No. 883,632. PATENTED MAR. 31, 1908.

W. FEYLER.

EAVES TROUGH AND FASTENING THEREFOR.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 13, 1907.

FIG. 1

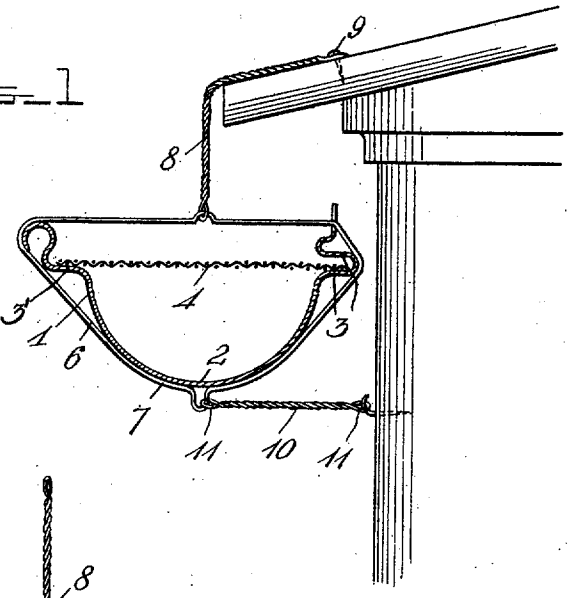



FIG. 2

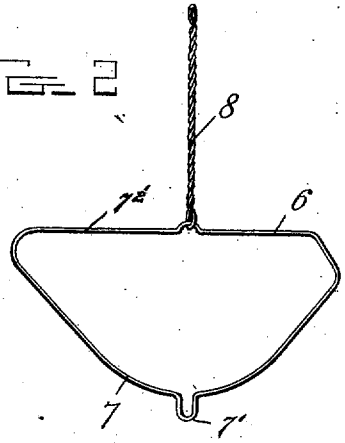



FIG. 4

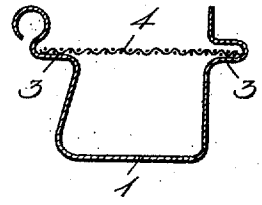
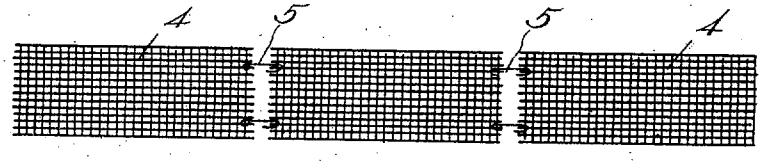



FIG. 3




Witnesses

C. H. Griesbauer

Inventor

William Feyler

by H. B. Williamson & Co

Attorneys

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM FEYLER, OF STURGEON, MISSOURI.

## EAVES-TROUGH AND FASTENING THEREFOR.

No. 883,632. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 31, 1908.

Application filed June 13, 1907. Serial No. 378,777.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM FEYLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sturgeon, in the county of Boone and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eaves-Troughs and Fastenings Therefor; and I do 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has relation to new and useful improvements in eaves troughs and fasteners therefor and has for its object to provide an eaves trough with simple means for preventing birds from building therein and to keep out leaves or other debris and also to provide simple means for fastening the eaves troughs in position.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of an eaves trough constructed in accordance with the invention applied in position to a building, only enough of which is shown to illustrate the invention; Fig. 2 is a detail cross-sectional view showing the construction of the supporting member when employed without the tie member; Fig. 3 is a plan view of the wire screen employed in carrying out the invention; and Fig. 4 is a cross-section of a slightly modified form of eaves trough.

As shown in the drawings, the body 1 of the eaves trough is of approximately semi-circular form in cross section. Said body is bent outwardly and thence inwardly at one of its side edges to form vertically spaced horizontal flanges 3. The opposite edge of said body is bent outwardly to form a horizontal flange 3′. This flange and the lowermost of the flanges 3 constitute a support for a gauze wire screen 4, having a mesh of suitable size. The eaves trough is built up of a number of sections, each of standard length or ten feet and the wire screen which is arranged in each section is preferably built up of three sections of three and one-half feet in length, fastened together by wire hooks 5, or other suitable means.

It will be perceived that the construction of the eaves trough is such that the screens may be arranged in position by seating them in the trough endwise, or by inserting one edge of the screen between the flanges 3. A supporting strap 6 completely encircles the eaves trough. The lower portion 7 of this strap conforms with the curvature of the lower portion of the eaves trough and constitutes a seat for the same. The lower portion of the strap is bent to form a central depending engaging portion 7′. Said strap also comprises an upper straight portion or part $7^2$, which extends across the eaves trough when the strap is applied in position to the latter.

While the shape of the strap is substantially of the shape described and illustrated, it will be obvious that in the application of the invention it may be bent to conform with the shape or any irregularities of the eaves trough to which it is to be applied.

A hanging member 8, preferably formed of a single piece of wire, is slipped under the straight portion $7^2$ of the supporting strap, and is then bent intermediately of its ends, and its ends then twisted together, which ends may be then fastened or secured to the roof of the building to which the trough is to be applied by any suitable fastening means 9. To hold the trough against lateral displacement, a tie member 10, preferably formed of a plurality of wire strands twisted together and bent to form eyes or loops 11 at opposite ends of the tie member, is engaged at one of its eyed ends with the depending engaging portion 7′ of the supporting strap, and is fastened at its opposite end to the side of the building to which the eaves trough is to be applied. The lower portion of the eaves trough is not necessarily of curved form, but may be of substantially square form in cross section, (see Fig. 4) in which case both the supporting strap and hanger may be dispensed with, and the trough secured in position in any manner now employed.

It will be readily seen that the construction of the eaves trough is such as to hold the screen 4 in position without employing fas-

tening means of any description. It will also be obvious that the fastening means is such as to obviate liability of the same being displaced by snow, ice, or the like, but should it be desired, may be removed from position in a very expeditious manner and with little inconvenience.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. An eaves trough of the character specified, embracing a body bent outwardly and thence inwardly at one of its side edges to form vertically spaced flanges and outwardly at its opposite side edge to form a horizontal outwardly extending flange, a screen arranged in the trough, one side edge of the screen being received by the vertically spaced flanges and the opposite side edge thereof being supported by the other side flange, the arrangement of the flanges being such as to permit of edgewise insertion or removal of the screen.

2. An eaves trough, comprising a body bent outwardly and thence inwardly at one of its side edges to form vertically spaced horizontal flanges, and outwardly at its opposite side edge to form a horizontal flange, and a wire screen arranged in the trough, one side edge of the screen being received by the vertically spaced flanges and the opposite side edge by the other flange.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM FEYLER.

Witnesses:
A. L. ROBINSON,
OLER HOMBS.