No. 642,668. Patented Feb. 6, 1900.

F. L. BECKER.

EAVES TROUGH HANGER.

(Application filed Mar. 17, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

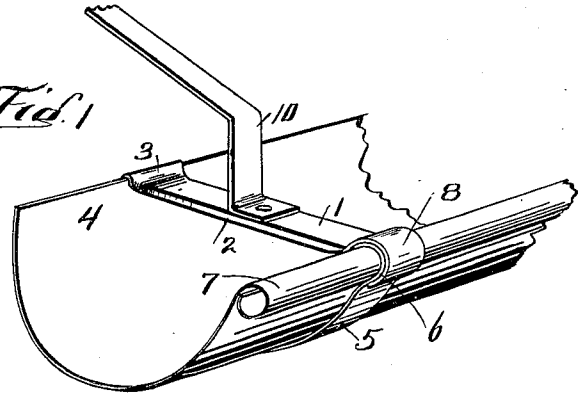


Fig. 2

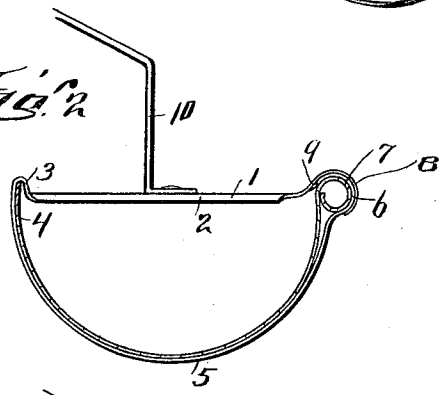


Fig. 3



Fig. 4.

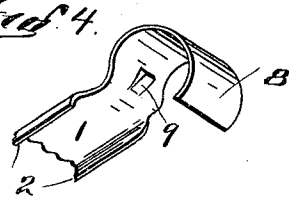


Fig. 5

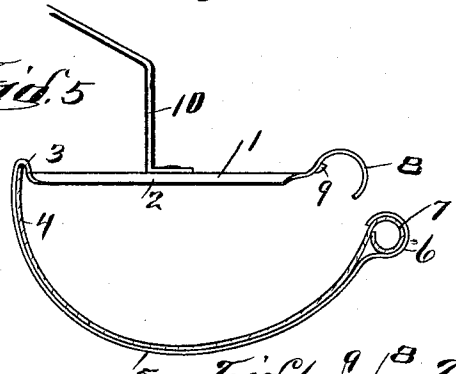


Fig. 8.

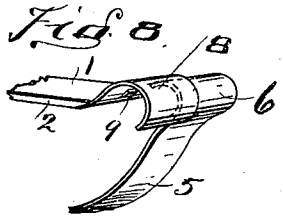


Fig. 6

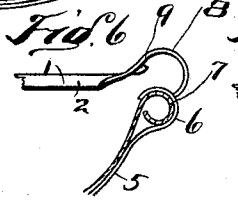
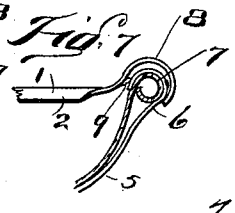


Fig. 7



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK L. BECKER, OF PLYMOUTH, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO NIMMONS & BECKER, OF SAME PLACE.

EAVES-TROUGH HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 642,668, dated February 6, 1900.

Application filed March 17, 1899. Serial No. 709,417. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK L. BECKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Plymouth, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Eaves-Trough Hangers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 shows my hanger properly connected to an eaves-trough. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of an eaves-trough, showing the hanger properly connected. Fig. 3 is a view showing the bead end of the bridge portion of the hanger. Fig. 4 is a bottom or under side view of the bead end of the bridge portion. Fig. 5 is a detached view of the hanger, showing its position before it is connected to the eaves-trough. Fig. 6 is a view showing the parts brought into position to be locked. Fig. 7 shows a portion of an eaves-trough and illustrates the hanger partially connected together to connect with an eaves-trough. Fig. 8 is a view showing the bridge portion moved laterally to disconnect the hanger proper.

The present invention has relation to eaves-troughs; and it consists in the different parts and combination of parts hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Similar numerals indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In the accompanying drawings, 1 represents the bridge portion, which is formed of a length to correspond substantially with the width of the trough to which the hanger proper is to be attached, and for the purpose of adding strength to the bridge the edges of said bridge may be provided with the bent-down portions 2. One end of the bridge portion 1 is provided with the set-up portion 3, which set-up portion forms a groove or recess to receive the unbeaded edge of the eaves-trough 4, as illustrated in the drawings.

The strap portion 5 of the hanger proper is a continuation of the bridge portion 1 and is bent to conform with the eaves-trough to which the hanger is to be attached. The strap portion 5 is provided with the open rolled portion 6, which is for the purpose of lapping or embracing the bead 7, formed upon the eaves-trough 4.

The free end of the bridge portion 1 is provided with the curved or rounded portion 8, which is so formed that it will overlap or embrace the rounded or curved portion 6, and when the ends of the hanger are locked together the curved portions 6 and 8 will be brought into the position illustrated in Fig. 1.

For the purpose of preventing the bridge portion from becoming detached after the hanger proper has been connected to an eaves-trough the catch 9 is provided, which catch is located upon the bottom or under side of the curved portion 8 and is so located that when the parts are connected together the catch 9 will come directly under the end of the curved portion 6, as illustrated in Fig. 2.

It will be understood that when the catch 9 is brought under the end of the curved portion 6 the pull will come against the end of the curved portion 6, by which arrangement a portion of the strain upon the curved portion 8 is removed.

The hanger proper is formed of one integral part, except the shank or suspending-bar 10, which suspending-bar is connected to the bridge and to the roof in the ordinary manner.

It will be understood that the material from which the hanger proper is composed should be formed of such material that the curved portion 8 will spring over the curved portion 6 and said curved portion 6 will spring over the bead 7, and when curved portion 8 is brought into its normal position to lock its under portion will spring down upon the outer side of the curved portion 6.

When it is desired to remove the hanger from an eaves-trough or to unlock the hanger, the bridge portion is moved, as illustrated in Fig. 8, which separates the connected ends.

The catch 9 is preferably formed by simply countersinking a portion of the metal by means of a die, this manner being the most simple and easy.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As an improved article of manufacture, an

eaves-trough hanger consisting of the bridge portion 1, having connected thereto a hanger, the edges of said bridge portion provided with the bent-down portions 2, the set-up portion or part 3 located at one end of the bridge, the opposite free end having the rounded part or portion 8, the catch 9 located upon the under side of the rounded part 8, the strap 5 continued from the bridge, and provided upon its free end with the open rolled portion 6, adapted to be sprung underneath the part 8 and held in position by the catch 9, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK L. BECKER.

Witnesses:
J. A. JEFFERS,
F. W. BOND.