

No. 868,011.

PATENTED OCT. 15, 1907.

C. RIEGGER.
PIPE COLLAR.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 19, 1907.

Fig. 1.

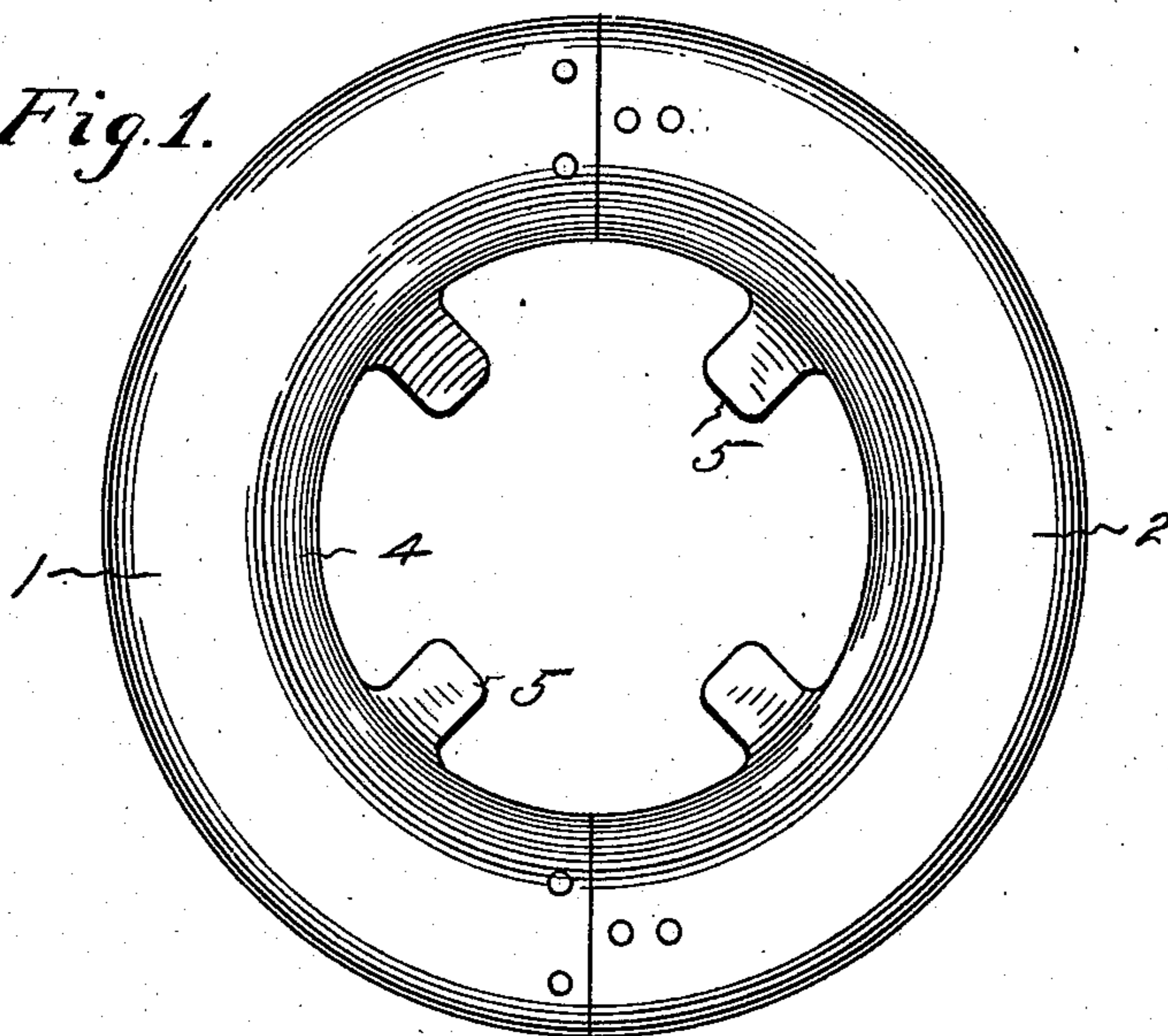


Fig. 2.

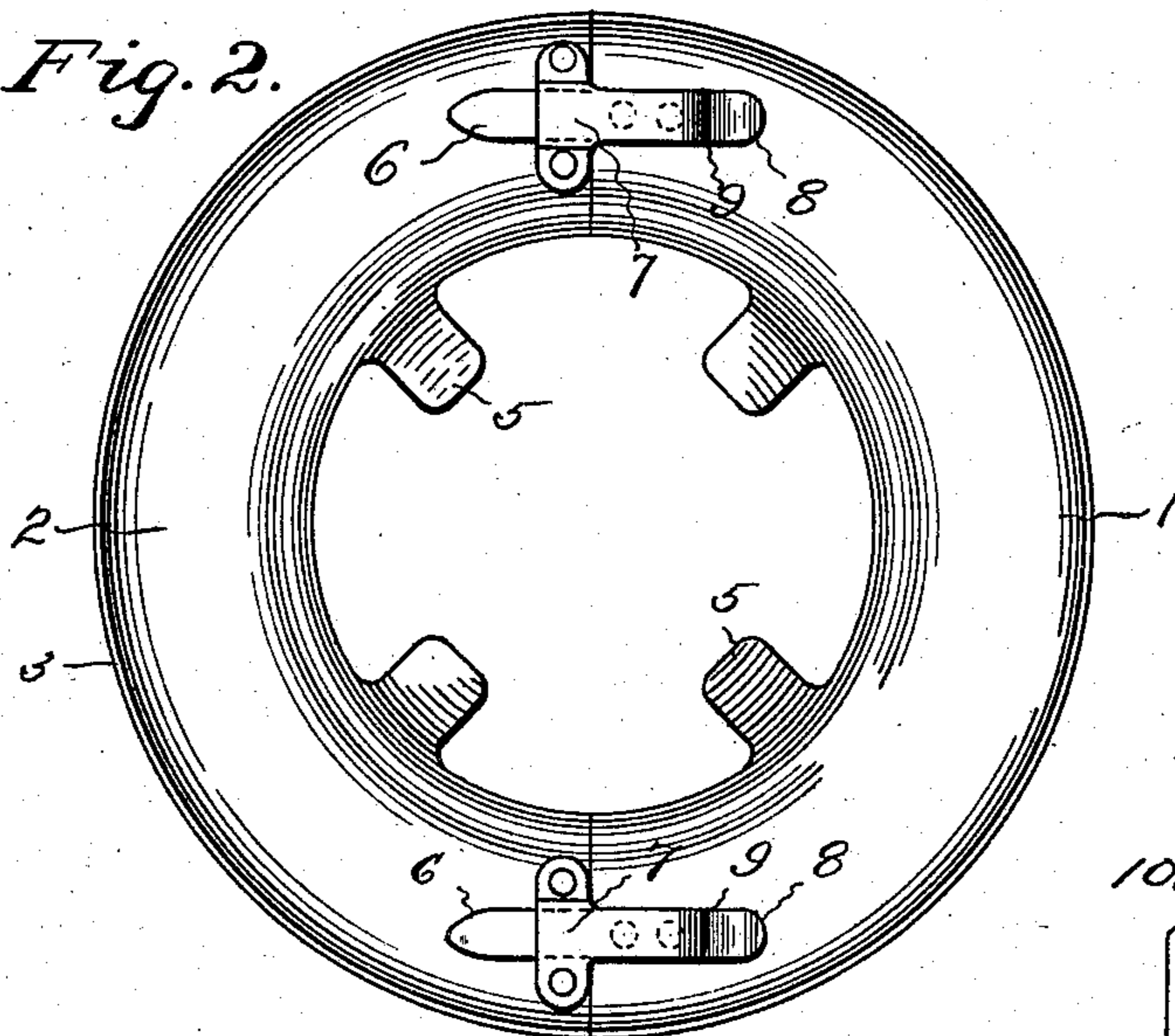


Fig. 3.

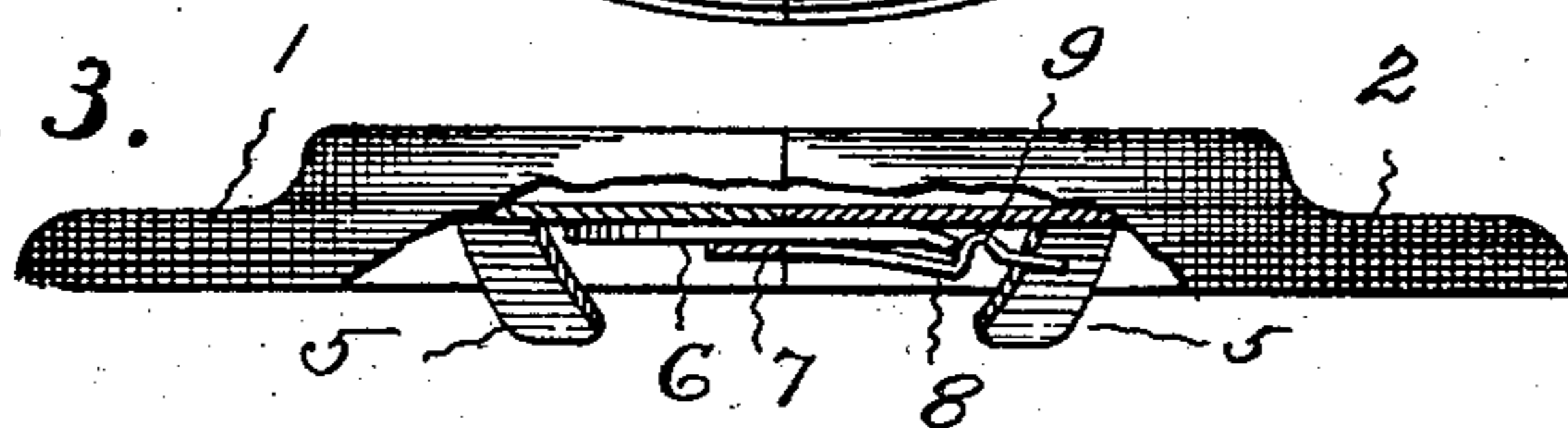
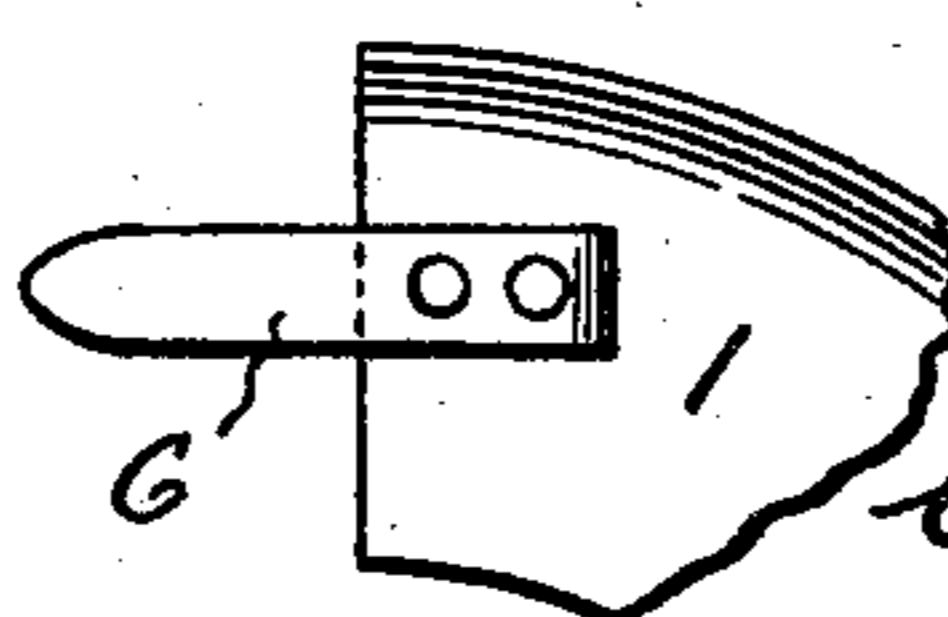
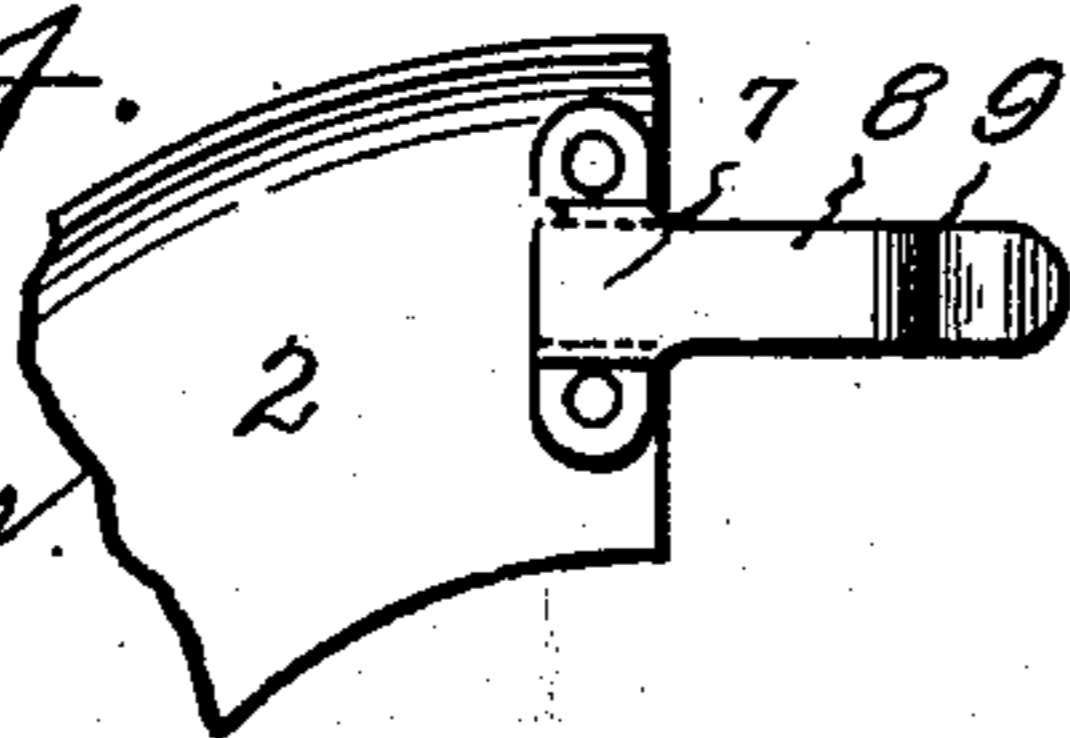


Fig. 4.

Witnesses.

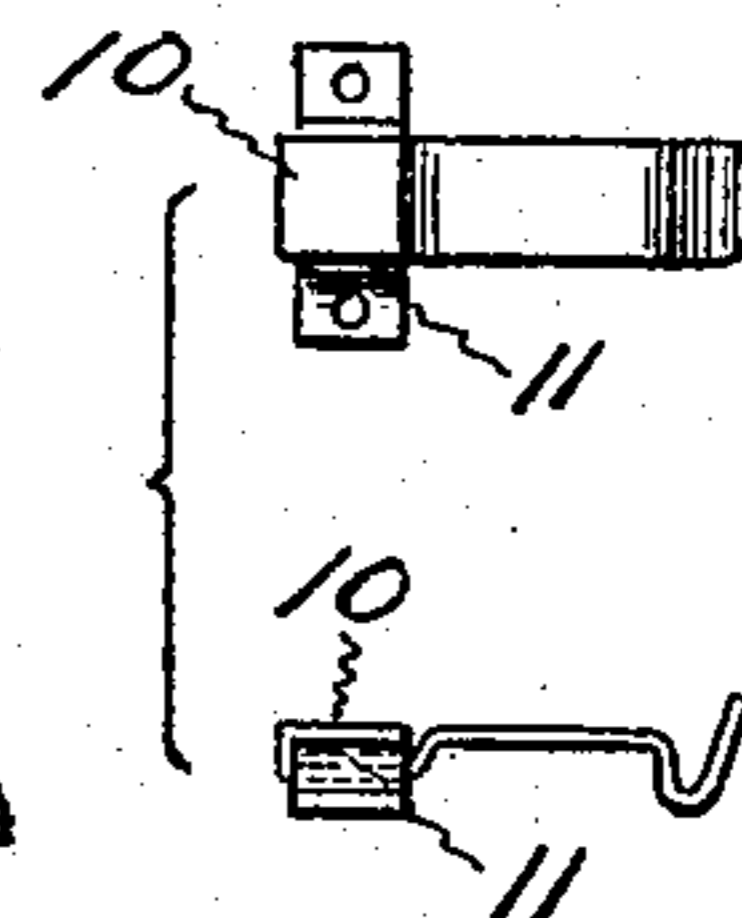
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Fig. 5.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONSTANTIN RIEGGER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PIPE-COLLAR.

No. 868,011.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 15, 1907.

Application filed June 19, 1907. Serial No. 379,687.

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, gas and other pipes, near a floor, wall, partition, ceiling or other part, for the purpose of concealing the openings through which the pipes extend and to provide a trimming for the pipes on the surface from which they emerge or into which they project.

The object of the invention is to produce a very simple and inexpensive separable collar for this purpose which can be made any size and is neat and thin and that has concealed fastening means so devised that the sections can be quickly put together about a pipe in comparatively inaccessible places and 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 for removal without the use of any tool.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings shows a face view of a collar that embodies the invention. Fig. 2 shows a view of the back of the same. Fig. 3 is an edge view with a portion broken away in order to show the manner in which the holding means engage. Fig. 4 shows a view of the holding means disengaged. And Fig. 5 shows a modified construction of the holding means.

The collar is shown as formed of two corresponding semi annular sections, 1 and 2. These sections can be any suitable size and may have any desired outline or configuration. Each of these sections is preferably stamped to shape from brass, steel or other sheet metal with a small rearwardly turned flange 3 about the outer edge and a curved bead 4 on the front face about the central opening. Projecting inwardly and backwardly from the bead of each section are spring fingers 5. When these sections are secured 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.

Near the meeting edges of one of the sections thin flat tongues 6 of rather stiff yet resilient material, preferably hard brass, are secured usually by rivets so as to project outwardly across the meeting edges and inwardly along the back surface of the body of the section. The outer ends of these tongues are desirably pointed and the inner ends preferably turned or bent a little away from the back surface of the section of the plate to which they are attached.

Fastened preferably by rivets to the back surface adjacent to the meeting edges of the other section are loops 7 and extending outwardly beyond the meeting edges, from these loops are spring fingers 8. These fingers can be formed integral with the loops, as shown in Fig. 4, or they can, as shown in Fig. 5, have their ends wrapped around the outer sections 11 of the loops. Near the outer ends the fingers, which may be made of brass or steel, are bent to form shoulders 9 and the outer ends are preferably turned up so that they can be readily engaged for springing the fingers away from the plate.

The fingers on one section are in line with the tongues on the other section, and when it is desired to put the parts together the points of the tongues are thrust into the loops beneath the fingers and then the two sections are forced together until the shoulders on the fingers snap over the inner ends of the tongues, the tongues passing through the loops and lying close against the back surface of the section to which the loops are secured. To separate the sections the fingers are sprung outwardly until the shoulders are free from the inner ends of the tongues and then the tongues can be withdrawn from the loops. With this construction the sections cannot be accidentally drawn apart nor will they of themselves separate when in use, and the tongues and fingers which are simple to make and attach extend across the meeting edges and so hold the sections and stiffen each other that the sections will not bend or tend to open at the meeting edges.

The invention claimed is:

1. A pipe collar formed of separable sections, with loops fastened to the back surface near the meeting edges of one section, said loops having fingers extending outwardly across the meeting edges, and tongues fastened to the back surface near the meeting edges of the opposite section and extending outwardly across the meeting edges, in line with the fingers and through the loops, substantially as specified.

2. A pipe collar formed of two separable sections, with loops fastened to the back surface near the meeting edges of one section, said loops having spring fingers extending outwardly across the meeting edges and provided with catch shoulders, and tongues fastened to the back surface near the meeting edges of the opposite section and extending outwardly across the meeting edges and through the loops, and extending inwardly in line with the spring fingers and adapted to engage the shoulders on said fingers when the parts are together, substantially as specified.

3. A pipe collar formed of two separable sections, with loops fastened to the back surface near the meeting edges of the sections, fingers secured to said loops and extending outwardly, and tongues fastened to the back surface near the meeting edges of the sections, and extending outwardly so as to pass through the loops beneath the fingers when the sections are together, substantially as specified.

CONSTANTIN RIEGGER.

Witnesses:

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H. CUSACK.