

W. C. HERIDER.

Farm Gate.

No. 39,044.

Patented June 30, 1863.

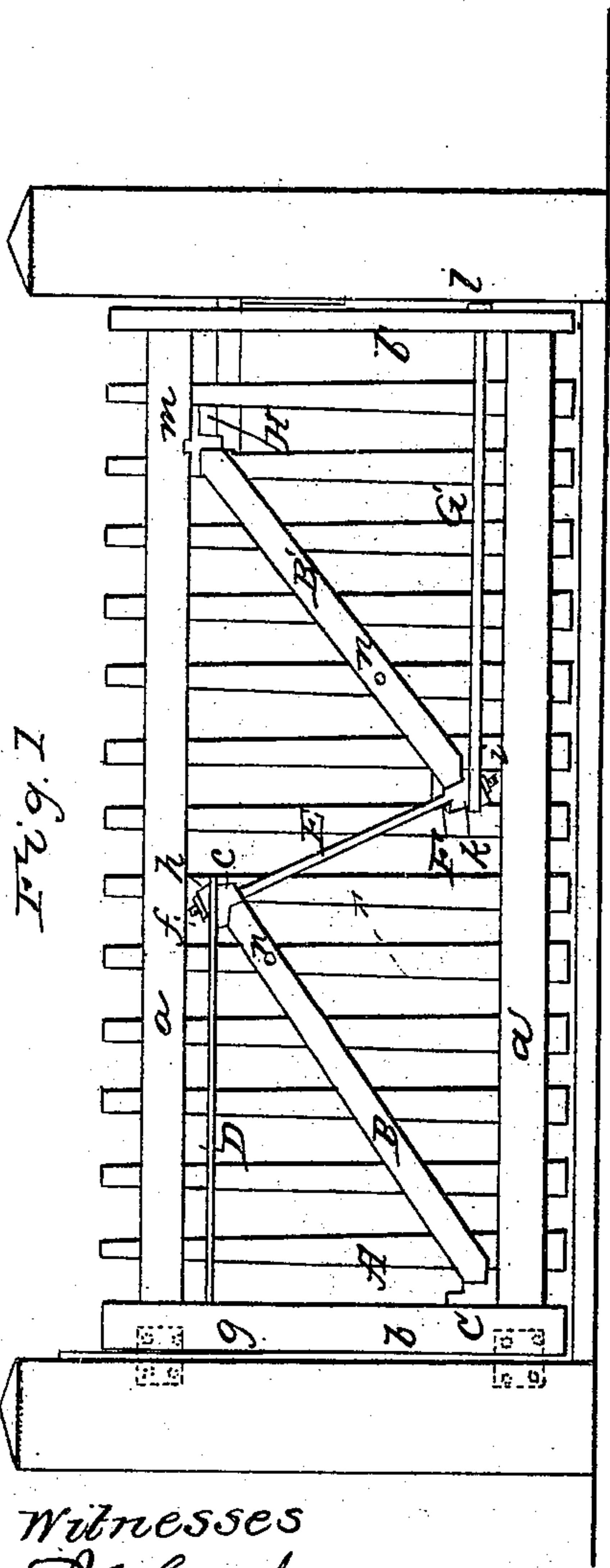


Fig. 1

Witnesses

Jarboomb
G. W. Reed

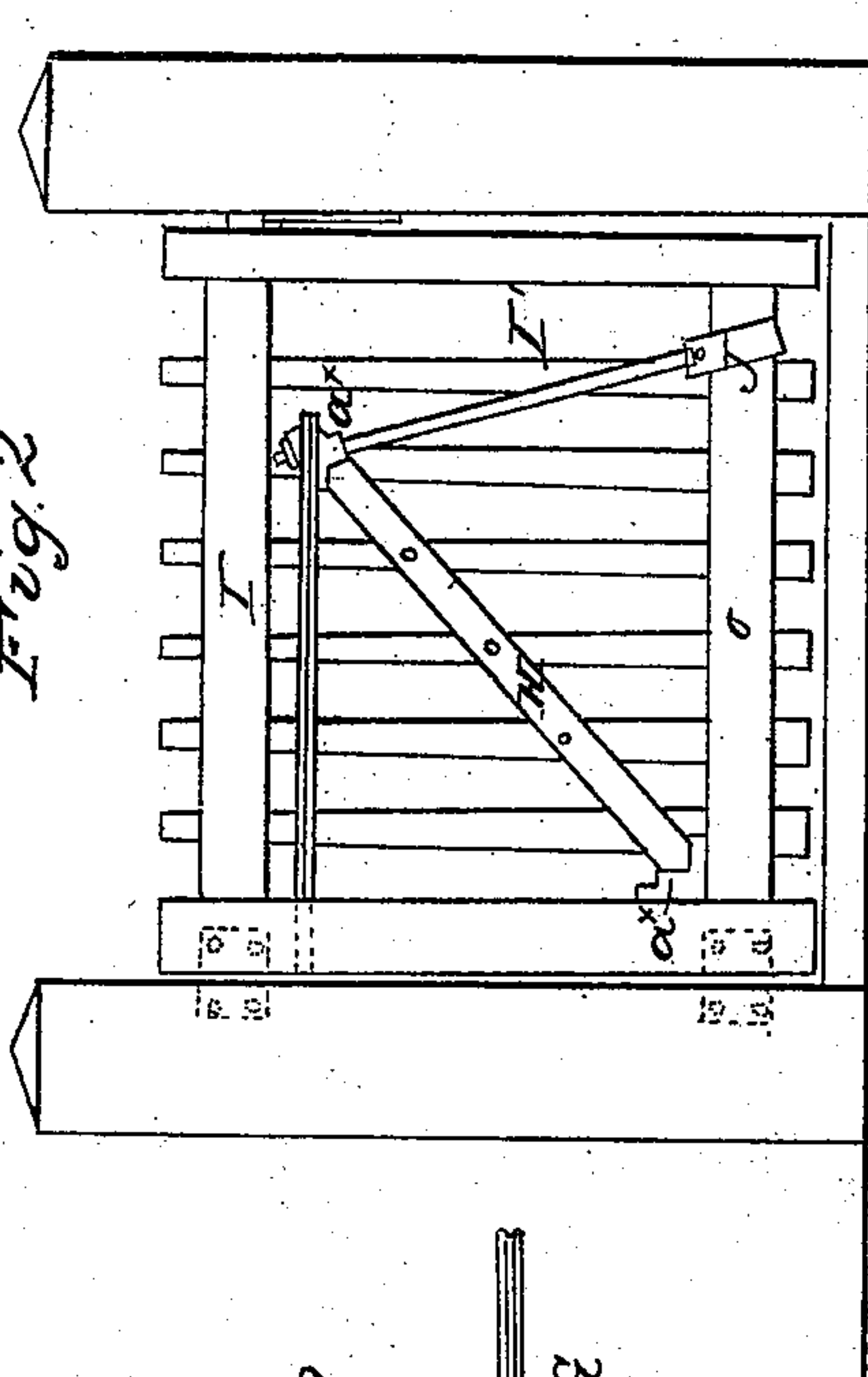


Fig. 2

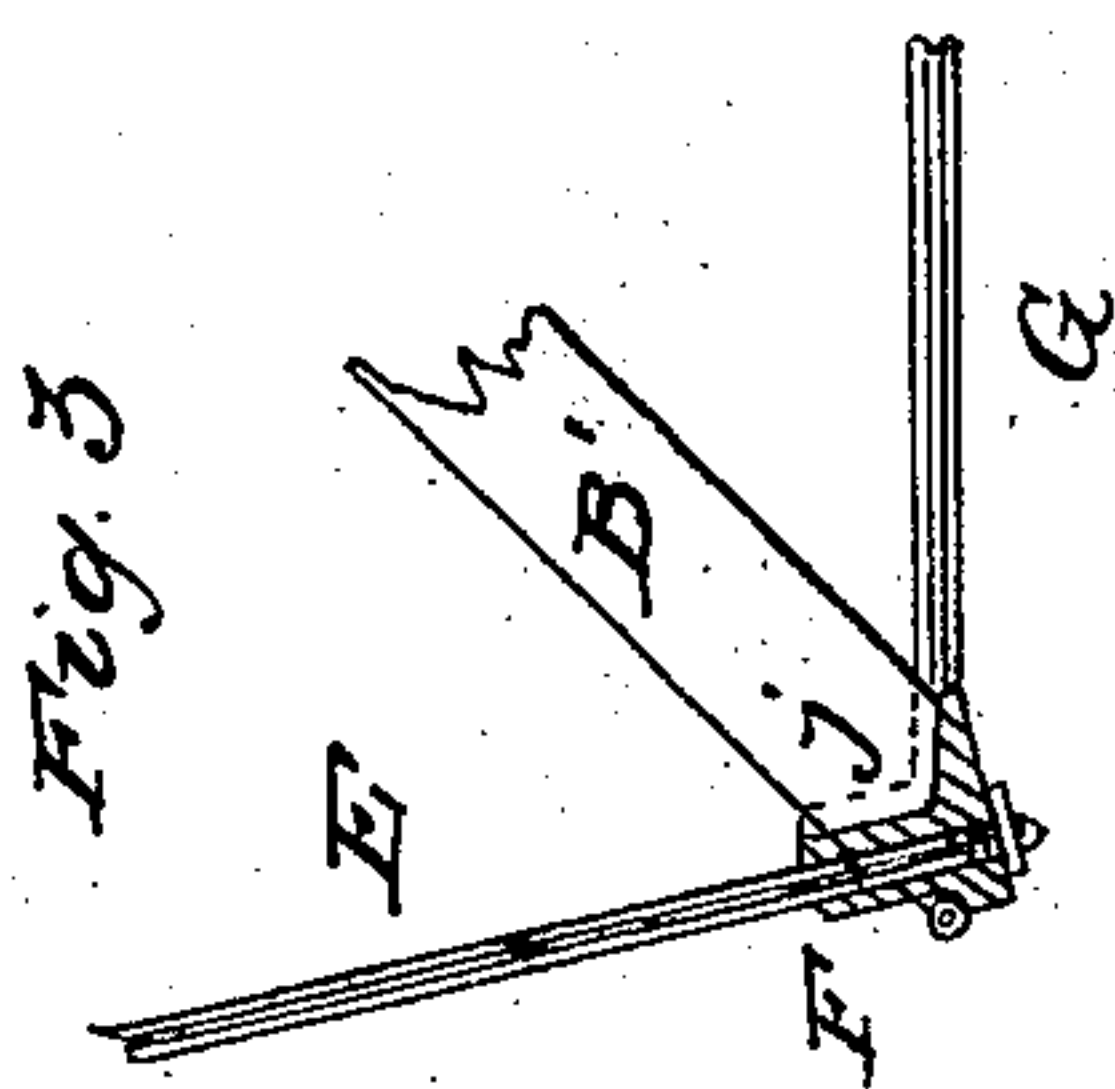


Fig. 3

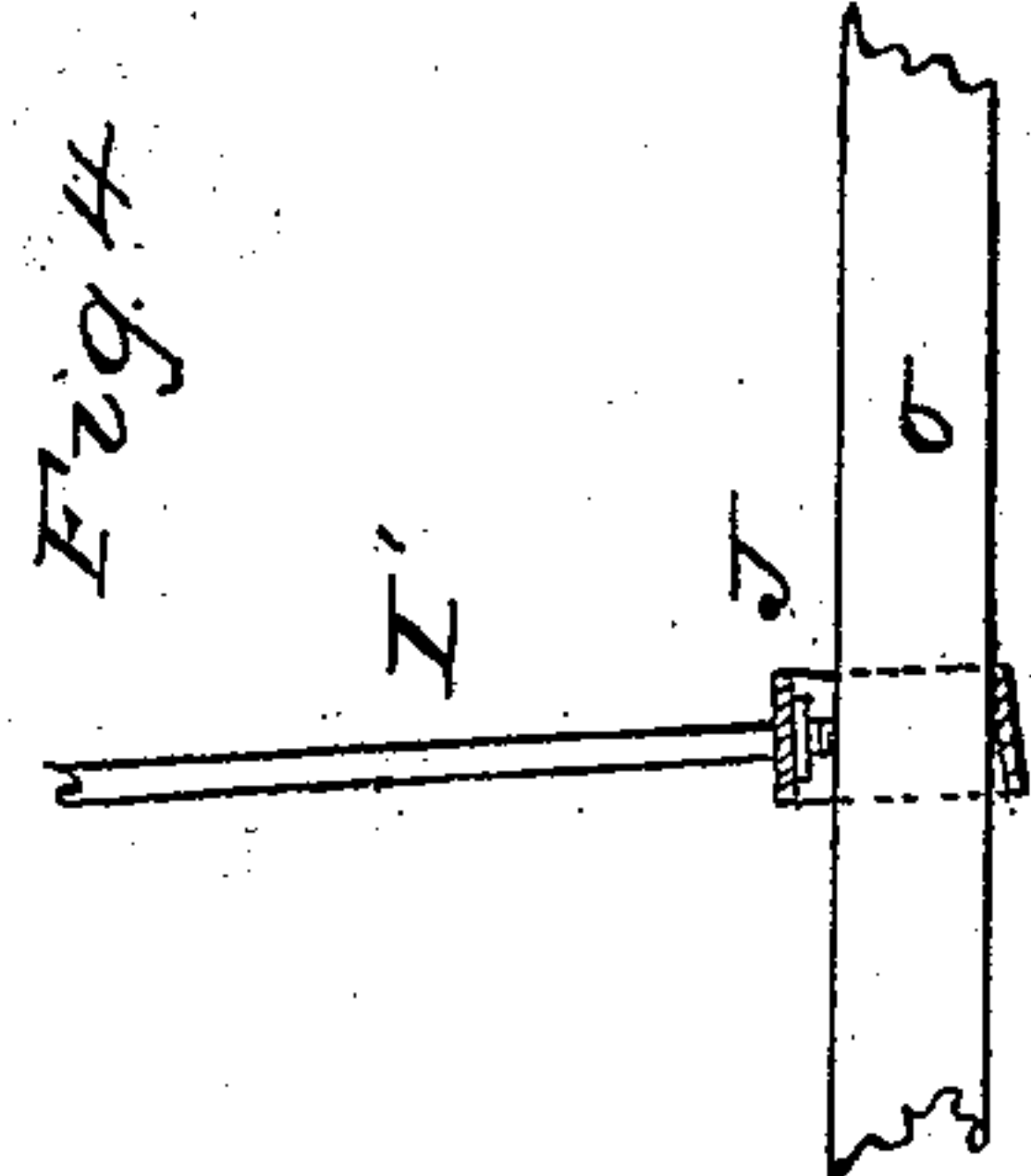


Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. HERIDER, OF MIAMI TOWN, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARM-GATES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 39,014, dated June 30, 1863.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. HERIDER, of Miami Town, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gates; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my invention applied to a large gate; Fig. 2, a side view of a small gate with my invention applied to it; Figs. 3 and 4, sections pertaining to the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention consists in a novel and improved manner of bracing the gate, whereby the same is rendered less liable to sag than usual, and, in case it does sag, rendered capable of being restored or brought back to its original position.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A, Fig. 1, represents a large gate, which may be constructed in the ordinary way—to wit: Of a top rail, *a*, and bottom rail, *a'*, framed at their ends into stiles *b b'*.

B B' represent the two inclined parallel bars—one of which, B, has its lower end fitted in a metal socket, *c*, which is placed in the lower left-hand angle of the gate, formed by the stile *b* and lower rail, *a'*. This socket *c* has its outer side and recess of V form, and the lower end of the bar B is of similar form, to fit into the socket. On the upper end of the bar B there is fitted a similar metal socket, C, around which an eye, *f*, at one end of a horizontal rod, D, passes, the opposite end of said rod D passing through the stile *b* and having a screw cut on it, on which a nut, *g*, is fitted. Through the socket C the upper end of a metal rod, E, passes, on which a screw-thread is cut and a nut, *h*, fitted on it. The lower end of the rod E passes through a similar socket, F, and said end also has a screw-thread cut on it, which is provided with a nut, *i*. The lower end of the bar B' is fitted in this socket F, and by referring to Fig. 3, which is a vertical section of it, the interior of the socket is seen with the V-shaped end *j* of the

bar B' fitted in it. This figure will serve as an illustration for all the sockets and the manner in which the bars B B' are fitted in them.

G is a horizontal rod, one end of which has an eye, *k*, formed on it to clasp the socket F, the other end of the rod passing through the stile *b'* and having a screw-thread cut on it, and provided with a nut, *l*. The upper end of the bar B' is fitted in a metal socket, H, which bears against the under side of the top rail, *a*, of the gate, and is retained in position by a projection, *m*, fitted in a notch in the rail *a*.

From the above description it will be seen that the two bars B B' and rods E G, connected together, as shown, form a brace for the gate and also a straining device, and if the gate should sag after being in use it can be readily restored or brought back in its original shape or form by screwing up the nuts of the rods D G, and also of E, if necessary, the strain produced by the screwing up of the nuts of said rods being indicated by the red arrow. By this means a stiff, firm gate is obtained, and one that may always be kept up free from the surface of the ground so long as the parts of the gate remain together.

I would remark that the bars B B' may be attached each to one of the pickets of the gate, as shown at *n*.

In applying the invention to a small gate, one inclined or oblique bar, H', is only required, two rods, I I', and two sockets, *a^x a^x*, the lower end of the rod I' being attached to a metal stirrup, J, which is fitted on the lower rail, *o*, of the gate. (See Figs. 2 and 4.)

By referring to Fig. 2 it will be seen that the front end of the same may be raised at any time, in case of sagging, by screwing up the nuts of the rods I I'.

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

The combination of the bars B B', one or more, and the adjusting-cord rods D G, one or more, with the connecting-rod E, in the manner herein shown and described.

WM. C. HERIDER.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL RUNK,
G. M. BUNCE.