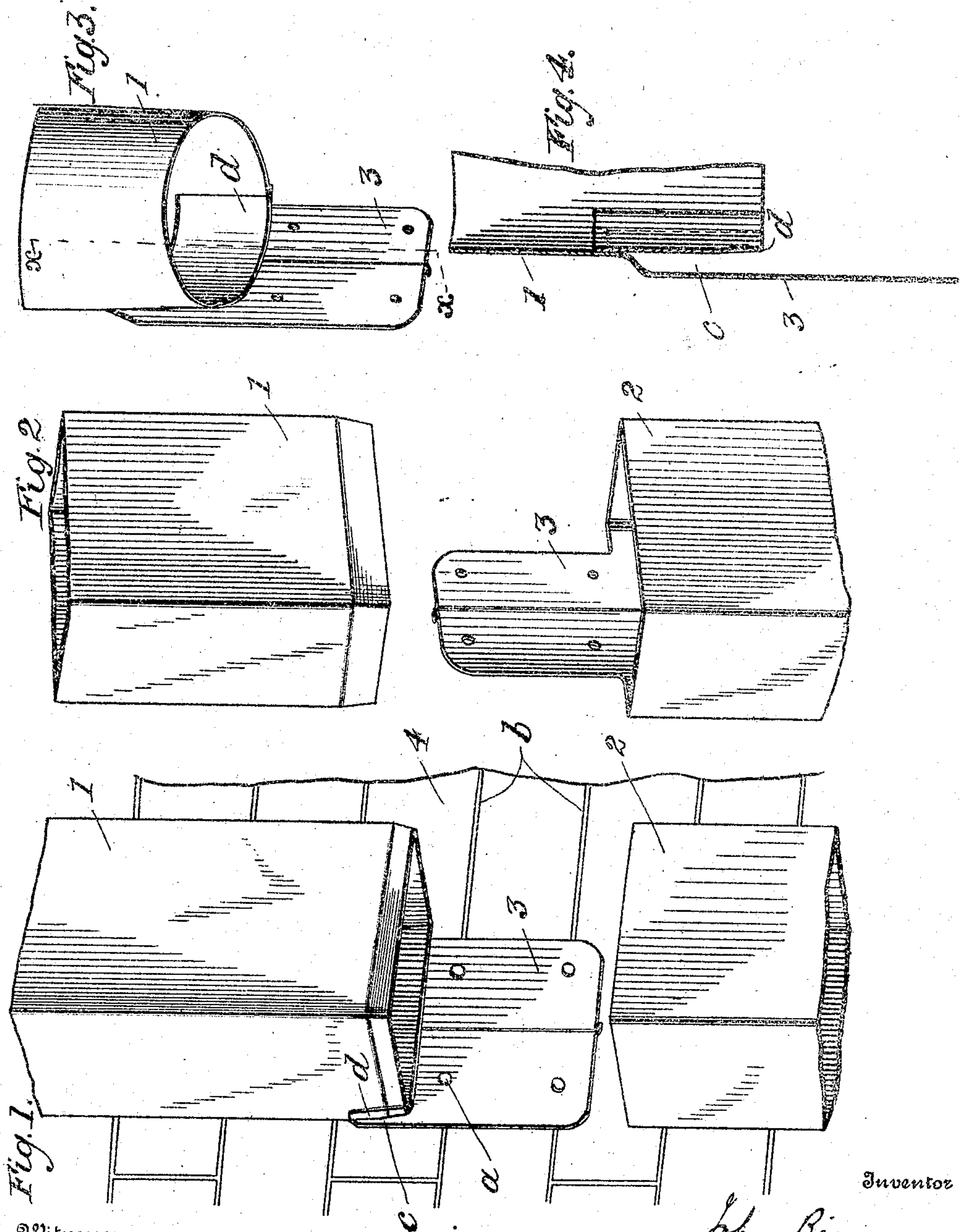


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DOWN RAIN SPOUT.  
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1908.

916,095.

Patented Mar. 23, 1909.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BIEN, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

## DOWN RAIN-SPOUT.

No. 916,095.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 23, 1909.

Application filed March 24, 1908. Serial No. 422,943.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN BIEN, of the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, (whose post-office address is 718 South Ann street,) have invented certain Improvements in Down Rain-Spouts, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the peculiar construction of a down rain-spout, whereby the same is secured to a wall without the employment of extraneous fastening devices, other than the nails which are driven into the joints between the bricks or blocks of the wall and are concealed from view, as will hereinafter fully appear.

In the further description of the said invention which follows reference is made to the accompanying drawing forming a part hereof, and in which,—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the adjacent ends of two sections of a down spout constructed after the manner of the present invention, together with a portion of the wall against which the spout is to be fastened. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing an alternate construction of the spout, and without the wall. Fig. 3 is a view similar to a part of Fig. 1 except that a cylindrical spout instead of one of rectangular cross section is illustrated, and Fig. 4 is a section of Fig. 3 taken on the dotted line  $x-x$ .

Referring now to Fig. 1 which illustrates the construction employed in a spout of rectangular cross-section, and where the erection of the spout is to be commenced from the top or where it connects with the gutter at the roof of the building, 1 and 2 are adjacent or connecting sections or lengths of the spout. As section 1 is intended to enter section 2, its extreme end is made slightly tapering; and the lower end of each section has a tongue 3 which is shown as integral with the section proper and projecting below the end of the same. This tongue is provided with holes  $a$  for flat head nails (not shown) which are driven into joints  $b$  in the wall 4. To admit of the connection of the two sections, the wall of section 1 is slit so as to continue the tongue above the lower edge of the section, and the tongue is offset to produce the space  $c$  between the inner surface of the tongue and the outer surface of the section; and in order to prevent leakage between the sections where the same are united, the opening left in the section by the production of the offset tongue, is closed by a

patch  $d$ . In the erection of the spout, the upper section is nailed to the wall before the next lower section is placed in position. The second section is then secured to the wall in like manner, and this operation is continued until the spout reaches a point near the ground when the tongue of the last section is cut off, and the elbow (not shown) soldered in place.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that each section is fastened independently to the wall; and that no hooks, straps or other extraneous fastening devices are required to hold the spout firmly in place.

Another advantage of the construction described, consists in that the fastening devices are practically hidden from view, the spout presenting an unobstructed surface throughout its entire length.

The construction shown in Fig. 2 is employed when the spout is erected from the bottom, and in this case, the tongue is formed on the upper end of the sections; and as the lower end of each section enters the upper end of the section next below it, the tongues are not offset, and in consequence, no openings are left in producing the tongues, and the patches are not required.

Fig. 3 is a view of a cylindrical section of spout with the offset tongue 3, and the patch  $d$ ; and Fig. 4 a section of Fig. 3 taken on the dotted line  $x-x$ , showing the patch which is soldered to the inner surface of the section. To bring the tongues in proper position with respect to the horizontal joints between the bricks in the wall, it may be necessary in some cases to cut a short piece from the plain end of one or more of the sections, as will be readily understood.

I claim as my invention;

1. In a down rain spout in sections, one section thereof having a tongue at its upper end and nails whereby the section is held to a wall, the said tongue having a width which does not exceed that of the section, combined with another section which is inserted in a lower section from above and which covers the holding nails in the tongue of the lower section, thereby concealing the same from view, substantially as specified.

2. In a down rain spout in sections, one section thereof provided with a tongue which extends past the end of the section and is offset beyond the body of the same, the said tongue having a width which is not exceeded by that of the section from which it projects,



and adapted to be nailed to the wall against which the spout is erected, whereby in the completion of the spout the nails are concealed from view, substantially as specified.

5 3. In a down rain spout, a section thereof provided at one end with an offset tongue which extends from a point above to a point below the end of the same, combined with a

second section adapted to receive the lower end of the first section, substantially as specified. 10

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