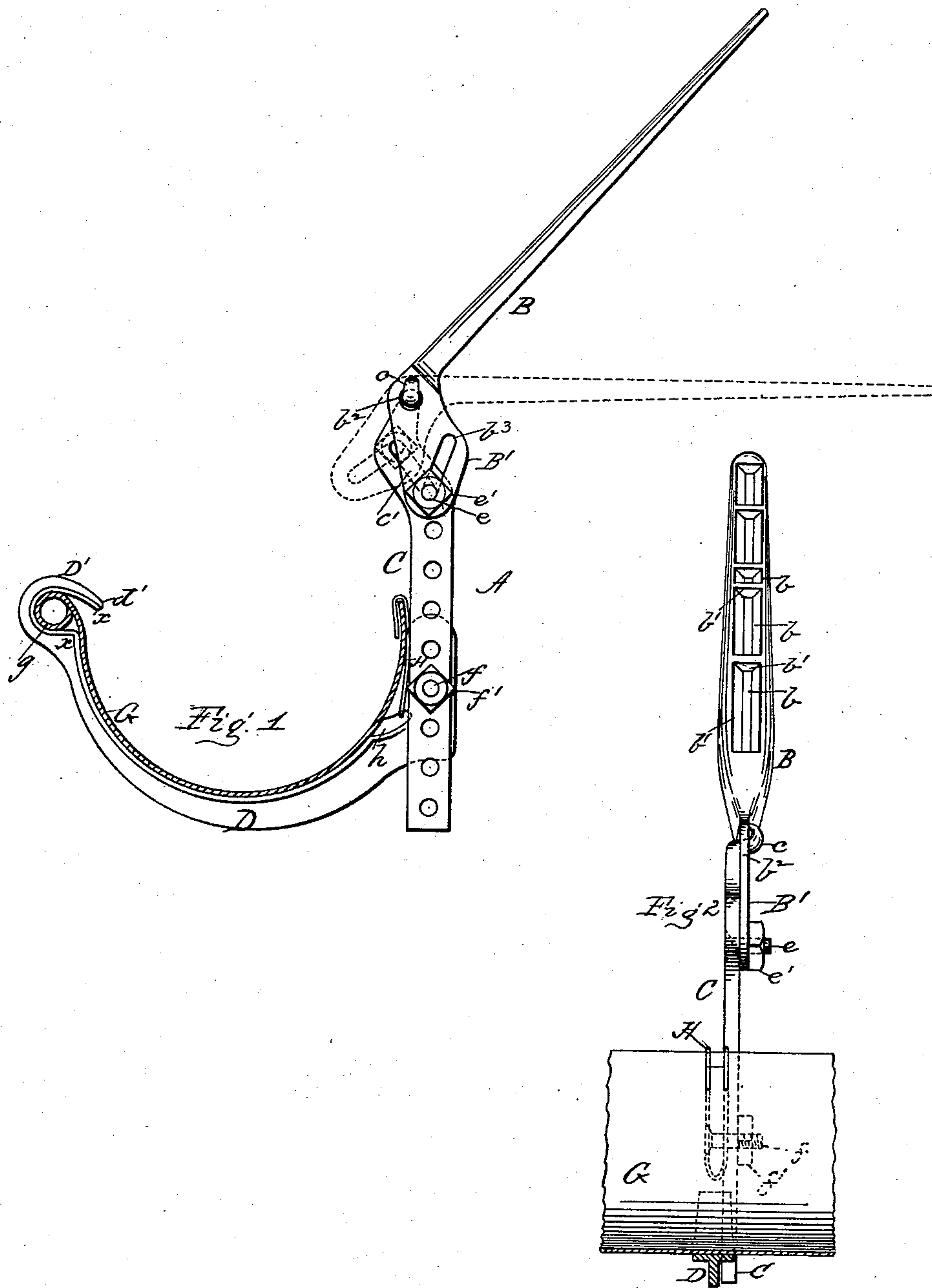


(No Model.)

W. H. BERGER.
EAVES TROUGH HANGER.

No. 324,213.

Patented Aug. 11, 1885.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. BERGER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

EAVES-TROUGH HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,213, dated August 11, 1885.

Application filed March 14, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. BERGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eaves-Trough Hangers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a front elevation partly in section.

My invention has for its objects the following: first, the provision of a leader-hook having a tang which can be securely and accurately fastened by nailing after insertion below or under a shingle or slate on a roof; second, the provision of a leader-hook so constructed that it can be adjusted to conform to the slants or pitches of roofs of varying inclinations; third, to provide a construction whereby the leaders may be expeditiously and securely fastened in the hooks and readily removed from the latter when necessary.

My invention consists in the peculiar construction and combinations of parts herein-after fully described.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A designates the leader-hook or supporter, composed of three parts, B C D, with the bolts and nuts $e e' f f'$, which fasten said parts to each other, as hereinafter set forth. The part B is the tang or shank, which is passed under the shingle, slate, or metal of a roof, and fastened in place by nails driven down through such shingles, slate, or metal. This tang or shank I form with several elongated openings, $b b'$, each of which has internally-beveled edges $b' b'$, so that the fastening-nails will be directed to or caused to enter said openings, even though at starting they should not be aligned therewith. This overcomes a difficulty heretofore incurred in endeavoring to cause the fastening-nails to enter holes in the tang invisible by reason of being hidden under the shingle, slate, or metal covering of the roof.

The part C is a vertical bar, which forms the medium of connection between the tang B and the curved portion D on which the leader di-

rectly rests. It may be adjustably connected to the part D by means of the bolt and nut $f f'$, or it may be formed integral with said part D. It is formed at its upper end with a hook, c , which enters an opening, b^2 , in the lower end of the tang B, said hook forming a fulcrum for said tang. Below said fulcrum there is formed in the bar C an inclined slot, c' , and in the end B' of the tang B there is formed a reversely-inclined slot, b^3 . Through these two slots c' and b^3 there passes the bolt e , provided with nut e' , whereby the bar C and tang B are held together. The construction just described affords a joint whereby the angle of inclination of the tang B with respect to the bar C may be varied to suit different pitches of roofs.

The curved part D terminates at its outer extremity in a hook, D' , into which is sprung the curled or rolled edge g of the leader G . As the entrance to the hook D' or space between the points $x x$ is narrower than the space farther in, it follows that when the leader is sprung into position it will not work out, and as the end d' of the hook projects inwardly over the body of the part D it protects the leader from snow sliding off the roof. The inner portion of the part D is formed with a curved notch or an opening, h , for the passage of a wire or equivalent fastening, H, for the inner edge of the leader. The method of applying this fastening is as follows:

The leader being sprung into place, a wire with a hook on one end is hooked over the inner edge of said leader, and then passed through the notch h , carried up on the other side and bent down over the edge of the leader; or a piece of wire in the shape of a staple may be passed down inside of the leader, and its bend or middle caused to enter the notch h , after which the ends of its legs may be bent down over the edges of the leader. When the latter requires removal, the bent ends of the fastening H should be turned back or straightened out.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The tang of a leader-hook, having elongated nail-openings with internally-beveled edges, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, in a leader hook or

supporter, of the tang B, having opening b^2 , and slot b^3 , with bar C, having hook or fulcrum c , and slot c' , and bolt and nut e e' , substantially as shown and described.

5 3. A leader-supporter having its outer terminal formed with a hook for the reception of the curled or rolled edge of a leader and having a notch or opening, h , for the reception of a fastening device, H, for the inner edge of

the leader, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 3d day of March, 1885.

WILLIAM H. BERGER.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM S. TOLAND,

HENRY MÜLLER.