

(No Model.)

M. A. GILBERT.
DRIP CONDUIT.

No. 557,576.

Patented Apr. 7, 1896.

Fig. 1.

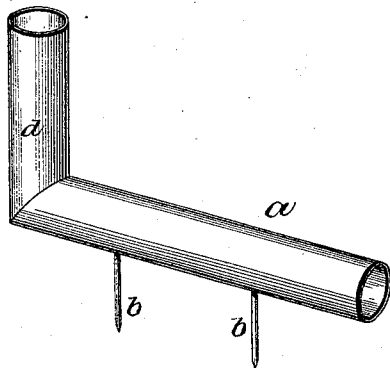


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

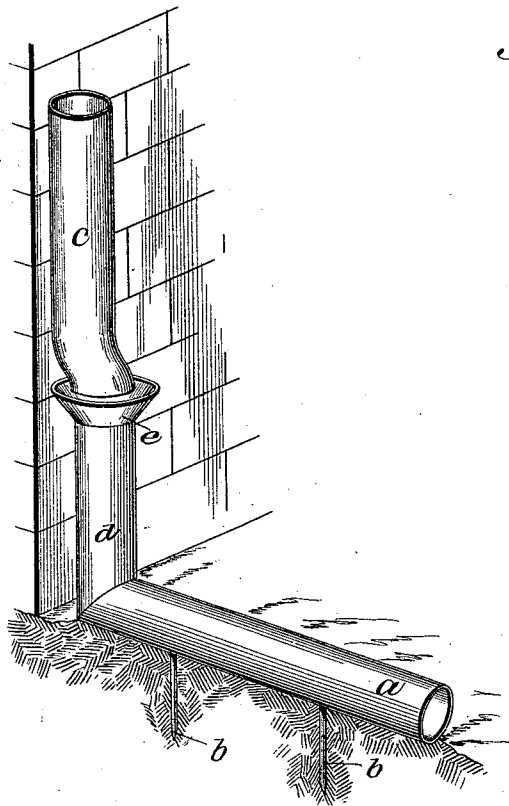
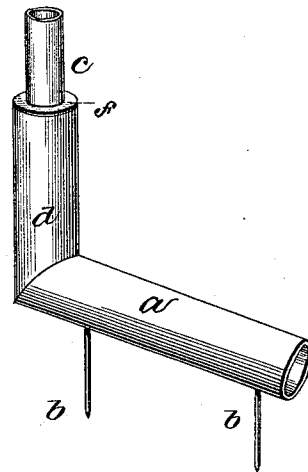


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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DRIP-CONDUIT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 557,576, dated April 7, 1896.

Application filed April 21, 1894. Serial No. 508,430. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY A. GILBERT, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in Northampton, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Drip-Conduits, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and letters of reference marked thereon, in which drawings like letters of reference indicate like parts.

My invention relates to improvements in drip-troughs for receiving the drip-water carried down from the eaves of a house, so as to carry the water away from the side of the house to prevent the dampening and undermining of the foundation-walls, the washing away of the earth at the foot of the walls, or the destruction of ornamental vegetation by the accumulation of water in pools adjacent to said walls; and the special object of my invention has been to provide a device of this character which shall contain, integrally with itself, means for supporting and securing the same in the desired position beneath the water-spout of the house, and which shall be of such conformation as not to be clogged up by an accumulation of sediment after long usage.

My invention also consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully specified, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved drip-conduit. Fig. 2 is a view of a funnel adapted to be placed in the inlet to the conduit. Fig. 3 is a view of an annular ring adapted to close the space between the house drip-pipe and the conduit. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the conduit as set up with the funnel, and Fig. 5 is a similar view of the same as set up with the annular ring.

In detail, *a* represents the main portion of the conduit. It is circular in cross-section and is secured in position in the ground by means of the pins *b* permanently attached thereto, which pins being driven into the ground will hold the conduit in the requisite position. This position is such that underneath the house drip-pipe *c* will come the vertical portion *d* of the conduit.

In conjunction with this conduit are provided a removable funnel-shaped mouth *e* and one or more removable annular caps *f*. In general the funnel-shaped mouth will be found the more convenient, as it will enable the conduit to be placed underneath the drip-pipe speedily and without regard to absolute alinement of the drip-pipe *c* and vertical portion *d*, while when the funnel-shaped mouth *e* is placed in position it will serve to collect and conduct the water into the conduit, notwithstanding that, within reasonable limits, the aforesaid parts are out of alinement.

When it is desired, the drip-pipe *c* may be entirely inclosed by the cap *f*, one of the latter having been selected with a central aperture corresponding to the diameter of the drip-pipe.

I am aware that it is not new, broadly, to provide a drip-trough for catching the water discharged from the house drip-pipe and carrying the same to a distance from the sides of the house, and I do not claim the embodiment of such broad idea to be my invention. All such drip-troughs, however, as hitherto constructed, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have been defective in accomplishing the purpose for which they were intended. Such defects have arisen from the following causes: Such drip-troughs have been open on the upper side, the consequence being that in case of heavy rains a large quantity of water has splashed out and collected in pools adjacent to the walls. Another result has been that such drip-troughs were liable to become tilted to one side, so that the water overflowed on that side, washing away the earth thereunder and still further extending the displacement. Hence such drip-troughs needed constant attention. In some cases, in order to avoid the displacement above referred to, the drip-troughs have been constructed with flat bottoms; but this again has been found to be attended with an accumulation of sediment. Furthermore, all such drip-troughs, so far as I can ascertain, have been lacking in a very important feature of my invention—that is, the vertical portion of the conduit which conducts and incloses the water in its passage from the house drip-pipe to the drip-trough proper. I have constructed my improved drip-conduit so as to have this

vertical portion, because it has been a matter of observation with me that in heavy rain-storms a considerable quantity of water has been discharged onto the ground on one side
5 or the other of an open drip-trough, being blown aside by the force of the wind.

A very important feature of my invention I consider to be the anchor-pins, by means of which the drip-conduit, although having its
10 horizontal portion of the proper form—that is, of a circular cross-section—may with great ease, and at the same time with great stability and permanence, be placed in the desired position, so that the vertical portion shall come
15 underneath the drip-pipe. Thus my drip-conduit is complete in itself and does not require any additional apparatus to be purchased or provided for securing it in place.

Having thus fully described my invention,

what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A drip-conduit, closed except at the ends, comprising a cylindrical drip-trough having permanently secured centrally thereto anchor-pins adapted to hold the same against
25 displacement in any direction except vertically upward, a vertical cylindrical portion interposed between the end of the house drip-pipe and the inlet of the drip-trough proper, and a perforated cap fitting into and upon
30 the end of the vertical portion to regulate the size of the opening thereof, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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