

1,058,240.

Patented Apr. 8, 1913.

Fig. 1.

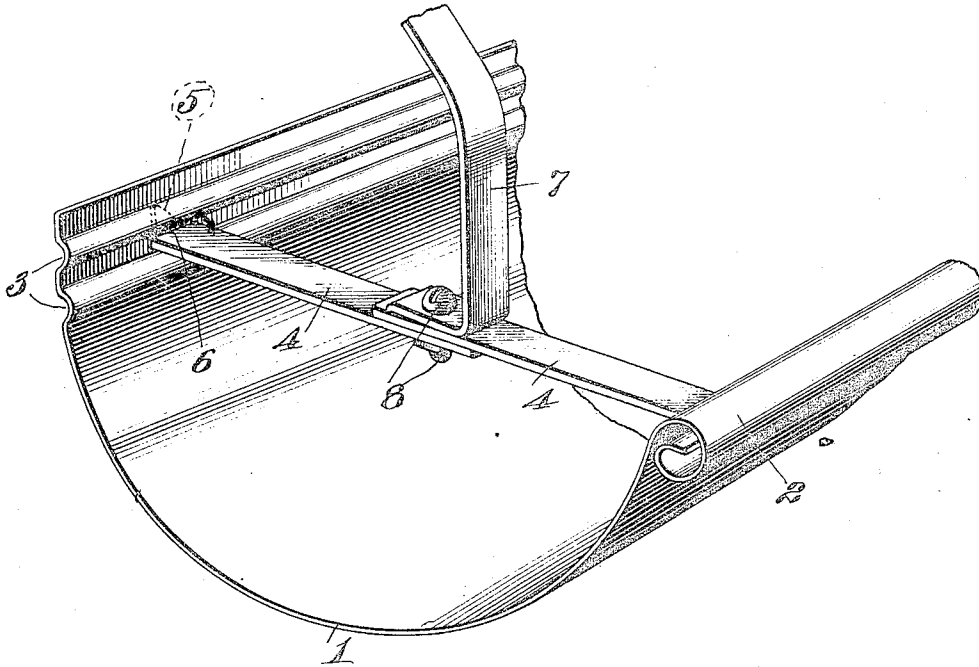


Fig. 2.

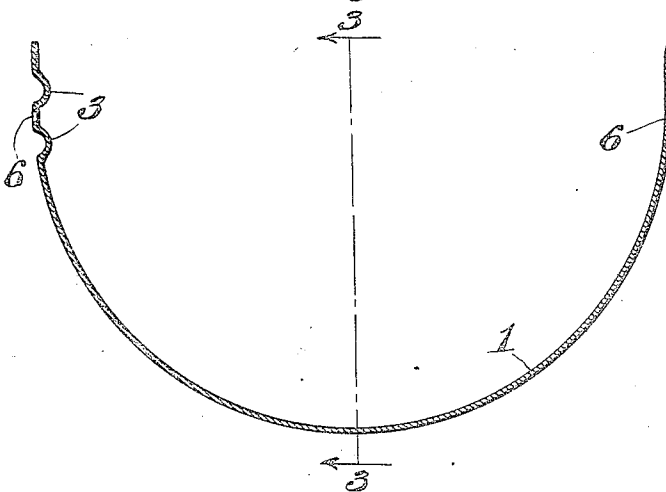
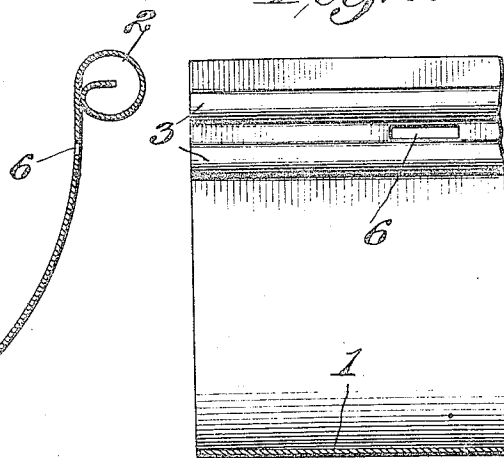


Fig. 3.



Attest:
Wm. H. Scott
F. H. Casskopf

Inventor:
Francis G. Hyke, Sr.,
by Rippey & Kingland,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS G. HYKE, SR., OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO E. E. SOUTHER IRON COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, A CORPORATION OF MISSOURI.

EAVES-TROUGH.

1,058,240.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 8, 1913.

Application filed June 3, 1912. Serial No. 701,165.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS G. HYKE, SR., a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Eaves-Trough, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in eaves-troughs, and it consists of the novel construction, combination and arrangement of elements and features shown in the accompanying drawings, hereinafter described in the specification in which reference is made to the drawings, and included within the scope and ambit of the appended claim.

An object of the invention is to produce a sheet metal eaves-trough having a number of longitudinal beads parallel with each other and with the edge of the eaves-trough to prevent bending and warping of the trough.

Another object is to provide a sheet metal eaves-trough having a number of parallel beads near one edge thereof, extending inwardly, in combination with a hanger connected to the eaves-trough between the parallel beads and also connected to the complete side or wall of the trough.

The foregoing objects are attained by the novel construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of an eaves-trough illustrating the preferred embodiment of my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view showing the beads or crimps extending into the trough, showing the slots which are formed in the opposite side of the trough when a hanger of the type illustrated in Fig. 1 is employed. Fig. 3 is a view on a line such as 3—3 of Fig. 2.

The eaves-trough 1 is composed of sheet metal and is preferably provided with a roll 2 on the outer side or edge. The roll 2 constitutes a stiffener or reinforcement for the outer edge of the trough. Near the opposite side or edge of the trough a number of substantially semi-annular beads 3 are formed parallel with each other and with the edge of the trough. These beads 3 are formed by pressing the wall of the trough inwardly and are spaced a short distance from each other and from the edge of the trough as shown in the drawing. The beads 3 constitute stiffeners or reinforcements for the inner side of the trough to prevent bending

or warping of the trough; they permit the use of thin material in the manufacture of the trough. It will be noted that the beads 3 are arcuate in cross sections being nearly semi-annular, and are relatively large so that their formation will not break or exfoliate the material, as would the formation of small crimps.

The trough so constructed may be supported by hangers of any type. In Fig. 1 I have shown a hanger of the "transverse bridge" type including the members 4, having obliquely extending tongues 5 on their outer ends arranged to project through slots in the walls of the trough. The slot 6 on the inner wall of the trough is formed between the beads 3 so that there is a stiffening and reinforcing structure above and below the hanger connection. The two elements 4 composing the bridge of the hanger overlap each other and are connected to the base of a supporting member 7 by means of a suitable connection 8.

The provision of the beads 3 reinforces and stiffens the inner wall of the trough without consuming any appreciable quantity of the material and without forming any irregularities or exfoliations on the upper edge of the trough. This permits the inner side of the trough to rest flush and flat against the wall or surface throughout its length whenever desired and prevents the passage and accumulation of moisture, dirt, etc., between the trough and the wall or surface when they are so arranged.

The present invention is distinguished from those beaded eaves troughs heretofore known to the art in that the upper bead, instead of being offset from the wall of the building, is adapted to engage therewith and thus prevent the entry of dirt back of the trough; further, in the strengthening of the trough obtained by the beads above and below the point where the hanger bridge engages the trough, whereby the latter is prevented from up and down movement and from detachment.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

An eaves trough whose side which is designed to bear against the building is provided with relatively large inwardly projecting beads separated from, and arranged parallel to, each other and below and parallel to the upper edge of the trough, the

edge of the trough, where said beads are
formed above the beads, being adapted to
engage against the building to which the
trough is attached, and a space between the
5 beads adapted to receive the end of the eaves
trough hanger bridge.

In witness whereof, I have signed this

specification in the presence of two subscri-
ing witnesses.

FRANCIS G. HYKE, SR.

Witnesses:

F. W. ROSSKOPF,
L. C. KINGSLAND.