No. 675,106. Patented May 28, 1901.

J. F. OBERLE.

PIPE SUPPORT.

(Application filed Jan. 30, 1901.)

(No Model.)

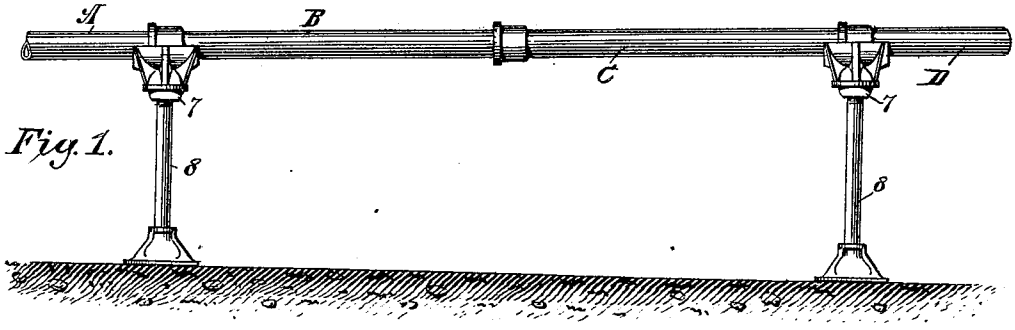


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

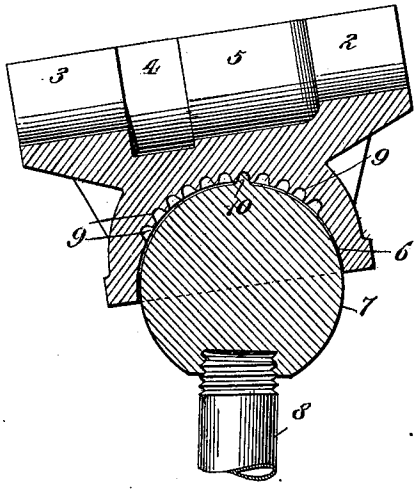


Fig. 4.

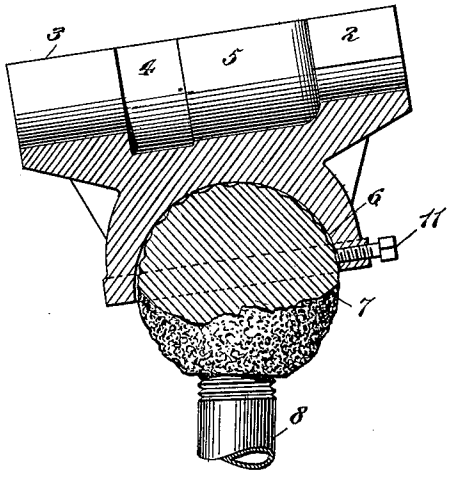
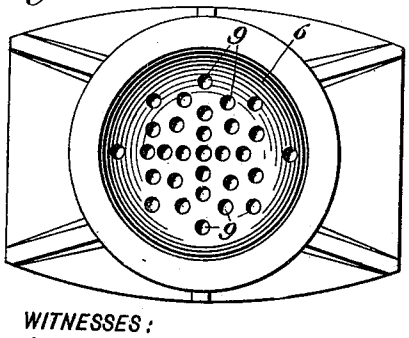


Fig. 3.



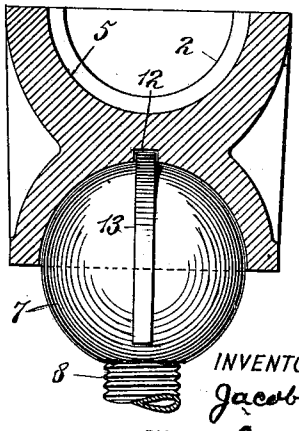


Fig. 5.

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JACOB F. OBERLE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PIPE-SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,106, dated May 28, 1901.

Application filed January 30, 1901. Serial No. 45,300. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB F. OBERLE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have made and invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pipe-Supports, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved bracket or support for drain-pipes, and more particularly to an improvement upon the device shown and described in an application for patent filed by me on the 6th day of December, 1900, and which application bears Serial No. 38,870, the object and purpose of the device being to support in place drain-pipes, water-pipes, and, in fact, pipes used for any and all purposes which have heretofore been supported by means of a brick column or masonry, as my improved device is cheaper to install, more effective in use, and more sightly and desirable in every way.

With these and other ends in view the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a portion of a drain-pipe having my improved bracket or support applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the head of the bracket. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of said head, and Figs. 4 and 5 are sectional views of modified forms of the head.

Referring to the drawings, I have shown in Fig. 1 a portion of a drain-pipe consisting of the sections A, B, C, and D, with my improved bracket or support applied to the alternate joints, although it will be understood, of course, that a bracket may be applied to every joint or to every third joint, as may be desirable or necessary, said sections being of the usual length. The bracket or support consists of a head, standard, and base, the head being made of semitubular form and of a shape corresponding to the shape of a joint—that is, having the semitubular parts 2 3 of a diameter equal to that of the diameter of the pipe, and grooves 4 5 to correspond in shape and size to the enlarged ends of the pipe. It will be understood, however, that in case the support is not to be located at the jointed ends of the pipe but between said joints this portion of the bracket-head will be made smooth to correspond to the outer smooth surface of the pipe to which it is to be applied. The head is also formed with a cup or socket 6 for receiving and containing the ball or knob 7, the latter being threaded or otherwise secured to the upper end of the standard 8, a ball-and-socket joint being thereby effected between the standard or support 8 and the head to allow the head to be adjusted in any position with relation to the standard or support 8.

As is well known, drain-pipes are pitched or slanted in the direction of their length, thus necessitating the head to be correspondingly pitched or slanted with relation to the standard or support, and by means of the ball-and-socket joint any adjustment may be thus readily secured. It also happens at times that it is impossible to locate the support in a direct line below the pipe to be supported, and in such instances it is necessary to not only tilt or pitch the head in the direction of the length of the pipe, but also to pitch or slant the same laterally, this adjustment of the head being also possible by means of the ball-and-socket joint.

To prevent any movement of the head after being properly adjusted with relation to the standard 8, it is preferable that some means be provided for locking the head in its said adjustment, and this may be accomplished in various ways—as, for instance, in Figs. 2 and 3 I have shown the socket 6 provided with a number of indentations or recesses 9, a lug or projection 10 being provided on the ball 7 to be contained within said indentations, thereby holding the head against any possible movement after the parts have been properly arranged. Again, in Fig. 4 I have shown the interior surface of the socket 6 plain and the exterior surface of the ball 7 roughened, the former being provided with a set-screw 11, which when screwed home will impinge against the ball, and thus hold the several parts in their proper adjustment. Again, in order to allow of the head being adjusted to a proper pitch or slant in the direction of the length of the pipe, but at the same time prevent any lateral movement I may provide the socket with a groove or panel 12

to receive and contain a rib 13, formed on the ball, as illustrated in Fig. 5, this arrangement allowing the head to be moved lengthwise but not laterally.

The standard 8 preferably consists of a suitable piece of pipe of a proper length and diameter, and in practice the waste ends or pieces of pipe usually thrown away or discarded by the plumber or workman may be employed for this purpose, thus effecting a saving of material for which there has heretofore been no use.

The base may be of any suitable shape and formed with an opening for the reception of the lower end of the standard 8, which may be threaded, calked, or otherwise secured therein.

From the foregoing it will be understood that my invention is exceedingly simple, can be readily applied, and when installed far cheaper than the column of bricks or masonry now usually employed for the same purpose, especially in view of the fact that it is partially made up of ends of pipes heretofore useless and usually thrown away or discarded.

It will of course be understood that many changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the device without departing from the spirit of my invention—as, for instance, it will be understood without further illustration that the ball and socket may be reversed—that is, the ball formed on the head and the socket secured to the standard—and therefore I do not intend that my invention shall be limited to the precise construction of details shown and described; but,

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A pipe-support, consisting of a head, the upper portion of which is semitubular in form and the lower portion of which is formed into a socket, a standard provided at its upper end with a ball fitting into said socket, and a base for receiving and retaining the lower end of said standard, substantially as described.

2. A pipe-support, consisting of a head, standard and base, the upper portion of said head being semitubular in form, and its lower portion provided with a socket, said standard being provided at its upper end with a ball fitting into said socket and its lower end into said base, and means for locking said ball in said socket for preventing any movement of the same, substantially as described.

3. In a pipe-support, the combination with a head of semitubular form to receive a pipe and provided with a socket, of a standard having a ball or knob on its upper end to fit in said socket, a base, into which fits the lower end of said standard, and means to lock said joint, whereby said head is prevented from moving on said ball, substantially as described.

4. In a pipe-support, the combination with a head, the upper portion of which is semitubular in form and the lower portion provided with a socket, the latter being provided with recesses or indentations, of a standard, provided on its upper end with a ball, adapted to fit in said socket and provided with a lug or projection adapted to fit in said indentations, and a base, adapted to receive and contain the lower end of said standard, substantially as described.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1901.

JACOB F. OBERLE.

Witnesses:
GEORGE COOK,
M. VAN NORTWICK.