

C. M. CLARK, F. J. BULLOCK & E. D. WATKINS.

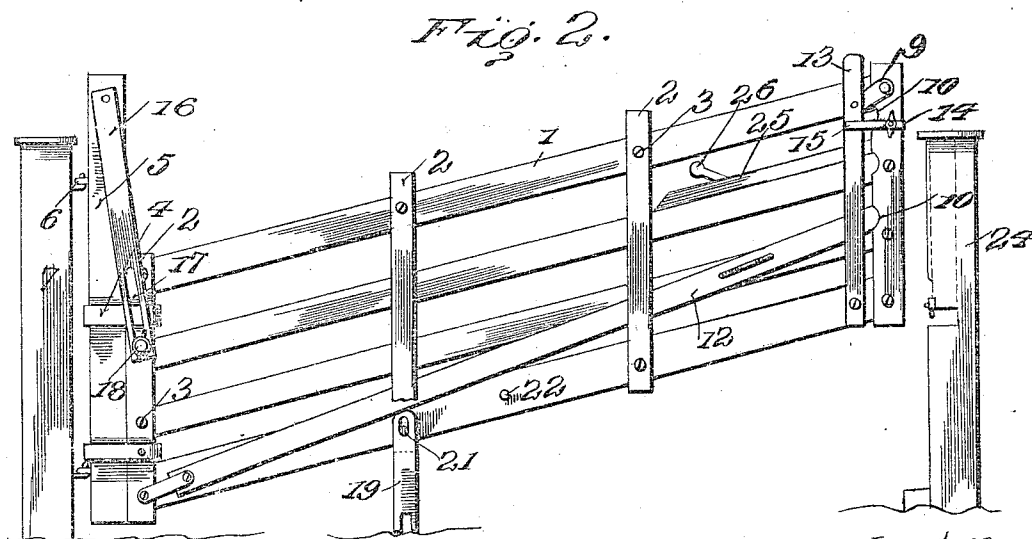
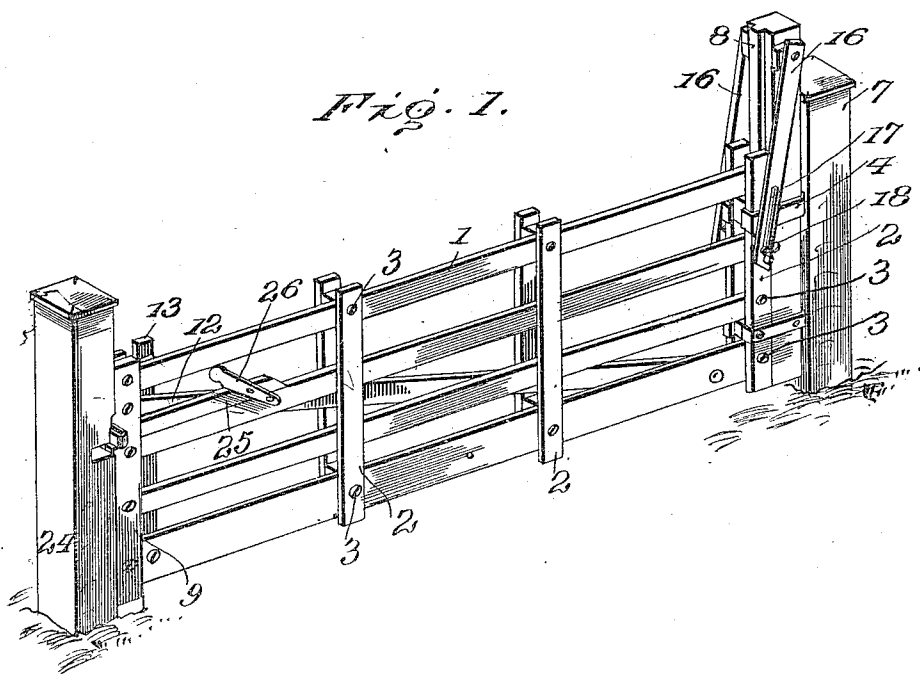
GATE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1909.

957,745.

Patented May 10, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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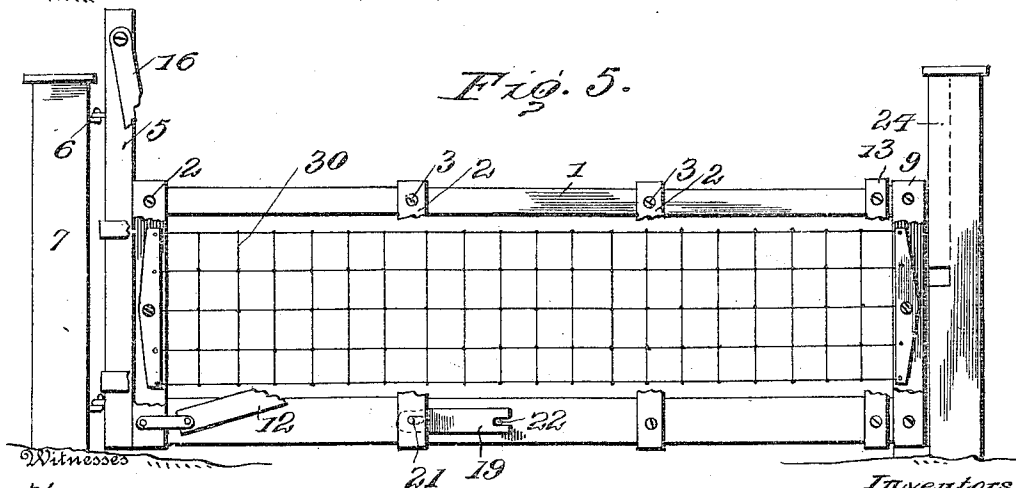
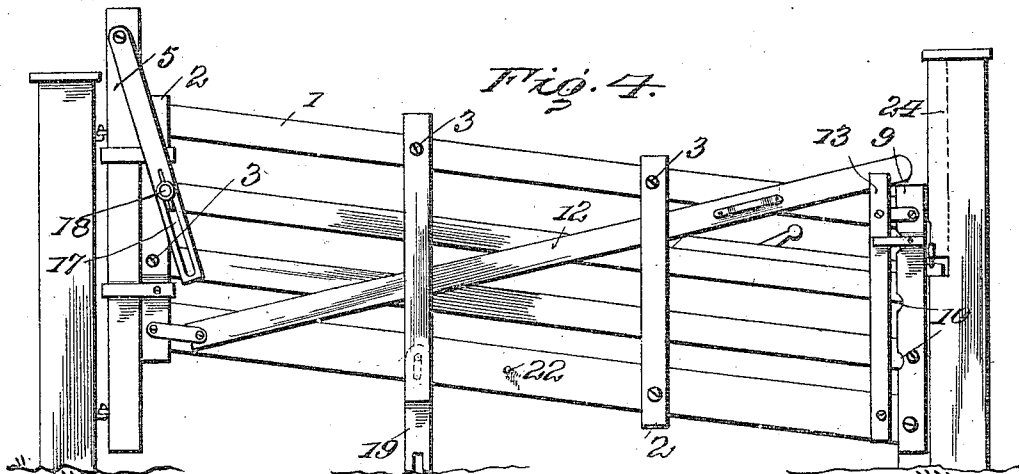
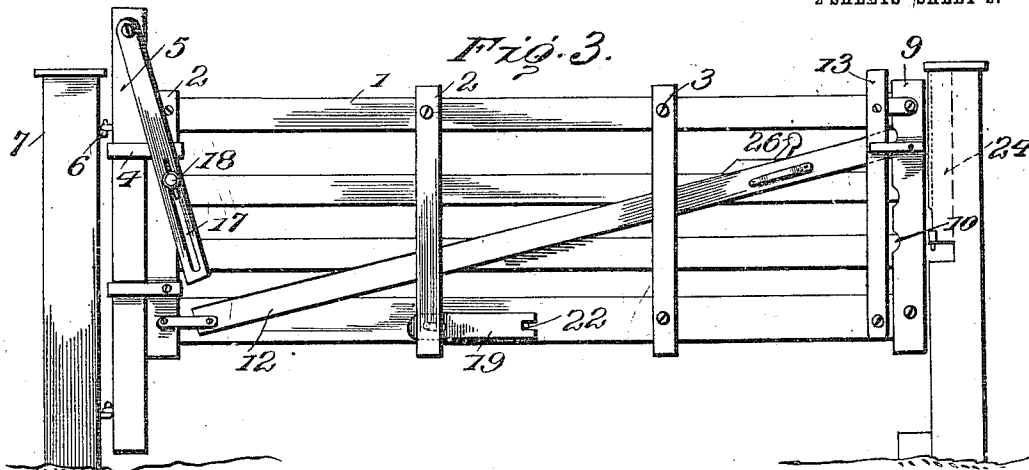
GATE.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GATE.

957,745.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 10, 1910.

Application filed May 24, 1909. Serial No. 498,022.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES M. CLARK, FRED J. BULLOCK, and EDWIN D. WATKINS, all of Lima, in the county of Livingston and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The primary object of this invention is to provide a farm gate which may be readily adjusted to occupy different positions, and which will normally be self supporting, and capable of being easily manipulated.

A further object is to provide means for relieving strain on the hinging bar when the gate is set in oblique position.

The invention will be hereinafter fully set forth and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective. Fig. 2 shows the free end of the gate raised. Fig. 3 shows the gate raised as a whole. Fig. 4 shows the hinged end raised. Fig. 5 is a slight modification, with parts omitted.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a series of horizontal rails; 2 vertical bars arranged upon opposite sides of the rails at the hinged ends thereof and to which the latter are pivoted by bolts 3. These vertical bars 2 are held by clamping bands 4 to an upright 5 which is hinged at 6 to post 7, said upright having a central rib 8 forming opposite guideways for the vertical bars. On opposite sides of the horizontal rails 1, at the free end of the gate, are vertical bars 9 to which the rails are likewise pivoted, one of said bars having in its inner vertical edge a series of curved recesses 10. Into any one of these recesses is designed to fit the upper end of a diagonally-arranged brace 12 which at its lower end is pivoted to the bottom rail near the hinged end of the gate. The upper end of the brace lies back of a vertically disposed clamping bar 13 which may exert tension on the brace by tightening a set screw 14 of a finger 15 secured to one of the bars 9 and projecting across the clamping bar.

16, 16 designate two corresponding hanging bars which are pivotally connected at their upper ends to opposite sides of the hinged upright 5 and provided with longitu-

dinal slots 17 to accommodate a nutted bolt 18 which is shown as extended through the vertical bars 2 and one of the rails. By loosening this bolt the inner end of the gate may be raised or lowered on the upright 5, and held at any desired point of adjustment by retightening the bolt. Likewise when it is desired to raise the free end of the gate the tension of clamping bar 13 is released and the adjustable brace is caused to fit in any one of the recesses 10. For instance, when it is desired to have the free end of the gate raised and the hinged end lowered, as shown in Fig. 2, the brace is caused to fit in the lowermost recess, and the hinged end of the gate is lowered on the upright 5 to the extent permitted by the slots in bars 16. To the bottom of the gate, at a point nearer the hinged than the free end of the latter, is pivoted a leg 19 which when in a vertical position will rest on the ground, but which when not in use may be turned on its pivot 21 and held out of the way against the bottom rail by a retainer 22. When the bolt 18 is loosened and the upper end of brace bar 12 is lifted out of engagement with the recessed bar 9, a slight downward pull on the free end of the gate will raise the rear or hinged end thereof, the leg 19 acting as a fulcrum. Thus the rear end may be easily raised to the desired height without the necessity of handling such rear end. The leg will thus support the gate until the bolt 18 is tightened. If desired the free end may also be raised and so held by the brace bar 12. This is of advantage for separating stock. The entire weight of the gate, when in its lowered position, may be taken up by a block adjacent the latching post 24. This will relieve the hinging post of the strain when the gate is not in use. The gate may be latched by a sliding bar 25 entering a recess or opening in post 24, such bar being controlled by lever 26.

As shown in Fig. 5, the present improvements are not confined to a gate composed wholly of rails and connecting vertical bars. If desired it may be of intersecting wires, the horizontal wires being connected to equalizing bars 31 pivoted at their respective centers to the vertical bars of the gate. In other respects the parts of the gate remain as described.

The advantages of our invention will be apparent. It will be observed that by means thereof the gate may be readily adjusted for

different positions and securely held in any one of them; and that when not in use, as well as when occupying inclined positions, the hinging upright may be wholly or partly relieved from the weight of the gate, the raising of the hinged end being easily accomplished.

We claim as our invention:—

1. The combination with an upright, of a gate having rails and vertical bars, means slidably connecting the gate at one end to said upright so that the gate may be raised or lowered at its hinged end, pivoted bars adjustably connecting said gate to said upright, and a foot secured to the bottom of the gate and designed to support the latter when the pivoted bars are released.

2. The combination with an upright, of a

gate having rails and vertical bars, means slidably connecting the gate at one end to said upright, means adjustably connecting said upright and the hinged end of the gate, a leg pivoted to the gate near the hinged end thereof to act as a fulcrum for raising said hinged end when said connecting means is released, and means for holding such leg raised.

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

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Witnesses:

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