

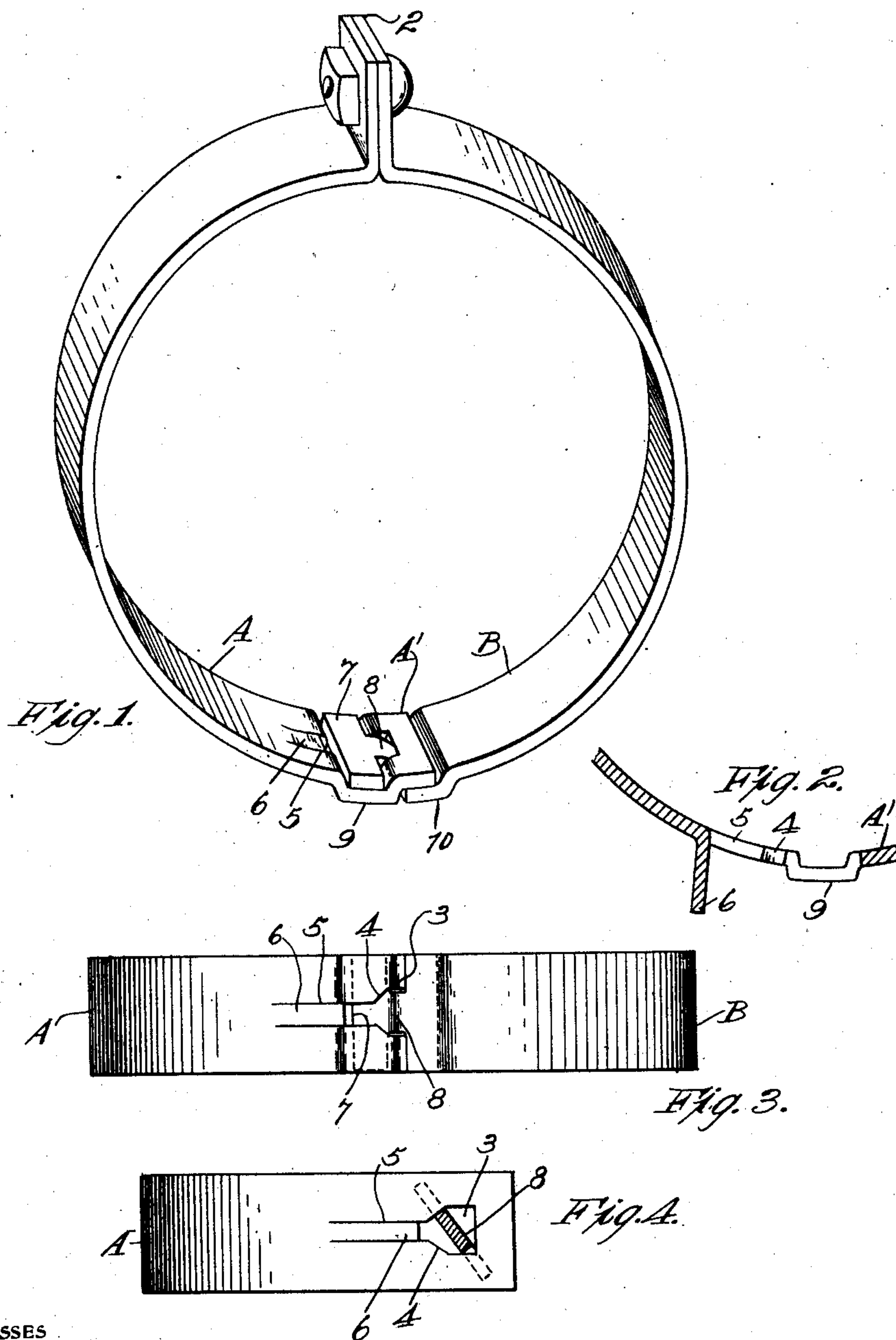
J. C. KORTICK & G. H. EBERHARD.

PIPE HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1908.

906,806.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. KORTICK AND GEORGE H. EBERHARD, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PIPE-HANGER.

No. 906,806.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.

Application filed June 3, 1908. Serial No. 436,433.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN C. KORTICK and GEORGE H. EBERHARD, citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Pipe-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improved device for the support, or hanging of pipes, and like structures.

It consists in the combination of parts, and details of construction which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a detail section. Fig. 3 is a bottom view. Fig. 4 is a view showing mode of assembling.

Where pipes or similar structures are carried along the lines of ceilings, it is necessary to provide some means for suspending the pipes, and holding them rigidly in place. Various forms of clamps have been employed for this purpose.

Our invention is designed to produce a clamp composed of two semicircular segments, with a novel means by which these segments may be flexibly united so as to open to the fullest extent to receive the full diameter of the pipe to be inverted and folded for packing purposes, and to be closely fitted and locked upon the pipe when in service.

As shown in the drawings, the clamp is made of two parts A and B. These parts are bent into a substantially semicircular form, and at one end the segments are bent so as to form flat parallel portions extending substantially radial from the curved portions, as shown at 2, and these two portions are perforated to receive a uniting bolt which extends through the perforations, and is secured by a nut; this taking place after the clamp has been placed upon the pipe. At the opposite end of the segments, the union is formed as follows: The segment A has a slotted opening stamped in it, with an enlarged portion 3; this portion being made the widest, and with convergent sides as at 4, it is tapered to the straight and narrower portion of the slot 5. Beyond this a tongue 6 is punched in line with the narrower portion 5 so that this tongue may be bent backwardly to receive the head or cross portion 7 of the segment B. This portion 7 is connected by a

narrow shank 8 with the main and wider portion of the segment B as shown.

When the end of the segment A is stamped into shape, an outward bend or curve is made as shown at 9, and a similar bend or curve is made upon the part B as shown at 10; the object of this being to bring the end A' of the part A, and the cross-head 7 of the part B into substantially the arc of curvature of the interior of the segments so that when the clamp is fitted around the pipe, the contact with these parts will be substantially continuous with the interior of the two segments. At the same time, these flat outward bends form a firm lock for the connection which prevents any shifting or moving of the bend after it has been secured upon the pipe.

In order to interlock the two segments, the tongue 6 is pressed outwardly so as to make the slot 5 long enough to allow the cross-head 7 to be introduced through the slot of the part A, after which the tongue 6 is restored to its normal position. The beveling away of the edges between the narrower portion 5 and the wider portion 3 of the stamped out portion, allows the shank 8 to turn from the longitudinal position which it occupied when being entered, to the transverse position within the head 3 of the slot, and in this position the two parts will interlock as shown plainly in Fig. 1; the head 7 lying transversely in the depression formed at 9, and the end A' of the opposing segment being correspondingly fitted and interlocked into the depression 10. The loose hinge thus formed allows the clamp to be opened, and the ends 2 separated to a sufficient extent to easily take in any pipe for which it is desired; and when closed, the interlocking of the hinged portion, makes a practically solid band, fitting the pipe, and with no opportunity to slip or move out of place.

For purposes of packing the two segments are turned into a reverse position from that of the ordinary use, so that the curvatures are then in approximately the same direction, leaving an open space between the outer and inner portions of the band so that the next band being turned into the same position, one of its segments will lie between the segments of the first one, and the other will lie interior to the innermost of the first segments. The segments are thus interlaced

to any number, and packed very closely for transportation.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. In a clamp of the character described, two segments, one segment having a cross-head upon the end, and a narrow shank connecting it with the main portion of the clamp, a slot formed in the other member, said slot having the outer end made wide enough to receive the shank of the first named member, and converging to a narrower portion, and a tongue in line with said slot and capable of being bent out of line to allow the crosshead to be introduced, and to be afterwards locked by closing the tongue back into its position.

2. In a clamp of the character described, segmental members, one of said members having a cross-head of a length substantially equal to the width of the clamp, a narrow tongue connecting said cross-head with the main portion of said member, the other member having a slot, the outer end of which is of sufficient width to receive the shank of the first named member, and converging to a narrower rear portion, and a tongue forming a continuation of said rear portion, capable

of being bent out of line to allow the cross-head to be introduced by turning it to stand in line with the slot, and afterwards locked by closing the tongue back into its position.

3. In a clamp of the character described, semicircular segments having a loose reversible joint connection, said connection being formed by a transverse head, and a shank connecting said head with the main portion of the segment, the other member having an open slot, converging rearwardly, having the outer end of sufficient width to allow the shank of the first named member to be turned within it, and the position of the segment reversed, and a bendable tongue in line with said slot, adapted to be bent outward to allow the head to be introduced, and afterwards locked by closing the tongue back into its position.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN C. KORTICK.
GEORGE H. EBERHARD.

Witnesses:

WALTER QUEDENS,
JACOB FEYKERT.