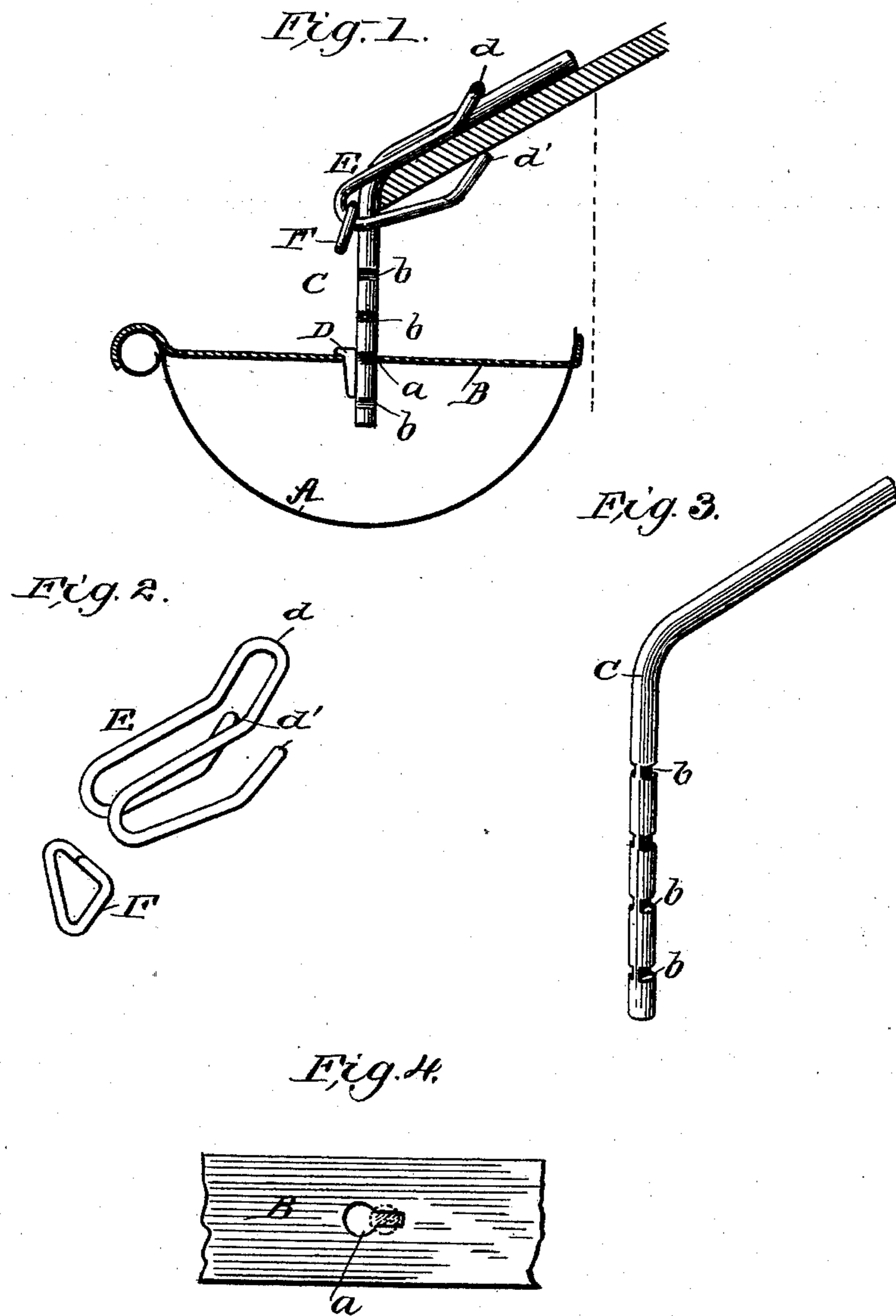


(No Model.)

W. H. MUNDWILER.
EAVES TROUGH HANGER.

No. 505,717.

Patented Sept. 26, 1893.



WITNESSES:

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WILLIAM H. MUNDWILER, OF ATTICA, OHIO.

EAVES-TROUGH HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,717, dated September 26, 1893.

Application filed May 6, 1893. Serial No. 473,314. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. MUNDWILER, of Attica, in the county of Seneca and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Eaves-Trough Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of my invention to provide an eaves-trough hanger which may be attached to and detached from the roof and trough more easily and quickly than those ordinarily employed heretofore, and which shall also be simple and inexpensive in construction.

The details of construction and arrangement of parts, are as hereinafter described, and shown in accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section, showing my invention applied to a roof and supporting an eaves-trough. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the spring clamp. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the hanger. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a portion of a bar attached to the eaves trough.

The trough, A, is provided at suitable intervals with cross-bars, B, attached thereto, at their respective ends, by means of a tongue and slot and clasp, or claw, as shown. These cross bars, B, have key-hole slots, *a*, at the middle.

The hanger proper, C, is an iron rod having at opposite points and in opposite sides, a series of transverse notches, or grooves, *b*. The body of the rod passes easily through the circular portion of the key-hole slot, *a*, while the thickness of the rod between opposite notches, or grooves, *b*, is but slightly less than the width of the straight portion of the said slot, *a*, so that the rod, C, may be passed laterally into such portion of the slot and thus become engaged with the cross-bar, B, as required to enable it to support the trough, A, properly. In order to secure the hanger, C, in the slot, *a*, a fastener consisting of a wedge, D, is inserted in the circular portion of the latter. The wedge is self-supporting in the slot, as shown.

It will be perceived that the hanger may be very easily and quickly attached to and detached from the trough, A, by simply removing the wedge, D, and passing the hanger into the circular portion of the slot, *a*; and, also, that the trough may as easily be adjusted

higher or lower on the hanger, C, in order to place it in the desired proximity to the edge of the roof. The construction of the coacting parts is also very inexpensive.

My invention is thus a marked improvement in several particulars over others in which the hanger rod is screw-threaded and a nut, or burr, is applied thereto for securing the parts together, as well as over those in which the attachment of the hanger to the trough bears some analogy to mine without however being adapted for adjustment.

The hanger, C, is attached to the projecting edge of the lower row of roof slates by means of a clamp, E, as shown in Fig. 1. The hanger is for this purpose bent at an angle of about thirty degrees. By preference, the clamp is formed of stout spring wire, which is doubled upon itself and bent upward at its ends, *d, d'*, Figs. 1, 2. To attach the hanger, C, to the slates, the bent upper end, *d*, is laid thereon, and the clamp, E, passed over it and driven up (by a hammer) into the position shown, that is to say, until arrested by a stop, F, consisting of a small ring which is adapted to be passed over the clamp and connects its legs at the bend, or angle. This device, F, prevents the hanger, C, sliding out of the embrace of the clamp. The latter clasps the slates with a good degree of force, and thus secures the hanger, C, rigidly in place, but is at the same time adapted to be readily detached when required.

My invention is thus obviously superior to the ordinary manner of attaching hangers, which consists in nailing them to the roof sheathing before applying the slates, and involves piercing the sheathing with nail holes, makes no provision for detachment, and prevents laying the slates entirely flat, which often results in breakage of the latter.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with a device attached to an eaves-trough and having a key-hole slot, of a hanger consisting of a rod provided with opposite notches, or grooves substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with an eaves-trough and a cross-bar attached thereto and having a key-hole slot as specified, of a hanger formed of a notched rod, and a key, or fastener, adapted to be inserted and to support itself in the

circular portion of said slot, as shown and described.

3. The combination, with an eaves-trough hanger consisting of a rod bent as described, 5 of a spring clamp formed of a spring wire bent, or doubled, and adapted to embrace the rod and edges of the shingles of a roof, as shown and described.

4. The combination, with an eaves-trough 10 hanger consisting of a rod, of a bent, spring-wire clamp adapted to be forced upon and embrace the projecting edges of slates as specified, and to clasp the same firmly between its

end portions and to receive said rod between its bent legs, as shown and described. 15

5. The combination, with an eaves-trough hanger rod, of a spring-wire clamp adapted to embrace the rod and projecting edges of roof slates and thereby attach one to the other, as specified, and a device applied to the clamp 20 to prevent detachment of the hanger, as shown and described.

WILLIAM H. MUNDWILER.

Witnesses:

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