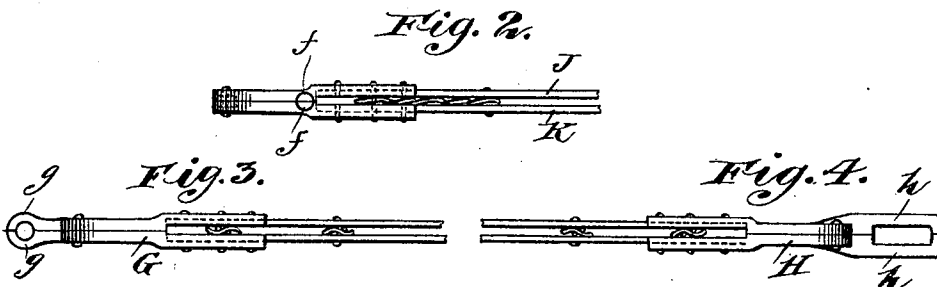
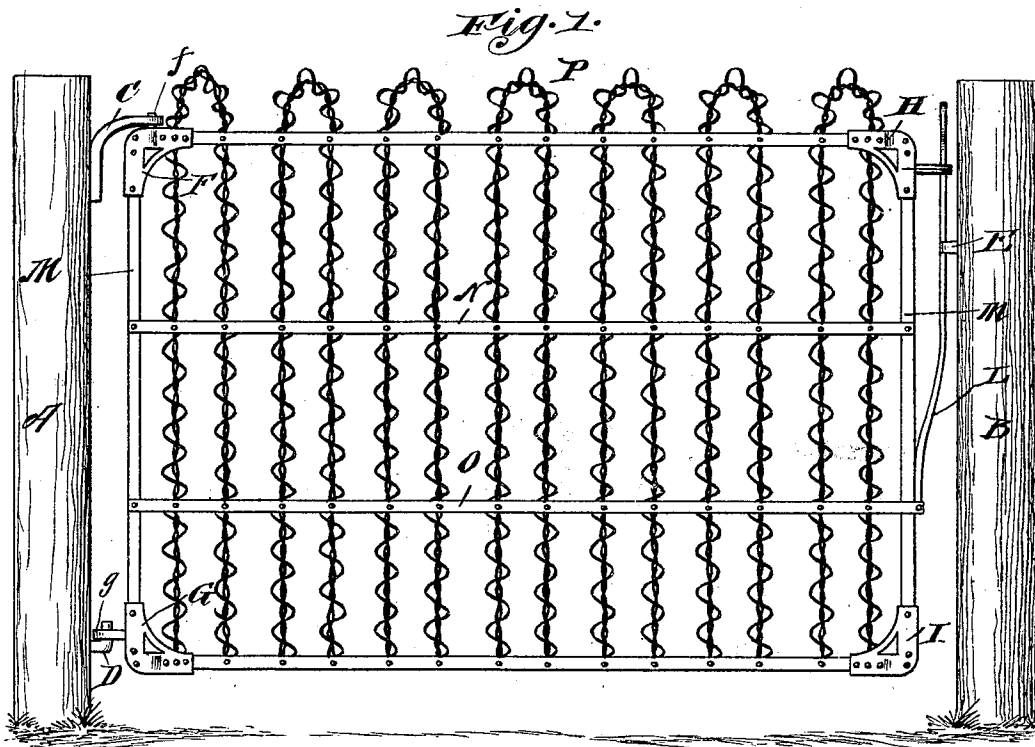


(No Model.)

E. F. SHELLABERGER.
GATE.

No. 546,829.

Patented Sept. 24, 1895.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD F. SHELLABERGER, OF DE KALB, ILLINOIS.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 546,829, dated September 24, 1895.

Application filed March 9, 1895. Serial No. 541,088. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD F. SHELLABERGER, of De Kalb, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a metallic gate, and more particularly to the frame of the gate.

In my improved construction the gate-frame is composed of corner-pieces, each consisting of two members having seats or sockets to receive the top, bottom, and side bars, the latter being preferably single strips or bars of metal and the top and bottom bars being each composed of two members. Intermediate longitudinal braces are secured to the side bars, and said braces and the top and bottom bars clamp between them the pickets or mesh of the body of the gate. Two of the corner-pieces are provided with integral hinge members, and one corner-piece has its members provided with projections adapted when mated to furnish a keeper for a spring-latch.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are detail plan views of three of the corners.

In the drawings, A represents the hinge-post; B, the striker-post; CD, hinge members secured to the post A, and E a catch for the spring-latch.

F G H I represent the corner-pieces or brackets, each of which is constructed of two members most conveniently cast in mating halves and provided on their interior faces with seats or sockets to receive the top and bottom bar, the members of the former being indicated at J K, Fig. 2, and the sockets indicated therein by dotted lines. The corner-piece F is provided with semicircular lugs *f*, which, when their flat sides are brought together, form a pintle to enter an aperture in the hinge member C. The corner-piece G is provided with projections *g g*, each of which has a semicircular groove or opening on its inner edge, the parts being adapted when mated to provide an opening or eye to receive the upstanding end of the hinge member D. The corner-piece H has the integral projections or lugs *h h*, which are also curved or cut away on their interior faces and adapted when mated to provide a closed keeper for the latch L. The side bars M enter seats or sockets of the

corner-pieces, and the intermediate braces N O are secured to the side bars parallel to the top and bottom bars. These braces are double or arranged in pairs, and the bars O project beyond the edge of one of the side bars M to receive between them the lower end of the latch L.

P represents the pickets, which are composed of wire and of hair-pin form, the pickets being clamped between the top and bottom bars and the intermediate braces N O. All the parts are preferably secured together by rivets. Instead of using the pickets shown any other form of picket or a wire fabric may be employed.

The advantages of this structure are, first, that it is exceedingly rigid, the bars being double and riveted together and seated in the sockets of the corner-pieces make a frame which will not sag or get out of shape; second, the structure is economical, and the corner-pieces may be cast with sufficient accuracy at very small expense; third, the construction is such that the several bars of the frame may be cut from ordinary merchant bar without waste and without any special preparation; fourth, the hinge members, keeper, and support for the latch are made integrally with the frame members.

I have referred to the corner-pieces as being grooved. The grooves are provided by coring out the inner faces of the members of the corner-pieces; or, what is the equivalent thereof, providing said corner-pieces with marginal flanges projecting at right angles to the bodies of the corner-pieces. The latch shown is preferably a spring-latch. The corner-pieces may be cast, or, if preferred, stamped out, although the casting is more economical and makes the structure sufficiently strong.

I claim—

1. A gate frame composed of corner pieces consisting of two mating members having seats or sockets, the members of two of said corner pieces having integral mating projections forming hinge members, double bottom and top bars and single side bars adapted to said seats or sockets and intermediate brace bars and a suitable filling for the body of the gate, and the margins whereof are secured between the members of the top and bottom bars, substantially as described.

2. A gate frame composed of corner pieces,
each consisting of two mating members hav-
ing seats or sockets, top and bottom bars each
composed of two members adapted to the seats
5 or sockets of the corner pieces and to clamp
between them pickets, side bars and interme-
diate brace bars secured to the side bars par-
allel to the top and bottom bars, one bar of
said intermediate brace being extended be-
10 yond the side bar and a spring latch having

its lower end secured between the projecting
ends of said braces, and a latch keeper formed
by mating projections on the upper corner
pieces of the free edge of the gate, substan-
tially as described.

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Witnesses:

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