F. F. NOCE.

GUTTER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 10, 1915.

1,141,204. Patented June 1, 1915.

Fig. 1

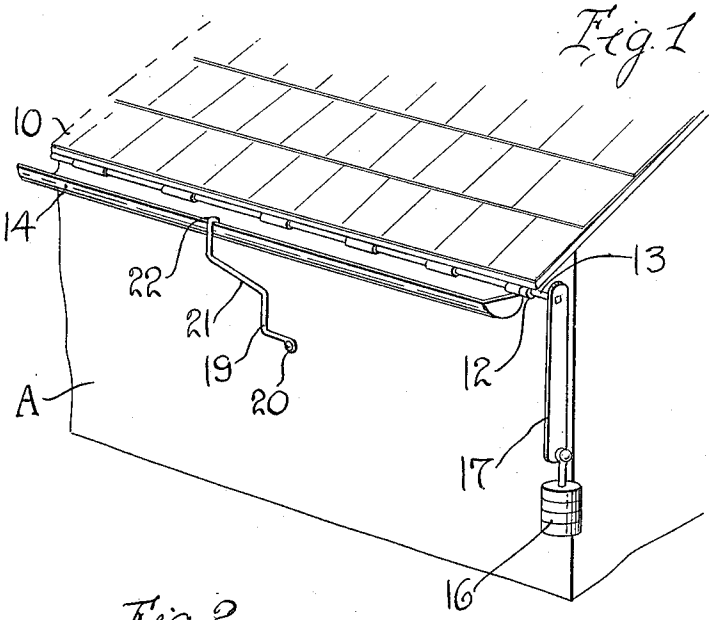


Fig. 2

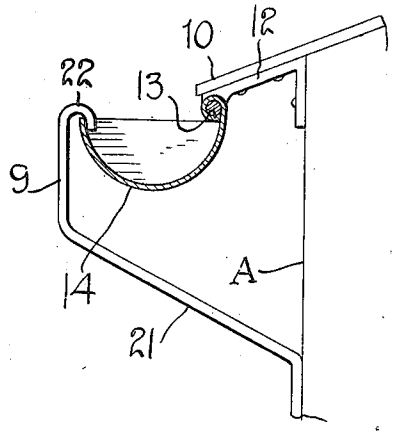


Fig. 3

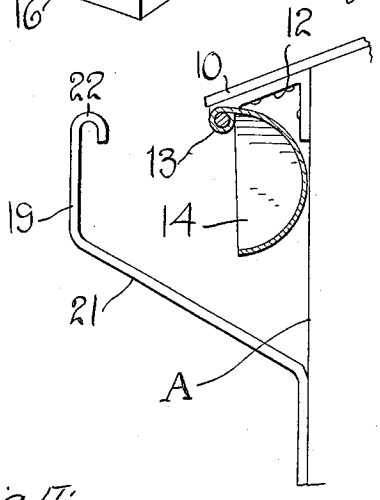
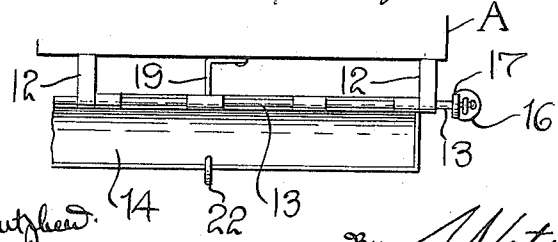


Fig. 4



Witnesses

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GUTTER.

1,141,204. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 1, 1915.

Application filed March 10, 1915. Serial No. 13,441.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK F. NOCE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lester, in the county of Raleigh and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gutters, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My present invention pertains to new and useful improvements in gutters of the type employed in connection with the eaves of buildings.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a gutter which is swingingly mounted and is accompanied by a counter-balance by which it is normally held in operative receiving relation to the eaves of the building.

Another object is to so proportion the counter-balance that while it will normally hold the gutter in receiving position, it will yield, allowing the gutter to swing in under the eaves, in case any considerable quantity of ice or snow clogs in the gutter.

The above and other incidental objects are accomplished by such means as are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, described in the following specification, and then more particularly pointed out in the claim which is appended hereto and forms a part of this application.

With reference to the drawings, wherein there has been illustrated the preferred embodiment of this invention as it is reduced to practice, and throughout the several views of which similar reference numerals designate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the gutter applied to the eaves of a building. Fig. 2 is a section taken transversely through the gutter and showing the same in receiving position, with respect to the eaves. Fig. 3 is a transverse section similar to Fig. 2, showing the gutter in non-receiving position; and Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the gutter.

In the accompanying drawings, the building to which the gutter is applied is illustrated conventionally as indicated at A. Beneath the eaves 10 of the roof and to the wall of the building are secured the inner ends of the bearing brackets 12. These members 12 are longitudinally spaced and serve as bearings for the axle 13 to which the gutter is secured. The gutter 14 is trough-like and is preferably formed from sheet metal. Rolled ears are preferably formed at the inner or longitudinal edge of the gutter and these ears are engaged about the axle. Of course, if so desired, a rolled tube may be formed at the inner edge of the gutter and employed to receive the axle.

It will be observed that the axle, when received within the bearings is located at the outer edge of the eaves so that the trough, when disposed in normal position, is located beyond the lower and outer edge of the eaves, being thus arranged to receive the water or the like which drains from the roof.

As a means for normally holding the gutter in operative receiving relation to the eaves, I employ a counter-weight or balance 16 which is fixed in its relation to the axle and is secured thereto by means of a relatively long arm 17. The weight is so proportioned with respect to the weight of the gutter, that while it will normally hold this member in operative receiving position, it will be readily overcome by the weight of any material amount of ice or snow which clogs in the gutter. Should snow or ice become clogged in the gutter, its weight will cause the gutter to swing into a position beneath the eaves, as in Fig. 3, so that no further amount of ice, snow or the like will be conveyed to the drain spout.

As a means for limiting the swinging of the gutter when the same is moving into operative receiving position, I employ a stop member which is preferably formed from a metal rod bent to form a terminal L at its lower end, which is secured, by fastening devices 20 to the wall of the building. The upper terminal of the rod is directed outwardly and laterally, as at 21 and is then bent upwardly and inwardly forming a hook member 22 which is adapted to engage over the outer or free edge of the gutter, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. It will be noted that by the raising of the L portion 19, the rod may be adjusted by swinging, to dispose its hook member 22 at different elevations, whereby the height to which the outer or free edge of the trough is swung, may be regulated.

In reduction to practice, it has been found that the form of this invention illustrated in the drawings, and referred to in the above description, as the preferred embodiment, is the most efficient and practical; yet realizing that the conditions concurrent with the adoption of this device will necessarily vary, it is desirable to emphasize the fact that various minor changes in details of con-

struction, proportion and arrangement of parts may be resorted to, when required, without sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention, as defined in the appended claim.

What is claimed is:—

The combination with the eaves of a building, of a gutter, means swingingly supporting the gutter, means normally holding the gutter in operative receiving position, and a rod member for limiting the swinging movement of the gutter when the same is moving into receiving position, said rod being provided at its upper terminal with a hook adapted to embrace the outer edge of the gutter, said rod being pivotally mounted at its lower terminal, whereby it may be swung to dispose the hook member at different elevations for increasing or decreasing the length of the arc through which the gutter may swing when moving from non-receiving to receiving position.

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

FRANK F. NOCE.

Witnesses:

DEWEY SNYDER,

ULA A. CLAY.