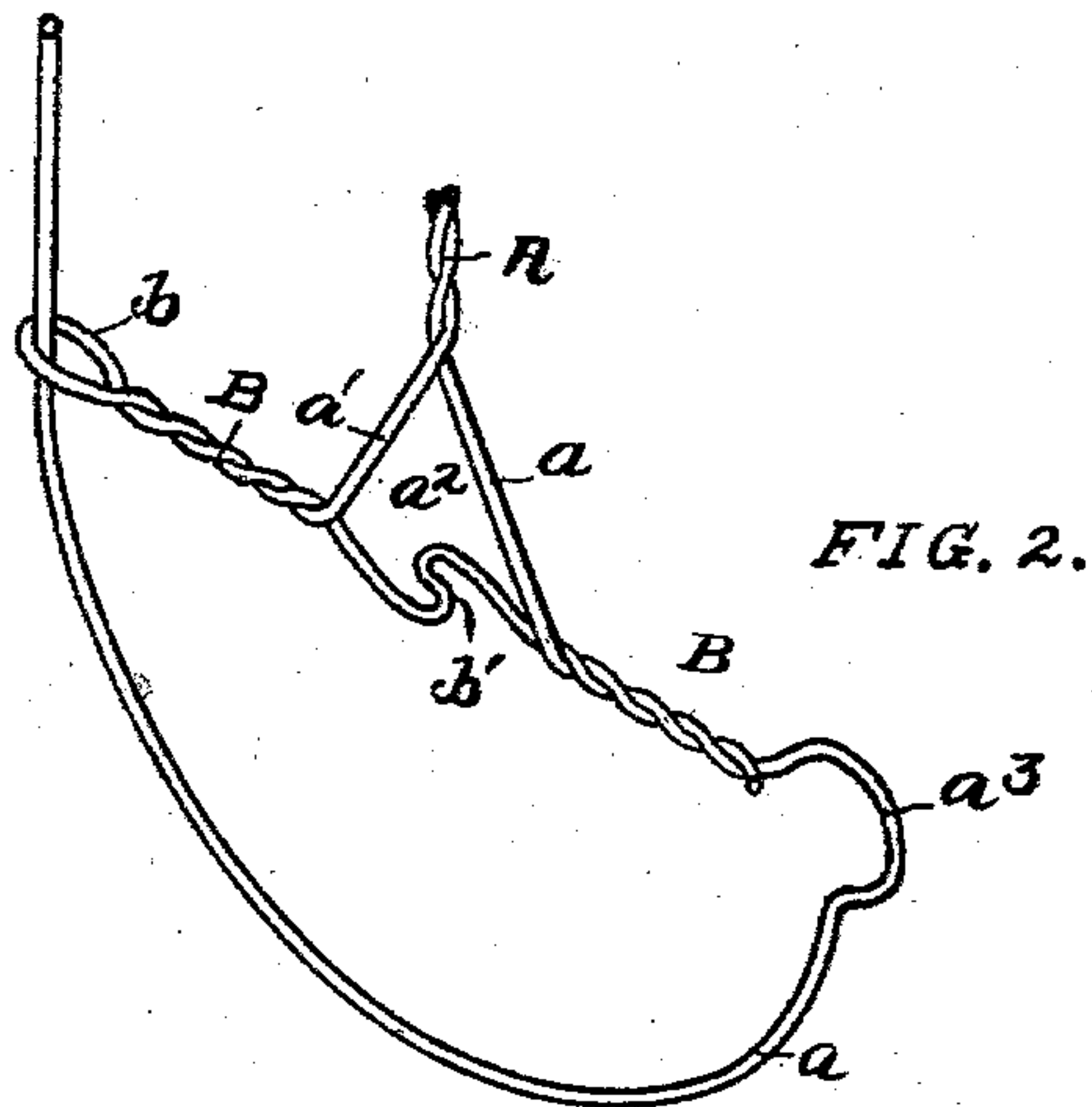
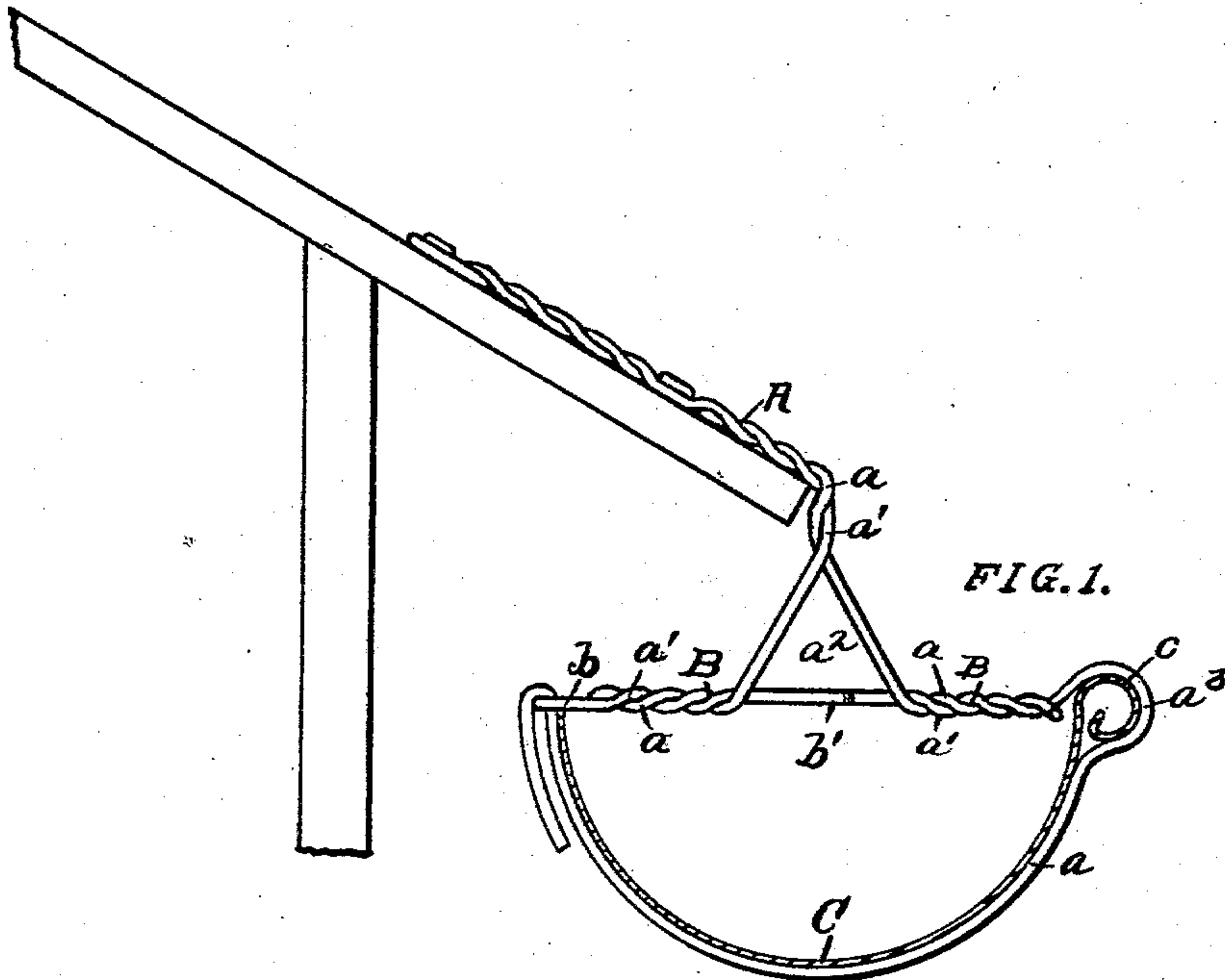


No. 741,028.

PATENTED OCT. 13, 1903.

B. H. GEDGE.  
EAVES TROUGH HANGER.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses

Earle R. Paul  
Edgar Ash.

Inventor

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BURTON H. GEDGE, OF ANDERSON, INDIANA.

## EAVES-TROUGH HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 741,028, dated October 13, 1903.

Application filed January 22, 1903. Serial No. 140,111. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BURTON H. GEDGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Anderson, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eaves-Trough Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an eaves-trough hanger which may be readily adjusted to different sizes of eaves-troughs; and my invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a cross-section of an eaves-trough supported by a hanger embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 a perspective view of the hanger.

The hanger consists of the usual attaching-piece A, formed of twisted strands of wire  $a$ , which are separated above the cross-brace B to form an angle  $a^2$ . One of the strands  $a'$  is bent to a horizontal position, doubled upon itself, and twisted, as shown, to form loop  $b$ , carried across the angle between strand  $a$  and  $a'$  and twisted with strand  $a$  to form the cross-brace B. The other strand  $a$  after being twisted with the end of strand  $a'$  to form a portion of cross-brace B is bent to form a loop  $a^3$  to engage bead  $c$  of trough C and bent to encompass the trough C and pass through loop  $b$ , thus forming a complete support and cross-brace for the trough. The portion of strand  $a'$  which is included by angle  $a^2$  is provided with a fold  $b'$ , preferably S-shaped, as shown in Fig. 2.

In operation cross-brace B is adjusted to the larger troughs by partially or wholly straightening the fold  $b'$  and to the smaller-sized troughs by increasing the fold  $b'$ . The encompassing wire  $a$  is then passed around

the trough and through loop  $b$ , where it is secured by being bent downwardly, as shown in Fig. 1.

I claim—

1. An eaves-trough hanger embodying an attaching element, a trough-supporting element, a cross-brace, a flexible angular connection between the cross-brace and the attaching element, and a flexible fold in the cross-brace, substantially as specified.

2. An eaves-trough hanger embodying an attaching element, a trough-supporting element, a cross-brace, a flexible angular connection between the cross-brace and the attaching element, and an S-shaped fold in the cross-brace, substantially as specified.

3. An eaves-trough hanger having a supporting-piece consisting of twisted wires separated above the trough to form a flexible angle, and secured to the outer portions of the cross-brace of the hanger by being twisted therewith; a flexible fold in the cross-brace within said angle; a loop at one end of the cross-brace; and a flexible wire adapted to encompass the trough and engage the loop, substantially as specified.

4. An eaves-trough hanger having a supporting-piece consisting of twisted wires separated above the trough to form a flexible angle, and secured to the outer portions of the cross-brace of the hanger by being twisted therewith; an S-shaped fold in the cross-brace within said angle; a loop at one end of the cross-brace; and a flexible wire adapted to encompass the trough and engage the loop, substantially as specified.

BURTON H. GEDGE.

Witnesses:

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