T. MASON.

PIPE HANGER AND ANCHOR AND CONNECTION THEREBETWEEN.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1907.

915,782. Patented Mar. 23, 1909.

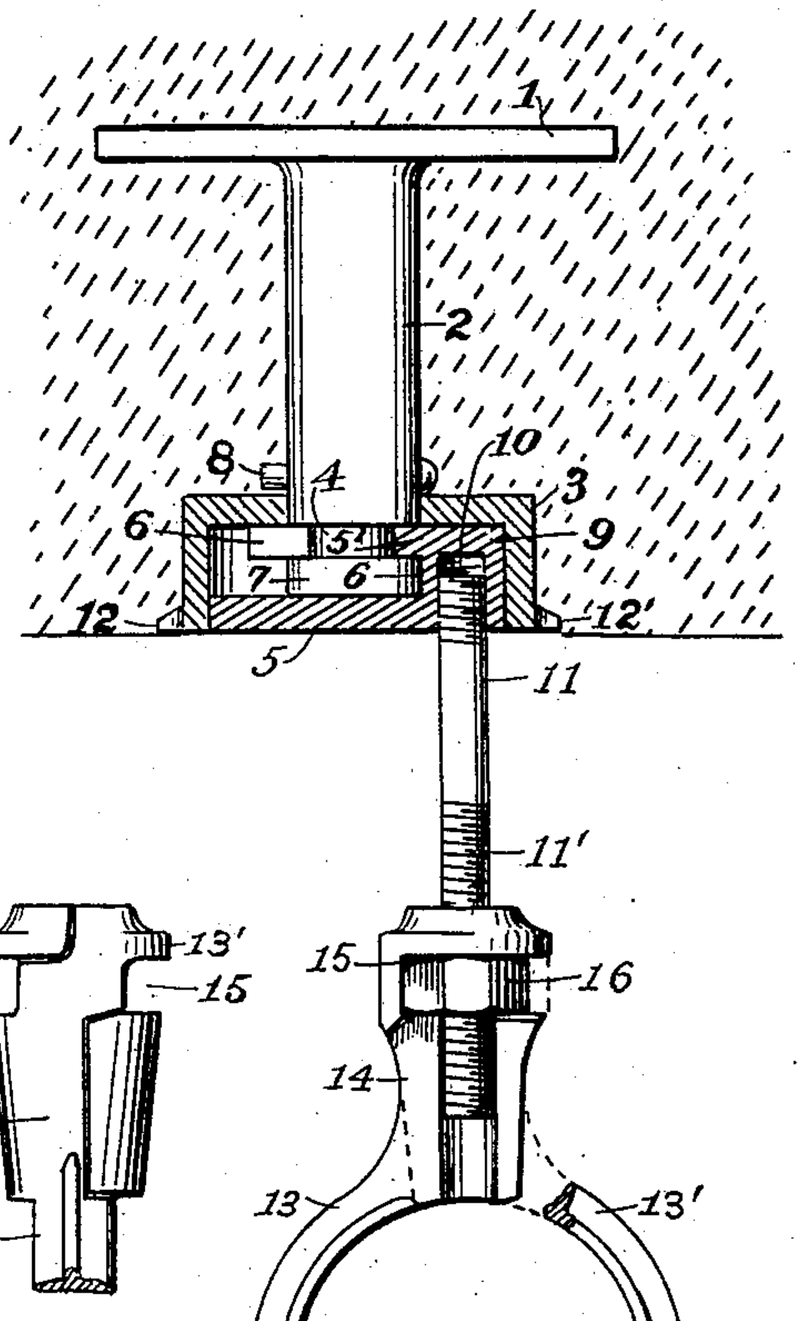

Fig. 1.

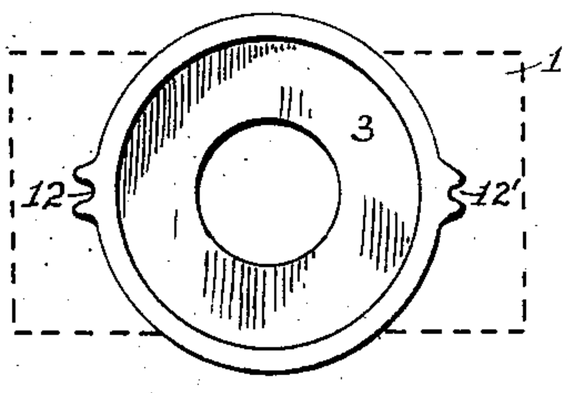

Fig. 2

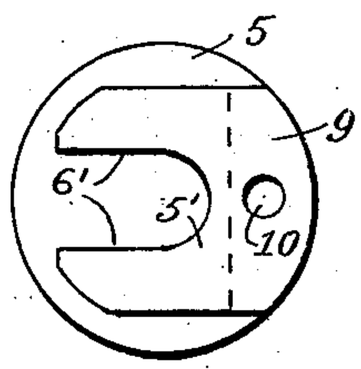

Fig. 3.

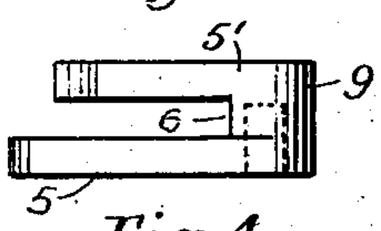

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5

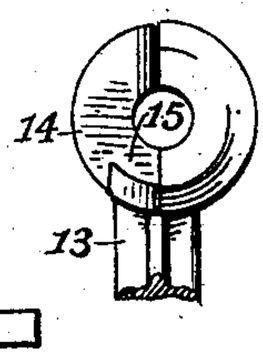

Fig. 6.

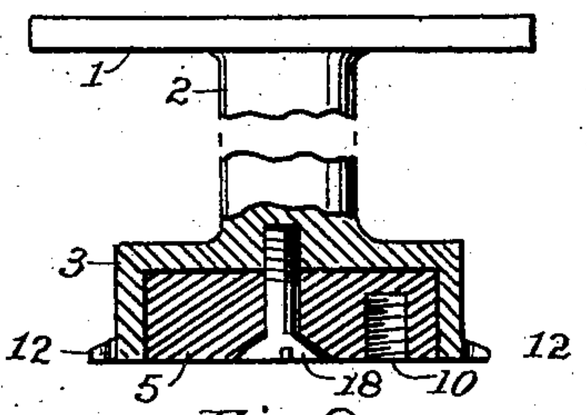

Fig. 8.

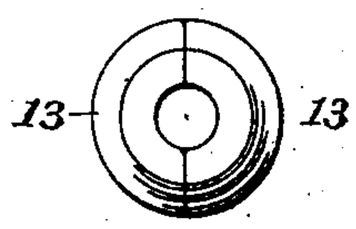

Fig. 7.

WITNESSES

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THOMAS MASON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PIPE-HANGER AND ANCHOR AND CONNECTION THEREBETWEEN.

No. 915,782. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 23, 1909.

Application filed December 31, 1907. Serial No. 408,770.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS MASON, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pipe-Hangers and Anchors and Connections Therebetween, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to anchors for pipe and conduit hangers and the like in concrete construction buildings, and has for its object the production of a cheap and effective anchor and hanger, adjustable in a vertical and horizontal direction, the anchor being positioned and firmly embedded in the concrete during the construction when in a plastic or workable condition.

It has been found in practice that when anchors of ordinary construction have been cemented in position, some of them are liable to be thrown out of alinement, and when the drops or hangers are fastened to them, they present a "zigzag" line; and, being tight in the cement, the only way a straight line of pipe can be run is to bend the drops or hangers, or drill the cement and use expansion or other bolts. To overcome this difficulty, I make an anchor with a round box inclosing a rotating disk for horizontal adjustment, and a separable hanger having a long hollow shank for vertical adjustment.

My invention is shown in detail in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of an anchor and hanger, partly broken away. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the anchor box. Fig. 3 is a top view of the rotating disk. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 5 is a side view of the upper part of the pipe hanger, Fig. 6 is an upper or plan view of one-half of the shank of the pipe hanger. Fig. 7 is an upper or plan view of Fig. 5 and Fig. 8 is a modification of the anchor box.

Similar reference characters indicate like parts in the several views.

The anchor proper is composed of preferably a rectangular plate 1, post 2, and box 3: the post has an annular recess 4. The rotary disk 5 is grooved out at 6 to admit the head 7 of the post; a slot 6′ in the disk extension 5′ affords a seating for the two fingers thus formed which enter the recess 4; a pin 8 may be driven through a hole to keep the parts together when assembled; the solid part 9 of the disk is drilled out and tapped at 10 for the reception of a stem 11. On diametrically opposite sides of the box, two small lugs 12, 12′, extend from the periphery for the reception of a tack or nail to hold the box and anchor in position on the board which is used as a mold or templet upon which cement or concrete is poured.

The pipe hanger is composed of clamps 13—13′ exactly alike, so constructed that the parts comprising the shank 14 interlock and are held together by the stem 11. In casting, an opening 15 is provided in which a nut 16 revolves, the stem being provided with a long thread 11′ for vertical adjustment. The shank is hollow to permit an extended movement of the stem and also for the purpose of affording a guide for said stem, so that the hanger has no side lash, but will hang plumb and in line with the stem; 17 is a bolt and nut which holds the clamps together and upon which the hanger articulates. When closed, a pipe ring is formed as shown in Fig. 1. The pipe hanger comprises the clamping members 13 and 13′ and the stem 11.

The modification shown in Fig. 8 is substantially similar to the anchor shown in Fig. 1 except that the plate 1 post 2 and box 3 are cast in one piece, the rotary disk 5 being held in position by a screw 18.

Such being the construction, the operation is as follows:—The anchor proper is assembled and tacked or lightly nailed on the board constituting the mold—not shown. The cement or concrete, shown by the slanting dotted lines, is poured around the anchor to the desired thickness; when it is hard the board is removed and the tacks or nails will pull out, leaving the complete anchor embedded in the cement on a line with the surface. The clamps are snapped around the pipe which is raised into position, the long thread of the stem entering through the hole formed by the clamps of the hanger; the nut is slipped into the opening and screwed up until a level or a pitch line—if desired—is reached. Any subsequent adjusting can be easily done before the plastering is applied: when plastered over nothing is seen of the anchor.

What I claim is:—

1. In a pipe hanger and anchor and connection therebetween, the combination with an anchor member, a member rotatably mounted on the anchor member and a pipe hanger connected to the said rotatable member eccentrically to its axis of rotation.

2. In a pipe hanger and anchor and connection therebetween, the combination with an anchor member of a disk rotatively supported by said anchor member and a pipe hanger eccentrically mounted upon said disk.

3. In a pipe hanger and anchor and connection therebetween the combination with an anchor member of a disk rotatively supported by said anchor member and a pipe hanger eccentrically mounted upon said disk, said pipe hanger comprising a vertically adjustable portion.

Signed at New York city in the county of New York and State of New York, this 30th day of December A. D. 1907.

THOMAS MASON.

Witnesses:
CHARLES V. DWYER,
EDGAR M. GREENBAUM.