

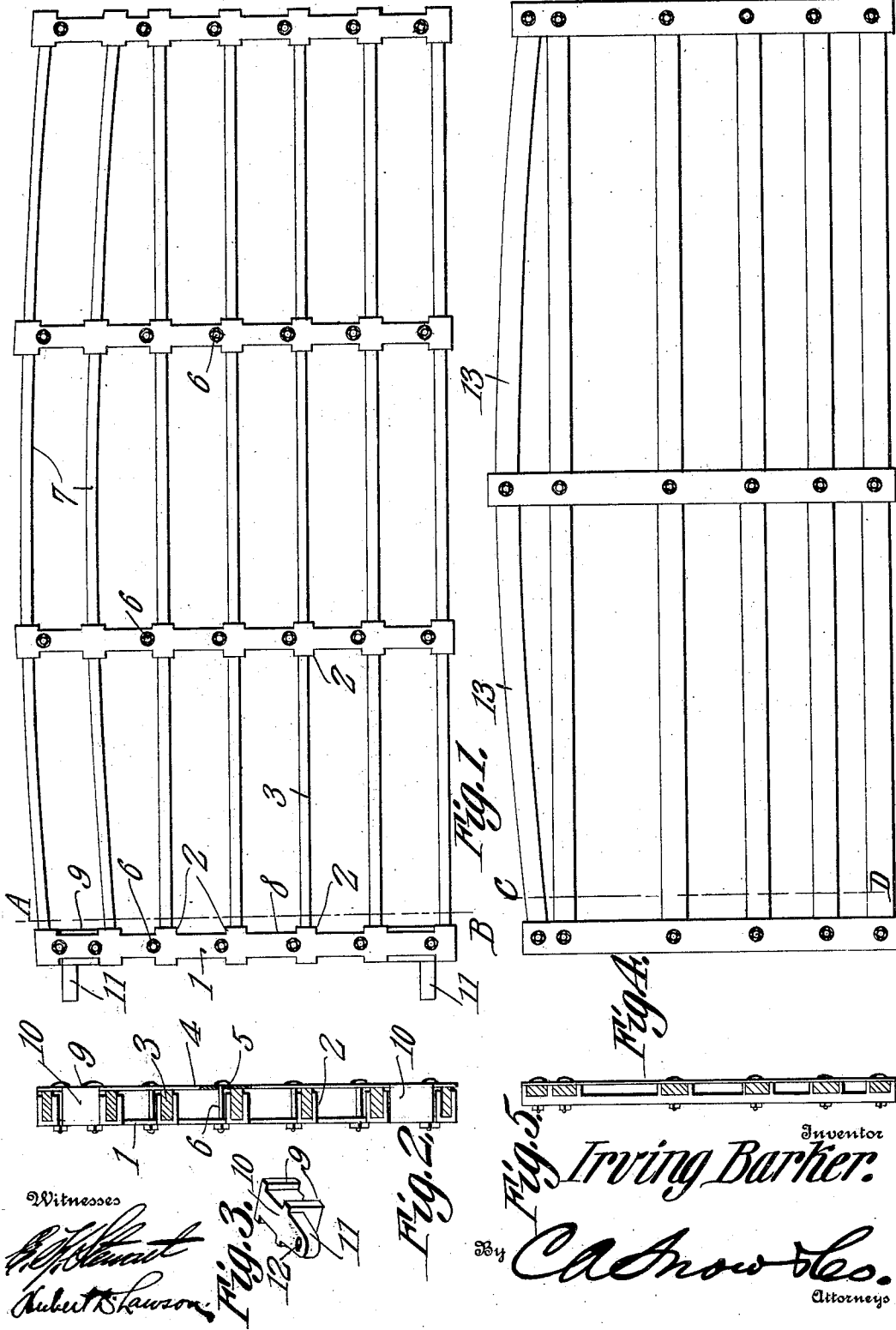
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GATE.

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934,876.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVING BARKER, OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

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Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 21, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVING BARKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Sangamon and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gates and its object is to provide a device of this character which is simple and durable in construction and which will not sag.

A further object is to provide a gate the parts of which can be readily assembled and the rails of which are imperforate throughout the length thereof.

A further object is to provide a gate which will offer the minimum resistance to the wind.

Another object is to provide a novel means for connecting the gate to the hinge members on the gate post.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combination of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the gate constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a section on line A—B of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the hinge members of the gate. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a modified form of the gate. Fig. 5 is a section on line C—D of Fig. 4.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, 1 designates a connecting strip preferably formed of metal and provided upon one face thereof with the ears 2 arranged in pairs and extending perpendicularly therefrom, the distance between the ears of each pair being equal to the thickness of the rail 3 of the gate. Another metal strip 4 is to be used in connection with the strip 1, said strip 4 being flattened on both faces and made to bear against the rail 3 and hold it firmly seated between the ears 2. Openings 5 are formed within the strips 1 and 4 at points between the rails and are designed to receive clamping bolts 6 by means of which said strips 1 and 4 can be drawn tightly against opposite portions of the rails 3. The strips 1 and 4 adjacent the center of the gate are preferably longer than the strips at the end of said gate and the distances be-

tween the upper pairs of ears upon these central strips is greater than the distances between the other pairs of ears so that when the gate is assembled the upper rails thereof will be bowed as indicated at 7 in Fig. 1, these rails thus operating as a truss to prevent the gate from sagging when the outer or latch end is subjected to a weight of any kind.

It will be noted that the rails 3 are placed with their edges to the wind and therefore the gate will offer little resistance to the wind. It will be further seen that the rails are not provided with apertures to receive the bolts 6 and therefore they are in no wise weakened. Instead these bolts are fastened solely to the strips 1 and 4.

As shown especially in Fig. 1 the ears 2 extend beyond the longitudinal edges of the strips 1, thus forming elongated recesses or spaces between them. The upper and lower recesses within the strips at one end of the gate are designed to receive flanges 9 extending laterally from the ends of the hinge block 10. This block is so proportioned as to close the space between the two upper pairs of ears and each block has a projection 11 upon one end thereof and provided with an opening 12 designed to receive the pintle of the gate hinge. In view of its location no special fastening means are necessary in order to properly secure the block 10 in place upon the gate.

If preferred, and as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the rails of the gate can be placed on edge and with their flat faces presented to the wind. In other respects, however, the gate is similar to that heretofore described, there being however only a single truss rail 13 in lieu of the two truss rails 7 shown in Fig. 1. Obviously only one such rail is necessary, as shown in Fig. 3 because of the increased thickness thereof as compared with the thickness of the rails shown in Fig. 1.

It will of course be understood that various changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts without departing from the spirit or sacrificing the advantages of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A gate comprising pairs of strips, one strip of each pair having spaced ears extending toward the other strip of said pair, rails extending between the strips and between the ears of each pair, and means removed from said rails and extending through

the strips for binding the strips upon the rails.

2. A gate comprising parallel strips arranged in pairs, rails extending between the
5 strips, means extending through the strips and removed from the rails for binding said strips upon the rails, means carried by certain of said strips for embracing the rails.

10 3. A gate comprising parallel strips arranged in pairs, the strips of one pair having recesses in the edges thereof, rails extending between the strips, means for

binding the strips upon the rails, blocks interposed between the recesses, means upon
15 said blocks for engaging the recessed portions thereof and hinge members outstanding from the blocks.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

IRVING BARKER.

Witnesses:

ALBERT N. RANKIN,
ROY Z. MCKOWN.