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HANGER FOR EAVES TROUGH

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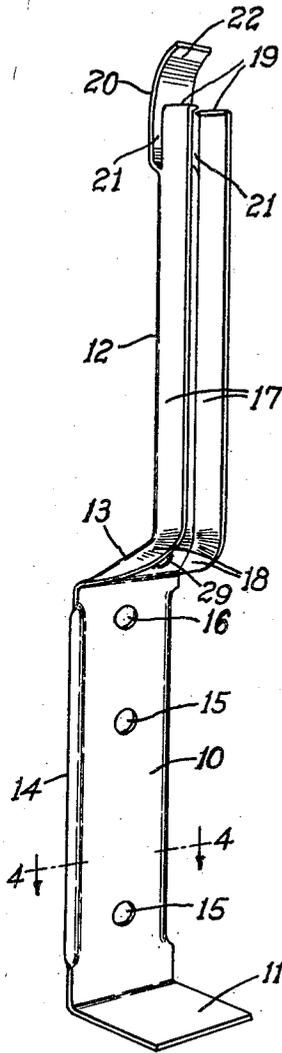


Fig. 1

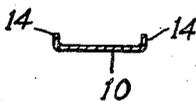


Fig. 4

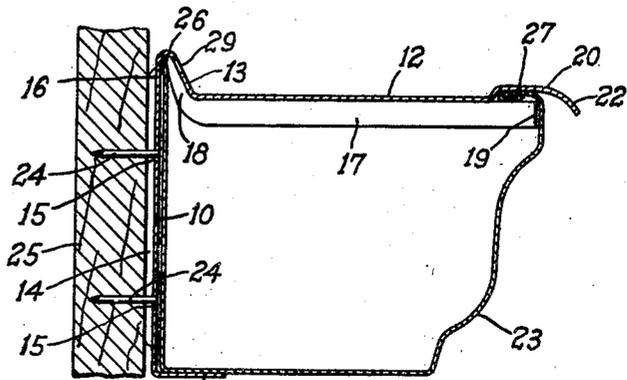


Fig. 2

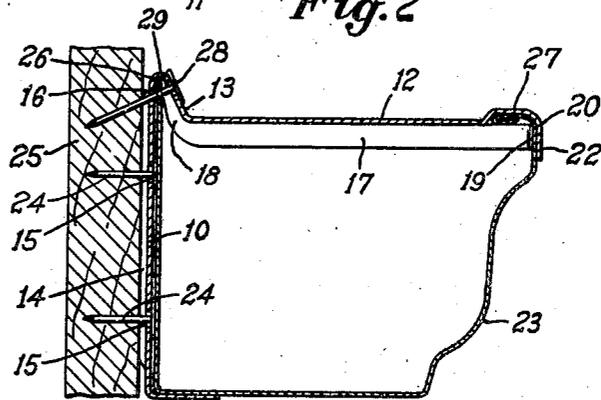


Fig. 3

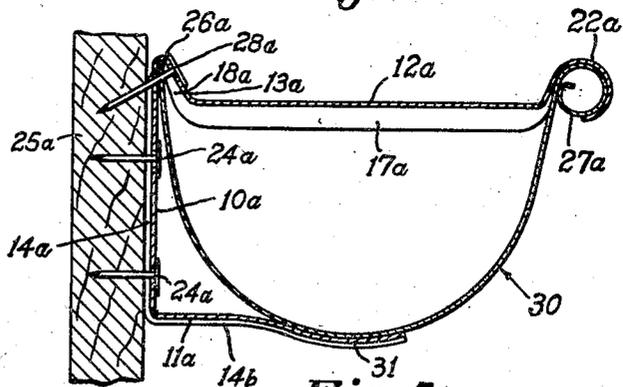


Fig. 5

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1

2,710,159

HANGER FOR EAVES TROUGH

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1 Claim. (Cl. 248—48.2)

The invention relates to hangers for eaves trough, and more particularly to a simple and efficient hanger which may be readily installed and which will securely hold the eaves trough against displacement or distortion.

An object of the invention is to provide a one-piece hanger adapted to be attached to a building and bent into position to securely clamp an eaves trough therein.

Another object is to provide a hanger of the character referred to having an attaching plate portion for connection to a building, with a support at its lower end and a channel shape supporting and spacing arm at its upper end adapted to contact the inner side of the bead of the hanger and provided with a tongue adapted to be bent against the outer side of the bead to clamp the bead therebetween.

A further object is to provide such a hanger in which the attaching plate portion is of channel shape so as to permit circulation of air between the same and the building.

Another object is to provide a hanger of this type which permits of nailing through the hanger and the inner upper edge portion of the eaves trough.

The above objects together with others which will be apparent from the drawing and following description, or which may be later referred to, may be attained by constructing the improved eaves trough hanger in the manner hereinafter described in detail, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a hanger embodying the invention, designed for attaching ogee eaves trough;

Fig. 2 a transverse section through an ogee eaves trough mounted upon a hanger attached to a building, showing the first step of attaching the eaves trough;

Fig. 3 a similar view showing the eaves trough rigidly clamped in the hanger;

Fig. 4 a detached, transverse section through the attaching plate portion of the hanger, taken as on the line 4—4, Fig. 1; and,

Fig. 5 a transverse sectional view showing a modified form of hanger for mounting half-round eaves trough.

Referring first to the form of the invention shown in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, adapted for supporting an ogee eaves trough, the hanger is formed from a single strip of substantially heavy gauge metal and comprises generally the attaching plate portion 10, having the right angle support foot 11 at its lower end, and the integral clamping arm 12, angularly offset from the upper end of the attaching plate, at 13.

The attaching plate portion 10 of the hanger has the rearwardly disposed, angular flanges 14 formed at opposite longitudinal edges thereof, and is provided with nail holes 15 and 16 for attaching the hanger to the wall of a building.

The clamping arm 12 is of channel cross section, having the angular flanges 17 at its longitudinal edges, which are tapered at the angularly offset portion 13 and terminate at the upper or outer end of the arm in the straight ends 19.

2

A clamping tongue 29 is formed at the other end of the arm 12, by slitting the channel shape arm at its corners, as at 21, this tongue extending beyond the square ends 19 of the flanges 17, and terminating in the curved end 22.

In attaching an ogee eaves trough, such as indicated at 23, with the improved hangers, a horizontal chalk line is drawn upon the wall of the building at the height at which the eaves trough is to be attached, and the hangers are attached to the wall at properly spaced points, by nails 24 driven through the openings 15 of the attaching plate 10 and into the wall 25, the flanges 14 spacing the hanger from the wall so that air may circulate therebetween.

The eaves trough 23 is then placed against the attaching plate portion 10 of the hanger and upon the bottom support foot 11 thereof, and the arm 12 of the hanger is bent downward and forward, as indicated in Fig. 2, engaging the upper, rear edge portion 26 of the eaves trough between the tapered flanges 18 of the angularly offset portion 13 and the attaching plate 10 of the hanger, and the bead 27 at the outer, upper edge of the eaves trough is engaged between the outer end portion of the flanges 17 and the tongue 20, as shown in Fig. 2.

The eaves trough is thus held supported by the hanger and may be adjusted longitudinally therein to the desired position, after which a nail 28 is driven through the opening 29 in the angular offset portion 13, through the upper, rear edge portion of the eaves trough and through the opening 16 of the attaching plate and into the wall 25.

The terminal portion 22 of the tongue 20 is then hammered against the bead portion 27 of the eaves trough, clamping it between said tongue and the flat outer ends of the flanges 17, as shown in Fig. 3. The eaves trough is thus securely and rigidly supported by the hanger and is positively held against displacement from the hanger and against collapsing.

In Fig. 5 is shown a modification of the invention, adapted for supporting the conventional half-round eaves trough, indicated generally at 30. This form of hanger is provided with an attaching plate portion 10a, substantially the same as the attaching plate 10 of Figs. 1 to 4, and provided with the angular flanges 14a for spacing the same from the wall 25a.

These flanges may be continued along the edges of the support foot 11a, as indicated at 14b, and this support foot is of greater length than shown in Figs. 1 to 4, having the curved, terminal portion 31 for supporting the lower curved side of the eaves trough 30.

The attaching plate 10a is connected to the wall as by the nails 24a in the manner above described. The arm 12a is provided with depending flanges 17a at its longitudinal edges tapering at 18a along the edges of the angular offset portion 13a.

The rear, upper edge portion 26a of the eaves trough is received between the tapered flanges 18a of the angular offset portion and the attaching plate, and a nail 28a is driven therethrough and into the wall 25a.

The curved tongue 22a, at the forward end of the arm 12a, is bent around the bead 27a of the eaves trough, all as shown in Fig. 5, so as to securely and rigidly hold the eaves trough in position upon the hanger and prevent collapsing thereof.

It will be obvious from the above that a simple, efficient and rigid one-piece hanger is provided for securely mounting the eaves trough, and for allowing circulation of air between the hanger and the wall so as to prevent moisture from accumulating therebetween, thus preventing deterioration of a wood wall to which the hanger may be attached, as well as preventing corrosion of the attaching plate portion of the hanger.

3

In the foregoing description, certain terms have been used for brevity, clearness and understanding, but no unnecessary limitations are to be implied therefrom beyond the requirements of the prior art, because such words are used for descriptive purposes herein and are intended to be broadly construed.

Moreover, the embodiments of the improved construction illustrated and described herein are by way of example, and the scope of the present invention is not limited to the exact details of construction.

Having now described the invention or discovery, the construction, the operation, and use of preferred embodiments thereof, and the advantageous new and useful results obtained thereby; the new and useful constructions, and reasonable mechanical equivalents thereof obvious to those skilled in the art, are set forth in the appended claim.

I claim:

A hanger for an eaves trough comprising a one-piece sheet metal structure including a vertical attaching plate having rearwardly disposed angular flanges at its longitudinal vertical edges only for spacing the hanger from a supporting surface, whereby air may circulate between the supporting surface and the attaching plate, an integral angular supporting foot at the lower end of the attaching plate for supporting engagement under the eaves trough, an integral clamping and spacing arm having an

4

angular offset portion at the top of the attaching plate, angular downwardly disposed flanges at the longitudinal edges of the arm, said flanges being tapered at the angular offset portion for contact with the upper rear portion of the eaves trough, there being registering nail holes in the angular offset portion and in the attaching plate whereby a nail may be located through said registering nail holes, the outer end of the arm being slit longitudinally at the intersections of said flanges to receive the inverted upper end of the bead at the outer upper edge of the eaves trough, forming a tongue for engagement over the outer side of the top and front of the bead, the flanges upon the arm terminating inwardly from the end of said tongue in straight vertical ends for contact with the inner side of the bead.

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