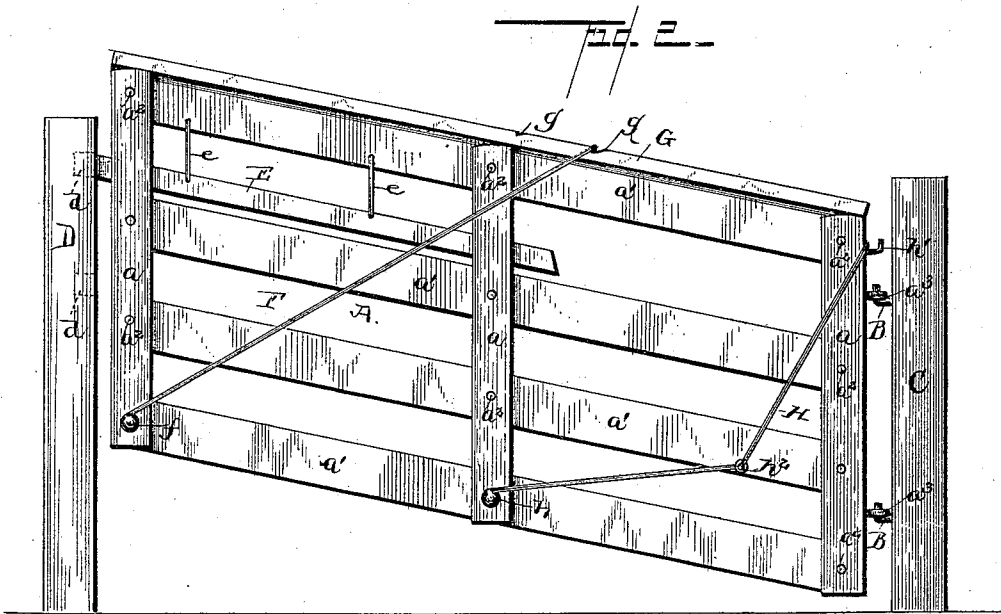
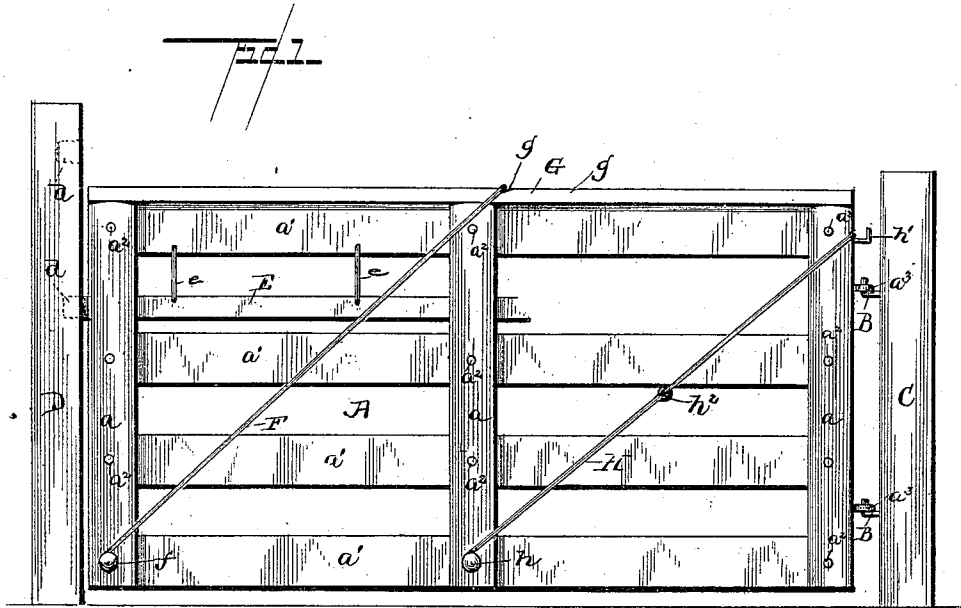


(No Model.)

A. M. TYLER.  
GATE.

No. 470,225.

Patented Mar. 8, 1892.



Witnesses

J. C. Seitz

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT M. TYLER, OF ALEXANDRIA, OHIO.

## GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 470,225, dated March 8, 1892.

Application filed August 6, 1891. Serial No. 401,911. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT M. TYLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Alexandria, in the county of Licking and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to folding-panel swinging gates, and has for its object to provide a cheap, durable, and easily-constructed gate that will be so constructed as to avoid the possibility of sagging and warping out of shape, and also a gate that can be raised and held at any desired height to separate stock or for opening over snow-drifts or other obstructions; and to this end the invention consists in providing an ordinary folding-panel swinging gate with double braces arranged and constructed in the manner hereinafter more fully described, illustrated, and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a gate constructed in accordance with my invention and in its lowered normal position. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the end of the gate raised.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A represents a swinging gate having the usual end and central vertical strips *a*, between which the longitudinal rails *a'*, comprising the gate, are secured by the pivot-bolts *a*<sup>2</sup>, which allow the gate to be folded up or lowered, as may be desired, and hinged, as is usual with gates of this character, by the screw-eyes *a*<sup>3</sup> engaging the hooks B in the post C.

The said gate is designed to swing around to either side of the ordinary gate-post D, and is held thereto by means of the swinging latch E, suspended between the two top rails comprising the gate by the links *e*, and is designed to engage some one of the series of notches *d* in the gate-post, according to the elevation to which the gate may be raised.

A brace F, constructed of a single piece of strong wire or made of a suitable metallic rod, straddles the top of the gate, and the free ends thereof are pivotally secured to the bolt *f*, located at the bottom of the front pair of strips *a*. When it is desired to elevate the gate for any of the purposes set forth, the said brace is slid back over the top bar G of the gate and engages one of a series of notches *g* in said top bar, which is illustrated as se-

cured along the entire top of the gate. A supplemental metallic or wooden bar provided with a similar series of notches, or, in fact, any suitable securing means by which the said brace can be held at various points along the top of the gate, may be substituted for said top bar. A second and supplemental brace H, constructed of the same material as the front brace, is secured by its free end on both sides of the gate upon the bolt *h* at the bottom of the central pair of strips *a* and passes over the upper inner end of said gate and is securely held in its position at this point by means of the hook *h'* or other suitable securing means to prevent the straddling end or loop of the brace from slipping down the end post of the gate upon the hinge. The said brace H is loosely jointed, as at *h*<sup>2</sup>, on either side of the gate, which, when the gate is elevated and supported by the main brace engaging the notches on the top thereof, allows the ends of the wire at the hinge to drop loose, inasmuch as the main wire is sufficient to support the gate in its elevated position, and as the gate could not be folded up if there were no brake or hinge in the rear brake.

When the gate is in its lowered and normal position, the same is doubly braced, as can be readily seen. The relative position of the brace wire or rods running only half the length of the gate when in its lowered position brings the strain or weight equally upon both braces, and thus equalizing the strain lessens the liability to sag or warp out of shape.

The construction and operation of this gate are now thought to be apparent without further description. It can readily be seen that if both of the brace-rods are loosened from their respective engagements with the top of the gate one end of the gate will drop on the ground and may be left in such position for any length of time in order to keep the same from banging or having to be propped in its open position.

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

1. The combination, with a folding-panel swinging gate, of a brace straddling the top of the gate and secured to the lower outer end of the same and a supplemental brace cen-

trally secured to the bottom of the gate and encircling the inner upper end of the same, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a folding-panel  
5 swinging gate, of a brace straddling the top of the gate and pivotally secured to the lower outer end of the same and a supplemental brace centrally secured to the bottom of the  
10 gate and encircling the inner upper end of the same and provided on both sides thereof with loose joints or hinges, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a folding-panel swinging gate having a series of notches on  
15 its upper edge, of a brace pivotally secured to the lower outer end of the gate and adjust-

ably engaging said notches, a supplemental brace centrally pivoted to the lower edge of the gate and engaging the inner upper end of the same and provided with loose joints or  
20 hinges on opposite sides thereof, and a retaining-hook located on the inner end of the gate to receive the upper end of said supplemental brace, substantially as specified.

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

ALBERT M. TYLER.

Witnesses:

D. H. MILLER,

S. W. THORNBURG.