J. D. TERSTEGGE.

CONSTRUCTION OF GATES.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 5, 1915.

1,153,877.

Patented Sept. 14, 1915.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

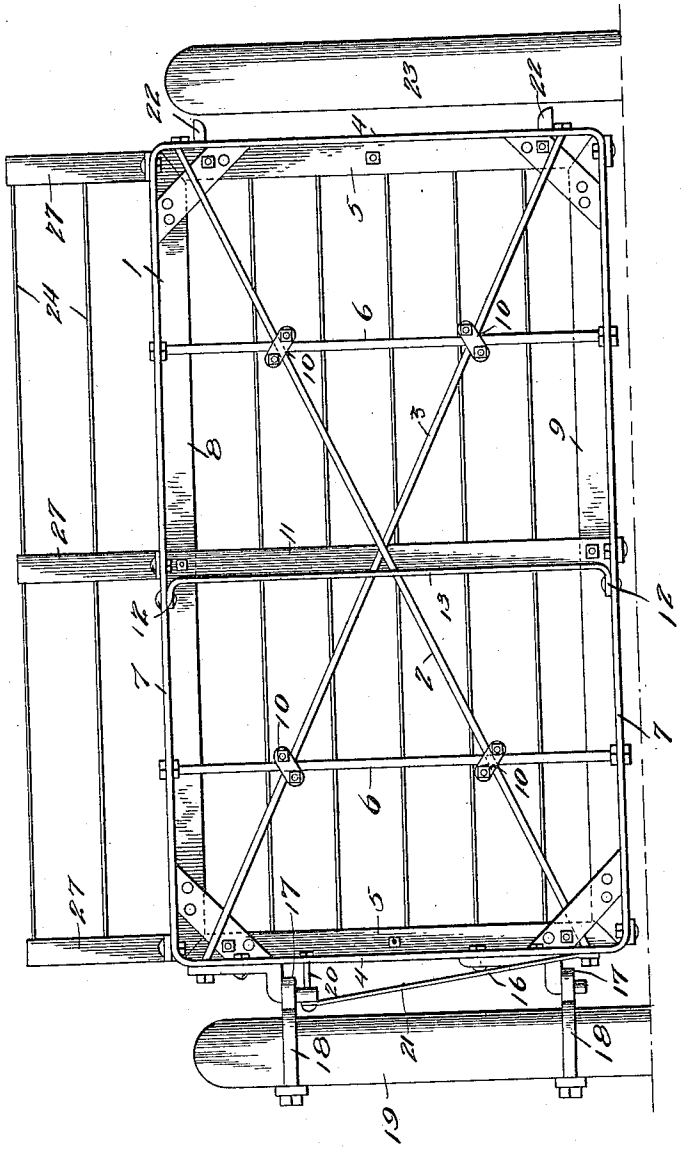


FIG. 1.

Inventor

J. D. Terstegge.

Witnesses

R. S. Trogner.

R. R. Duffie.

By John R. Duffie

Attorney

COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

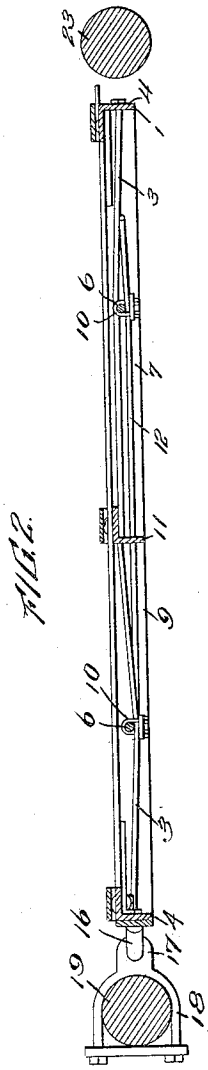


FIG. 2.

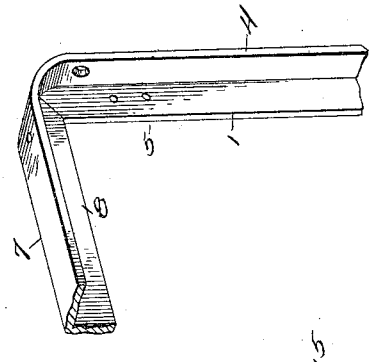


FIG. 6.

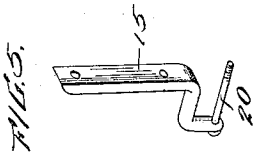


FIG. 5.

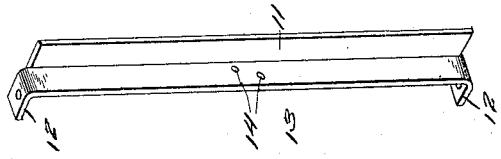


FIG. 4.

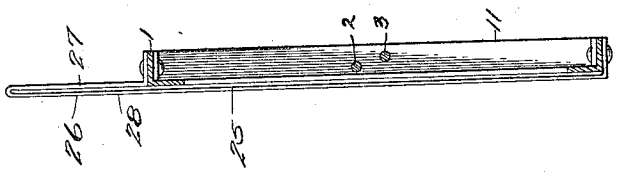


FIG. 3.

Inventor:
J. D. Terstegge.

Witnesses
R. F. Grogner.
R. R. Duffie

By Richard D. Duffie
Attorney

COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. TERSTEGGE, OF EFFINGHAM, ILLINOIS.

CONSTRUCTION OF GATES.

1,153,877. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1915.

Application filed January 5, 1915. Serial No. 643.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. TERSTEGGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Effingham, in the county of Effingham and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Gates, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in the construction of gates.

The primary objects of this invention are: First, to construct and so brace the frame of the gate that it cannot get out of plumb or sag in any way, thus providing the maximum strength and durability. Second, to construct the gate so that it cannot be raised off the hinges without removing certain fastening means. Third, to so arrange the hinges and fastenings that the gate can be reversed with very little trouble.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a gate embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken through Fig. 1 just to the right of the central vertical member or brace of the gate. Fig. 4 is a detached perspective view of the central brace of the gate. Fig. 5 is a like view of the pintle member of the upper gate hinge. Fig. 6 is a fragmental perspective view of the frame-member of the gate.

Referring to the drawings for a more particular description of the invention, 1 indicates the frame of the gate which is constructed of a single piece of angle iron. The frame is braced by the diagonally disposed brace rods 2 and 3 which close or intersect at the center with their ends extending through the lateral flanges 4 of the end pieces 5 of the frame. Vertical brace rods 6 are also employed to brace the frame, said rods closing or intersecting the ends of the brace rods 2 and 3 with their opposite ends extending through and bolted to the lateral flanges 7 of the top and bottom members 8 and 9 of the frame. The brace bars 2, 3 and 6 are connected together at their points of intersection by the clips 10. A center brace 11 constructed of angle iron is also employed, being arranged between the lateral flanges 7 of the top and bottom members 8 and 9 of the frame with the ends 12 of its flange 13 riveted to the flanges 7, as shown in Fig. 1. It will be observed that the diagonally disposed brace rods 2 and 3 pass through the lateral flange 13 of the center brace which increases the strength and rigidity of the structure, as a whole. The gate is provided at one end with a pair of vertically spaced hinges 15 and 16 which work in bearing 17 formed at the inner ends of the clips 18 clamped to the post 19. A keeper bolt 20 passes through the lower end of the upper hinge 15 at a point beneath its bearing in the upper clip 18 and through the lateral flange 4 of the adjacent end piece of the frame 1 which prevents the lifting of the gate from its hinges by mischievous persons without first removing the bolt 20. To prevent removal of the bolt 20 and to further brace the gate, the keeper rod 21 is employed, the upper end of which engages the adjacent end of the brace rod 2. The free end of the gate is provided with the catches 22 which may engage suitable fastening means attached to the post 23. The gate may be constructed in any manner desired. For instance, it may be skeleton style, or with hog wire and a line of barbed or smooth wire on top. Again it could be constructed of stock, barbed or smooth wire on frame with nothing on top or with one or two boards in lieu of wire on frame or with poultry wire. In the drawings the frame is covered with a series of longitudinal vertically spaced wires 24 which pass through the keeper bars 25 spaced slightly in front of the end pieces and center brace 5 and 11, respectively. It will be observed that the upper ends 26 of the keeper bars extend somewhat above the top of the frame with their upper ends 27 bent downwardly to the rear in parallel relation with the front portions 28 and riveted to the lateral flanges of the top member 8 of the frame. It will be understood that the wires 24 pass through the spaces between the keeper bars and the end members of the frame and center brace.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the drawings it is thought that the construction and value of my improvements will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportions and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principles or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention as defined in the appended claim.

I claim:

A gate of the character specified consisting of a rectangular oblong frame constructed of a single piece of angle iron, a vertical center brace, means for hinging the gate to the gate post, a covering for the frame and a series of keeper bars secured to the frame and spaced slightly in front of the end pieces and center brace, said keeper bars extending above the top of the frame with their upper ends bent downwardly in parallel and spaced relation with the adjacent portions thereof and secured to the top member of the frame for the purpose specified.

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

JOHN D. TERSTEGGE.

Witnesses:
VALLIE V. DOAK,
LESTER WRIGHT.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."