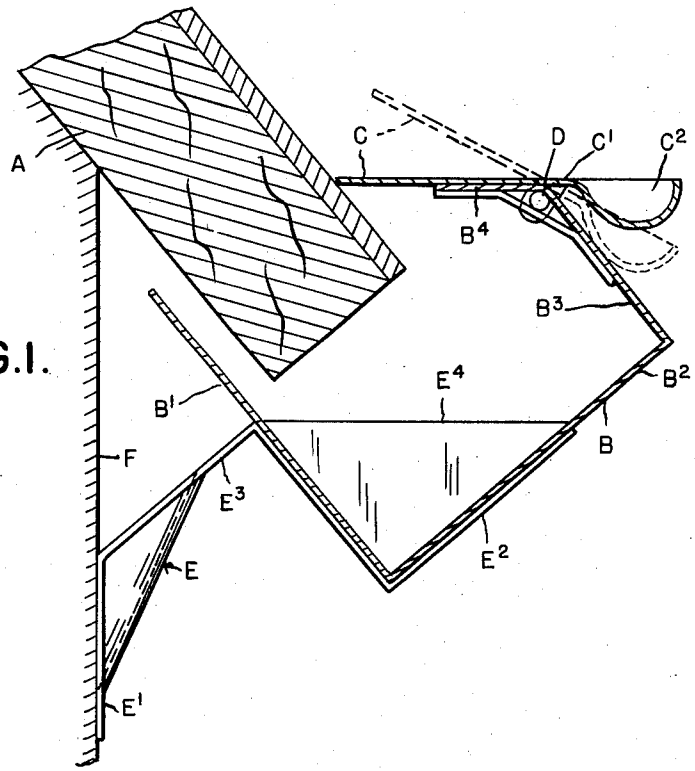
Sept. 16, 1958 J. H. TEUTSCH 2,851,969

EAVES TROUGH CONSTRUCTION

Filed Dec. 23, 1954

FIG.1.



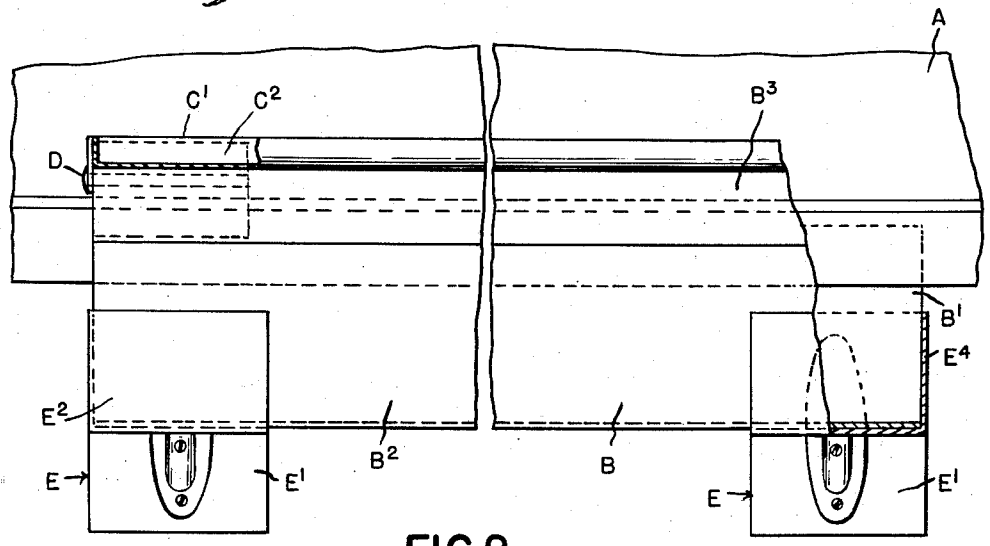


FIG.2.

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EAVES TROUGH CONSTRUCTION

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6 Claims. (Cl. 108—28)

The invention relates to eaves troughs and has for its object the obtaining of a construction which is normally closed against accumulation of leaves or other material but which will automatically open to receive drainage.

It is a further object to obtain a construction which can be manufactured at low cost and is siutable for use in connection with any type of drainage surface.

With these objects in view the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a cross section through the trough and covering means therefor located in operative relation to a roof or other drainage surface.

Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of Fig. 1.

Eaves troughs usually form a trap for leaves and other refuse material carried in suspension by air currents so that frequently they are in no condition to receive and discharge drainage water. To avoid this condition I have devised a construction which is normally covered to exclude such debris but is nevertheless automatically opened to receive drainage water whenever necessary. As illustrated in Fig. 1 A represents a drainage surface, such as a sloping roof, and B is the eaves trough. The latter is preferably formed with a rectangular cross section including portions B^1 and B^2 forming a V with the portion B^1 extending upward beneath the eaves and the portion B^2 beyond the same. B^3 is a portion substantially parallel to the portion B^1 extending upward from the portion B^2 outside the upper surface of the roof and preferably terminating in a horizontal flange portion B^4 projecting towards the roof. C is a cover which is hinged at D to the portion B^3 at the juncture between the same and the flange B^4 and normally extends horizontally above and beyond said flange to close the opening between the same and the upper inclined surface of the roof. Extending oppositely from the hinge D the cover C has a portion C^1 terminating in a receptacle C^2 for retaining water. Normally when there is no water in the receptacle C^2 the balance of the cover is such that it will rest upon the roof completely closing access to the space within the trough. When, however, water from the roof is directed onto the top of the cover it will accumulate in the receptacle C^2 which will change the balance so that the cover will automatically open into the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1. The opening is sufficient to receive all of the water which

will drain from the roof and which will be received by the trough to be carried thereby to a suitably located discharge conduit (not shown).

The trough B may be mounted in the desired relation to the roof by bracket members E which may be formed of pressed sheet metal and include a vertical portion E^1 nailed or otherwise secured to the side F of the building below the eaves, a V-shaped portion E^2 for receiving the portions B^1 and B^2 of the trough and an intermediate connecting portion E^3 which may be ribbed to give the necessary strength. These bracket members E at opposite ends of the trough B may form a closure therefor by being provided with V-shaped flanges E^4. The hinge D for the cover C may be formed by pins D^1 located at suitably spaced points along the portions B^3 and B^4 of the trough and engaging completely eyes therein and in the cover C.

The construction above described will effectually prevent accumulation in the trough of debris for it avoids any open trap, the cover C normally completely enclosing the space within the trough.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. An eaves trough mounted in relation to a drainage surface to receive water therefrom, a cover for said trough hinged thereto and balanced to be normally held in closed position, and a receptacle on said cover for accumulated water falling or directed thereon located to unbalance and automatically open the cover for reception by said trough of water from said drainage surface.

2. The construction as in claim 1 in which said cover normally extends in a substantially horizontal plane and contacts with said drainage surface.

3. The construction as in claim 2 in which said receptacle is in the portion of said cover on the opposite side of the hinge from the portion contacting with the drainage surface, said receptacle being of trough-shape extending the length of the cover.

4. The construction as in claim 2 in which the trough is of rectangular cross section having a V-shaped portion forming the trough proper and with one flange thereof extending beneath the eaves and a portion outside said trough portion over but spaced from the drainage surface to which said cover is hinged.

5. The construction as in claim 4 in which said trough is supported by brackets secured to the support for said drainage surface and beneath the eaves thereof.

6. The construction as in claim 1 in which the movement of the cover towards its open position is restricted so that it is still above the trough to guard the same.

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