

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. A. TAYLOR.
JAIL GRATE.

No. 512,763.

Patented Jan. 16, 1894.

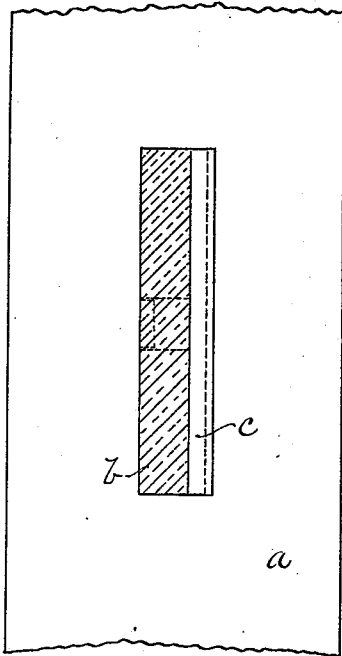


Fig. 1

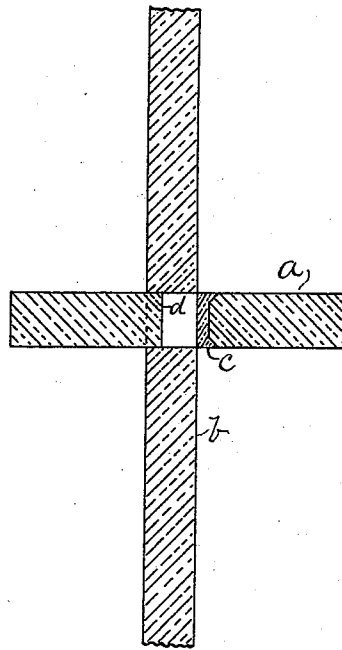


Fig. 2

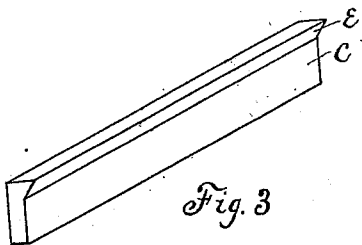


Fig. 3

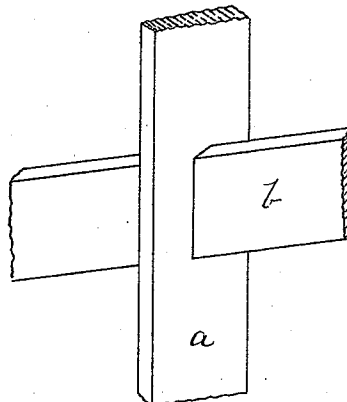


Fig. 4.

Witnesses

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(No Model.)

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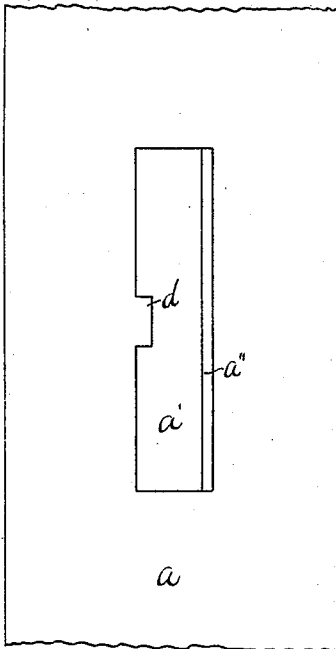


Fig. 5

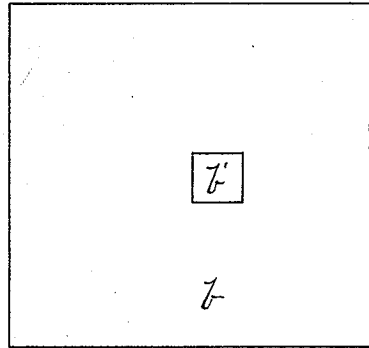


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

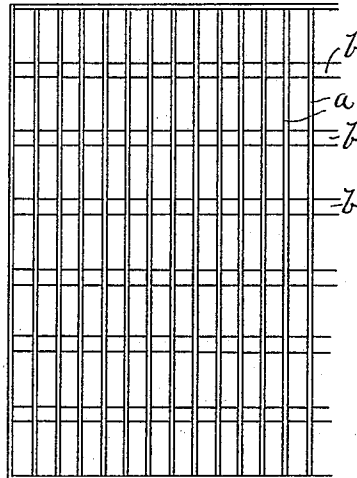


Fig. 8

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS A. TAYLOR, OF KENTON, OHIO.

JAIL-GRATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 512,763, dated January 16, 1894.

Application filed May 18, 1893. Serial No. 474,722. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS A. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kenton, in the county of Hardin and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Jail-Grate Construction, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a form and method of making grating for jails, in which one series of flat bars is passed through another series of flat bars at right angles, and is secured at each intersection by a lug on one bar fitting into a hole in the other bar and secured in place by a wedge which is riveted securely in position.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of the vertical bar, and a sectional view of the horizontal bar. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of both the horizontal and vertical bars at the point of intersection. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the wedge used in keying the bars together. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the intersecting bars at point of intersection. Fig. 5 is a face view of the vertical bar showing lug for locking into the horizontal bar. Fig. 6 is a face view of the horizontal bar showing hole into which the lug of the vertical bar fits. Fig. 7 is a cross section of the vertical bar through the opening through which the horizontal bar passes. Fig. 8 is a section of grating shown in elevation.

The vertical bars *a* have the slots *a'* cut in them at any desirable interval for the reception of the horizontal bars *b*. From one side

of the slot *a'* there is a projecting lug *d* of size and form to closely fit into the hole *b'* in the bars *b*; the other side of the slot *a'* is cut with the beveled surfaces *a''*, as shown in Fig. 7. The space between the end of the lug *d* and the opposite surface *c'* of the slot *a'* is of sufficient width to admit the full thickness of the bar *b*. After the bar *b* has been set to its position with the lug *d* inserted into the hole *b'*, the key *c* is set into the slot *a'* filling the space between the bar *b* and the surface *c'*, and is driven tightly in until the beveled surface *e* of its head bears upon the surface *a''*. The key *c* is then held in position with a setting block beneath its head and its edge on the opposite side of the bar *a*, is riveted down flush forming a head on that side which filling the countersunk surface *a''*, prevents the key from being removed. This arrangement affords a very secure means of strongly connecting the intersections of bars *a* and *b*.

Having described above the character and purposes of my invention, I pray to have secured by Letters Patent—

The combination of the bars *a* having the slots *a'*, the lug *d*, the surfaces *a''* and *c'*, and the bars *b* having the hole *b'* with the key *c* having the two heads when set with beveled surfaces *e*, substantially as shown and specified.

THOMAS A. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

C. D. HUDGENS,
F. H. RUMMELL.