(No Model.)

J. M. CARAGHER.

DRIP TROUGH.

No. 600,062. Patented Mar. 1, 1898.

Fig. 1

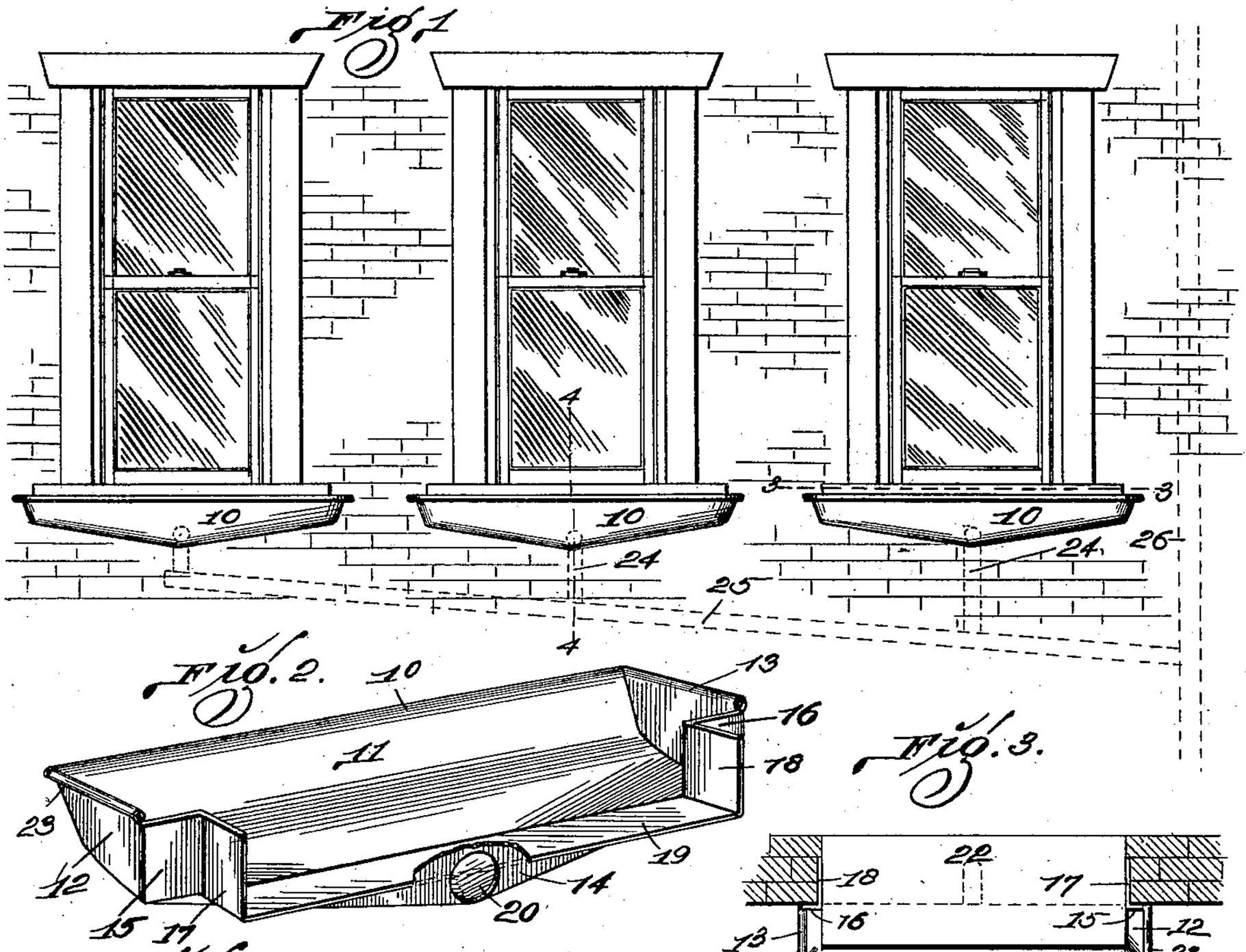

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

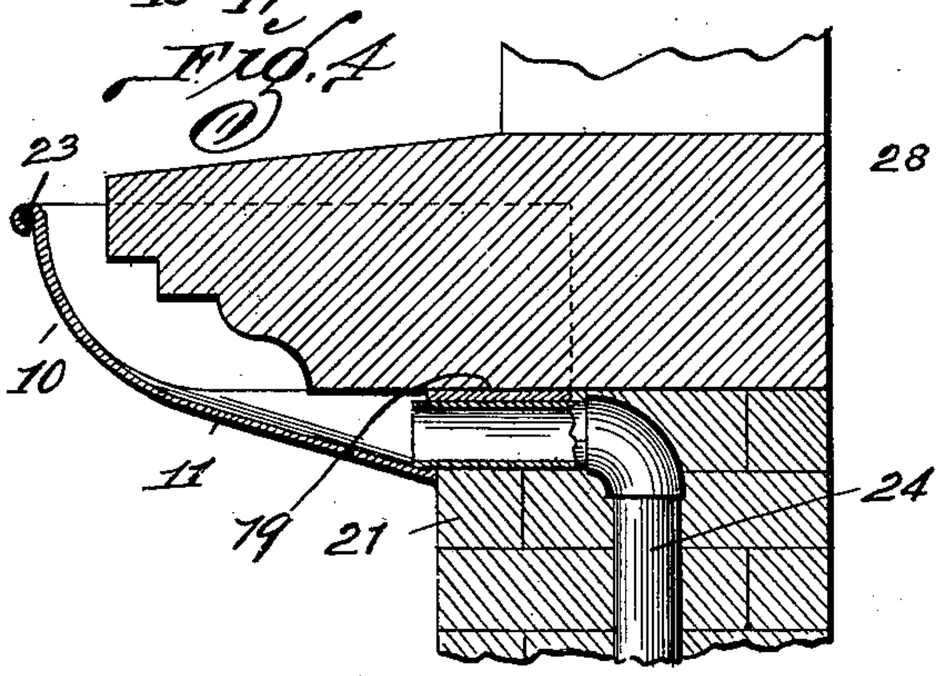

Fig. 5.

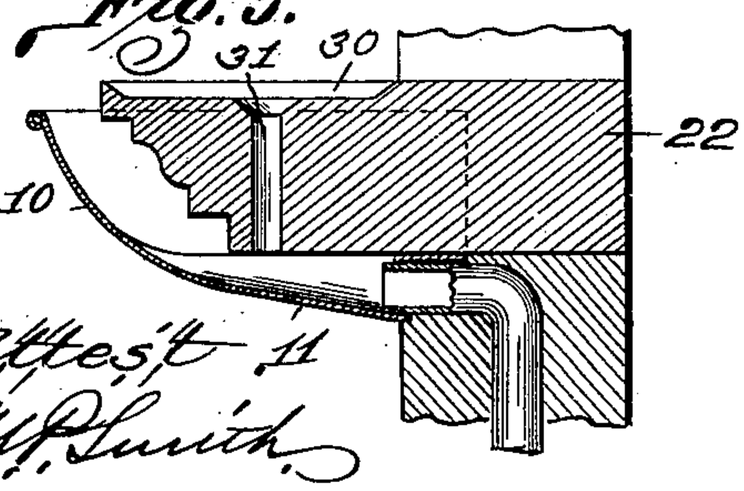

Fig. 6.

Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. CARAGHER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

DRIP-TROUGH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 600,062, dated March 1, 1898.

Application filed August 9, 1897. Serial No. 647,607. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. CARAGHER, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drip-Troughs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to drainage constructions for window-ledges and the like; and it consists of the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter shown, described, and claimed.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a building, showing my drainage construction in position for use, parts being broken away to economize space. Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of a catch-basin which I employ. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken approximately on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken approximately on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a view analogous to Fig. 4 and showing a modified construction. Fig. 6 is a front elevation showing the drainage construction in position for use in combination with the upper ledge of the window.

The object of my invention is to lead water from the window-ledges and the like to the sewer or drain pipes without allowing the water to come in contact with the outer face of the wall of the building and in this way prevent the drainage from the windows from discoloring the wall.

In carrying out the principles of my invention I place catch-basins in position to catch the drippings from the window-ledges, and I embed drain-pipes leading from the catch-basins into the walls and run the drain-pipes into the sewer or other suitable place for discharging the water where it will not damage the building or discolor the wall.

Referring by numerals to the drawings, the catch-basins 10 are constructed of sheet metal and each consists of the front inclined wall 11, the end walls 12 and 13, extending backwardly from the ends of the front wall 11, the rear wall 14, extending upwardly a short distance from the rear lower edge of the front wall 11, the connecting-walls 15 and 16, extending inwardly from the rear ends of the end walls 12 and 13, the flanges 17 and 18, extending backwardly from the inner ends of the connecting-walls 15 and 16, and the flange 19, extending backwardly from the upper edge of the rear wall 14 and connecting the lower ends of the flanges 17 and 18. The drain-opening 20 is formed in the center of the rear wall 14. The front wall 11 slopes from its upper edge downwardly and backwardly and from its ends towards its center as required to lead the water to the drain-opening 20.

The catch-basin is placed in position with the flange 19 resting upon the horizontal face of the brickwork 21 and the flanges 17 and 18 engaging the vertical faces of the brickwork, and the stone 22 is placed in position between the flanges 17 and 18 and resting upon the flange 19 as required to form the sill or lower ledge of the window and hold the catch-basin 10 in position.

The upper edges of the front wall 11 and the end walls 12 and 13 are wired, as indicated by 23, and said upper edges are placed a short distance outside of the outer edges of the stone 22 as required to allow the water running down over said outer edges to pass inside of the catch-basin. The drain-pipes 24 are embedded in the wall 21 and lead from the drain-opening 20 of the catch-basin through the wall to the sewer or other place of discharge as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, said pipes 24 leading downwardly to the inclined pipe 25 and said pipe 25 leading to the stand-pipe 26.

In the construction shown in Fig. 5 the depression 30 is formed in the upper face of the stone 22, and an opening 31 leads downwardly through the stone from said depression to the catch-basin.

In the construction shown in Fig. 6 the catch-basin is placed in position to catch the water from the upper ledge or arch of the window.

I claim—

1. A drainage construction for window-ledges and the like, comprising a metallic basin 10 formed to surround the front and sides of the window-ledge, the flanges 17 and 18 extending inwardly from the back of the basin, the flanges 19 connecting the lower edges of said flanges 17 and 18, and the drain-pipe 24 leading from an aperture formed in the lower face of the back side of the basin, substantially as specified.

2. In a drainage construction for window-ledges and the like, the combination with the window-ledge, having a depression formed in its top surface and a discharge-opening for said depression, of a metallic basin constructed to surround the front and ends of said ledge, flanges formed integral with said basin and extending into the wall of the building, and a discharge-pipe leading from the lower rear face of said basin, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES M. CARAGHER.

Witnesses:
EDWARD E. LONGAN,
ALBERT J. MCCAULEY.