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A. S. GIST & J. A. McCAULEY.

GATE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 28, 1906.

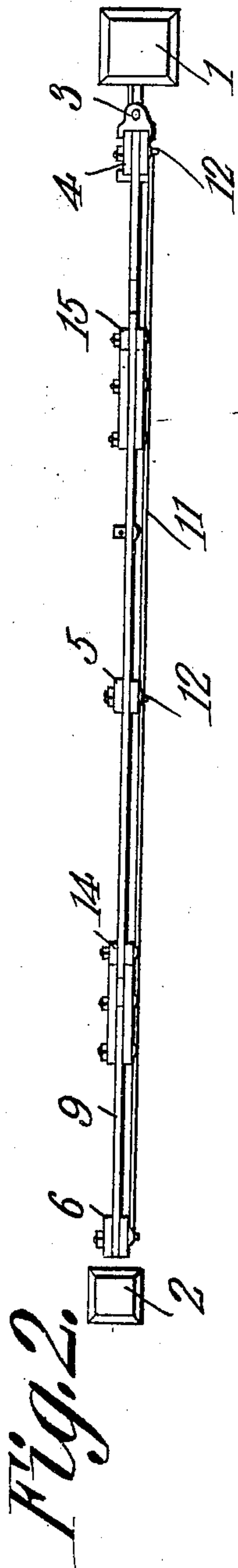


Fig. 2.

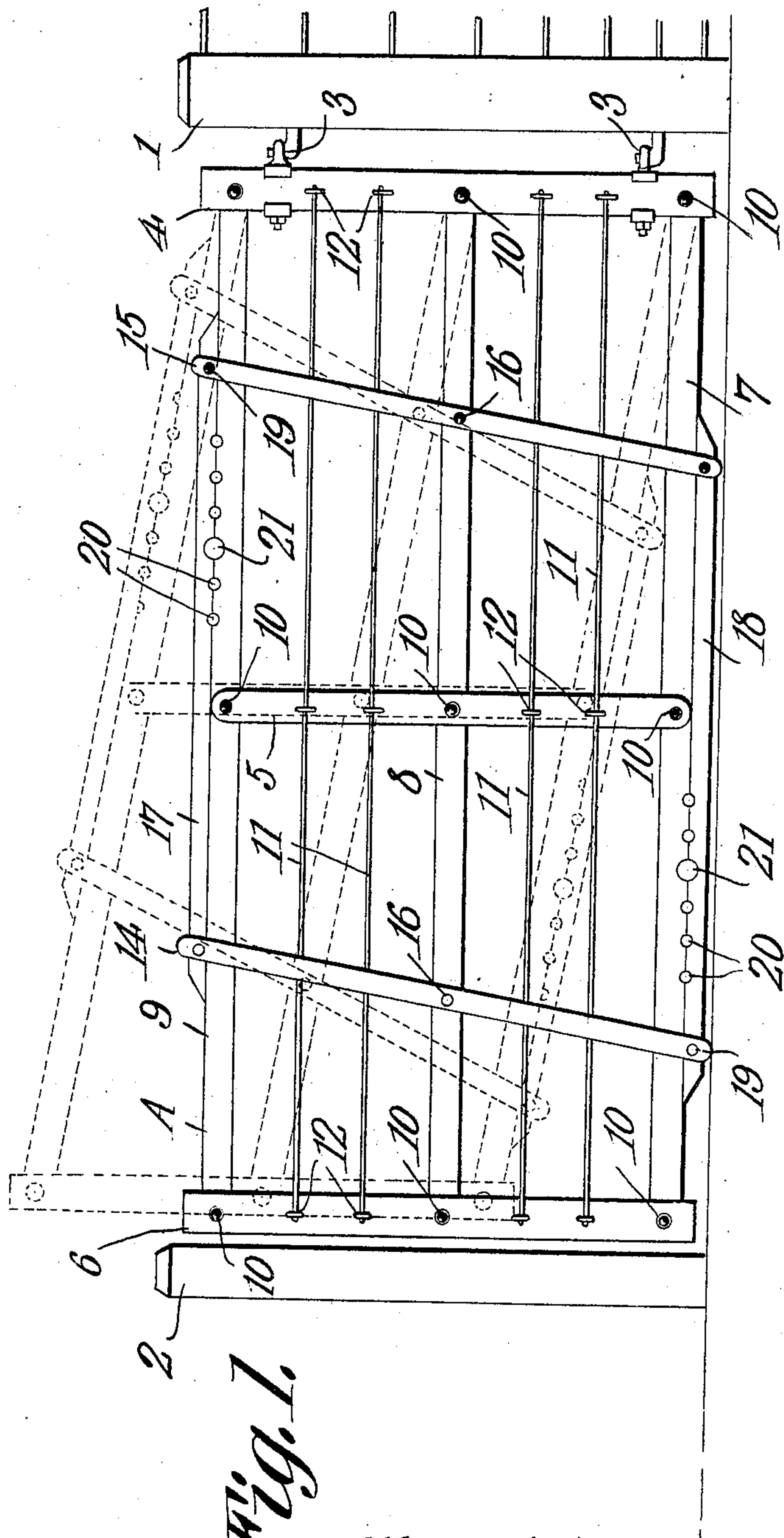


Fig. 1.

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GATE.

No. 832,313.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 2, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALBERT S. GIST and JOSHUA A. McCAULEY, citizens of the United States, residing at Eldridge, in the county of Howard and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gates.

The object of the invention is to provide a strong, simple, durable, inexpensive, and thoroughly efficient gate having improved bracing means adapted to permit the free end of the gate to be easily and quickly lifted and held in adjusted position whenever such action becomes necessary either through the sagging of the free end of the gate or through the necessity of raising the gate to pass over some obstruction, such as snow or the like.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of the following claim without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a gate constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof.

Like reference characters indicate corresponding parts in both figures of the drawings.

The reference-numeral 1 indicates the hinge-post, and 2 the front post, of the gate. These parts may be of any suitable form and construction.

The improved gate of this invention, which is indicated generally by the reference-letter A, is connected with the hinge-post 1 by means of hinges 3 and comprises a set of transverse bars consisting of the hinge-bar 4, the intermediate bar 5, and the front bar 6. The improved gate in addition to the set of transverse bars 4, 5, and 6 also includes a set of longitudinal bars consisting of the bottom bar 7, intermediate bar 8, and the top bar 9. The set of longitudinal bars 7, 8, and 9 is pivotally connected in any suitable manner with the set of transverse bars 4, 5, and 6, as

indicated at 10, the pivot-points preferably consisting of ordinary bolts. As shown in the drawings, the set of transverse bars 4, 5, and 6 preferably is made up of parallel pairs of bars fitted against opposite sides of the set of longitudinal bars 7, 8, and 9. As will be apparent to those skilled in the art, the object in view in pivotally connecting the sets of transverse and longitudinal bars is to permit parallelogrammatic movement between the same—that is, to permit the front end of the gate to be raised in a vertical direction and suitably held in raised position, as will hereinafter appear, when such operation is necessary either on account of the sagging of the front end of the gate or to permit the gate to be moved over obstructions or to allow the passage of small animals under the gate. The space between the longitudinal bars 7, 8, and 9 is partly filled by means of longitudinal flexible elements 11, consisting, preferably, of wires which are secured by staples or other devices 12 upon the set of transverse bars 4, 5, and 6. The use of the flexible elements 11 for filling in the framework of the gate constitutes a peculiar improvement of the present invention, the advantage resulting from their use being that their flexible nature will permit them to yield to the parallelogrammatic movements of the gate, for which reason the use of pivotal connections between them and the transverse bars is unnecessary. In other words, it is only necessary to secure the wires 11 in place by staples, and they will readily bend and permit the up and down movements of the gate, whereas if rigid longitudinal bars were employed it would be necessary to use bolts or other devices for pivotally connecting them with the transverse bars.

The means for holding the gate in adjusted position consists of a set of brace-bars 14 and 15, which are mounted in pairs on opposite sides of the set of longitudinal bars 7, 8, and 9 and are pivotally connected between their ends with the intermediate longitudinal bar 8, as indicated at 16. Mounted between the ends of each pair of brace-bars 14 and 15 is a top clamping-bar 17 and a bottom clamping-bar 18. The top and bottom clamping-bars are pivotally connected with the upper and lower ends of the brace-bars 14 and 15, as indicated at 19. The top clamping-bar 17 is adapted to bear against the top longitudinal

bar 9, and the bottom clamping-bar 18 is adapted to bear against the bottom longitudinal bar 7. The clamping-bars 17 and 18 are formed with half-notches 20, adapted to register with similar half-notches in the adjacent longitudinal bars 7 and 9, so as to be adapted to receive a bolt or other suitable device 21 for holding the clamping-bars in proper position upon the gate. Whenever it is necessary to elevate the forward end of the gate for any reason and to hold it in such elevated position, the front end of the gate is grasped and lifted, after which the top clamping-bar 17 is pushed toward the transverse hinge-bar 4 until it rests flat against the top longitudinal bar 9. The bolt 21 is then fitted into the recess formed by one of the sets of half-notches 20, so that the clamping-bars 17 and 18, through the action of the brace-bars 14 and 15, serve to hold the gate securely in adjusted position.

In its combination and arrangement of parts and in its details of construction the gate of this invention constitutes an improvement over prior devices intended for a similar purpose.

What is claimed is—

A gate comprising a set of transverse bars, a set of longitudinal bars pivotally connected with said transverse bars and consisting of a top bar, an intermediate bar and a bottom bar, flexible elements connected at their ends with the transverse bars and extending in parallelism with the longitudinal bars so as to permit parallelogrammatic movement of the gate, brace-bars pivoted between their ends on the intermediate longitudinal bar, a top clamping-bar pivotally connected with the upper ends of the brace-bars and adapted to bear against the top longitudinal bar, and a bottom clamping-bar pivotally connected with the lower ends of the brace-bars and adapted to bear against the bottom longitudinal bar.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT S. GIST.

JOSHUA A. McCAULEY.

Witnesses:

F. M. PITTS,

E. O. McCAULEY.