

July 10, 1928.

1,676,485

D. J. FINUCANE

LEADER PIPE STRAP

Filed June 11, 1926

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

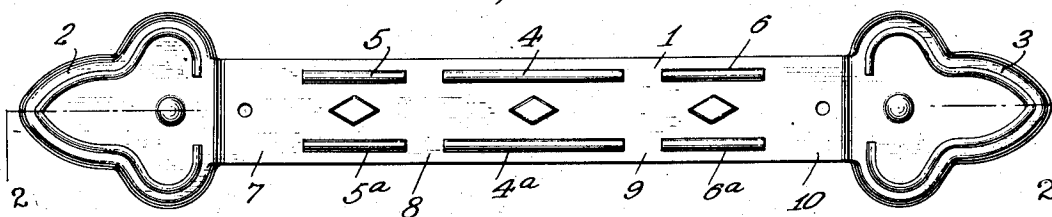


Fig. 2.

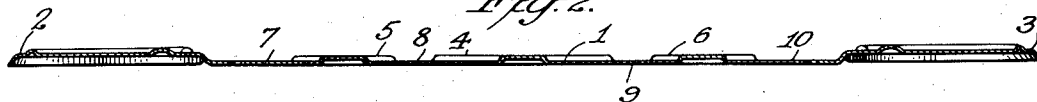


Fig. 3.

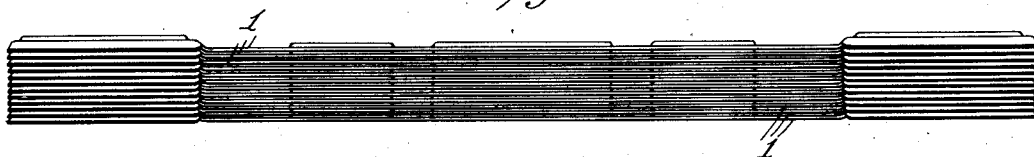
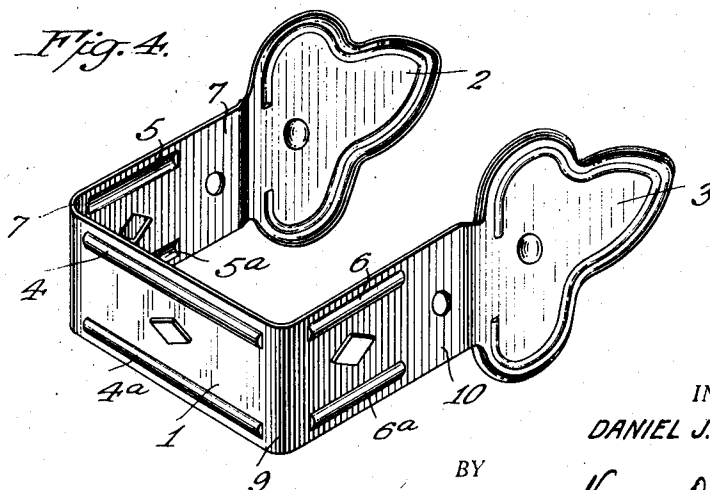


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 5.

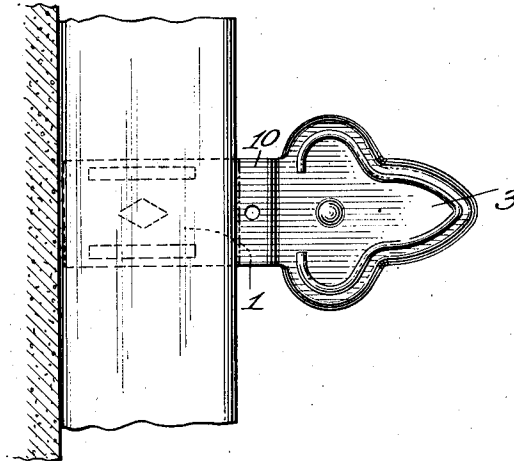


Fig. 6.

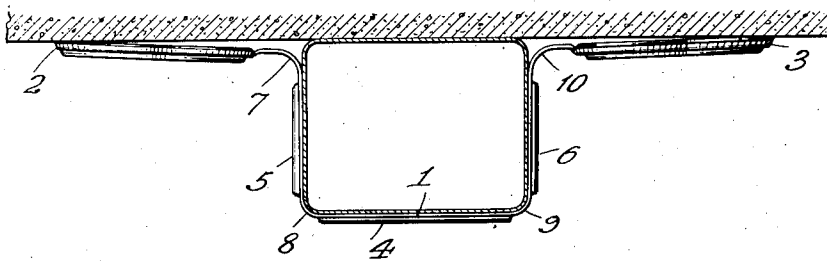
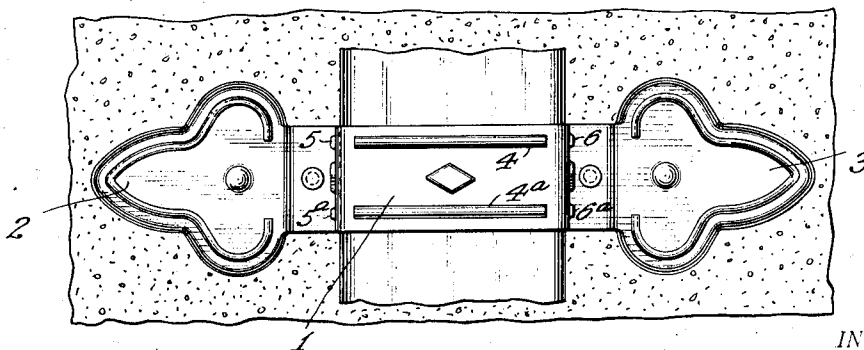


Fig. 7.



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LEADER-PIPE STRAP.

Application filed June 11, 1926. Serial No. 115,240.

This invention relates to straps or bands for attaching water conductor- or leader-pipes to the walls of buildings. Such leader-pipes are customarily supported by placing the sides thereof between the arms of a U-shaped staple, having a central prong adapted to be driven into the wall. A wire attached to the outer ends of the staple arms and spanning the front surface of the leader pipe holds the latter in its position in the staple. In order to conceal the staple and wire, a metal band which embraces the front and sides of the leader-pipe is then placed over the fastening, ornamental ends being soldered to the band, which is in turn soldered to the leader-pipe. Leader-pipes are frequently formed of corrugated metal, such as copper; and these corrugations render it difficult to properly solder the flat metal band thereto. Moreover, the soldered joints are always more or less unsightly. This method of installation is further objectionable by reason of the labor expense involved.

An object of the present invention is to provide a one-piece leader-pipe strap of simple construction which may be rapidly and economically stamped from sheet metal, and which will, when installed, present an attractive appearance. A further object of the invention is the provision of such a strap of a construction sufficiently strong and rigid so that it will adequately support the leader-pipe without the use of a leader-pipe staple. A further object of the invention is the provision of such straps of a construction to permit of their being closely nested, in order to minimize shipping and storage space and preclude damage in handling. A further object is the provision of such straps so designed and constructed that, when delivered nested to the location where they are to be installed, they may be readily bent, by unskilled labor and without the employment of tools or fixtures, to accurately conform to the contour of the leader-pipe which they are to support. A further object is the provision of such a strap which may be installed by the mere driving of two nails or screws. Other advantageous features of the invention will be apparent from the specification and drawings.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a leader-pipe strap embodying the invention, said strap

being in the form in which it is adapted to be nested and shipped.

Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a number of the straps in their nested positions.

Fig. 4 is a front perspective of the strap after it has received the first two bends preliminary to installation.

Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a portion of a leader-pipe, the line of a wall to which said leader-pipe is to be attached, and the leader-pipe strap with two preliminary bends as shown in Fig. 4, and marked along the line of the front surface of the leader-pipe, in order that the final bends may be so located that the side walls of the strap correspond in length to the depth of the leader-pipe.

Fig. 6 is a cross section of a leader-pipe showing the edge of a strap associated therewith and in position to be attached to the wall, said strap having its outer ends bent at angles which are obtuse with reference to the sides of the leader-pipe.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary front elevation of a wall with a leader-pipe attached thereto by means of the strap embodying the invention.

Like reference characters indicate like parts throughout the drawings.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention, a strap 1, stamped from sheet metal, is provided with embossed ornamental ends, 2 and 3. Intermediate such ends are embossed front reinforcing ribs 4 and 4^a, embossed reinforcing side ribs 5 and 5^a and 6 and 6^a. Between embossed end 2 and the adjacent ends of side reinforcing ribs 5 and 5^a is provided a flat bending zone, 7. A similar bending zone, 8, is provided between the opposite ends of side reinforcing ribs 5 and 5^a and the adjacent ends of front reinforcing ribs 4 and 4^a; another such bending zone 9 is provided between the opposite ends of front reinforcing ribs 4 and 4^a and the adjacent ends of side reinforcing ribs 6 and 6^a; and a fourth such bending zone 10 is provided between the opposite ends of side reinforcing ribs 6 and 6^a and the adjacent embossed end 3.

The functions of these reinforcing ribs are to give strength and rigidity to the front and side walls of the strap, to insure that said walls shall remain straight, to define the bending zones, and to give the strap a

massive appearance. If continuous ribs were employed, it would be difficult to manually bend the straps so that they would closely conform to the contour of the leader-pipe—particularly in view of the fact that such pipes have, in some cases, sharply rectangular corners; and, in other cases, rounded corners of various radii. By the present invention, however, the flat metal comprising the respective bending zones can be readily brought to the required shape to conform to the corners of the leader-pipe, whatever the contour of such corners may be. Furthermore, the flat bending zones adjacent the embossed ends permit of deflecting the inner edges of such ends out of parallelism with the plane of the front surface of the strap, to meet the condition where the strap is to be attached to an irregular surface, such as the inclined surface of a clapboard.

Referring to Fig. 6: By bending the strap at angles which are obtuse with reference to the side walls of the leader-pipe, the driving of the fastening nails or screws (which pass through holes in the straps and into the wall of the building) forces the embossed ends 2 and 3 into close contact with the wall surface. These ends being inherently very rigid because of their embossing, they cannot readily be bent away from

the wall surface by accident, once they are forced into contact with such surface.

It will be apparent that straps embodying the invention may be readily formed from sheet metal by a single stroke of a stamping press—thus permitting of their economical manufacture. It will be understood that sheet metal is to be employed which is of sufficient thickness and strength to adequately clamp and support the leader-pipe in its position on the wall surface.

I claim:

1. A leader-pipe supporting strap comprising a single strip of sheet metal consisting of end portions having embossed reinforcements and a front portion between said end portions and having embossed reinforcement, said front embossed portion being spaced from the end embossed portions to form flat bending zones between said front and end portions.

2. A leader-pipe supporting strap comprising a single strip of metal provided with a front wall having a reinforcement embossed therein, side walls having reinforcements embossed therein, and projecting ends having reinforcements embossed therein, said front, side and end portions being spaced from each other to form flat transverse bending zones therebetween.

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