

Dickason & Culp,

Farm Gate.

No. 98,573.

Patented Jan. 4. 1870.

Fig. 1.

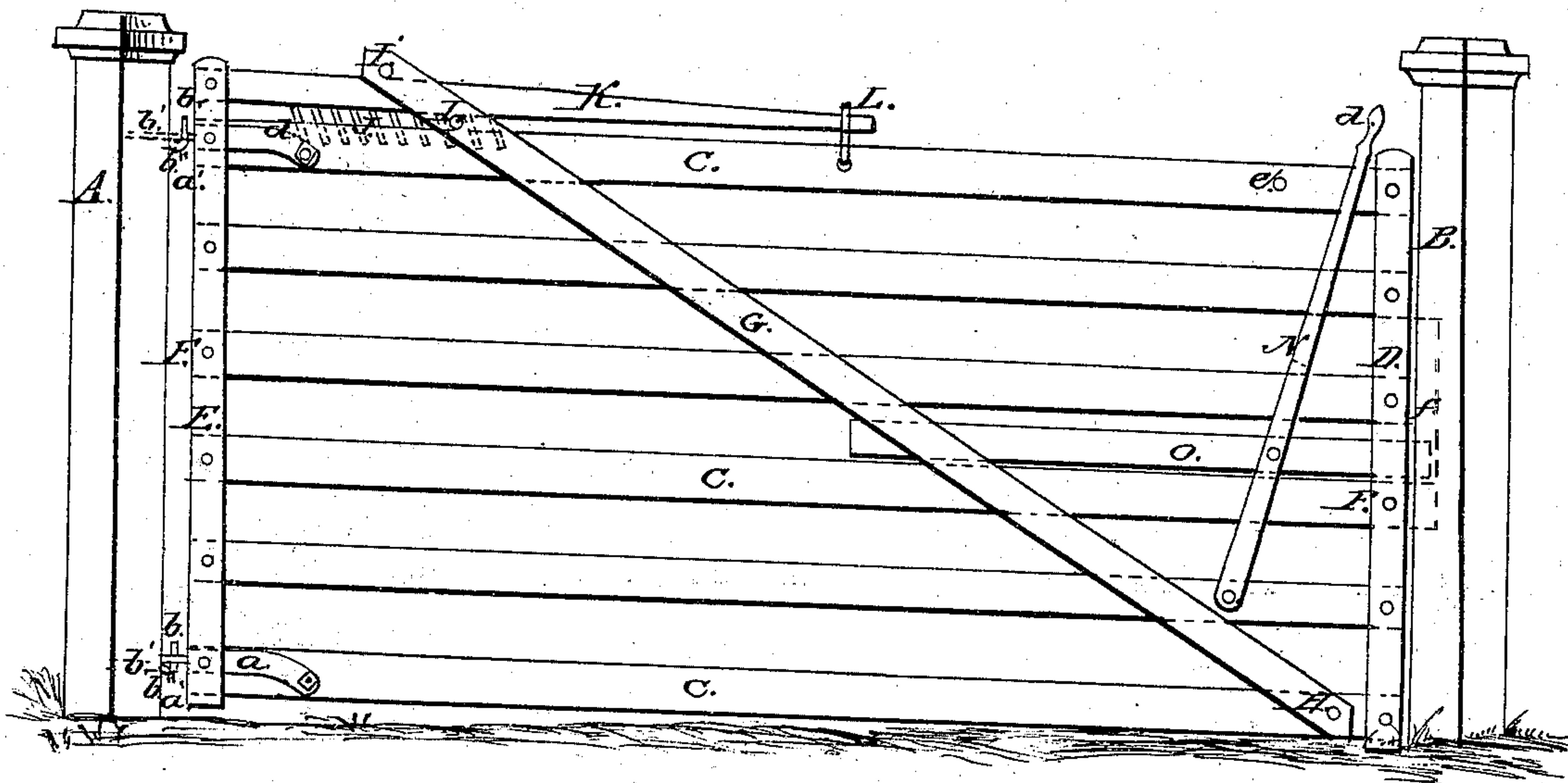


Fig. 2.

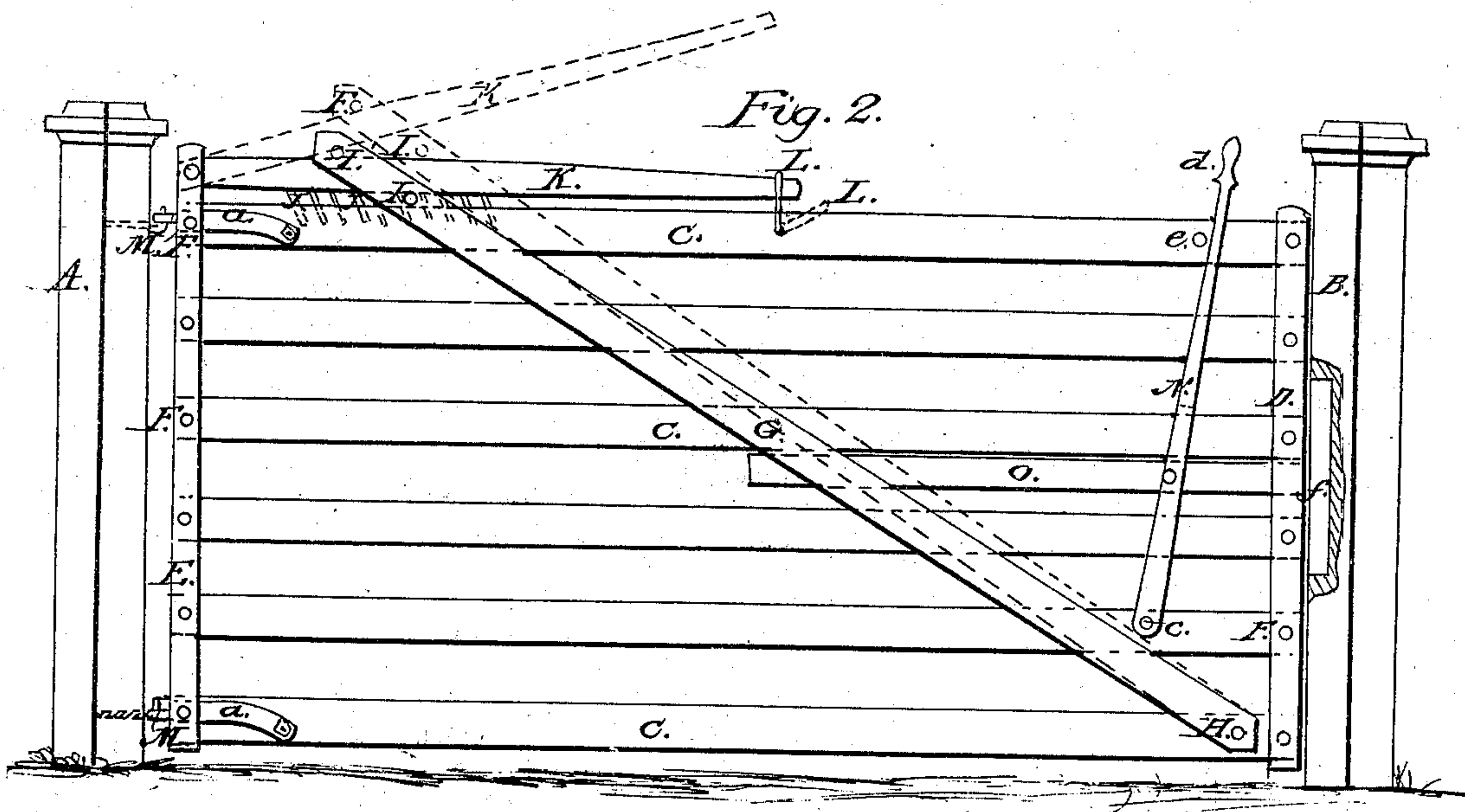


Fig. 3.



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United States Patent Office.

JOHN DICKASON, OF VEVAY, AND GEORGE W. D. CULP, OF MOORE'S HILL,
INDIANA, ASSIGNORS TO JOHN DICKASON.

Letters Patent No. 98,573, dated January 4, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARM-GATE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN DICKASON, of Vevay, in the county of Switzerland, and State of Indiana, and GEORGE W. D. CULP, of Moore's Hill, in the county of Dearborn, and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Farm-Gates, of which the following is a full and clear description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

The nature of our invention has reference to an improved device for keeping the gate closed.

Figure 1 is an elevation of our gate, in a sagged condition.

Figure 2 is an elevation of the same gate, wherein the latch and hinge-ends are equally distant from the ground.

Diagram 3 is a sectional plan of the hinge-end of the gate, in detail.

A and B represent, respectively, the hinge and latch-posts of an ordinary gate.

The rails C are secured to the stiles D D and E E, one pair at each end of the gate, by round bolts or pins, F.

A diagonal brace, formed of two strips, G G', located on each side of the rails, is pivoted to the bottom rail, near its front end, by the bolt H.

The strips composing the diagonal brace are connected together, at their upper ends, by bolts I I'.

The bolt I may be caused to engage one of the series of pins, J, secured in the upper edge of the upper rail of the gate, near its rear end. The pins have a backward "rake."

The lever K is pivoted to the upper end of the rear stile. It is located immediately over the pins J, and between the upper and lower bolts I' and I.

A retaining-loop, L, is pivoted to the upper rail, in such a locality, that when the lever K is down, the loop may engage the extreme end thereof.

The hinge M is constructed in two parts.

The "strap" a is made of thin metal, one end of which is curved, to form the eye a'. The opposite end is turned down, in such a manner, that the bolts which secure it to the rail are not in the same grain of the wood, rendering the rail more secure under the sagging strain.

The eye a', of the hinge, is of much greater diameter than the stud b, about which it revolves on the fast section or staple b' of the hinge.

The eye a' is designed to be circular in any cross-section thereof, which form permits an easy motion in the bowed neck b' of the staple of the hinge M.

The lever N has its lower end pivoted to one of the

rails of the gate at c. It is also pivoted to the sliding latch O, which is confined, though freely moving, between the strips comprising the diagonal brace and stiles, at the free end of the gate.

The lever N terminates, above the top rail, in the handle d.

A check-pin, e, projects from the upper rail of the gate, nearer stiles D D than is the pivoted end of the lever N.

The long vertical slot f is made in the angle of the post B. The bolts which confine the rails between the stiles, are employed to secure the hinges to the rails, thus subserving two purposes. One other bolt is used to secure the other end of each hinge to the rail. When the gate "sags," in the manner indicated in fig. 1, the retaining-loop L is disengaged from the end of the lever K, which may be elevated, the diagonal brace is lifted clear of the pins J, and the free end of the gate freed from the ground. The bolt I may then be located between pins J, in a manner to secure the desired adjustment. The retaining-loop L is replaced over the end of the lever.

In passing through the gateway, the latch is slid back, by means of the lever attached to it. When the gate is closed, the latch is slid out, by the gravity of the upper end of the lever, which, being prevented from passing the vertical position by the check-pin e, causes the latch to enter the slot f in the post B, without assistance. The pin e may be dispensed with, by arranging the latch in such a manner, that when thrown back, it will meet the rail of the gate immediately above, and prevent the lever passing the perpendicular.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. Constructing the staple of the hinge with the downward-bowing neck b', of circular section, and the strap a, and eye a', of the hinge M, substantially as herein shown, and for the purpose set forth and described, to insure a vertical motion of the gate when in any position.

2. The sliding latch O, pivoted to the lever N, said lever extending above the top of the gate, and being arranged in an inclined position, so that its gravity shall cause the latch to operate automatically when the lever is released, substantially as described.

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