

D. F. LUSE.
Farm Gate.

No. 55,129

Patented May 29, 1866.

Fig. 2

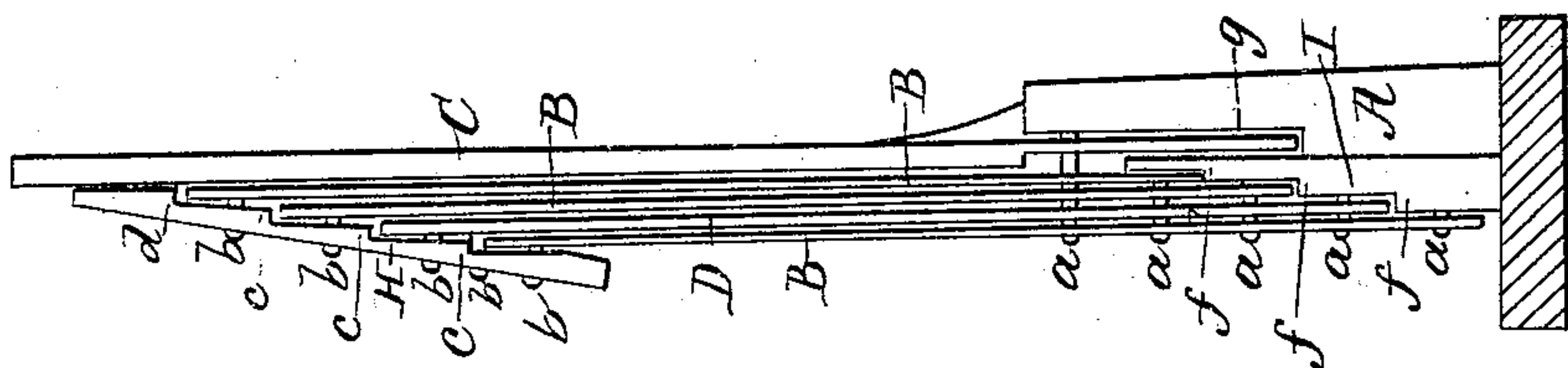
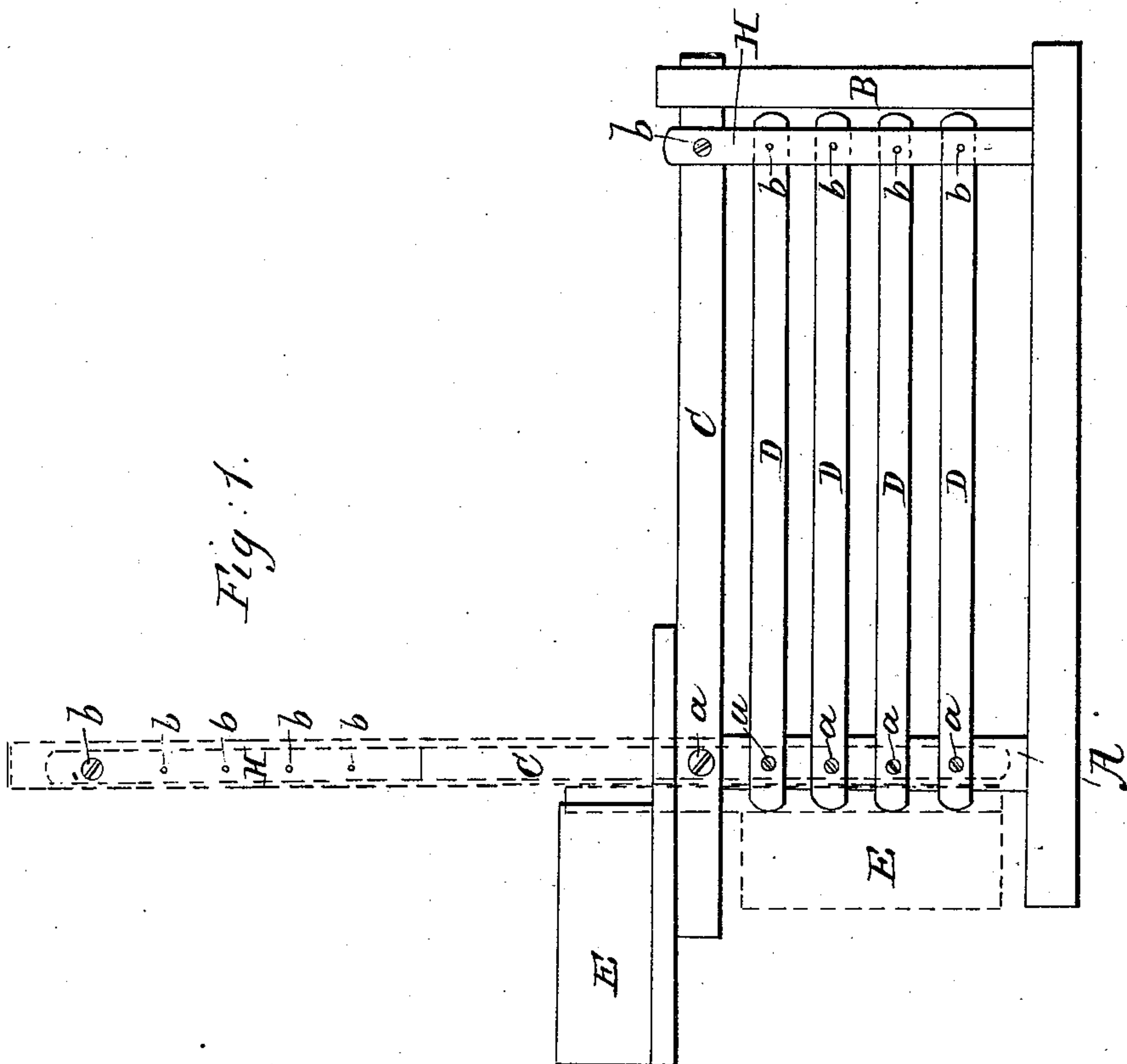


Fig. 1.



Witnesses.

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Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

D. F. LUSE, OF SPRING MILLS, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARM-GATES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 55,129, dated May 29, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, D. F. LUSE, of Spring Mills, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Farm-Gate; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification—

Figure 1 being a side view of the gate; Fig. 2, an edge view of the gate when opened.

Like letters designate corresponding parts in both figures.

My improved gate folds upward into a vertical position to open the gateway; and my improvement consists in the method of pivoting and arranging the rails so that they will fold together in a vertical line, all directly opposite to each other.

The stationary pivots *a a*, on which the rails C D D turn, are secured in a post, A, and there are shoulders or offsets *f f*, each of the width equal to the thickness of a rail, either in the face of the post A or in a block, I, which is attached thereto, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to enable the several rails to shut by each other, as shown. The upper rail, C, which has to project beyond the post to receive a counter-weight, E, fits in a separate recess or slot, *g*. The swinging end of the gate has a transverse bar, H, to which the rails C D D are pivoted at *b b*, and this bar also has similar shoulders or offsets *d d*, to allow the rails to shut by each other. This arrangement of the pivoted rails enables them to fold together in a single compact vertical line, as shown by red lines in Fig. 1, so that it takes up no more space than the post A. This construction is also cheaper than that of ordinary swinging gates.

The pivot-pins *a a* and *b b* may be ordinary large screws or round wire rivets. The upper ones may be larger and stronger than the others, as they have to bear more weight and strain than the others. In this construction, however, each pin only has to sustain its own rail and the proper portion of the bar H.

The upper rail, C, is made thicker and heavier than the others, as bearing more strain and having the counter-weight E to carry. This counter-weight E may be a simple wooden block, as shown, or it may be a box containing stones or gravel or sand. It is raised above the line of the upper gate-rail, C, so that it will only overbalance the gate after it is at least half-raised, while when the gate is down it considerably overbalances the counter-weight.

The other end of the upper rail, C, projects beyond the gate, so as to shut into a notch in the top of the other gate-post, B.

The weight of the gate is ordinarily sufficient to keep it shut; but in cases where greater security is desired there may be a latch to keep it closed against animals.

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

The shoulders or offsets *d d* and *f f* in the bar H and post A, so as to allow the pivoted rails C D D to shut by each other in folding, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

The above specification of my improved farm-gate signed by me.

D. F. LUSE.

Witnesses:

ADAM FISHER,
M. M. MUSS.