Jan. 16, 1968 O. R. OLGREEN 3,363,864

CONDUIT HANGER

Filed Feb. 18, 1966

FIG. 1.

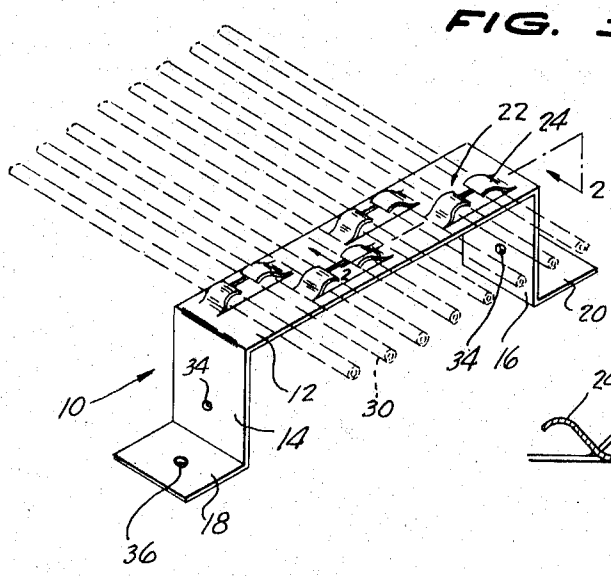


FIG. 2.

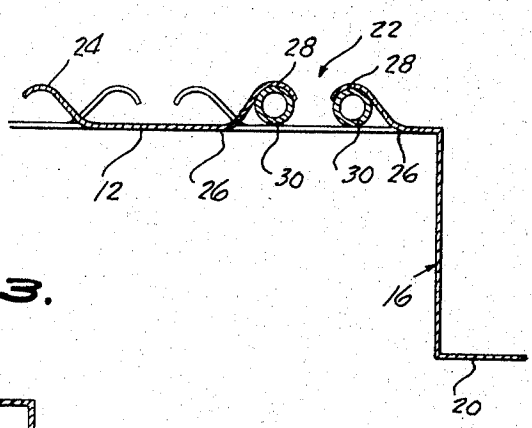


FIG. 3.

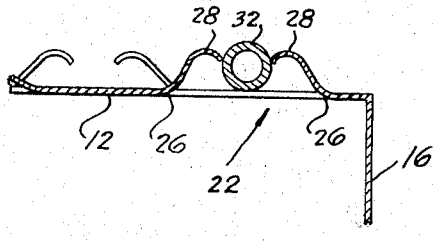


FIG. 4.

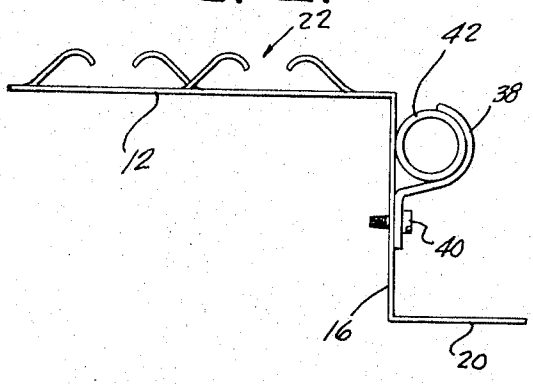
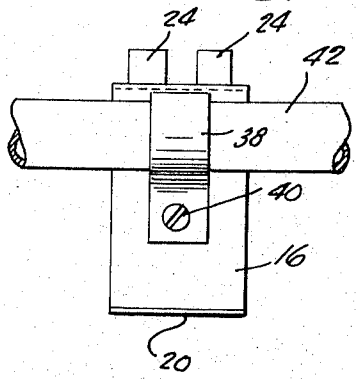


FIG. 5.



INVENTOR.

OVE R. OLGREEN,

BY

Berman, Davidson & Berman

ATTORNEYS.

United States Patent Office 3,363,864
Patented Jan. 16, 1968

3,363,864

CONDUIT HANGER

Ove R. Olgreen, 4936 Mill Run Road, Dallas, Tex. 75234

Filed Feb. 18, 1966, Ser. No. 528,548
4 Claims. (Cl. 248—68)

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A conduit hanger having opposed pairs of resilient tongues struck from a base. Each tongue has a free end of concavo-convex configuration spaced above the base. The free ends of said tongues in any pair are disposed in facing relation for acting in concert to clamp a conduit therebetween, while each individual tongue in said pair can clamp a conduit of a different size to the base under its concavo-convex free end.

This invention relates to a conduit hanger used to secure pipes, wires, and the like between adjacent studs in a wall or ceiling construction, and more particularly, a hanger which is adapted to secure different sizes of conduits, without structural modification.

It is an object of this invention to provide a conduit hanger of the type described for retaining a plurality of conduits such as pipes, wires, or the like in a predetermined relationship to each other.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a conduit hanger of the type described which is specifically designed to retain two or more different sizes of conduits in predetermined relationship to each other.

Another object of this invention is to provide a conduit hanger of the type described wherein two or more different sizes of conduits can be supported at any location on the hanger without the necessity of providing interchangeable conduit retention members.

Another object of this invention is to provide a conduit hanger, which is simple in construction, inexpensive to manufacture and highly effective in the performance of its intended function.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description and claims, and from the accompanying drawing, wherein:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of the conduit hanger comprising the subject matter of the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view taken substantially along the plane indicated by the line 2—2 of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 3 is a view similar to FIGURE 2 but illustrating the manner in which the conduit hanger can be used to support and retain a different sized conduit than that shown in FIGURE 2;

FIGURE 4 is a fragmentary view in side elevation of the conduit hanger of FIGURE 1 further illustrating the manner of supporting still another size conduit than that shown in FIGURES 2 and 3; and

FIGURE 5 is an end view in elevation of the conduit hanger shown in FIGURE 4.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, wherein like numerals indicate like elements throughout the several views, the conduit hanger of the present invention is generally designated by the numeral **10**. The hanger can be used to support a plurality of conduits, such as pipes, wires, or the like, running between adjacent studs of a wall structure or joists of a ceiling construction, although its use is not to be construed as so limited.

The conduit hanger **10** is generally U-shaped and includes a bight or base **12** joining a pair of parallel legs **14** and **16**. The legs **14** and **16** terminate in laterally extending flanges **18** and **20** parallel to the base **12**.

Pairs **22** of tongues **24** forming conduit support or retention members are struck from the material of the base **12**. As shown in FIGURE 1, the pairs **22** of conduit supports are offset with respect to each other, in order that a maximum number of conduit support pairs can be formed.

Each tongue **24** has an end **26** attached to the base material, and an end **28** which is of concavo-convex configuration. The ends **28** of the tongues **24** in each pair **22** are disposed in opposed, facing relation. The tongues **24** are formed from resilient material, such as spring metal or the like.

As shown in FIGURES 1 and 2, a conduit **30** of predetermined outside diameter is adapted to be retained upon the base **12** of the conduit hanger **10** by being inserted into the space between the concavo-convex end **28** of a tongue **24** and the flat surface of the base **12**. The end **28** of the resilient tongue **24** overlies the conduit and frictionally clamps it to the base **12**.

As shown in FIGURE 3, a conduit **32** of larger outside diameter than the conduit **30** can also be supported upon the base **12** of the conduit hanger **10**. In this application of use of the conduit hanger **10**, the adjacent, opposed concavo-convex ends **28** of each tongue **24** of a pair **22** act in concert to frictionally grip conduit **32** therebetween, thus clamping it, and frictionally retaining it, on the base **12**.

Therefore, two different sizes of pipe, wire, or the like can be supported by the conduit hanger **10** at any location along the hanger without the necessity of providing interchangeable conduit retention means corresponding to different conduit sizes. Of course, the resiliency of the tongues **24** adapt the hanger **10** for retention of a variety of sizes of conduits. Also, the spacing between the tongues **24** in any pair **22** can be varied to accommodate a variety of sizes of conduits.

The flanges **18** and **20** of the conduit hanger **10** are provided with openings **36** so that they can be conveniently secured to adjacent studs or joists in a building construction. The legs **14** and **16** of the hanger are also provided with openings **34**.

If desired, conduit retention brackets **38** can be positioned upon each leg **14** and **16** of the hanger **10** by means of self-tapping fasteners **40**, insertable through the bracket **38** and opening **34**. This is shown in FIGURES 4 and 5 wherein a bracket **38** can support a conduit **42** of different dimension than either conduit **30** or **32**.

While a specific embodiment of my invention has been disclosed in the foregoing description, it will be understood that various modifications within the spirit of the invention may occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, it is intended that no limitations be placed on the invention except as defined by the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A conduit hanger comprising a base, at least one pair of conduit support means on said base, each of said support means including a resilient tongue having a free end spaced above said base and an opposite end attached to said base, the free ends of said pair of tongues facing each other and being substantially concavo-convex in shape, whereby each tongue in said pair can independently retain a conduit in clamped relation on said base and can act in concert with the other tongue to grip a conduit therebetween.

2. A conduit hanger in accordance with claim 1 wherein said tongues are struck out from said base.

3. A conduit hanger comprising at least one pair of conduit support means, each of said support means including a resilient tongue having a free end adapted to be spaced above a conduit support surface, the free ends

of said pair of tongues facing each other and being substantially concavo-convex in shape, whereby each tongue in said pair can independently retain a conduit in clamped relation on said conduit support surface and can act in concert with the other tongue to grip a conduit therebetween.

4. A conduit hanger comprising at least one pair of conduit support means, each of said support means including a resilient tongue having a complementally shaped free end adapted to be spaced above a conduit support surface, the free ends of said pair of tongues facing each other and each including a pair of conduit gripping surfaces on opposite sides thereof, whereby each tongue in said pair can independently retain a conduit in clamped relation on said support surface through one of said conduit gripping surfaces on its free end and can act in concert with the other tongue to grip a conduit therebetween through the other of said conduit gripping surfaces on its free end.

References Cited

UNITED STATES PATENTS

2,004,353	6/1935	Sinnaeve	248—74 X
2,179,406	11/1939	Fitzpatrick	248—68
2,896,887	7/1959	Beltz	248—68 X
3,194,524	7/1965	Trumbull	248—68 X

FOREIGN PATENTS

221,681	11/1957	Australia.

CHANCELLOR E. HARRIS, *Primary Examiner.*

R. P. SEITTER, *Assistant Examiner.*