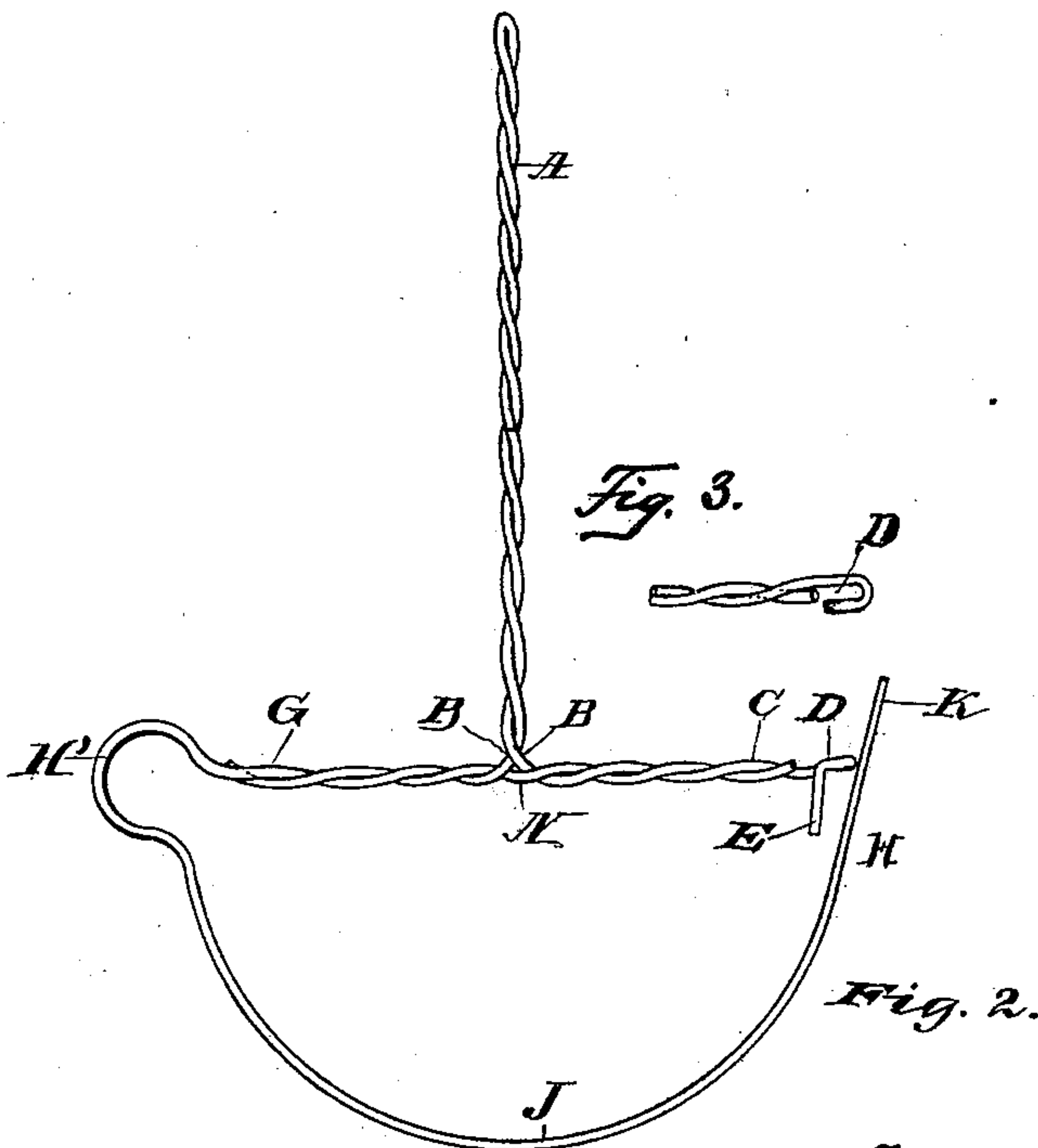
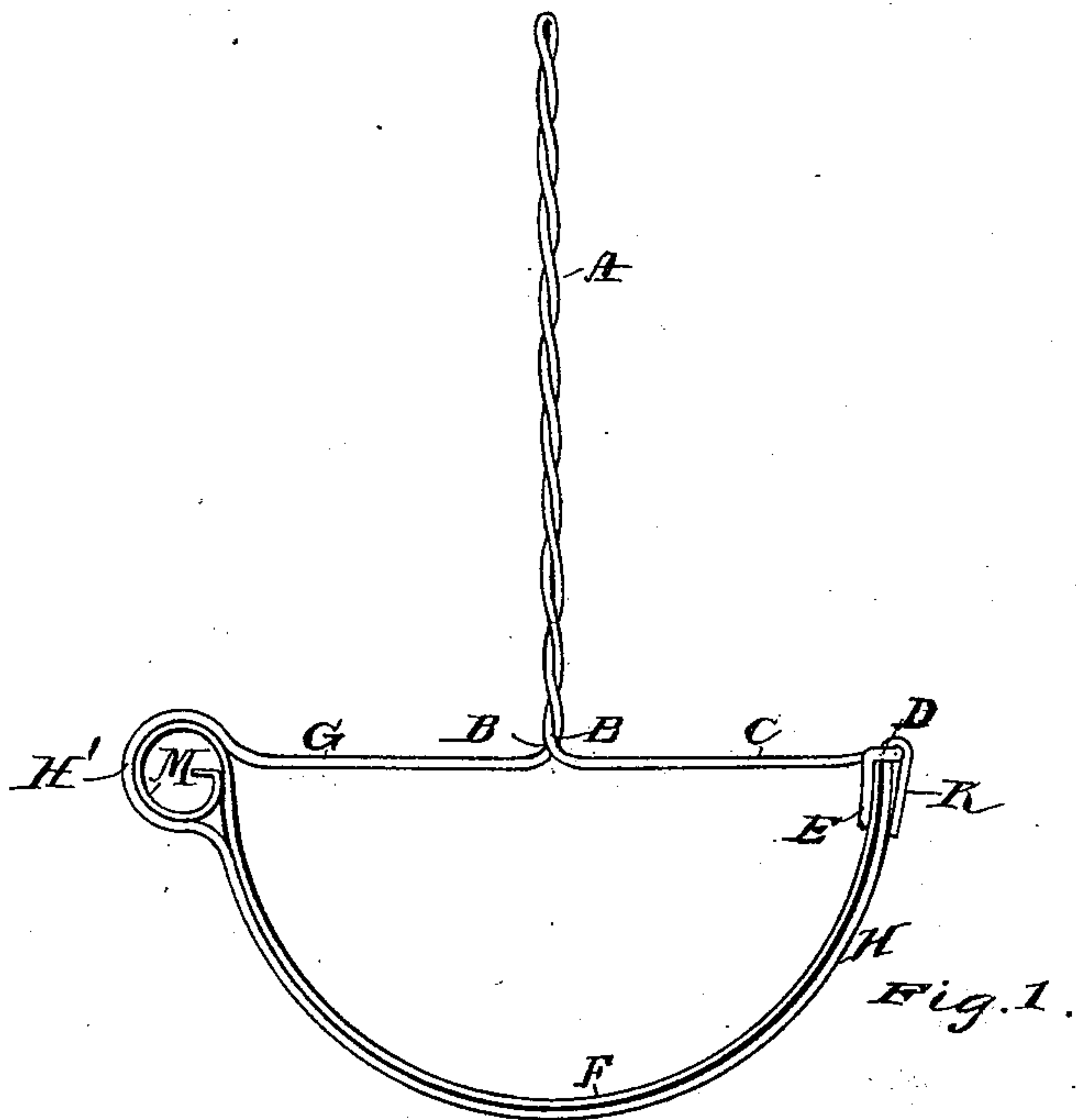


(No Model.)

W. C. BERGER.
EAVES TROUGH HANGER.

No. 471,936.

Patented Mar. 29, 1892.



Witnesses:

Ed. J. Lane

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By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILSON C. BERGER, OF CANTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE BERGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

EAVES-TROUGH HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,936, dated March 29, 1892.

Application filed June 29, 1891. Serial No. 397,802. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILSON C. BERGER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Canton, county of Stark, State of Ohio, have
5 invented a new and useful Improvement in Eaves-Trough Hangers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

10 My invention relates to an improvement in eaves-trough hangers; and it consists in certain features of construction hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is
15 a side elevation illustrating my invention as applied to an eaves-trough; Fig. 2, a similar view showing the hanger before application to the trough; and Fig. 3, a plan view of one end of the cross-bar, showing the loop.

20 The hanger is made of a single piece of wire doubled on itself and twisted to form a suspending portion A. At B the two ends of the wire are bent out in opposite directions to a point at right angles with the suspender
25 A. The end portion C, at a distance from the suspender at B, is turned back to form a loop or eye portion D, and the free extreme end turned down to form an inside support E for the upper edge of the trough F, as shown in
30 Fig. 1. At a similar distance from the suspender at B the wire is bent or formed into a grasp H', the free end being bent to form a bottom support J for the trough, as shown in Fig. 2.

35 In application the supporting portion J of the wire is passed about the trough F, the loop H' to embrace the bead M on the outer edge of the trough, and the inner edge resting under the loop D and against the outside of
40 the support E. The free end H is then passed up through the loop D and bent over and down in hook form, as shown in Fig. 1, thus forming a simple and complete hanger that will support the trough and secure the inside
45 or single edge from turning in, as it is apt to do when not properly secured by the hanger.

For heavy or large troughs the cross-bar formed by the portions of the wire designated as C and G may be reinforced by twisting in

a short piece of wire N, as shown in Fig. 2. 50
It is evident that by bending the extreme end E of the wire B downward to form the support for the inside of the trough it allows of a lateral adjustment, which would not be the case were it led across the trough
55 and twisted about itself, for which a patent has been granted. This construction—that is, of having the extreme end bent downward to form the support—admits of the eye D being formed in the wire at various distances
60 from the suspender A, thus adapting the hanger to troughs of different breadths.

I am aware of the fact that a trough-hanger has been patented which will admit of it being adjusted to troughs of different widths. 65
The construction, however, is such that to provide a support answering to my support E it has been necessary to twist another piece of wire in the horizontal portion of the hanger, which necessarily increases the cost of man-
70 ufacture. It will thus be seen that I obtain a twofold object by bending the extreme end of the wire B downward at E, namely: first, to admit of lateral adjustment, and, secondly, to provide a support for the interior surface
75 of the inner side of the trough.

Having thus described the nature and object of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

An eaves-trough consisting of a twisted 80 wire-suspending portion A, a cross-bar formed of the end portions C and G of the same wire, the end of the portion C bent to form an eye D and the extreme end bent downward to form the support E, which is adapted to rest
85 against the interior surface of the inner side of the trough, the wire G being bent to form a grasp H', a support J, and its extreme end led upward through said eye D and bent downward over the outer surface of the inner
90 side of the trough, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of June, A. D. 1891.

WILSON C. BERGER.

Witnesses:

W. K. MILLER,

CHAS. R. MILLER.