

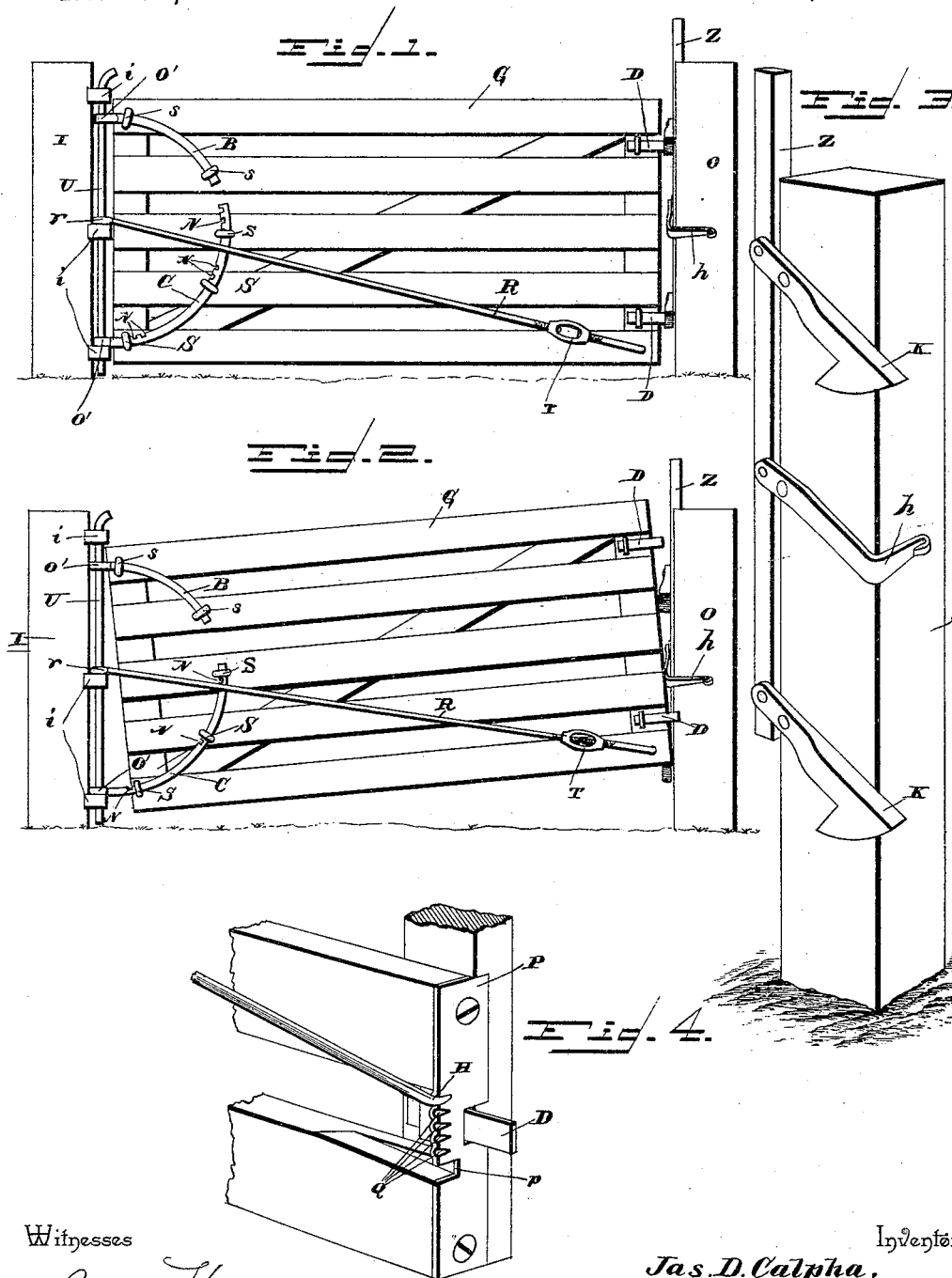
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. D. CALPHA.
GATE.

No. 454,847.

Patented June 30, 1891.



Witnesses

Samuel Rev.

N. J. Hollamer

By *his* Attorneys,

Jas. D. Calpha, Inventor

Calphow & Co.

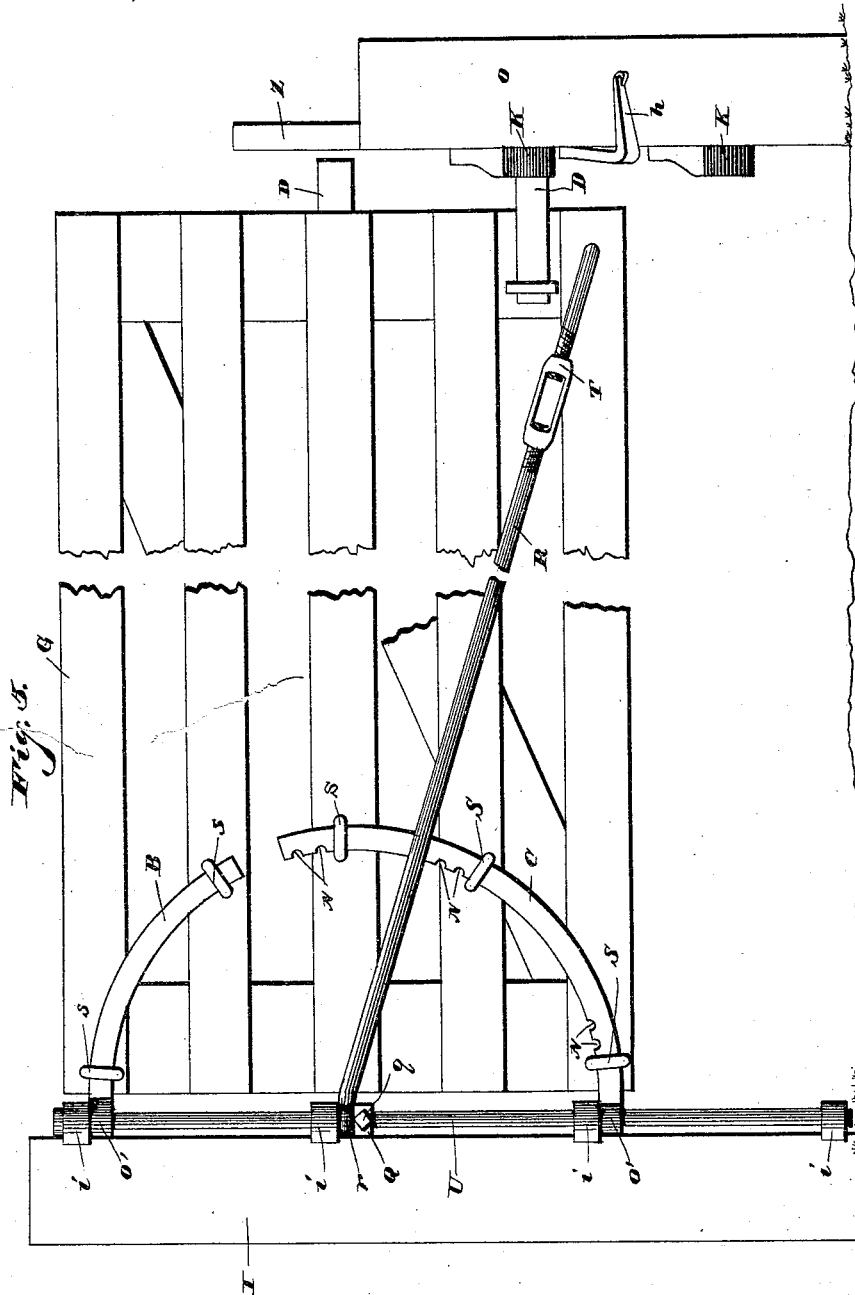
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. D. CALPHA.
GATE.

No. 454,847.

Patented June 30, 1891.



Witnesses

Samuel Ker.

W. L. Hollamer.

Inventor

Jas. D. Calpha

By *his* Attorneys,

Calpha & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES D. CALPHA, OF MOUNT CARMEL, INDIANA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,847, dated June 30, 1891.

Application filed August 30, 1890. Serial No. 363,464. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES D. CALPHA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Carmel, in the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fences, and more especially to the swinging gates used in connection therewith; and the object of the same is to effect improvements upon gates of this character heretofore existing.

To this end the invention consists in the specific details of construction hereinafter more fully described, and illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of this gate in its normal position. Fig. 2 is a similar elevation showing the swinging end of the gate as raised from the ground. Fig. 3 is a perspective detail of the latch for the gate. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail showing my preferred manner of attaching the outer end of the support. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the gate in the same position as shown in Fig. 1, except that the inner post is longer and the gate is shown elevated bodily on the upright rod carried by said post.

Referring to the said drawings, the letter I designates the inner and O the outer post of the gate-opening. To the inner post are secured, preferably, three eyes *i*, as shown, while the outer post carries a gate-latch preferably of the construction described below.

The gate proper G consists of a number of rails connected at their ends by uprights. A curved bar B is secured by staples *s* to the face of several of the panels and its outer end projects beyond the upper inner corner of the gate. A second curved bar C passes loosely through other staples S in the outer face of the lower panels of the gate, and its outer end projects beyond the lower inner corner of the gate. The two projecting ends of these curved bars are turned, as at O', loosely over an upright rod U, which passes loosely through the several eyes *i*, and by this means the gate is hinged to the inner post I. The upper curved bar B is rigidly clamped to the gate; but the lower curved bar C slides through the larger staples S and is provided with serrations or notches N for a purpose to appear hereinafter.

R is a supporting-rod having an eye *r* at its inner end, which loosely embraces the upright rod U just above the central eye *i*, and the outer end of this rod is detachably connected to the lower outer corner of the gate. The means for effecting this connection may be any that will answer the purpose. For instance, the end of the rod may be threaded, and another rod having an oppositely-threaded end may be secured to the corner of the gate, and a turn-buckle T may connect these rods, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. I preferably, however, provide the end of the rod R with a hook H, Fig. 4, and upon the end of the gate I secure a plate P, having a notch *p* and serrations Q in its outer face above said notch.

The operation of this gate is as follows: The gate swings around the eyes *i* in an obvious manner, being supported by the rod R from a point just above the intermediate eye, whereby all weight and strain are removed from the uppermost eye. To adjust the height of the gate at its outer end all that is necessary is to depress the hook H until it passes through the notch *p*, and then elevate the end of the gate, the lower curved bar C sliding through the larger staples S, and the notches N in this bar engaging said staples and holding the gate at any desired height. In this manner swine, sheep, and other small animals will be permitted to pass beneath the gate, when desired, or the gate will swing over snow and ice or other inequalities in the road-bed. If the turn-buckle T be used, the adjustment of the length of the rod R is effected in an obvious and well-known manner.

In order to hold the gate in closed position I may employ a latch of the following description and as best illustrated in Fig. 3: K K are catches pivoted between their ends to the inner face of the outer post O, their operative ends being beveled on their lower side, whereby they will automatically engage studs D in the outer end of the gate. Their other ends are pivoted to a bar Z, which extends vertically alongside the outer post above the upper end thereof and may be depressed by any equestrian without dismounting. Between the two catches a handle *h* is pivoted to the post O, and at one end to the bar Z, its other end extending by the post to the front

side, whereby the catches may be operated by a pedestrian.

In Fig. 5 is shown a construction similar to that described above, except that in this case the inner post I rises considerably higher than otherwise and the upright rod U is correspondingly longer, being connected to the post by four staples or eyes *i*, as shown, between which the turned-over ends O' and the eyes *r* are adapted to move. In this figure the gate is shown raised bodily to such an extent that the lowermost stud D engages the uppermost catch K on the outer post O, and the eye *r* at the inner end of the supporting-rod R is sustained in position against the eye *i* by a collar Q, mounted on the upright U and held thereon by a set-screw *q*.

What is claimed as new is—

1. In a gate, the combination, with the supporting-post I, having eyes *i*, of the gate G, a bar B, secured thereto and projecting beyond the inner end of the upper corner thereof and provided with a turned-over end O, standing below the uppermost eye *i*, staples S in said gate, a curved bar C, passing loosely through said staples, provided with notches N, adapted to engage them, and having a turned-over end O standing above the lowermost eye *i*, and an upright rod U, passing through said eyes and turned-over ends, as set forth.

2. In a gate, the combination, with the supporting-post I, the eyes *i* therein, and the upright rod U, passing through the same, of the gate G, pivotal connections between said gate and rod at points below the uppermost and above the lowermost eye, means for adjusting the lower connection to move the gate toward or from the supporting-post, and the supporting-rod R, connected at one end to the outer lower corner of the gate and having an eye *r* in its other end engaging said upright rod at a point between said uppermost and lowermost eyes, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a gate, the combination, with the supporting-post I, the eyes *i* therein, and the upright rod U, passing through the same, of a

bar B, secured to the gate proper and engaging said rod below the uppermost eye, staples S in the gate, a curved bar C, passing through said staples and having notches N, said bar engaging said rod at a point above the lowermost eye, a supporting-rod connected at one end to the outer lower corner of the gate and at the other end to said upright rod at a point between said uppermost and lowermost eyes, and means, substantially as described, for adjusting the height of the free end of the gate by said rod, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a gate, the combination, with the supporting-post I, the eyes *i* therein, and the upright rod U, passing through the same, of the gate proper G, connected to said upright rod at points below the uppermost and above the lowermost eye, a serrated plate P upon the outer end of said gate, near its lower corner, having a notch *p*, and a supporting-rod R, having a hook H in one end and engaging the serrations in said plate, and an eye *r* in the other end adjustably engaging said upright rod at a point between said uppermost and lowermost eyes, as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a gate, the combination, with the supporting-post I, the eyes *i* therein, the upright rod U, passing through the same, the gate G, pivotally mounted upon said rod so as to turn axially or to slide vertically thereon, and the supporting-rod R, connected at one end to the outer end of the gate and having an eye *r* in its upper end engaging said upright rod, of an outer post O, a latch thereon engaging the swinging end of the gate, a sleeve on said upright rod below the eye in the supporting-rod R, and a set-screw through said sleeve bearing against the upright rod, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I hereto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES D. CALPHA.

Witnesses:

F. M. GANT,

J. W. MERRILL.