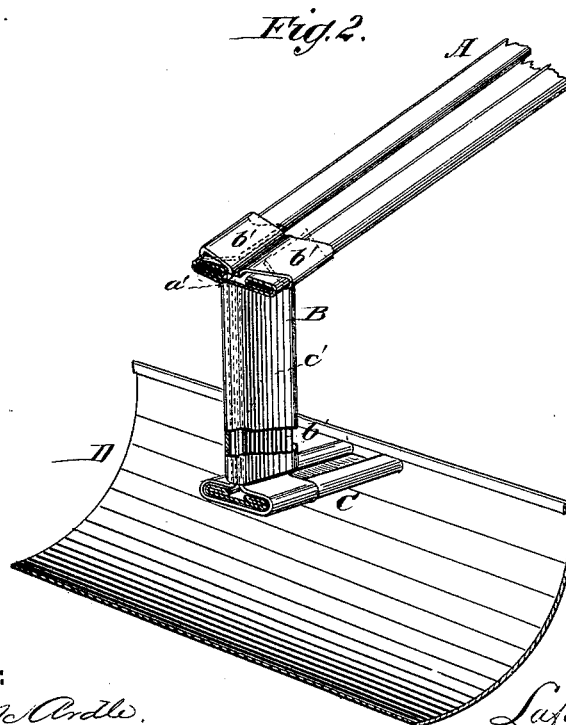
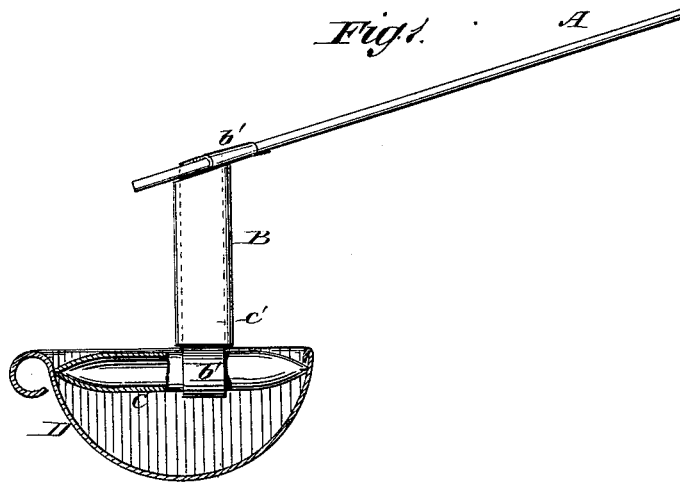


L. SMITH.
Eaves-Trough Hanger.

No. 218,075.

Patented July 29, 1879.



WITNESSES:

Francis McArdle.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

Lafayette Smith
BY *Munn & Co*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

LAFAYETTE SMITH, OF MILLERSBURG, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN EAVES-TROUGH HANGERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,075**, dated July 29, 1879; application filed May 14, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAFAYETTE SMITH, of Millersburg, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Eaves-Trough Hanger, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a vertical cross-sectional elevation of the trough and hanger. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish a more simple, cheap, and durable hanger for attachment of troughs to or under the eaves of houses than those commonly in use.

A is a flat sheet-metal bar, from which depends the perpendicular bar or rod B, whose lower end embraces the round or flat cross-bar C, that is set horizontally across the trough D and firmly secured thereto with solder, or in any other suitable manner.

All the flat bars may be strengthened by having their edges folded over as shown, or by having them wired in the well-known manner.

The bar A is provided in its lower end with a central slot, *a'*, up through which pass the ends of the sheet-metal strip *b'*, of which the bar B mainly consists. This strip is bent centrally around the cross-bar C. The parts are then brought together, so that the sleeve *c'* may be set over them, and then the free ends of the strip are passed, as before stated, up through the slot in A, and turned over in opposite directions upon and around the said bar A, so as to make a strong connection therewith. The upper end of the sleeve *c'* is

cut off at an angle to correspond with the slope of the roof of the building to which the trough is to be attached, so that as the lower end of the bar A is held down by the strip *b'* against this sloping end, it is evident that the slope of A will conform with the slope of the roof and the trough hang perpendicularly from it; or, instead of cutting off the upper end of the sleeve *c'* at an angle to correspond with the slope of the roof, in order to make the trough hang properly, both ends of the sleeve may be left square or parallel with each other, and the bar A be bent just above where it connects with B to such a degree that when A is fastened to the roof B will be in a perpendicular position.

The hanger is attached to a roof by nails through the bar A, or by clamps or other devices set along its edges. It is easily and cheaply constructed, and can be applied to roofs of any character.

I am aware that the hanger-bars are not severally new or in combination when taken broadly, but only in their peculiar arrangement and connection with the sleeve *c'*; hence

What I claim is—

The sleeve *c'*, in combination with the slotted bar A *a*, the horizontal bar C, fixed across the trough D, and the intermediate bar, B, provided with a strip, *b'*, embracing the cross-bar with its lower end, and, after passing through slot *a'*, embracing with its upper end the bar A, as shown and described.

LAFAYETTE SMITH.

Witnesses:

J. W. REX,

C. F. KING.