No. 737,138. PATENTED AUG. 25, 1903.

J. B. RALSTON.

EAVES TROUGH.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 26, 1903.

NO MODEL.

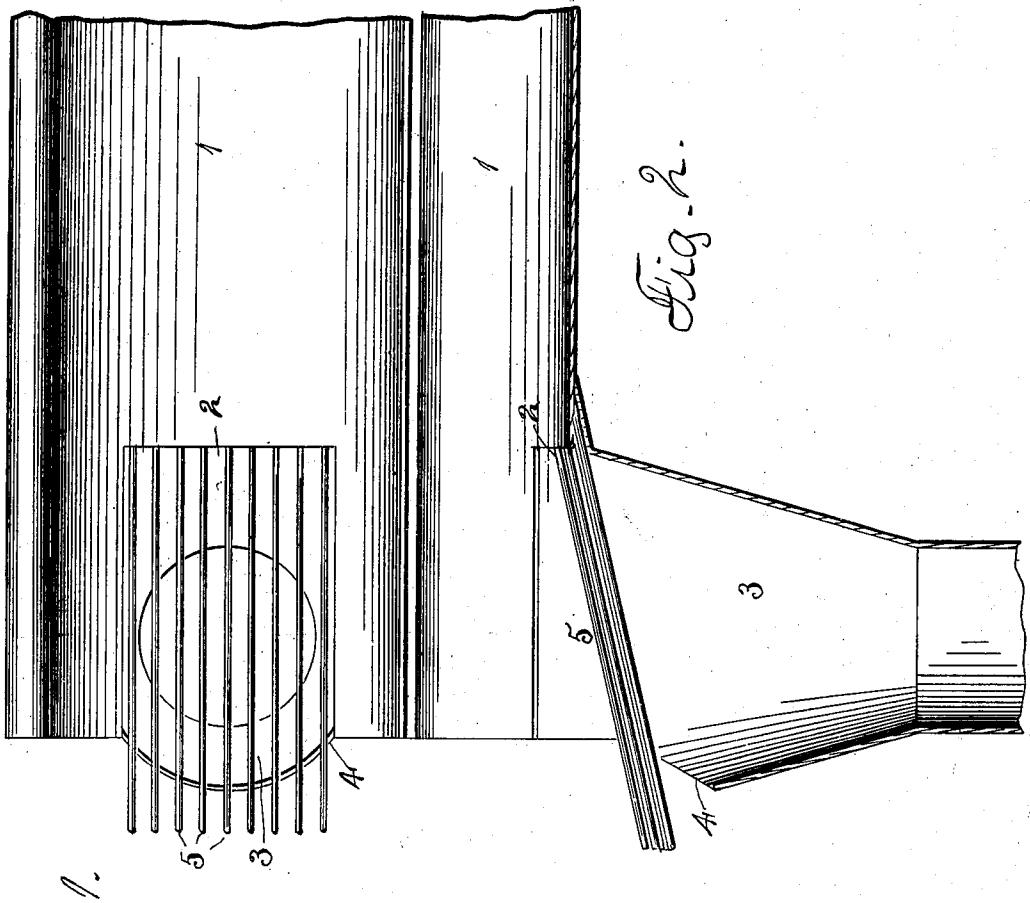


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

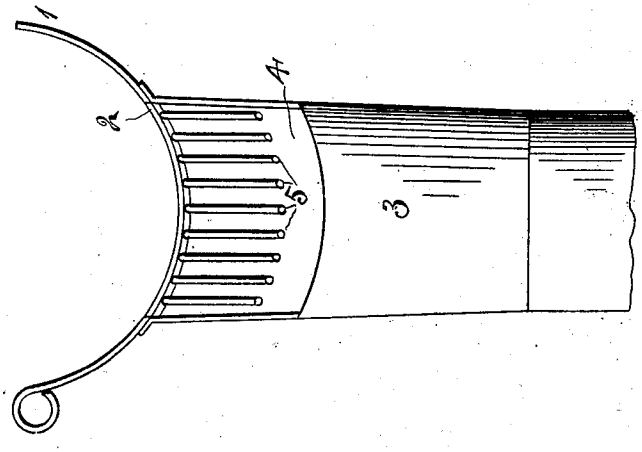


Fig. 3.

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No. 737,138. Patented August 25, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. RALSTON, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

EAVES-TROUGH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 737,138, dated August 25, 1903.

Application filed May 26, 1903. Serial No. 158,845. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. RALSTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eaves-Troughs, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to construct an eaves-trough in which the end has been removed, a conductor extending from the trough, and a screen composed of fingers located over the upper end of the conductor in order that the leaves and twigs accumulating in the eaves-trough may pass off the ends of the fingers and the water descend the conductor.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a section of eaves-trough, showing my improvements in connection therewith. Fig. 2 is a vertical lengthwise section. Fig. 3 is an end elevation.

The eaves-trough 1 is of the usual construction, with the exception that the end has been omitted and a portion of the bottom cut away, leaving an opening 2.

To the end of the eaves-trough is secured a conductor 3, having a portion 4 of its upper end cut away.

A screen composed of the wires 5 has one end located beneath the eaves-trough and upper end of the conductor, as shown in section at Fig. 2, and is secured in position against displacement. These wires 5 extend beyond the cut-away portion 4 of the conductor, leaving an opening below them.

When the eaves-trough is in position for use, the water, leaves, and twigs falling upon the roof will enter the eaves-trough and be conducted to the end at which the conductor is located, the water will pass between the wires, and the leaves and twigs will be carried on the wires past the upper end of the conductor and drop off the ends of the wires. If it were not for the opening 4 beneath the free ends of the wires, the twigs and stems of leaves extending between the wires would catch against the upper edges of the conductor and finally completely stop the flow of water down the conductor.

I claim as my invention—

1. An eaves-trough and conductor connected together, and a series of wires extending in the lengthwise direction of the eaves-trough and located over the upper end of the conductor and supported by one end only.

2. An eaves-trough and conductor connected together and a series of wires extending over the upper end of the conductor and supported by one end only, the conductor having a cut-away portion beneath the free ends of the rods.

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