

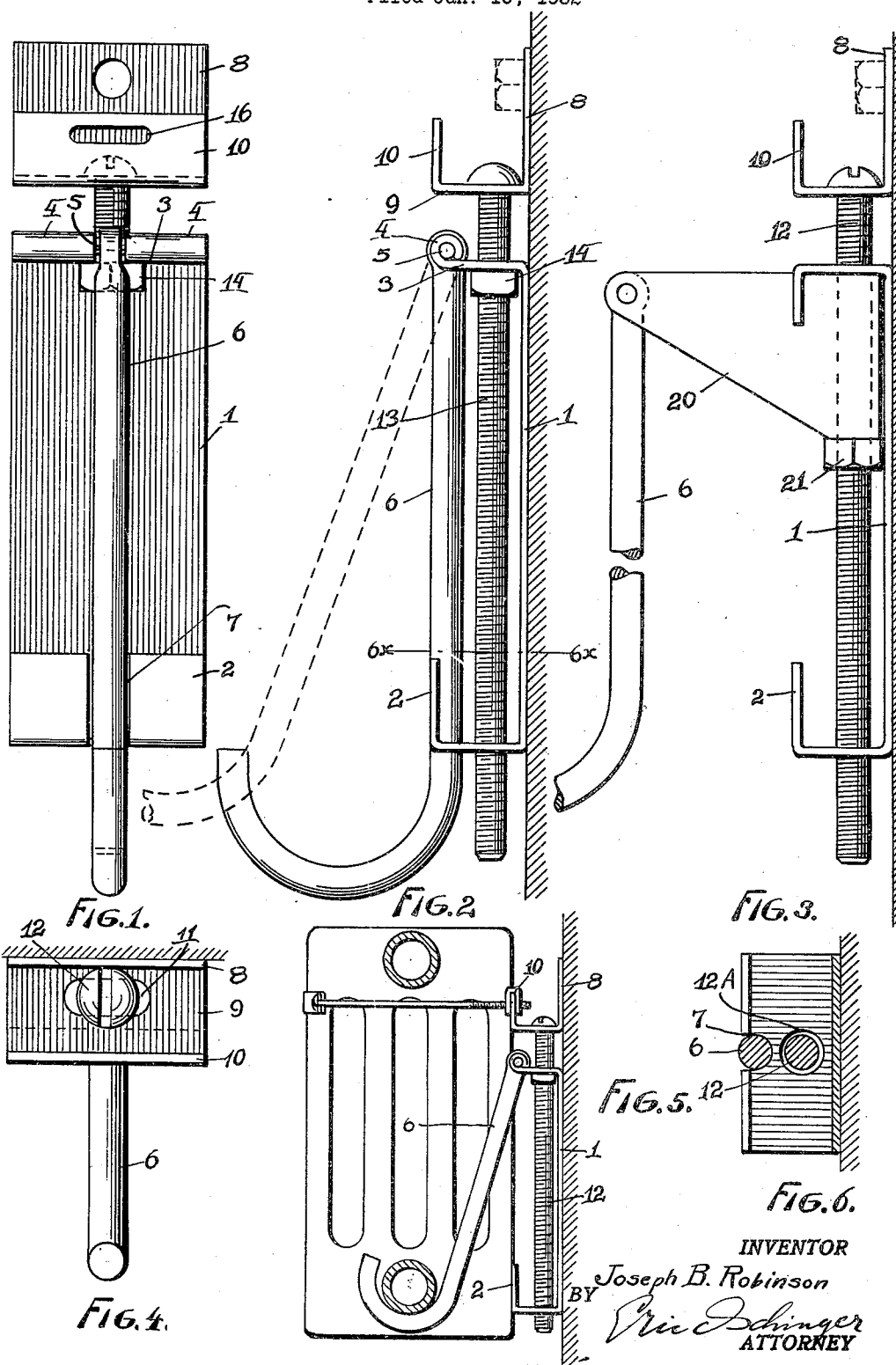
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RADIATOR BRACKET

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RADIATOR BRACKET

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This invention relates to hangers for radiators and the object of the invention is to provide such a hanger with adjustable members arranged so as to secure a maximum supporting strength for the bracket and an adjustability which permit its use for all sizes of radiators.

A further object of this invention is to so construct the hanger that it may be manufactured at a minimum cost.

Another object of this invention is to so construct the hanger that a radiator may be attached thereto with a minimum effort.

These and other objects of the invention will become more apparent from a detailed description of the invention which follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawing in which

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the hanger.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the hanger.

Figure 3 is a side elevation of a modified form of the hanger.

Figure 4 is a top plan view of the hanger illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 5 is a side elevation of reduced size showing the manner in which a radiator is supported thereby.

Figure 6 is a horizontal section of the hanger, the section being taken on the line 6x—6x of Figure 2.

In the several figures of the drawing like reference numerals indicate like parts.

The radiator hanger forming the subject matter of my present invention is made so that it can be used for the suspension of all sizes of radiators with a minimum amount of labor. As illustrated in the figures, the hanger comprises an elongated bracket 1 bent up of sheet metal with a vertical spacing flange 2 provided at the bottom against which the lower portion of a radiator shell is adapted to rest to hold it a predetermined distance spaced from the wall.

A horizontal flange 3 provided at the top of the bracket 1 is bifurcated and the bifurcated ends have the sleeves 4 and 4 formed therein in which the pivot pin 5 is mounted. This pin extends from one sleeve to the other and has the suspension hook 6 pivoted thereon between the sleeves 4, 4. The shank of the

suspension hook normally extends to the lower vertical spacing flange 2 and rests in the open slot 7 provided therein with the inside of the hook fully exposed in front of the bracket. The hook portion of the suspension hook projects from the bracket below the vertical flange 2 and is held in this position so that the radiator can be readily hooked into it.

The bracket 1 is adjustably suspended from the wall bracket 8 which is suitably bolted to the wall. This wall bracket has a horizontal flange 9 and a vertical flange 10 bent out and up on the bottom thereof which serve as spacing members for the upper portion of the radiator. In the horizontal flange 9 of the wall bracket is provided the slot 11 and in this slot is suspended the suspension bolt 12. The bolt head 13 holds the bolt suspended in the slot 11 from where it extends downwardly thru the bifurcated horizontal flange 3 of the bracket 1. Below the flange 3 a nut 14 is threaded on the suspension bolt and the position of this nut with relation to the wall bracket 8 determines the distance the bracket 1 is spaced on the suspension bolt from the fixed wall bracket 8. The nut 14, being threaded on the bolt, is adjustable up and down thereon so that bracket 1 may be raised and lowered at will to adapt its use to any size radiator. The suspension bolt 12 is preferably made of considerable length so that the bracket 1 can be adjusted for practically all sizes of radiators. When used on small radiators, the extra length of the suspension bolt passes thru the hole 12A provided in the bottom of the bracket. A limited lateral adjustment of the suspension bolt in the slot 11 of the wall bracket provides the necessary lateral adjustment which may be needed for the bracket 1 in order to have the hook member 6 thereof engage between the sections of the radiator for the suspension thereof.

In Figure 5 I have illustrated the manner in which a conventional type of radiator is suspended with my improved radiator bracket. As shown in this figure, bracket 1 is suitably spaced from the wall bracket 8 according to the height or size of the radiator. When this is done one of the connections between the

sections of the radiator is hooked into the hook portion of the suspension hook and the radiator placed in an upright position in the hook until the inside thereof rests against the vertical flanges 10 and 2 of the wall bracket 8 and bracket 1 respectively. In placing the radiator into a vertical position, the suspension hook automatically adjusts itself to the width of the radiator by swinging away from the bracket 1. The radiator in its final vertical position thus rests against the vertical flanges 10 and 2 which suitably space it from the wall while the suspension hook and the continuation of it, formed by the suspension bolt 12, holds the radiator suspended from the wall bracket and due to the angular self adjustment of the suspension hook, the hook member draws the lower end of the radiator against the bracket 1.

The upper portion of the radiator is attached to the vertical flange of the wall bracket 8 by means of the bolt 15 which is attached to the flange 10 and has a limited lateral motion for adjustment in the slot 16 thereof. A cross member 17 is carried on the outside of the bolt 15 and engages the outer edges of successive sections of the radiator to draw the upper portion of the radiator against the wall bracket 8.

In Figure 3 I have shown a modified form of the bracket in which the hook member is suspended and pivoted on a horizontal bracket 20 which in turn is adjustably held in place on the suspension bolt 12 by means of the nut 21. This horizontal bracket is adapted to project between the sections of the radiator so that the hook member need not assume as great an angular position with relation to the bracket and wall as is the case in the type of bracket illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

While I have shown but one bracket for the suspension of a radiator, it is understood that two or more are used, depending on the size and weight of the radiator.

As will be seen from an inspection of Figures 2 and 5, the suspension hook is pivoted on the bracket 1 close to the supporting point of this bracket by the suspension bolt 12. In this way the weight of a suspended radiator exerts a practically direct pull from the hook to the wall bracket, giving the bracket and its members a maximum supporting strength.

I claim:

1. In a suspension bracket the combination of a fixed wall bracket, a suspension bolt suspended from said wall bracket, a spacing and supporting bracket adjustably mounted on said suspension bracket and a suspension hook mounted to swing on a fixed center on said suspension bracket.

2. In a suspension bracket the combination of a fixed wall bracket, a suspension bolt suspended from said wall bracket, a sup-

porting and spacing bracket vertically adjustable on said suspension bolt, a bifurcated horizontal flange on said supporting bracket, a suspension hook mounted to swing in said bifurcated flange in front of said suspension bolt.

3. In a suspension bracket the combination of a fixed wall bracket, a suspension bolt suspended from said wall bracket, a spacing bracket, a horizontal spacing member at the top and bottom of said spacing bracket, each of said spacing members having a hole therethru in line with each other to have said suspension bolt pass therethru, a nut threaded on said suspension bolt below said top horizontal spacing member to support said spacing bracket on said suspension bolt and a suspension hook mounted to swing on said top horizontal member to form an offset angular extension of said suspension bolt.

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