J. M. SWEENEY.

GATE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 24, 1911.

1,009,866.

Patented Nov. 28, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

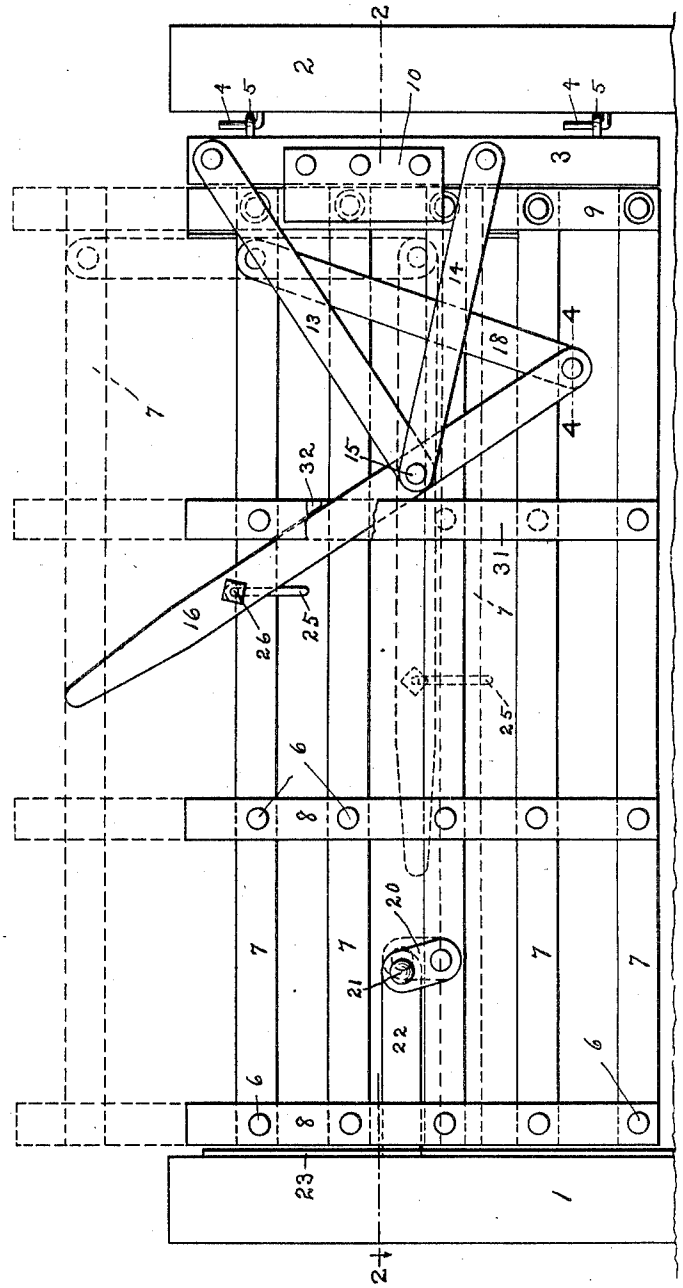


Fig. 1.

Witnesses

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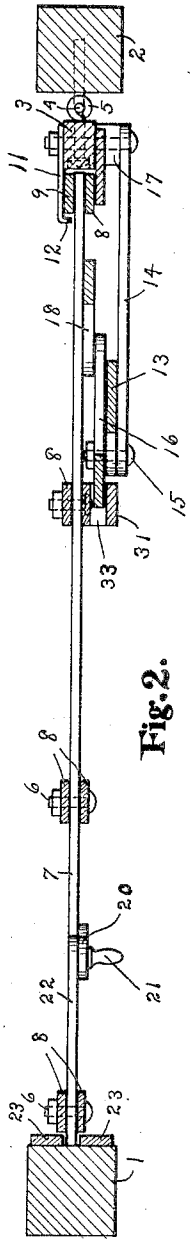


Fig. 2.

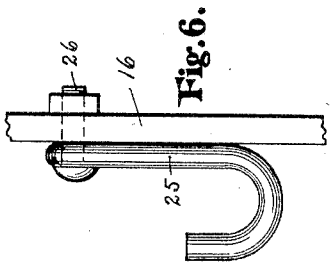


Fig. 6.

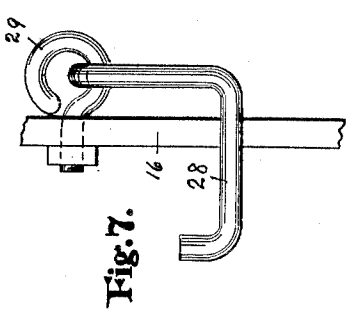


Fig. 7.

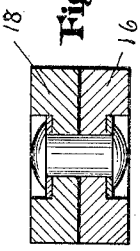


Fig. 4.

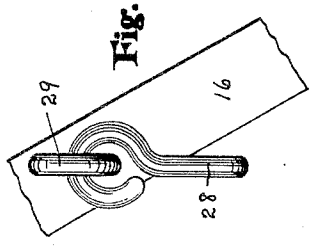


Fig. 5.

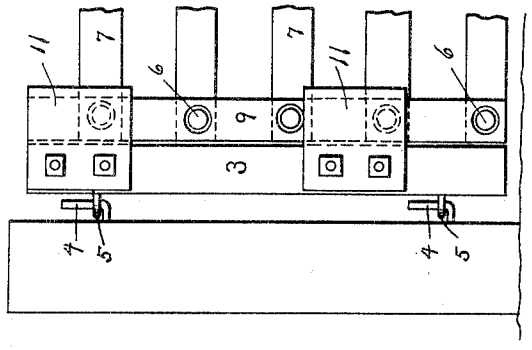


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. SWEENEY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

GATE.

1,009,866. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 28, 1911.

Application filed July 24, 1911. Serial No. 640,155.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. SWEENEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Gate, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is embodied in a gate which may be raised and lowered at will so that it may swing at different distances from the ground, and consists in combination with an upright member hinged in any desirable manner, of the gate proper, which may be of any desired construction, and of means to slide the same up or down on the upright member.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is an elevation of the gate. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the opposite side from Fig. 1 of the hinge-end of the gate. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Figs. 5, 6 and 7 are views of hooks.

Similar reference characters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

The posts 1 and 2, or other stationary objects, may be of any desired material, wood or concrete preferred. An upright member 3 is connected to the post 2 by any desired hinges, those shown being pintles 4 carried by the post and eyes 5 secured to the upright member 3.

The gate proper may be of any desired construction, as almost every type suited to the demands and ideas of the farmer can all be employed in common with this invention.

The gate shown is of well known construction and consists of horizontal bars 7 and vertical strips or battens 8 and 9, secured against both sides of the bars by any type of fasteners, bolts 6 being shown.

The thickness of the upright member 3 is preferably equal to that of the battens 9 together with the bars 7 between them. On one side of the member 3 is secured a board or plate 10, and on the other side a plurality of plates 11 having flanges 12 extending over the edge of one of the battens. This board 10 and plates 11 form a guide between which the end battens 9 may move up and down, and are therefore the guides for the gate.

A bracket is formed by the two struts 13 and 14 which are connected by and support the bolt 15, which forms a pivot for the lever 16. The other ends of the struts connect to the member 3, spacing blocks 17 (Fig. 2) being employed, if desired, to hold them out from the gate. A link 18 connects one end of the lever 16 to the top bar 7 of the gate. Any desirable latch or locking device may be employed, that shown consists of a rocking arm 20, button 21 and slidable tongue 22 whose outer end may enter between the upright stops 23 secured to the post 1.

When the lever is swung down the gate is raised. Usually, it will be found easier to lift the gate with one hand while the lever is being swung down by the other. When the gate is at the desired height, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, the hook 25, pivoted on the bolt 26 carried by the lever, is swung under the adjacent bar 7. Instead of the hook 25, any other connector may be employed, the hook 28 on the eye-bolt 29 being an example.

It will be evident that the farmer may use the gate already in place as part of this construction. Two small plates 11 of metal, the hook 25, the bolt 15 and the bolts, if any, to hold the opposite ends of the struts 13 and 14 in place, being the metal required, besides a few nails. All the remainder of the construction may be of wood. To guide the lever and protect it, a guide bar 31 may be properly secured, at its ends, to an adjacent batten 8. A block 32 between this bar and the batten may limit the upward movement of the lever and therefore control the lowest height of the gate. A spacing block 33 may be placed between the lower ends of the bar 31 and of the adjacent batten 8. This construction is of particular advantage in the winter when snow piles up in drive-ways, for the gate can be positioned to swing above the snow. It is also useful when hogs or sheep are to be driven from a field containing larger animals, the gate being lifted sufficiently to permit the smaller animals alone to pass. As the rectangular frame is that of any well known gate, those already in place can be changed to vertically adjustable gates by the use of the plates 11, a few bolts, a hook, and a few feet of lumber.

Having now explained my construction, what I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In a gate, the combination of a post and an upright member hinged thereto and provided with guide plates, a gate slidable between the guide plates and formed of

horizontal and vertical members, a bracket extending inwardly from said upright member, a lever pivoted on said bracket, a link connected to one end of said lever and to the gate near the upright member, and a hook mounted on said lever and adapted to engage any desired one of the bars near the middle of the gate to support the gate at any desired height.

2. In a gate, the combination of a post and an upright member hinged thereto and provided with guide-plates, a gate slidable between the guide-plates and formed of horizontal and vertical members, a guide bar on said gate, a bracket extending inwardly from said upright member, a lever pivoted on said bracket and moving between the gate and guide bar, a stop on said gate for said lever, a link connected to one end of said lever and to the gate near the upright member, and a hook mounted on said lever and adapted to engage any desired one of the bars near the middle of the gate to support the gate at any desired height.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M. SWEENEY.

Witnesses:
EDWARD N. PAGELSEN,
ELIZABETH M. BROWN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."