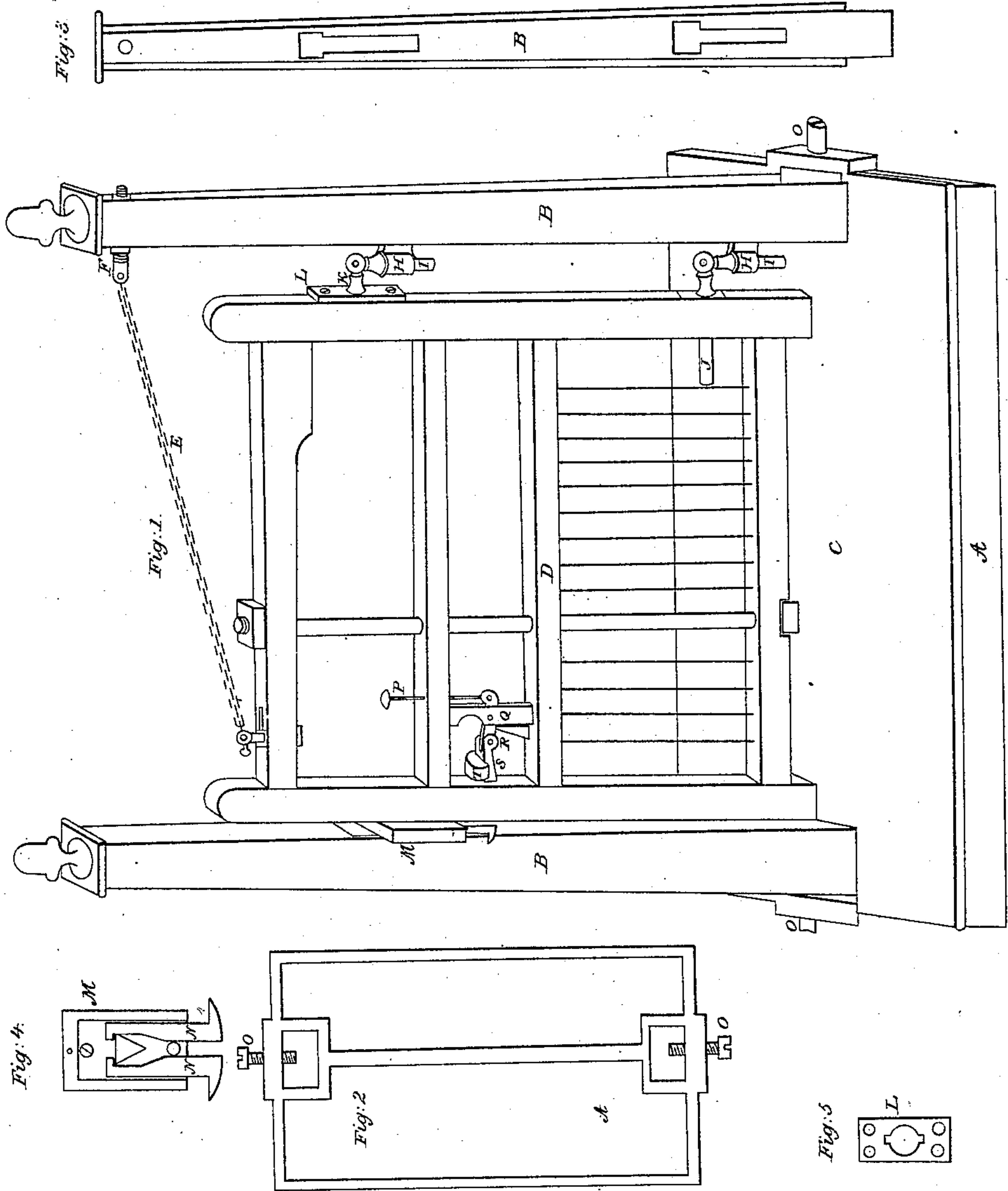


W. Newlove,

Swinging Gate,

N^o 22,131.

Patented Nov. 23, 1858.



Witnesses:

Charles Ketchum.
John M. Duffy

Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

W. NEWLOVE, OF PENN YAN, NEW YORK.

FARM-GATE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 22,131, dated November 23, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM NEWLOVE, of Penn Yan, in the county of Yates and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Gate; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of the whole gate. Fig. 2, is an underside view of the platform. Fig. 3, is a rear elevation of the post. Fig. 4, is a view of the catches. Fig. 5 is a view of the part of the upper hinge.

The letters of reference refer to similar parts in each figure.

A, is the platform made of cast iron. The size is made to correspond with the size of gate required. It is in shape a parallelogram. It is made to receive the posts at the ends.

B, represents the posts. They are made of iron and secured to the platform by means of screws O, and made as represented in Figs. 1 and 3.

C, is a covering of plank on the top of the platform.

D, is the gate made as represented in the figure or any other form to suit the wishes of those for whom they are made.

E, is a chain that supports and closes the gate. It is secured to an adjustable eyebolt at the top of the post at one end and the other end to an adjustable eyebolt at the upper part of the gate as represented in the figure.

F, is an adjustable eyebolt passed through the top of the post. By adjusting this bolt the gate is closed with much or little force as required.

G, is an eyebolt at the upper part of the gate. It is made adjustable for the purpose of taking up the slackness of the chain when the position of the bolt F is changed, also to change the height of the gate when required as over ice or snow, with this the gate may be so adjusted that little stress comes on the hinges.

H and H, are the eyes of the hinges. They are secured to the post by means of a dovetailed joint so that the gate may be raised or lowered. The apertures in the post, are made large enough at the upper part to receive the dovetail of the eyes; the eyes

are then forced down within the narrow part any distance required.

I and I, are parts of the hinges. They have a joint at the top with a collar below that rests upon the parts H the residue extends downward through the part H, which has a round hole.

J, is a part of the lower joint. It is united with the part I in a turning joint and has a collar that prevents it passing too far through the back stile of the gate. It then extends through the back stile loosely so that the stile may be drawn forward without getting off. This allows the gate to be raised or lowered at the point without unhinging the gate, the hole through the stile should be bushed with iron.

K, is a part of the upper hinge. It is attached to the upper end of the part I, with a turning joint. It has a collar that rests against the plate K. It then extends through the plate and has a projection at each side that are passed through the plate by turning it one quarter of the way around so that when it is thus passed through the plate and turned back to its proper position it cannot be drawn out of the plate. This with the other joints prevents the liability of breaking the hinges by any action of the gate, or changing position of the same.

L, is a plate made as represented in Fig. 5 it is attached to the upper and back part of the back stile. Its use is to hold the part K and allow the same to move freely within it.

M, is a box or receptacle for the catches N and N. It is to be attached to the post and made as represented in Fig. 4.

N and N, are catches that hold the gate. When shut they are made so that they may be raised when the gate is being closed.

O, represents the set screws that hold the posts in place.

P, is a thumbpiece that is used to actuate the latch.

Q, is a piece fastened between the girders of the gate, its use is to hold the parts R.

R, is a weighted lever made as represented in Fig. 1 and is supported by the part R, by a pin being passed through them. It has a weight at its forward end to aid in bringing it back to position after the gate has been opened. It is connected to the latch by a turning joint.

S, is the latch. It is made to pass loosely through the forward stile far enough to be held by the parts N and N. It is attached

to the lever R with a turning joint and is actuated by the lever.

T, is a weight applied to the latch. Its use is to aid in bringing the latch in position after the gate has been opened.

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

1. I claim the combination of the post and hinges, constructed and operating as described.

2. The chain E or its equivalent with the means for adjusting the same as and for the purposes specified.

3. The catches and latch combined with the means for actuating the same as arranged in the specification.

WILLIAM NEWLOVE.

Witnesses:

CHARLES KETCHUM,
JOHN M. DUFFEY.