

No. 689,385.

Patented Dec. 24, 1901.

F. L. BURCH.
EAVES TROUGH HANGER.

(Application filed Sept. 20, 1901.)

(No Model.)

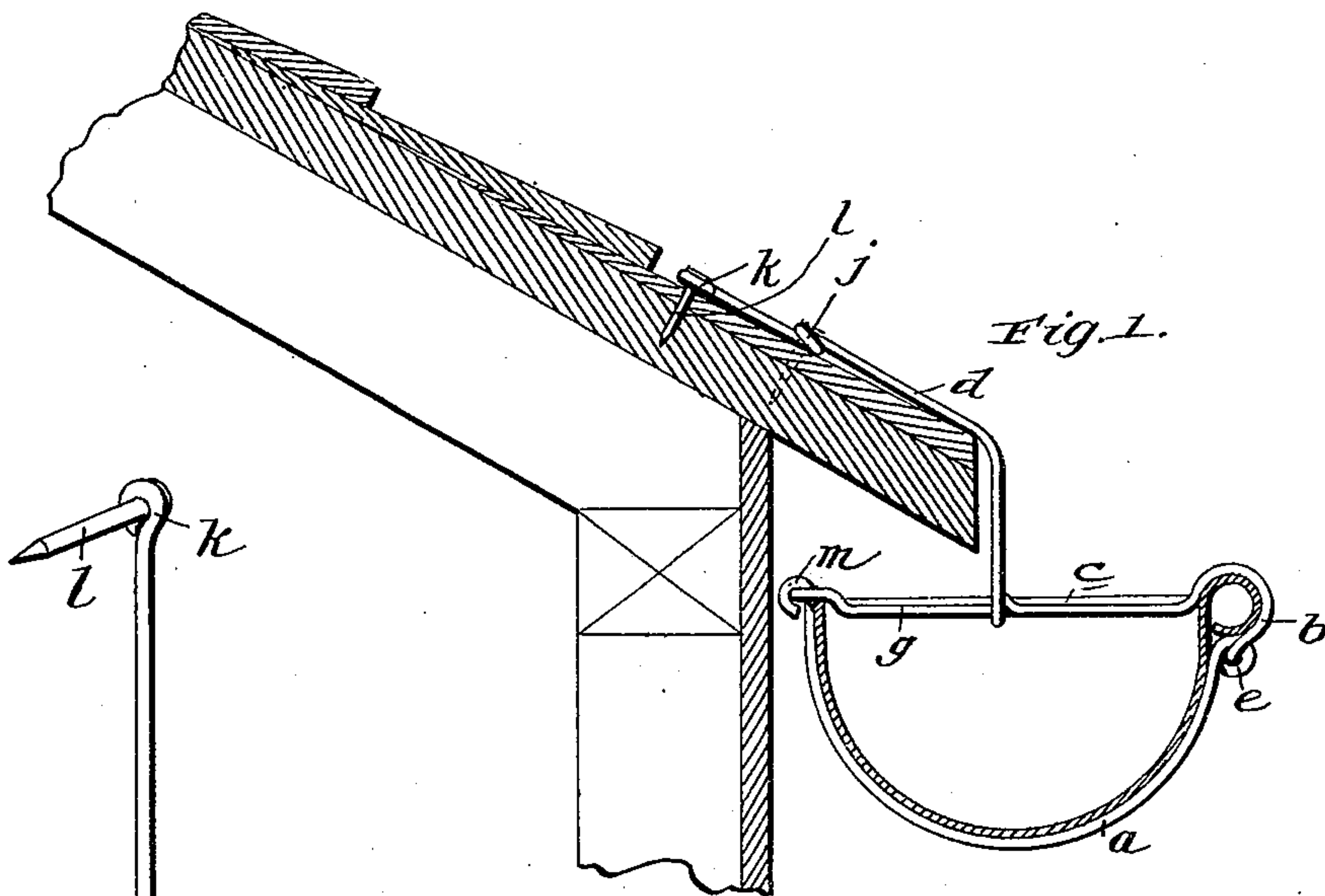


Fig. 2.

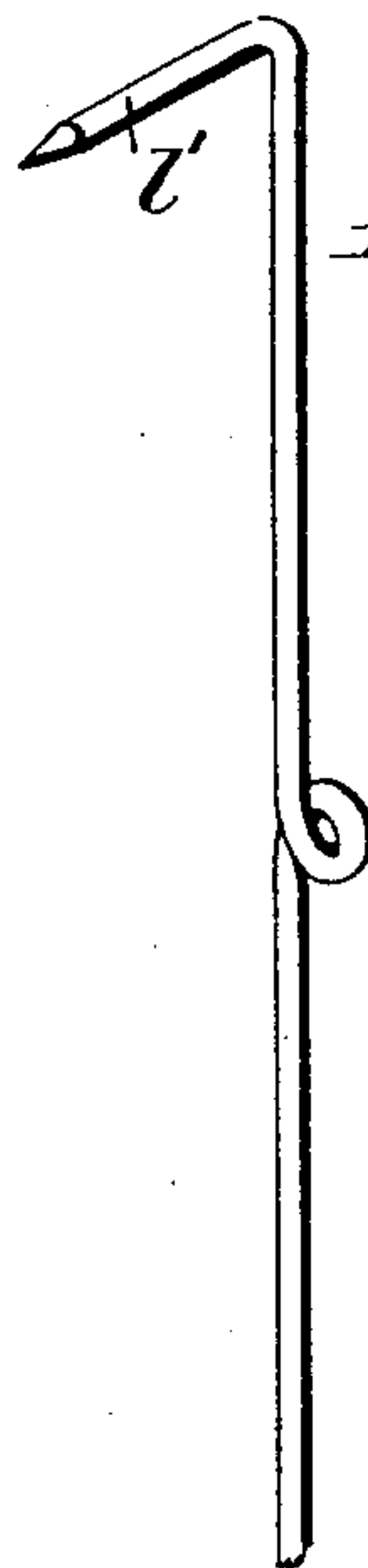
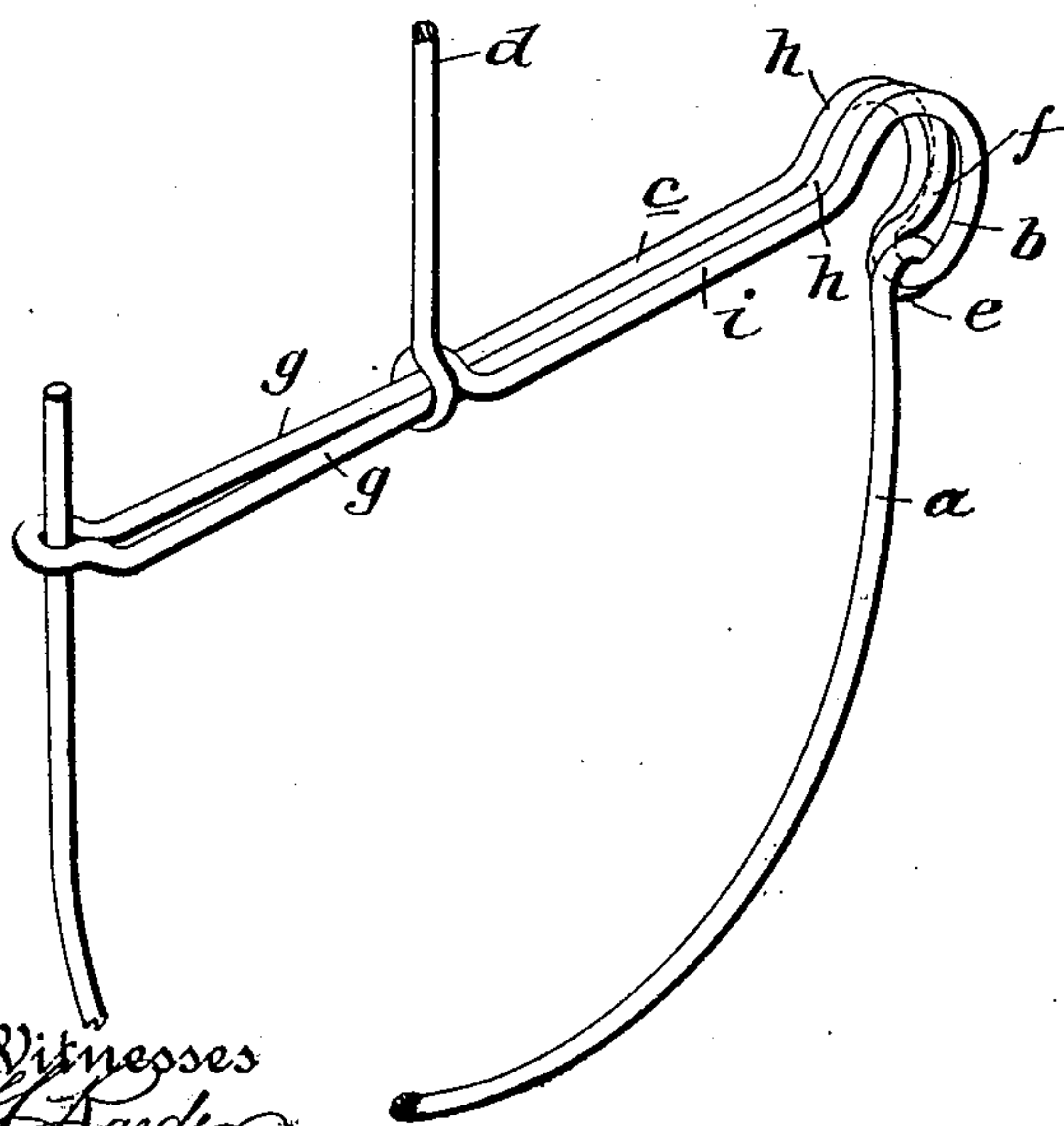


Fig. 3.

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FRANCIS L. BURCH, OF BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

EAVES-TROUGH HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 689,385, dated December 24, 1901.

Application filed September 20, 1901. Serial No. 75,665. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS L. BURCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bowling Green, in the county of Warren and State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Eaves-Trough Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in wire eaves-trough hangers; and it consists in a certain peculiar hanger embodying a cross-brace of exceptional rigidity and strength which is calculated to withstand the weight of the trough in the portion of the hanger below it, and hence is not liable to be pulled or bent upwardly at its middle by the arm connected to it.

With the foregoing in mind the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claim when taken in conjunction with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view illustrating my improved hanger in side elevation as connected to the roof of a building and holding an eaves-trough. Fig. 2 is an enlarged broken perspective view of the hanger removed; and Fig. 3 is a detail view of the upper portion of the hanger, illustrating a modification.

Similar letters designate corresponding parts in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, to which reference is more particularly directed.

In common with a type of wire eaves-trough hanger extant my improved hanger is formed of a single piece of wire and comprises a portion *a*, curved to form a seat for the trough to be held, an offset *b* at one end of said seat designed to receive the bead on the trough, a cross-brace *c*, and an arm *d*, rising from said cross-brace. It is peculiar, however, in its formation, for it will be seen that after being bent to form the seat *a* the wire is formed into an eye *e* at one end of said seat, is curved, as indicated by *f*, to form one ply of the offset *b*, is carried across to and around the free end of seat *a* and back to the offset *b* to form the two plies *g* of the cross-brace, is curved and carried through the eye *e* to form the plies *h* of the offset *b* and connect said offset to the seat *a*, is carried to and bent around the middle of the plies *g* of the cross-brace to form the third ply *i* of said brace, and is finally carried upwardly from the brace to form the arm *d*. By virtue of this manner of forming the

hanger it will be observed that a cross-brace *c* is afforded which has three thicknesses of wire for one-half of its length and two thicknesses of wire throughout its length, and is consequently very rigid and strong; also, that the curved offset *b*, which is composed of three thicknesses of wire, forms a continuation of the cross-brace and is connected to the seat *a*, and hence is calculated to lend rigidity and strength to said cross-brace. From this it follows that the cross-brace *c* is not liable to be bent or buckled upwardly by the pull of the arm *d* at its middle due to the weight of the trough in the seat *a*. This is an important advantage, since it removes the liability of the ends of the seat *a* being drawn inward or toward each other and crushing the eaves-trough between them.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention the arm *d* is provided with eyes *j k*, and in the latter eye at the upper end of the arm a nail *l* is secured at the time of manufacture, this to enable a workman to hold a section of eaves-trough in one hand while he drives the nail *l* with a hammer held in his other hand.

When desired, in lieu of providing the nail *l* secured at the end of the arm *d* the end of said arm may be bent at right angles, as indicated by *l'* in Fig. 3, and pointed, so as to permit of it being driven into a roof, as described.

After the eaves-trough is placed in the seat *a* of the hanger the free end of said seat is bent into an eye *m* around the bight of the cross-brace, and in this manner the eaves-trough is drawn up to and held snugly between the cross-brace and the seat, as shown in Fig. 1, with the result that liability of the trough being crushed or bent is reduced to a minimum.

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

An eaves-trough hanger formed of a single piece of wire, and consisting of the seat *a* having an eye *e* at one end, the curved offset, at said end of the seat, made up of a thickness *f* joined to the seat, and two thicknesses *h* forming a bight which receives the eye of the seat, the cross-brace *c* made up of the thicknesses *g* which form continuations of two thicknesses of the offset, and have a bight at

one end receiving the free end of the seat,
and a third thickness i which forms a con-
tinuation of the other thickness of the offset,
and an arm which rises from the cross-brace
5 at a point adjacent to the middle thereof, and
is joined to the thickness i by a loop or eye
surrounding the thickness g .

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in presence of two subscribing wit-
nesses.

FRANCIS L. BURCH.

Witnesses:

G. S. HOLLINGSWORTH,
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