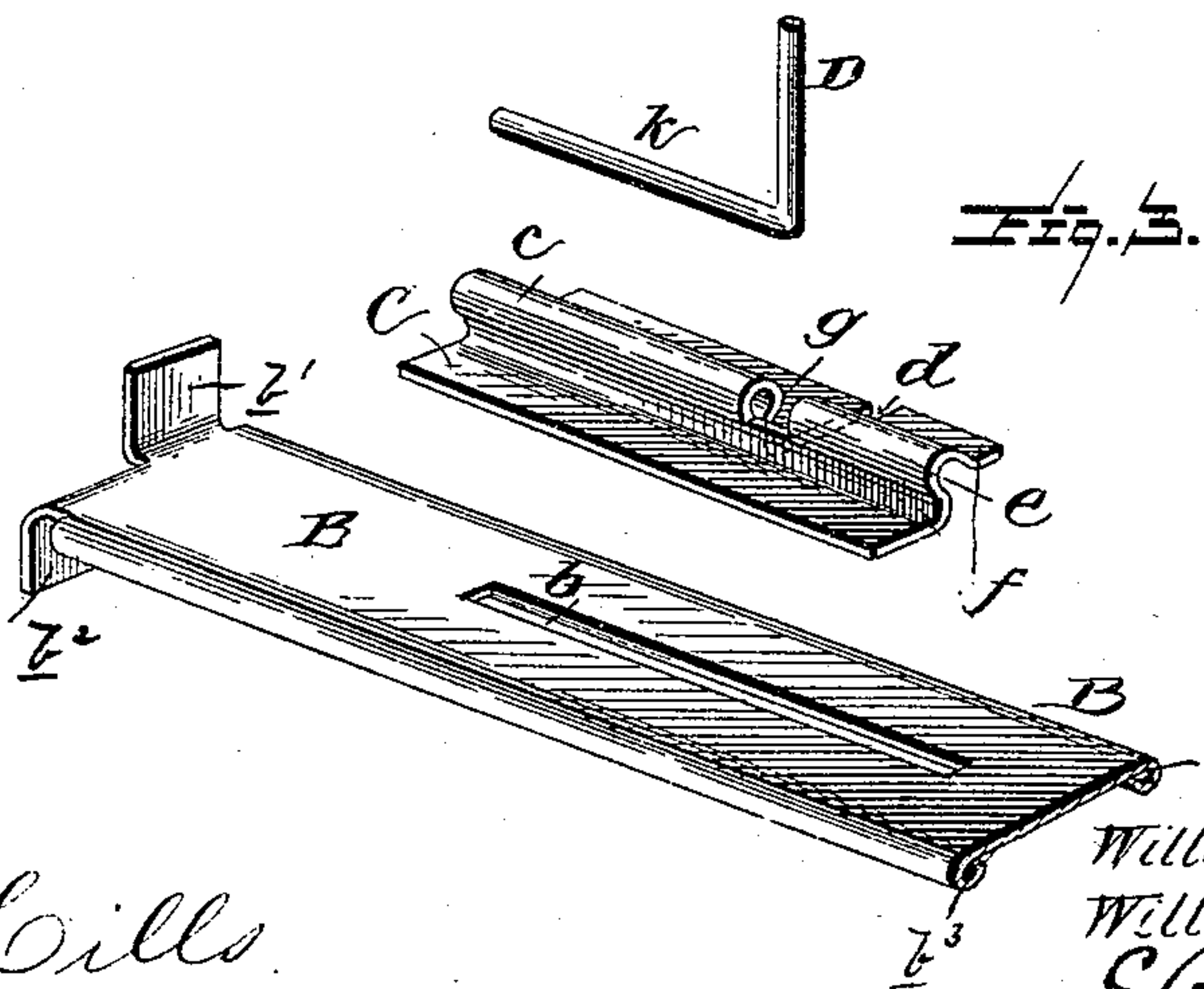
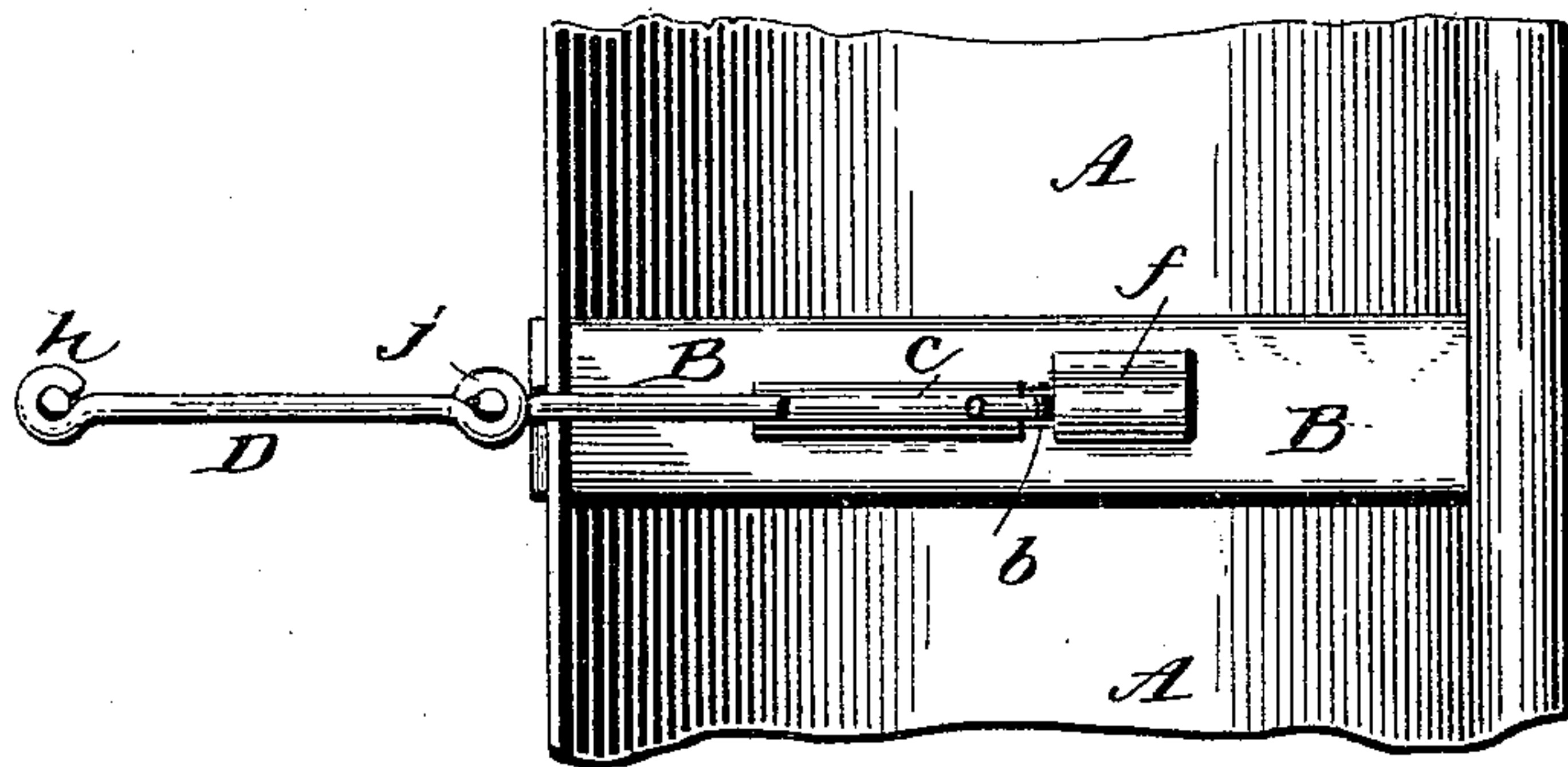
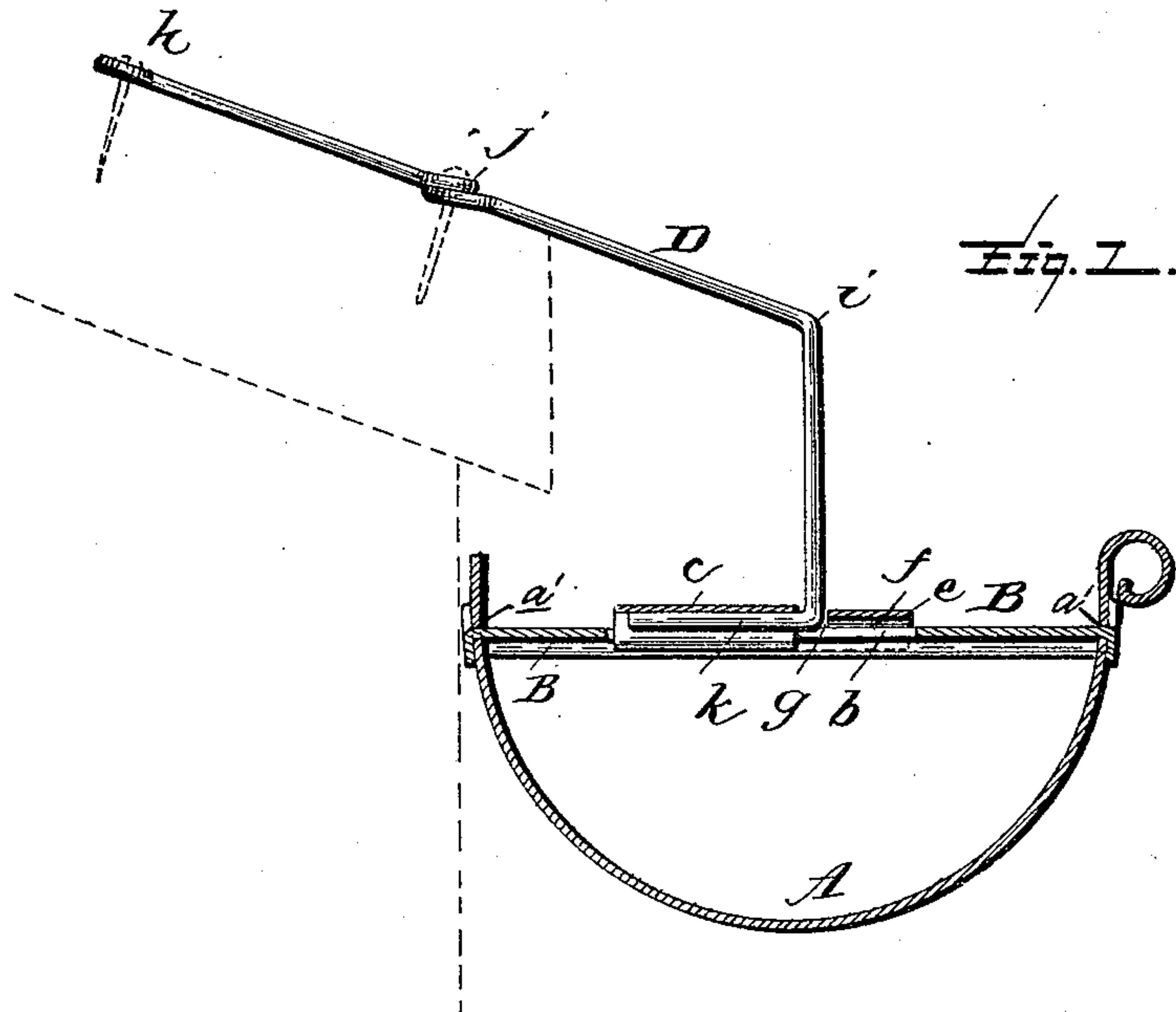


(No Model.)

W. LOSSIE & W. LOSSIE, Jr.  
EAVES TROUGH.

No. 459,473.

Patented Sept. 15, 1891.



Witnesses  
L. C. Mills  
E. A. Bond.

Inventors:  
William Lossie  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM LOSSIE AND WILLIAM LOSSIE, JR., OF OWENSBOROUGH,  
KENTUCKY.

## EAVES-TROUGH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 459,473, dated September 15, 1891.

Application filed October 10, 1890. Serial No. 367,736. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WILLIAM LOSSIE and WILLIAM LOSSIE, Jr., citizens of the United States, residing at Owensborough, in the county of Daviess, State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eaves-Troughs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in eaves-trough hangers; and it has for its object, among others, to provide a cheap and efficient hanger, readily attached to the roof of a building, and which may be also readily applied to or detached from the trough and securely locked against displacement.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section through a trough secured to a building according to our invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the parts constituting our invention separated.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a trough of usual construction, except as hereinafter specified. The side walls of the trough, near the upper edge thereof, are each provided with a slot  $a'$  upon the same plane, and B is the stay-bar, formed of sheet metal of sufficient length to extend across the trough and through the openings in the side walls thereof, the ends of the stay then being bent at right angles to its length and embracing the outer walls of the trough, as shown in Fig. 1. The said ends are split, as shown in Fig. 3, one portion  $b'$  extending upward and the other  $b^2$  downward to afford a better hold. The side edges of the stay may be beaded, as shown at  $b^3$  in Fig. 3, between the inner walls of the trough to strengthen the same. This stay-bar is provided with a longitudinal slot  $b$ , arranged,

preferably, centrally, as shown, and C is a sheet-metal bar formed with a longitudinal roll or bend  $c$ , as shown best in Fig. 3, which extends for a major portion of its length, and at this point the said bar is divided, as shown at  $d$ , and the minor portion then also formed with a roll or bend  $e$  in line with the roll of the major portion. In practice the side edges of this bar are passed through the slot  $b$  of the stay-bar and straightened against the under side thereof, the smaller portion  $f$  of the minor portion remaining upon the upper face of the stay-bar, and is adapted to be bent or turned into a substantially vertical position to admit the hanger D and then bent down to retain the same and form a lock therefor. There is a space  $g$  between the two rolls for the vertical arm of the hanger, as shown in Fig. 1.

The hanger D consists of a piece of wire formed at one end with an eye  $h$ , and between this eye and the bend  $i$  with another eye  $j$ , through which eyes the securing means are designed to be passed, as shown in Fig. 1. From the bend  $i$  the wire extends substantially vertical and terminates in a horizontal portion  $k$ . The hanger is attached to the stay-bar by turning up the minor portion of the bar C, admitting the horizontal portion of the hanger into the roll of the major portion and then bending down the said minor portion, as indicated in Fig. 1. The hanger is then held firmly against displacement, and yet free to have sufficient play through the opening between the two rolls.

What we claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the trough and its stay-bar formed with a longitudinal slot, of the bar with a portion thereof held in said slot on the stay-bar formed with longitudinal roll, and the hanger held in said roll, as set forth.

2. The combination, with the trough and its stay-bar formed with a longitudinal slot, of the bar held by the slot of the bar and formed with two separated rolls adapted to hold and lock the hanger in position therein, substantially as specified.

3. The combination, with the trough and its stay-bar formed with a longitudinal slot, of the bar having its edges held in the slot and

formed with two separated rolls, one of which is bendable, and the hanger held in the rolls of the said bar, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with the trough and its  
5 stay-bar formed with a longitudinal slot, of the sheet-metal bar C, held in the said slot and formed with a major and a minor roll, with a space between the two, and the bar  
10 separated between the rolls, the major portion being fixedly held and the minor portion adapted to be bent upward to receive the horizontal portion of the hanger, and a hanger

having its horizontal portion confined by the major roll with its vertical portion working in the space between the two rolls, substantially 15 as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM LOSSIE.  
WILLIAM LOSSIE, JR.

Witnesses:

FRANK WAGNER,  
HERMAN ARNOLD.