

(No Model.)

W. S. WAKELEY.  
EAVES TROUGH HANGER.

No. 420,176.

Patented Jan. 28, 1890.

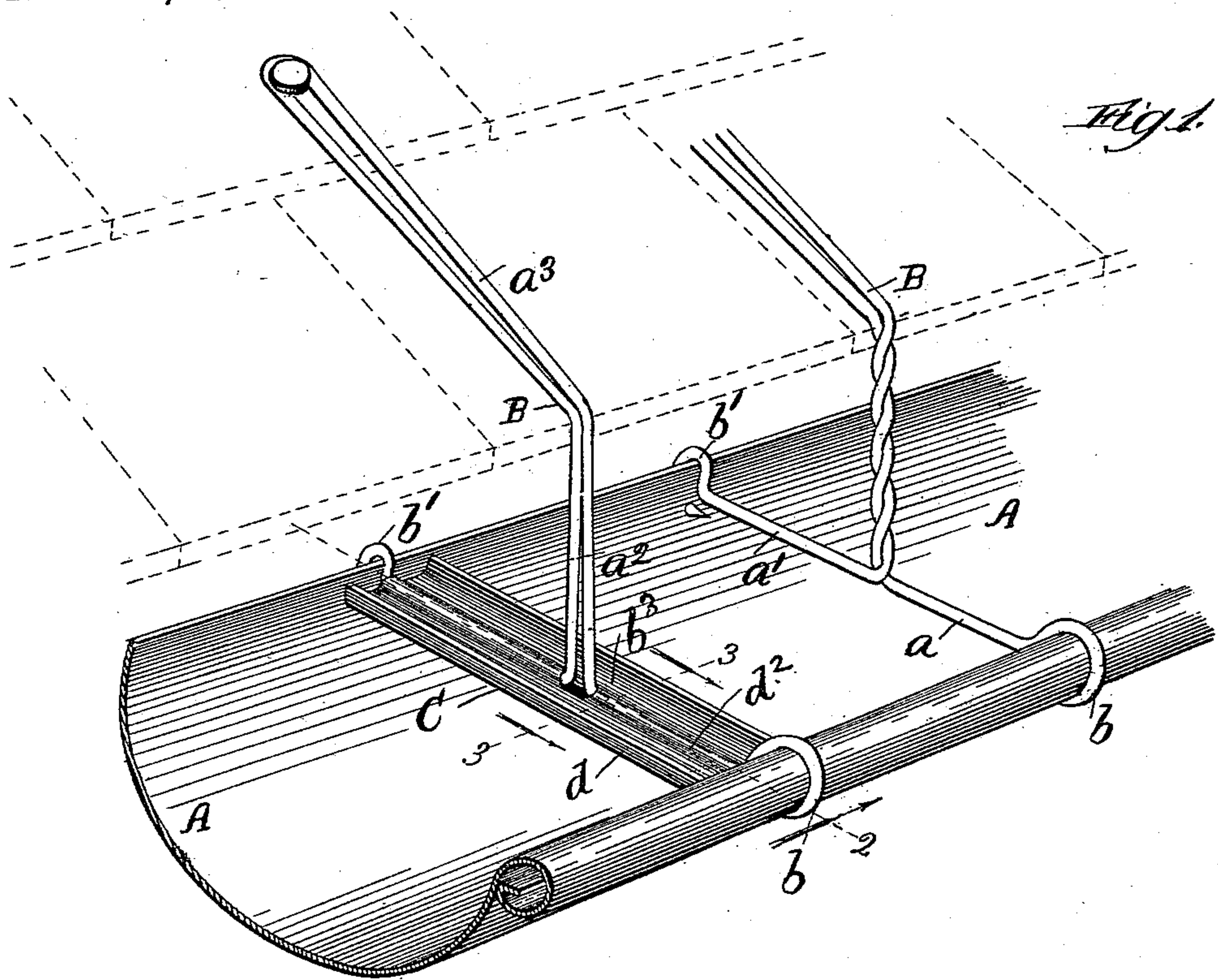


Fig. 3.

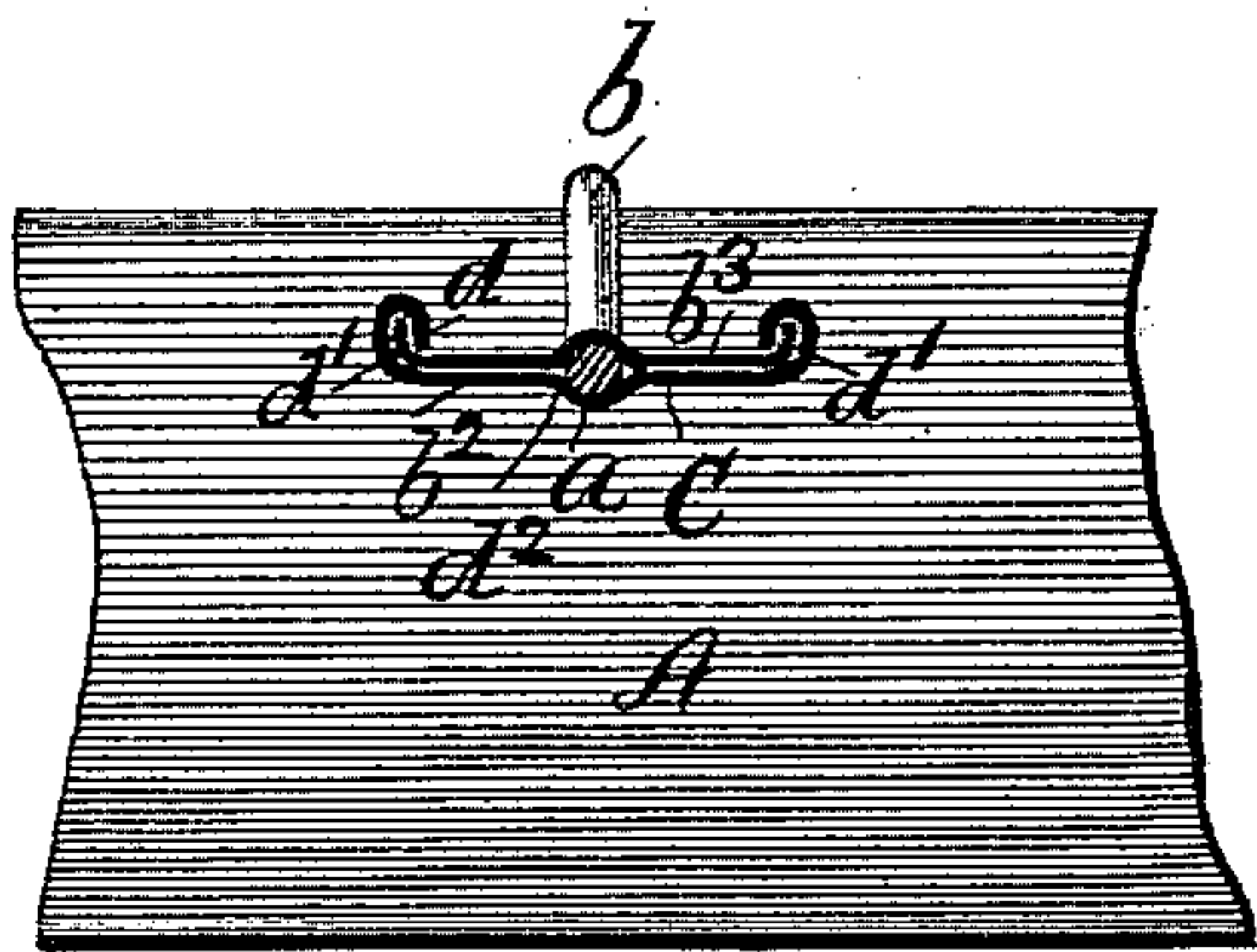
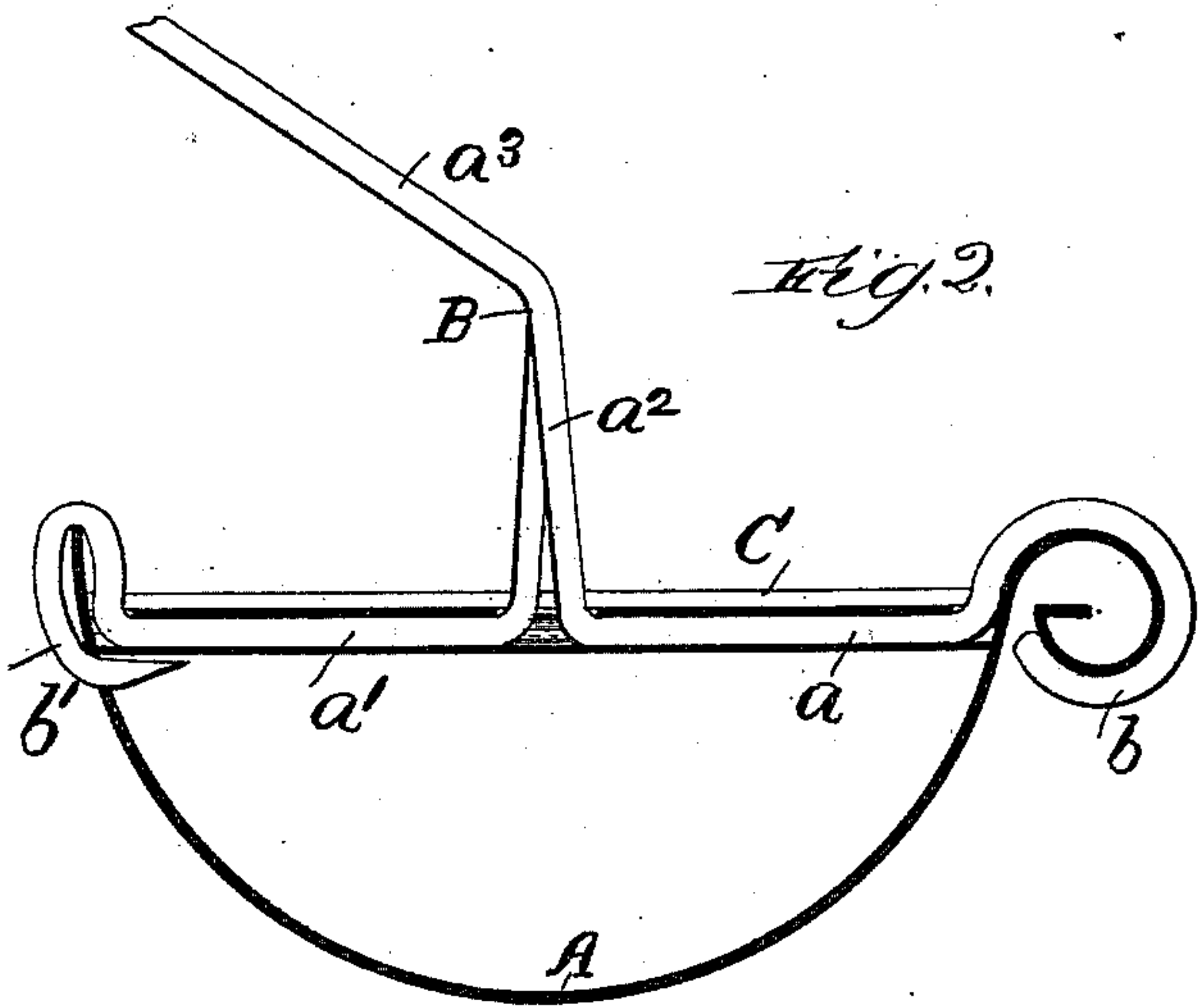


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:  
E. C. Gaylord,  
L. M. Freeman.

Inventor:  
W. S. Wakeley.  
B. L. B. Coupland & Co.  
Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR WAKELEY, OF HARVARD, ILLINOIS.

## EAVES-TROUGH HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,176, dated January 28, 1890.

Application filed August 1, 1889. Serial No. 319,451. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM SEYMOUR WAKELEY, of Harvard, county of McHenry, and State of Illinois, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Eaves-Trough Hangers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, that will enable others to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improved device for supporting and securing eaves-troughs in proper position with reference to the roof, as will be hereinafter set forth.

15 Figure 1 is a view in perspective showing a practical application of my device; Fig. 2, a transverse section in plane 2, Fig. 1, looking in the direction indicated by the arrow; and Fig. 3, a broken-away section in plane 3,  
20 Fig. 1, looking in the direction indicated by the arrows.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the trough and B the attaching-hanger. The hanger B is constructed of a single piece of  
25 wire bent into the form shown, and consists of the horizontal members  $a$   $a'$ , the vertical part  $a^2$ , and the inclined part  $a^3$ , corresponding to the slope of the roof, as indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 1, the wire being doubled  
30 from the horizontal parts upward. The member  $a$  has the end bent to form the loop  $b$ , and engages with the correspondingly-shaped outer edge of the trough. The companion member  $a'$  terminates in the sharpened hook  
35 end  $b'$ , which overlaps the inner edge of the trough, the sharpened point being forced through the metal, thus rigidly securing the lower end of the hanger to the trough. The upper end may be fastened to the roof by  
40 nails, screws, or other suitable means, as shown in Fig. 1. The bridge C incloses

the horizontal members of the hanger up to the point where the terminal ends are bent to overlap and engage with the respective edges of the trough. This bridge  
45 extends across inside of the trough, the respective ends bearing against the respective sides of the trough, and strengthens and supports the hanger and trough with reference to each other. The bridge C consists  
50 of the lower plate  $b^2$  (see Fig. 3) and the upper or cap plate  $b^3$ . The plate  $b^2$  has the edges  $d$  rolled inward to receive the upturned edges  $d'$  of the upper plate, by which means the plates forming the bridge are retained in  
55 place with reference to each other. The two plates composing the bridge are bent outward along their longitudinal center to provide the groove  $d^2$ , in which the horizontal members of the hanger are inserted. 60

In Fig. 1, a modification is illustrated, wherein the bridge is dispensed with, the vertical part of the hanger being twisted.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, 65 is—

1. The combination, with the trough, of a hanger constructed of a single piece of wire and having the end of the member  $a$  bent to form the loop  $b$ , and the end of the companion member terminating in the hook end  $b'$ ,  
70 substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the trough, the hanger constructed of a single piece of wire and bent in the form described, and the  
75 bridge inclosing the horizontal ends of the hanger and inserted between the respective edges of the trough, substantially as set forth.

WM. SEYMOUR WAKELEY.

Witnesses:

EUGENE L. CHURCH,  
ISAAC W. SEAVENS.