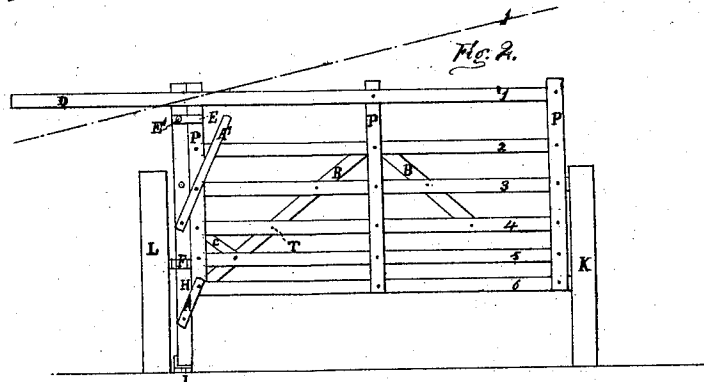
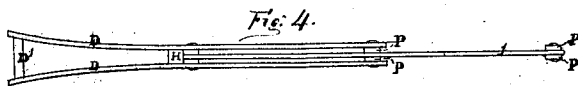
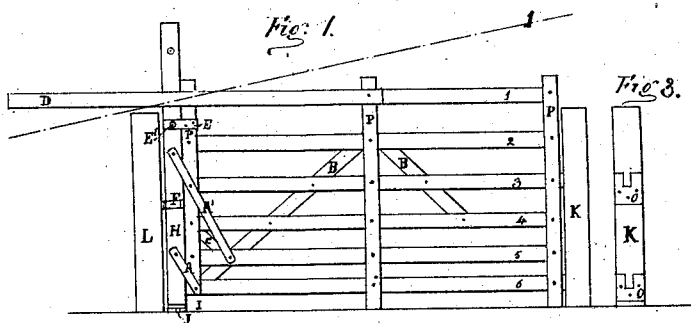


C. W. Saladee,

Gate

No. 106411.

Patented Aug 16. 1870.



Witnesses:

W. C. Clappan
G. Mathys

Inventor:

Cyrus W. Saladee
by his attys
W. C. Clappan & Co

United States Patent Office.

CYRUS W. SALADEE, OF ST. CATHARINES, CANADA.

Letters Patent No. 106,411, dated August 16, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARM GATE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, CYRUS W. SALADEE, of St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, have invented a new and useful Improved Gate for Yards, Farms, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation, with the gate lowered or near to the ground.

Figure 2 is the same view, with the gate elevated or raised from the ground.

Figure 3, inside view of post K.

Figure 4 is a top view of the gate.

Figure 5 is a top view of the clip or band, by which the intermediate post H is attached to post L.

Figure 6 represents the stirrup for supporting the gate to the post H.

Figure 7 shows the journal, on which post H rests, and part of the journal-box.

Figure 8 is a top view of the journal-box.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction of gates, either rigid or flexible, as required, and raising or lowering the gate at pleasure, so as to admit or prevent animals passing through, as may be desired by the owner, the gate being constructed and arranged in its several parts as hereinafter set forth.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the construction of my invention, in fig. 1, P P are the upright parts of the gate; these are made of strips of wood, in width and thickness according to the strength and size of the gate desired.

1 2 3 4 5 6 are longitudinal strips of wood, made to correspond with the upright strips P, and are secured together by pins or bolts, with screws, the longitudinal strips being placed between the upright strips. The strips 1 2 3 4 5 6 are allowed to work loosely on the bolts.

B B are braces to strengthen the gate, and also work loosely on the bolts.

D is the weight lever, for raising the front end of the gate, and, at its front end, is attached to the strip 1 and middle post P. By pressing down the rear end of this lever, which is weighted by any convenient means, the front end of the gate is elevated, (the rear end being stationary,) until the top of the gate will be in the position as seen at dotted line 1, and the parts of the gate will form obtuse angles.

H is an intermediate post, to which is attached the gate, by means of the bars A A', the latter of which

is also a lever for raising and lowering the gate vertically while it is rigid.

The stirrup E fits around strip P, and is bolted to post H, and moves on said bolt as the gate is raised or lowered.

Post H has on its lower end castings, I and J, as seen in figs. 7 and 8, also. This intermediate post H, to which the gate is attached, is secured to the main post L by means of the band F, as also shown in fig. 5.

K is the stationary post at the opposite side of the gate, to which are fixed the catches o o, for holding the gate in position when it is closed by means of a corresponding catch on the gate, which falls into catches o o when the gate is closed.

In fig. 2 the same letters designate like parts of my improvement, as in fig. 1. L, in this figure, represents the bolts.

In fig. 4 is shown a top view of the gate and post H.

In its operation to open the gate, pull down the weighted end of the lever D, and the gate at the opposite side will be raised up, lifting the catch on the gate out of catch o. It may be raised until the top of the gate is in the position of dotted line 1 in fig. 2.

The strips B B and P P P, and strips 1 2 3 4 5 6, move on the bolts T, and, when thus raised, the parts of the gate form obtuse angles. It is then swung open, thus lifting it off the ground and snow. It is then shut by swinging it to. When in this position the lever D is then raised, and the front of the gate is lowered, and the latch falls into catch o, and the gate is secured.

To raise the gate, it is only needed to draw the bolt E', in fig. 1, and raise up the lever A', and the whole gate is raised up, as in fig. 2, when the bolt F' is inserted, as seen in fig. 2, so that such animals as sheep and hogs can pass under it.

Having thus described the construction and operation of my invention,

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination of the intermediate post H with the permanent post L and the flexible gate, as constructed and operated as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The braces A and lever A', for raising and lowering the gate, substantially as described, and operating as set forth.

CYRUS W. SALADEE.

Witnesses:

CHARLES W. SALADEE,
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