

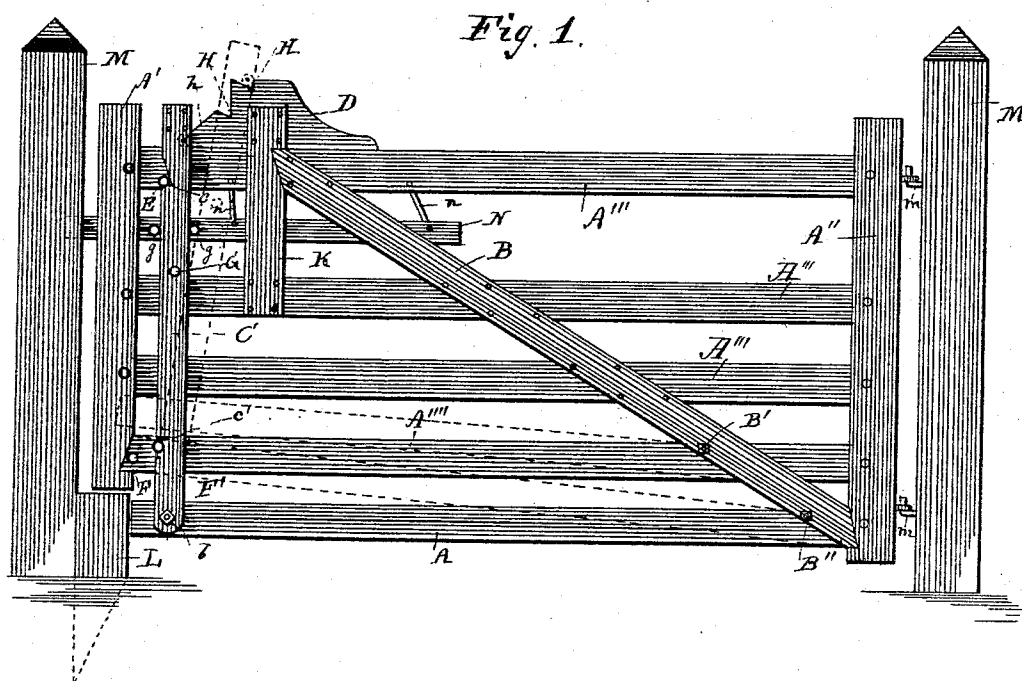
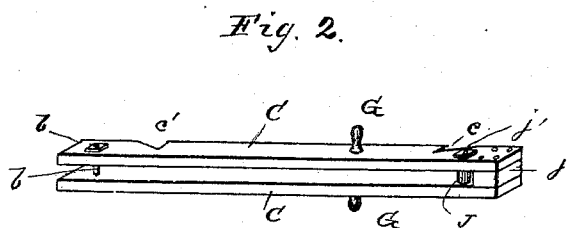
(No Model.)

E. M. COOMBS.

FARM GATE.

No. 325,657.

Patented Sept. 8, 1885.



WITNESSES

Edwin L. Bradford
Morton Foulmer

INVENTOR

Eden M. Coombs

Joe. H. Hunter
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDEN M. COOMBS, OF MEMPHIS, INDIANA.

FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 325,657, dated September 8, 1885.

Application filed April 10, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDEN M. COOMBS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Memphis, in the county of Clarke and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Farm-Gates, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in farm-gates, and has for its object to construct the gate in such manner that the lower planking may be lifted clear of the ground and be held in an elevated position during the time that the gate is being opened or shut. This object is attained by the devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation showing a gate hung to its gate-post in the usual manner. Fig. 2 is a detached view of a frame which is adapted to straddle one end of the planking forming the gate, whereby the two bottom planks of the gate may be raised or lowered, as well as be held in an elevated position while the gate is being opened or closed.

The letter A indicates the lower plank or rail of the gate, A' A" A''' the uprights and rails, and B a diagonal brace, the lower end of which is secured to the upright A", and the upper end to the upper rail, A'''. The upper end of this brace is beveled and enters a notch in a vertical piece, K, which extends a little above the rail A''', and aids to secure a piece, D, having two notches, H, placed at the top of the rail A''', and attached thereto by any convenient means.

The brace B and the piece K may be made each of a single piece, or of two pieces each. In the latter case these pieces should be secured to the opposite sides of the gate.

The upright A' is shorter than the upright A'', and when the gate is shut it is intended to rest upon the top of a stake, L, which is driven in the ground close up to the post M.

C is a frame composed of two pieces of board or scantling kept apart at the top by a small piece of board or scantling, j, secured between them by nails or other suitable means. This frame C has notches c c', and is also provided with a handle, G, on each side, and with a roller, J, placed between the two

pieces and secured therein by the bolt or pin j', and at the bottom has a bolt, b.

The frame C is so constructed that it may straddle all the planks or rails forming the gate, including the upper rail, A''', and is secured to the bottom rail, A, by means of the bolt b, and the bottom rail, A, is secured to the brace B by a bolt, B'', which also serves the purpose of a pivot upon which the rail A may turn, (in rising and falling.)

The rail A''' is pivoted and secured to the brace B by the bolt B', and is provided with a transverse bolt or pin, F, which engages with a notch in the upright A', and is thereby prevented from falling below the bottom of the upright A' when the gate is closed. It has also a transverse bolt, F', which engages with the notch c' in the frame C when the gate is closed.

The upper rail, A'', is provided with a transverse pin, E, which engages with the notch c when the gate is closed, and thus prevents the rail A from being raised by hogs or other animals when the gate is shut.

A latch, N, engages with the post M to hold the gate when closed. It is suspended by means of wires n from the upper rail, A'', and is provided with pins or bolts g, one of which is placed on either side of the frame C.

In order to lift the planks A A''' of the gate, the handle G is pushed toward the post M'. This disengages the notch c from the pin E, and allows the frame C to be lifted and slid up the incline h of the piece D until the roller J engages with one of the notches H, by means of which the frame C and planks A A''' are held in the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

The backward movement of the frame C causes it to push against one of the pins g, and thus disengage the latch N from the post M.

The roller J reduces the friction when pushing the frame C up the incline h, and renders this part of the operation more easy.

I would have it understood that it has come to my knowledge that the idea of elevating and sustaining a gate in such position at its free end, irrespective of a change in the altitude of the gate at the hinge end, is not new, and also that the idea of elevating some of the lower rails of a gate, without regard to a ver-

tical change of the position of the gate entire, is likewise not now novel.

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

5 1. A farm-gate having a short upright, A', and long upright A'', rigidly connected to each other by longitudinal rails A''' and by a diagonal brace, B, secured at the upper end to a vertical piece, K, the upper rail, A''', being
10 provided with a piece, D, having an incline, *h*, and notches H, in combination with rails A A''', pivoted to brace B at B' B'', and frame C, bolted to rail A by bolt *b*, said frame C having a friction-roller secured at its upper end
15 adapted to engage with notches H, as described, and for the purposes set forth.

2. A farm-gate having a short upright, A', provided with a notch, the said upright A' being connected to the upright A'' by two or more rails, A''', the upper one of which has 20 a pin, E, in combination with rails A A''', pivoted to the brace B, said rail A being pivoted to the frame C, and the latter having notches *c c'*, and the said rail A''' having pins F and F', as described, and for the purposes 25 set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDEN M. COOMBS.

Witnesses:

T. B. COOMBS,

GEORGE W. KIRK.