, substantially as specified.

2. A pipe-collar formed of two separable sections having an inwardly-extending flange
 30 on its peripheral edge and an outwardly-ex-

tending bead and inwardly-projecting spring-fingers on its inner edge, with low flat loops attached to the back face adjacent to the joint between the sections, and flat resilient
 35 tongues attached to the back face and extending across the joint and through the loops, said tongues being substantially the same width as the loops and having backwardly-extending bosses substantially the
 40 same depth as the loops and having bent resilient portions beyond the bosses which engage the back edges of the loops and the back face of the collar, substantially as specified.

3. A pipe-collar formed of two separable
 45 sections with low flat loops attached to the back face adjacent to the joint between the sections and flat solid tongues attached to the back face and extending across the joint and through the loops, said tongues being sub-
 50 stantially the same width as the loops and being rigid where they cross the joint and enter the loops and having bent resilient portions beyond, which engage the back edges of the loops and the back face of the collar, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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