

J. S. BENEDICT.

Fence Gate.

No. 53,394.

Patented March 27, 1866.

FIG. 1

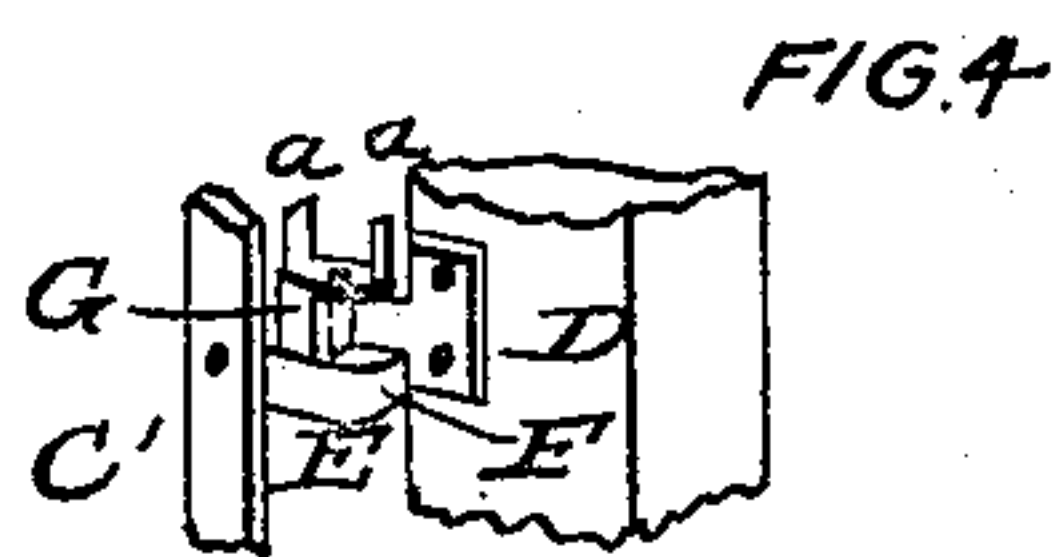
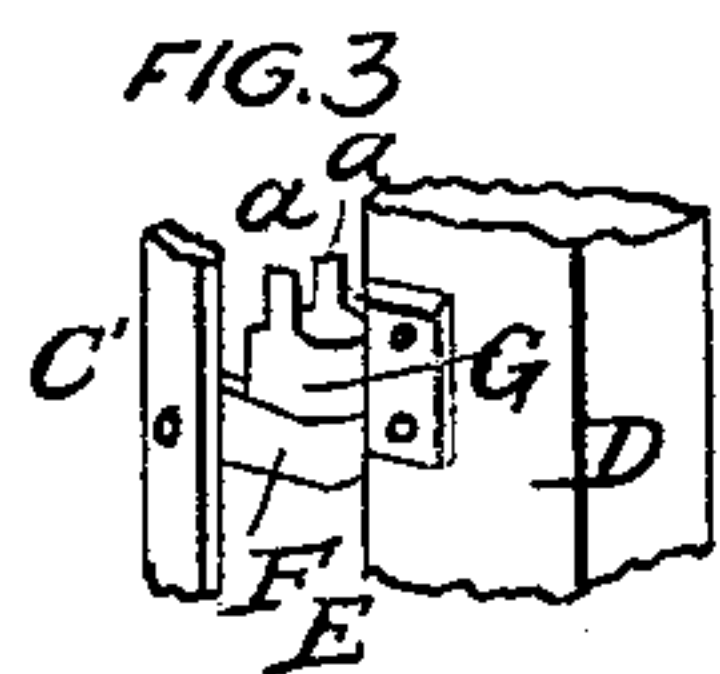
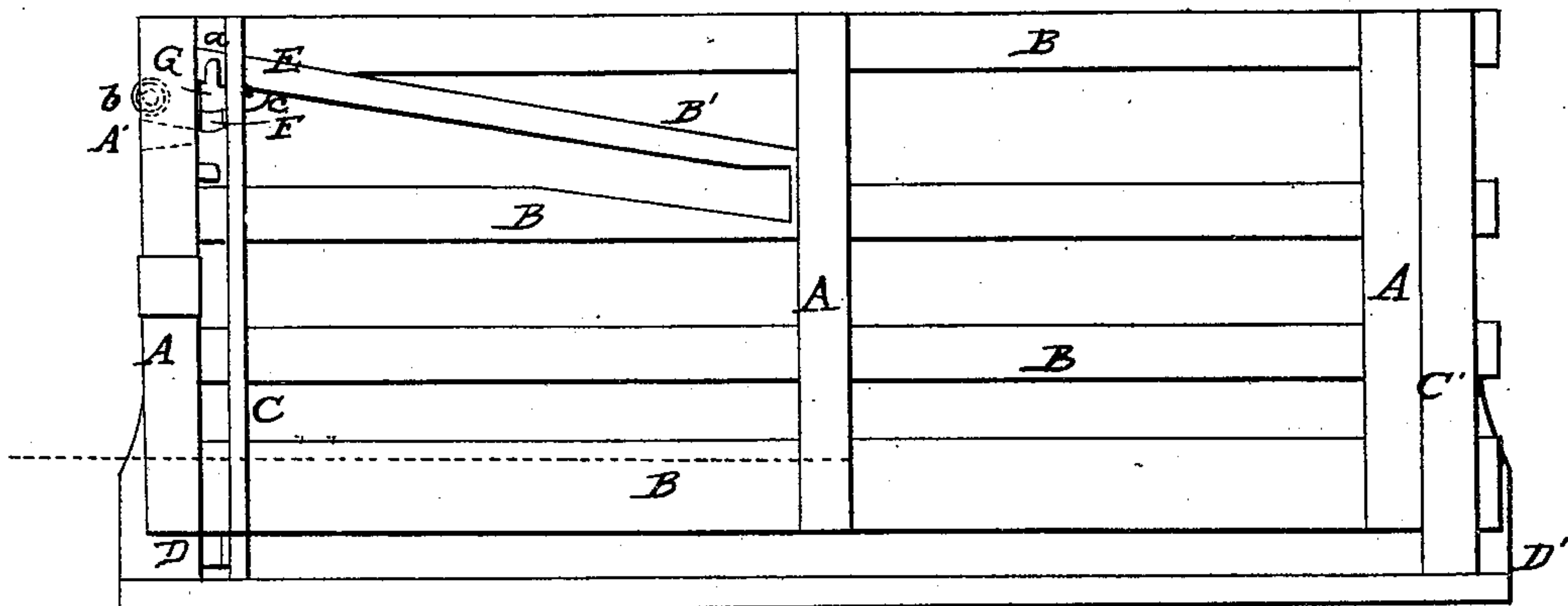
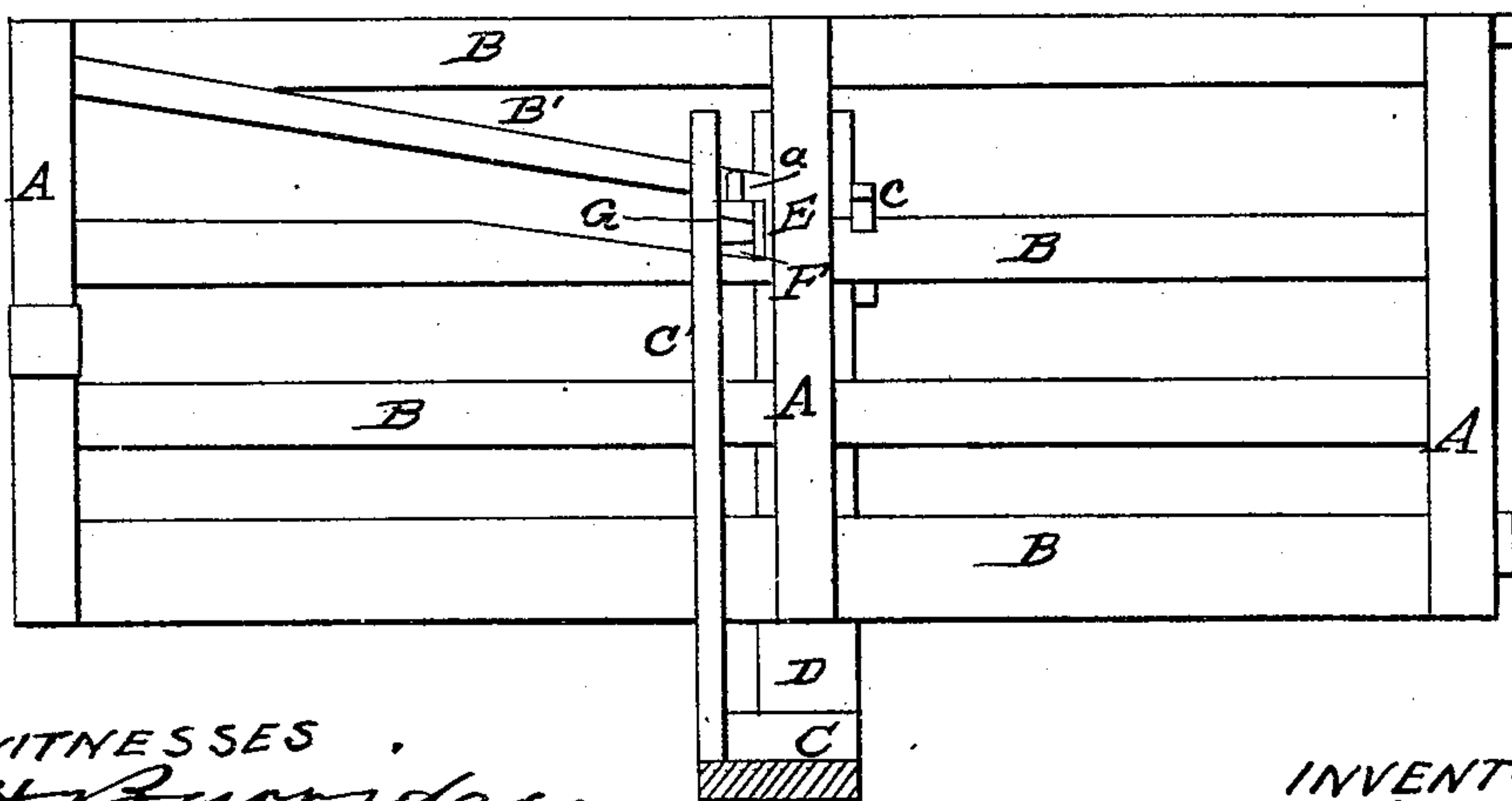


FIG. 2



WITNESSES  
W. H. Burridge  
Frank Alden

INVENTOR  
Julius S. Benedict

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS S. BENEDICT, OF BEDFORD, OHIO.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FENCE-GATES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 53,394, dated March 27, 1866.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JULIUS S. BENEDICT, of Bedford, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Gates; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the gate. Fig. 2 is a view of the gate when open. Figs. 3 and 4 are detached sections, that will be referred to in the description.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the views.

This gate may be constructed in the ordinary way, and consists of posts A, to which are connected boards B, the strip B' being of the form shown in the drawings, and inclined up from the middle post to the top of the end post, to which it is connected, as shown.

C is the base, at each end of which are posts D D' and smaller posts C', which are secured to said base.

To the post D is attached the hinge E, which is also connected to the post C', (shown in Figs. 3 and 4.)

To the post A is fastened a cleat, (represented by the dotted lines A' in Fig. 1,) which is to prevent the gate from being raised at that end by any kind of stock, the cleat striking against the friction-wheel *b* if the gate is raised.

The hinge E, attached to the post D, is of two pieces, F and G, with a pin passing through the center, and allowing the piece G to move and turn on the piece F as the gate is opened or closed.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the hinge, showing its position when the gate is open, and Fig. 4 a view giving its position when the gate is closed.

When the gate is to be opened it is pushed

back, moving between the posts D and C', and resting on the hinge E, the strip B' moving between the ears *a a* of the hinge. The strip B' being inclined or placed diagonally, as shown, when the gate is moved back it is raised, as shown in Fig. 2. As the gate is thus pushed back it rests on the friction-wheel *b*, allowing the gate to move more readily. When the gate is as far back as desired the hinge E allows it to turn and swing back, as shown in Fig. 2. When it swings round it comes against the post D, and the catch C takes hold of it and keeps it open.

The under piece, F, of the hinge forms an inclined plane, on which the inclined plane of the piece G turns. As the gate is pushed back the piece G moves up the inclined plane of the piece F, and as the weight of the gate rests on the hinge, the tendency is for the piece G to move down the inclined plane, which it does. Thus the gate will open itself and remain in that position.

When the gate is to be opened it can be done without moving it back, or it can be moved back, thus raising it, and it will swing over all obstructions, as snow, &c.

The hinge or center-pin forms a pivot upon which the gate swings. This is susceptible of various modifications without changing the nature of the invention. The gate may be connected to a center pivot or pin without inclined planes, as shown.

What I claim as my improvement, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The strip B', hinge or center-pin E, and roller *b*, in combination with the gate, when arranged in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

JULIUS S. BENEDICT.

Witnesses:

W. H. BURRIDGE,  
J. HOLMES.