(No Model.)

J. F. GLIDDEN.

GATE.

No. 457,491. Patented Aug. 11, 1891.

Fig. 1.

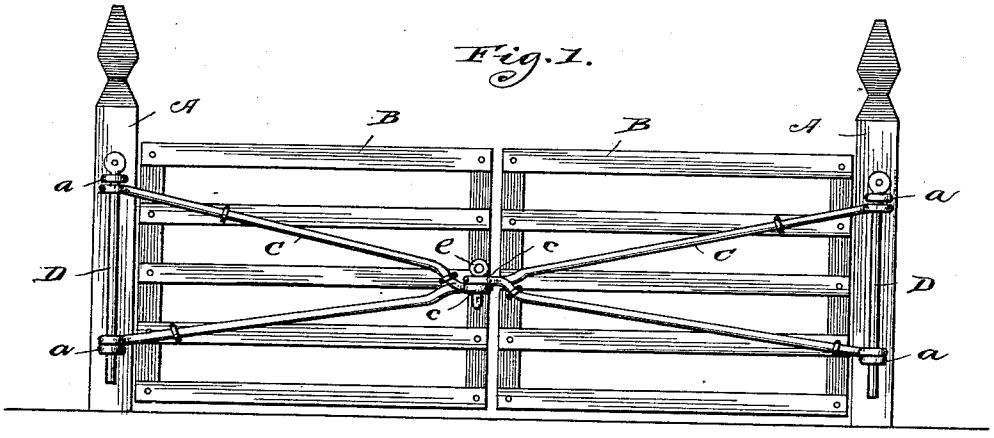


Fig. 3.

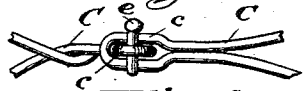


Fig. 4.

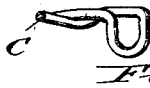


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH F. GLIDDEN, OF DE KALB, ILLINOIS.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 457,491, dated August 11, 1891.

Application filed February 19, 1890. Serial No. 382,016. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH F. GLIDDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at De Kalb, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improvement upon my Letters Patent, No. 328,772, dated October 20, 1885.

The object of my invention is to provide hangers for gates, doors, and the like, in which the hangers form braces for the gate-frame, so as to provide a rigid unyielding structure which will not sag upon the hinges, as is usually the case where the gate or door is hinged at one edge only. My improved hangers also provide hinge and hasp members.

My invention may be applied to single or double gates or doors, and in the case of double gates or doors I prefer to extend the hangers in such manner that they overlap upon each other and lock the two gates at their free ends, thus rendering them substantially rigid at the point of connection.

In carrying out my invention I employ as a part of the hanger a rod which is doubled between its ends, the latter being spread and bent to provide eyes or hooks, forming a part of the hinge at the hinge-post, and the looped end forms a hasp member for fastening the opposite end of the gate. When double gates are employed each gate-section will be provided with one of these hangers, and the meeting ends for the two sections may be overlapped or interlocked and adapted to be fastened by a pin or to pass over a staple secured to the frame of the gate and locked by a pin inserted through the eye of the staple. The hangers are secured rigidly to the gate, so as to brace it, or they may constitute a part of the frame.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation representing a pair of gates, the loops of the hangers being adapted to form an interlocking hasp or fastening therefor in connection with a fastening-bolt. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing one of the hangers applied to a pair of doors which are swung open. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views of the hasp form of fastening.

In the drawings, A indicates the hinge-posts, which are fixed and bear the eye-bolts *a*.

B indicates the gate-sections, which may be of skeleton form and made from wood or of light metal bars, rods, or wire.

C represents the hangers, which consist of a rod doubled upon itself to form a loop *c*, the ends of the rod being separated and fashioned into eyes, as shown in Fig. 1, or bent down, as shown in Fig. 2. In the form shown in Fig. 1 these hanger-rods are loosely connected with the eyebolts of the gate-posts by means of the hinge-pin D, while in Fig. 2 the bent ends of the rods enter the eye of the bolts *a*. The loop may be formed in several ways. As shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the loop will be so formed that its opening lies in a horizontal plane, and the hangers for the two gate-sections are of such length that the loops on their ends overlap, bringing their openings in the same vertical plane, so that they may pass over the staple E and be secured by the pin *e*. In the form shown in Figs. 3 and 4 one of the loops is given a half-turn, the same as in Fig. 1, while the opening of the other loop is in a vertical plane and receives through it the twisted loop, which can be fastened by the pin.

Instead of having the hanger-rods C of equal length I prefer to make one hanger-rod longer than the other, so that they shall not only overlap but that the loop of one shall project beyond a vertical plane coincident with the meeting line of the gate-sections, as shown in Fig. 1, thereby tending to restrain the swinging movement of the inner ends of the gates.

It is evident that the invention may be applied to a single gate, the looped end of the brace or hanger in this instance projecting beyond the frame of the gate sufficiently to engage a staple upon the gate-post. It is also evident that the invention is applicable to doors as well as gates. The hanger acts as a brace, as a hinge member, and as a clasp, giving the gate both lateral and vertical support and preventing its sagging.

I claim—

1. A combined brace, hanger, and hasp for swinging gates, &c., consisting of a rod secured to the frame of the gate, bent at its middle to provide a loop or hasp member, and

having its ends separated and fashioned to provide hinge members, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a pair of swinging gates or doors, hangers therefor, each consisting of a rod bent at its middle to provide a hasp member, the two hangers overlapping each other and adapted to be secured by a pin or equivalent fastening, substantially as described.

3. In combination with a pair of swinging gates or doors, hangers therefor, each consisting of a rod bent at its middle, having its ends separated and fashioned into hinge members and fastened to the gate, the said hangers having their inner ends overlapped at one side of the meeting line of the gate-sections, substantially as described.

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