

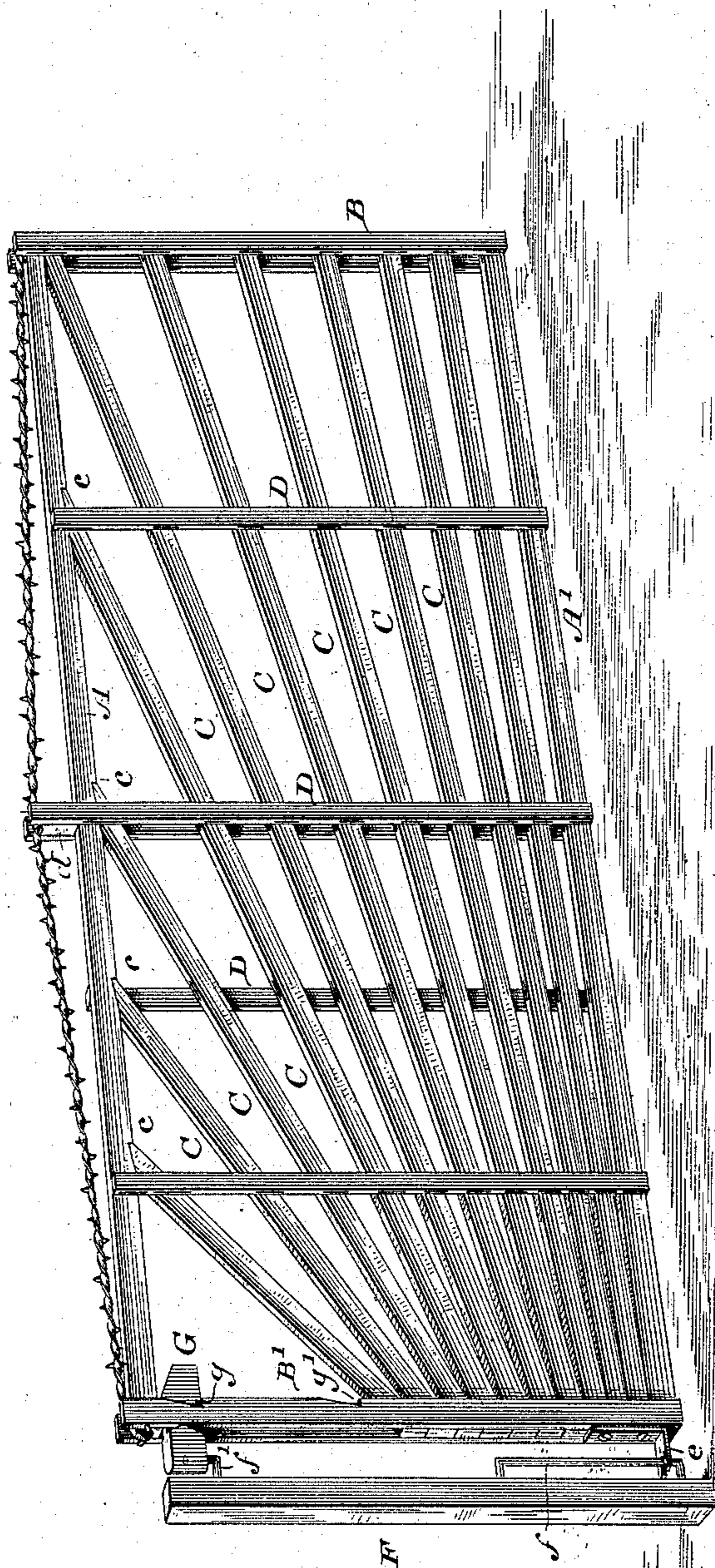
(No Model.)

W. W. CARPENTER & A. S. DUDLEY.

GATE.

No. 322,419.

Patented July 21, 1885.



WITNESSES

W. B. A. Skinkle,
Harry King.

INVENTOR

William W. Carpenter
Adolphus S. Dudley

By their Attorneys

Pancison & Pancison

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM W. CARPENTER AND ADOLPHUS S. DUDLEY, OF GRANVILLE, OHIO.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 322,419, dated July 21, 1885.

Application filed March 15, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM W. CARPENTER and ADOLPHUS S. DUDLEY, both of Granville, Licking county, in the State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Gates, of which the following is a specification.

The purpose of our invention is to construct a gate so as to economize material in a greater degree than heretofore, producing a much lighter gate, while at the same time securing greater strength and a more ornamental appearance, and also to adapt such gates and others for the employment of an adjustable hanging, to be applied without any laborious preparation to fence-posts of varying heights; and it consists in combining with a rectangular frame having upright end pieces composed of two thin strips separated by the thickness of the top and bottom pieces, or substantially so, braces also composed of thin strips clamped between the two end pieces next to the hinge and at the lower end thereof, and radiating therefrom towards the upper longitudinal bar and the opposite end piece; in combining with the gate constructed of a rectangular frame with braces flaring from the lower end of the inner upright toward the top bar and opposite upright, a central upright composed of two strips, one on each side of the braces, at that point projecting above the upper longitudinal bar, a block between said braces above such bar, and a truss extending from the inner upright over said block to the outer upright; in combining with such gate, having flaring braces diverging from the base of the inner upright, and a central upright projecting above the top bar, a barbed wire or wires stretched from the top of the inner upright over a block held between the central uprights above the top bar to the upper end of the outer upright, and strained tight to form a truss, and in the various other combinations and details of construction hereinafter described.

In the drawings, A A' represent the top and bottom bars of the gate. These, as well as the uprights, braces, and stays hereinafter described, are preferably made of wood, of uniform thickness and width, say, one inch thick and two inches wide, thus enabling it to be cut and fitted rapidly, the dimensions named

having proved sufficient for a gate of the construction herein described.

B B' are the end uprights, each composed of two strips applied to the top and bottom bars, on each side thereof and nailed thereto. Between the strips forming the inner upright, B', or that nearest the hinge, are secured the ends of the braces, C, they being placed or packed close together at this point, the end of the lower one resting upon the bottom bar, the end of the next resting upon that beneath, and so on. From this point, however, they diverge at regular angles, the lowest one diverging very slightly from the bottom bar until it reaches and enters between the strips forming the outer upright, where its end is secured by nails; the upper ones diverging at the same angle from the ones beneath them, and also having their ends secured by nails between the strips of the outer upright; and, finally, those which are brought by their angle against the top bar being inserted in notches C therein.

Upright stay-pieces D are placed on alternate sides of the gate, reaching from top to bottom bar, and are nailed to said bars and to each of the braces which they cross. At the center of the gate two such stay-pieces are placed opposite each other, rising above the top bar, and having secured at that point a block, d, of hard wood. A barbed wire, E, is now secured to the inner end of the top bar, carried over this central block, and being tightly strained is secured to the outer end of said bar, thus forming a truss for the structure, and also a guard against cattle.

In manufacturing such gates the top and bottom bars and the flaring braces may conveniently be first placed in position, and the upright stays and end pieces then nailed to them, the foregoing description not being intended to confine the maker to any particular way or method of work, but to indicate the completed construction.

For the purpose of providing an adjustable hinge, an angular metal strap or bracket, e, is firmly secured to the foot of the inner upright, and has formed in a horizontal arm a notch or recess, which embraces a long staple, f, of, say, three-eighths-inch iron, and a foot in length, inserted into the lower part of the fence-post F, thus forming the lower hinge.

At the top of the upright is a block, G, of hard wood, grooved on each side to receive and be embraced between the strips forming said upright, and of such thickness that its 5 sides will come flush, or substantially so, with the outer surface of the uprights. One side of the groove is diagonal, forming a shoulder, *g*, which takes into notches *g'* in the inner edge of the upright strips. The other side of the 10 groove flares from the center in such manner that when the shoulder is engaged with the notch the projecting outer end of the block will be stopped against further upward motion as soon as it reaches a horizontal position, but if released and pressed downward 15 will cause the shoulder to become disengaged, when the block may be slipped up or down the uprights to engage with another notch.

A hook or pintle, *f'*, is secured in the upper end of the fence-post, and enters a socket in the under side of the block, said pintle and block thus forming the upper hinge; and the block obviously being capable of adjustment to adapt itself to the position of the pintle, 25 whether that be high or low or the post long or short.

We claim—

1. The combination, in a fence-gate, of top and bottom horizontal bars, vertical uprights 30 at each end thereof composed of two strips each, secured one on each side of the top and bottom bars, and longitudinal braces having their inner ends set close together at the inner lower corner, and secured between the strips 35 forming the upright at that end, and flaring thence regularly toward the outer upright and the top bar, with their ends secured between said outer upright and set into notches in the top bar, respectively.

2. The combination, in a fence-gate, of top and bottom horizontal bars, end uprights connecting said bars and composed each of two strips embracing opposite sides of the bars, longitudinal braces flaring from the inner 40 lower corner of the gate, where the ends are set close together and secured between the strips of the upright toward the outer upright and top bar, and vertical stays set alternately on each side of the structure and secured to 50 top and bottom bars, and the intermediate braces.

3. The combination, in a fence-gate, of horizontal top and bottom bars, end uprights connecting said bars and consisting of two strips 55 each secured on opposite sides of the bars and separated by their thickness, longitudinal braces flaring toward the outer upright and top bar from the inner lower corner of the structure, and central uprights one on each side opposing each other and secured to top 60 and bottom bars, and the intermediate braces at that point.

4. The combination, in a fence-gate, of horizontal top and bottom bars, end uprights connecting said bars, longitudinal braces flaring 65 toward the outer upright and top bar from the inner lower corner of the structure to the central uprights, one on each side, rising above the top bar and having secured between them thereabove a block of hard wood; and a truss 70 stretched from the inner end of the top bar over said block to the outer end.

5. The combination, in a fence-gate, of top and bottom bars, end uprights connecting said bars, longitudinal braces flaring toward 75 the outer upright and top bar from the lower inner corner of the structure, central uprights bearing between them above the top bar a block of hard wood, and a barbed wire stretched from the inner end of the top bar 80 over said block to the outer end to form a truss and cattle-guard.

6. A fence-gate constructed, substantially as described, of strips of wood of uniform width and thickness arranged in the manner 85 set forth—that is to say, with top and bottom bars, end uprights, flaring braces diverging from the inner lower corner of the structure, and vertical stays intermediate between the end uprights. 90

7. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, in a fence-gate, of the end upright composed of two strips between which the longitudinal bars are embraced, the grooved and shouldered block held between 95 the strips of said upright and having a socket on its under side, the series of notches in the strips of the upright, and the pintle on the gate-post.

WILLIAM W. CARPENTER.
ADOLPHUS S. DUDLEY.

Witnesses:

A. E. ROGERS,
CHAS. W. BRYANT.