(No Model.)

L. S. BONBRAKE.

EAVES TROUGH.

No. 438,519. Patented Oct. 14, 1890.

Fig. 1.

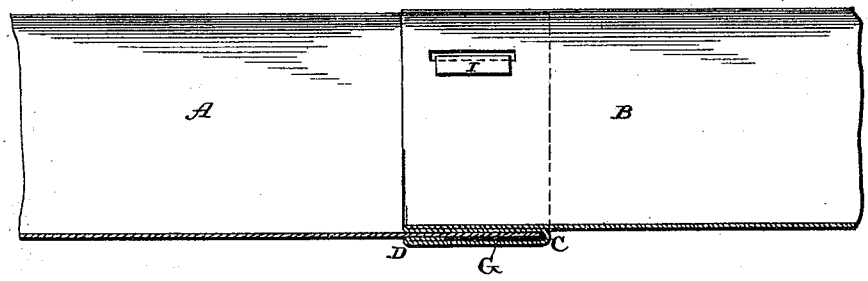


Fig. 2.

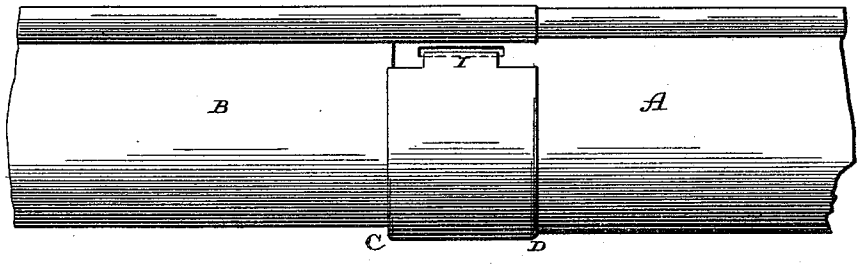
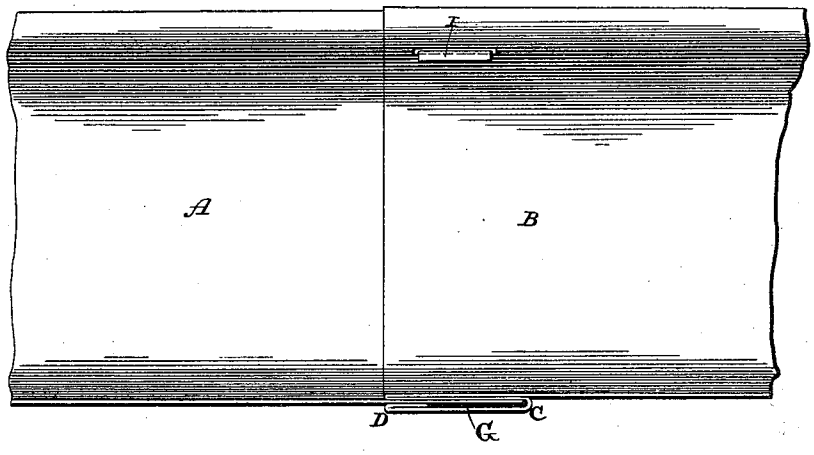


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
E. P. Ellis,
B. Brockett.

Inventor:
L. S. Bonbrake,
per F. A. Lehmann, atty

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS S. BONBRAKE, OF WAYNESBURG, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO A. C. KANNEBERG, OF CANTON, OHIO.

EAVES-TROUGH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 438,519, dated October 14, 1890.

Application filed May 12, 1890. Serial No. 351,489. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS S. BONBRAKE, of Waynesburg, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eaves-Troughs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in eaves-troughs; and it consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, which will be fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to produce a water-tight joint for eaves-troughs of the construction hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 is a horizontal section of two sections of an eaves-trough which embody my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, showing the fastening. Fig. 3 is a plan view.

A represents one section of the trough, and B the other. The section A may have a plain straight edge at either one or both of its ends, while the section B is provided with a pocket at one or both of its ends, as may be preferred. If straight edges are formed upon the ends of one section the pockets will be formed upon the ends of the other section. The end of the section B is first bent backward upon itself to C, so as to form one fold, and then bent forward to D, so as to form a second fold, and then the edge of this second fold D is turned backward upon itself in between the two folds, which form the pocket. The straight edge of the section A is inserted between the two folds, and then this pocket is filled with cement or any other suitable substance G, so as to form a tight joint and prevent any leakage at this point. The short inwardly-turned edge serves to catch the cement to prevent it from running freely out of the end of the pocket. This cement serves to make as tight a joint as if the ends of the section were soldered together, and is much cheaper.

In order to prevent any endwise movement of the sections, there is formed a tongue or strip I upon the outer fold D, and through the ends of both sections of the trough are formed suitable perforations, through which the tongue or strip I is passed for the purpose of locking the two parts in place.

Each of the sections of this trough is provided with a bead along its outer edge in the usual manner, and the end of the bead upon one section fits in the end of the bead upon the other.

The pockets serve to strengthen and stiffen the trough, and give to the trough a uniform appearance from the under side.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of the section A, having a straight edge with the section B, having its end bent so as to form two folds, between which the straight edge of the section A is made to catch, the space between the two folds being filled with cement, substantially as described.

2. In an eaves-trough, the combination of two sections, having each a perforation, one of the sections provided with a fold to receive the end of the other section, and the fold having a tongue, which passes through the said perforations, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LEWIS S. BONBRAKE.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM RAEDEL,
WILLIAM A. RHODES.