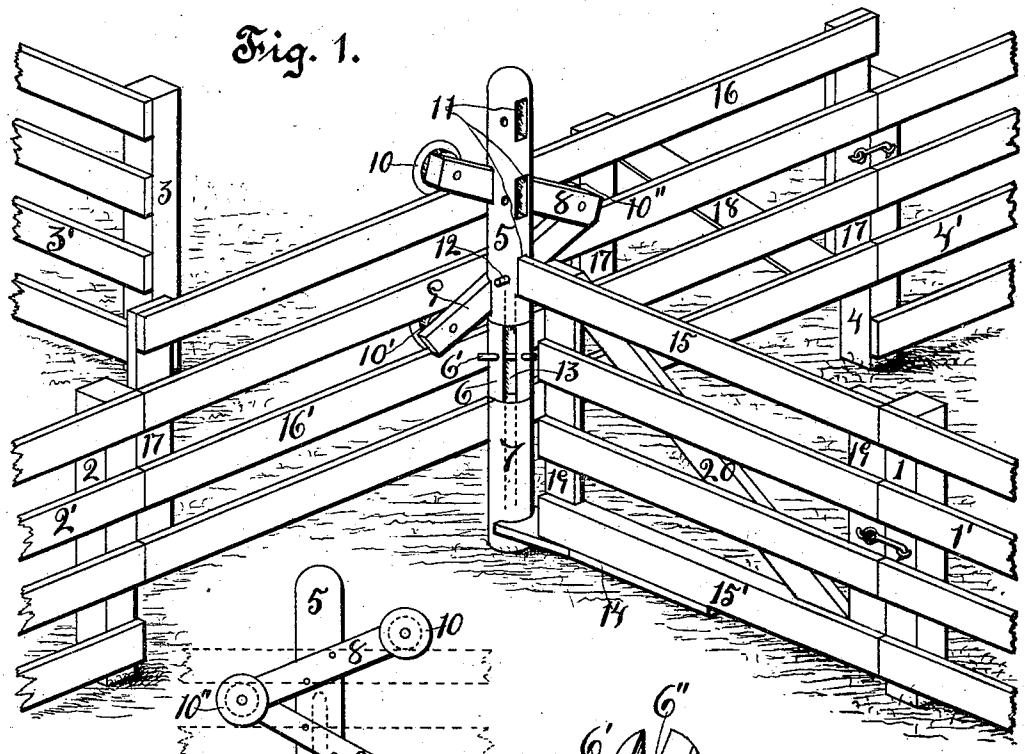
(No Model.)

M. H. REED.

FARM GATE.

No. 577,537. Patented Feb. 23, 1897.

Fig. 1.



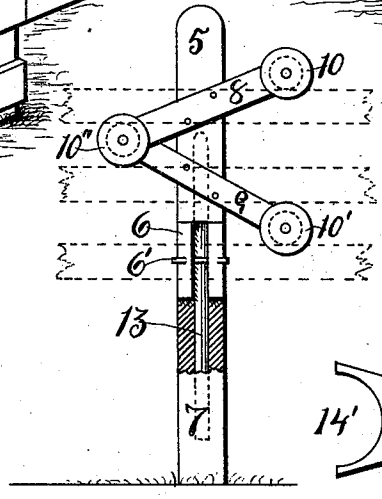


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

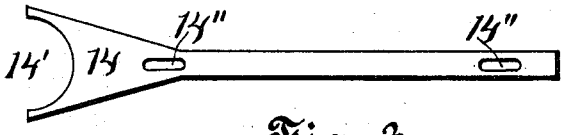


Fig. 3.

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MATTHIAS H. REED, OF NEAR KENNARD, NEBRASKA.

FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 577,537, dated February 23, 1897.

Application filed March 30, 1896. Serial No. 585,434. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATTHIAS H. REED, a citizen of the United States, residing near Kennard, in the county of Washington and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Farm-Gate, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in those gates in which are combined both a sliding and swinging movement, and has for its objects, first, to provide a roadway-closure, and, second, to facilitate the management and separation of farm-stock in adjoining fields or stockyards. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention applied where four fields corner or two lines of fence intersect. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the pivotal post with its attachments for supporting and carrying the gate. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view of an adjustable lower hinge 14 for adjusting the level of the gate, and Fig. 4 is a perspective detail of a detachable section of the pivotal post for setting the gate at different heights.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The gate is made with rails 16 and is divided into two panels by stiles 17, one panel having the diagonal brace 18 and the other panel left open, so that the rails may travel on the rollers 10, 10′, and 10″, which support the gate.

The pivotal post consists of a stationary part 7, which is set firmly in the ground, and a revolving top part 5, having at its lower end the axial downward-projecting journal 13 to turn in the stationary part 7.

The inclined bar 8 is seated at its center near the top of the post and notched in flush with the face, and has at its higher end the flanged roller 10 to bear on the top edge of the top rail 16 and at its lower end a like roller 10″ to engage the lower edge of same rail and support the weight of the gate and in connection with the roller 10 to carry the gate level when the braced end of the gate is at its greatest distance from the post. The brace-bar 9 is inclined oppositely and fastened to the lower end of the revoluble part of the post, its upper end attached to bar 8, as shown, to strengthen it when a very heavy gate is used. At its lower end is the flanged roller 10′ to prevent the lower part of gate from swinging away from the post. For light gates this brace-bar 9 may be omitted and the roller 10′ attached to the lower end of part 5 of the post.

6 is a detachable or insertible section for the pivotal post, provided with the groove 6″ to receive the journal 13. It is used to elevate the gate to clear snow or allow the passage of small stock, and is applied, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, by raising the top part 5, with the gate, and then inserting it between parts 5 and 7, when the pin 6′ is placed to retain it in position.

In Fig. 1 the pivotal post is set near the angle where four lines of fence 1, 2, 3, and 4 meet or four fields have the same corner, in which position the gate may be revolved to connect either agreeing lines of fence 2 and 4, as shown, or lines 1 and 3, opening any pair of adjoining fields together.

The wing-gate 15 is set at an angle to the sliding gate 16. Its top rail is secured to the revolving part 5 of the post by mortises 11 and pin 12. The adjustable hinge 14 has the slots 14″ 14″ to receive lag-screws by which it is attached to the under side of the bottom rail 15′, as shown, its projecting widened end having the curved fork 14′ to engage and slide around on the post 7. By loosening the lag-screws the hinge may be horizontally moved to support the gate level. There are three mortises 11 in the post 5, and when the rail 15 is set in the center one the gate 16 and wing 15 agree in height and may both be dropped down level with the fences by withdrawing section 6 of the post. Then the wing may be raised to the highest mortise, bringing it above the gate 16, thus as to height reversing their positions, as shown in Fig. 1.

The wing-gate, consisting of the rails 15 and 15′ and intermediate rails or wires, the stiles 19 and 19, and brace 20, with the pivotal post divested of the inclined bars and pulleys, may be used as a farm or road gate where any single opening is desired.

Any fastening may be used. Common hooks and staples are indicated. Among the possible changes that may be made are the following: First, it will be readily seen that

with any adjustment of heights the gate proper and the wing may be revolved together to accommodate any of the fields; second, with any adjustment of heights the gate 16 may slide out and lap against any one of the fences and thus with the wing inclose one field and throw the other three together; third, by removing the detachable wing the gate will then connect any agreeing lines of fence and leave the fields on each opposite side of the gate open to each other, and, fourth, the gate is readily transported to a new place, as it can be lifted out of the ground-post 7 and a new ground-post set at any desired point.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a sliding and swinging gate the combination of a closure having a horizontal rail, a pivotal post consisting of a revoluble top part having a long axial journal boxed in a stationary part, a removable section to place around the journal between the revoluble and stationary parts, the revoluble part having an inclined bar fastened thereto, a flanged roller at the lower end of said bar to engage the lower edge of the rail, and a like roller at the upper end of the bar to bear on the top edge of the rail substantially as described.

2. In a gate the combination of the closure having the rails 16, and 16′, with the revoluble post 5, having the long axial journal 13, boxed in the stationary part 7, and the removable section 6, with the slot 6″, and pin 6′, the inclined bar 8, with the flanged rollers 10, and 10″, to engage the rail 16, and the brace-bar 9, with the roller 10′ to engage a lower rail 16′, all substantially as shown and described.

3. A gate for gateways at the angle where lines of fence intersect, consisting of a closure pivoted centrally at the point of intersection, to revolve horizontally and close an opening on one line, and a wing-closure on the same pivoting to close one end of an opening on another line, the closures independently adjustable to different heights from the ground, substantially as described.

4. A gate for the angle where lines of fence intersect, consisting of gateways in the lines at their intersection, a horizontally-revoluble closure slidingly connected to a pivotal post at the point of intersection, and a wing-closure set at an angle to the sliding closure substantially as described.

5. In a farm or road gate the combination of the pivotal post consisting of the round stationary ground set part 7, and the revoluble top part 5, having the vertically-ranged mortises 11, 11 and 11, and having the axial journal 13 boxed in the stationary part 7, with a closure having the top rail 15 one end of which projects to shift and fasten in said mortises to adjust the closure to different heights, said closure having the lower projecting curved bifurcation 14′ to engage and slide on the stationary part of the pivotal post, substantially as described.

Signed at Blair, in the county of Washington and State of Nebraska, this 28th day of March, 1896.

MATTHIAS H. REED.

Witnesses:
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JOHN J. RODGERS.