

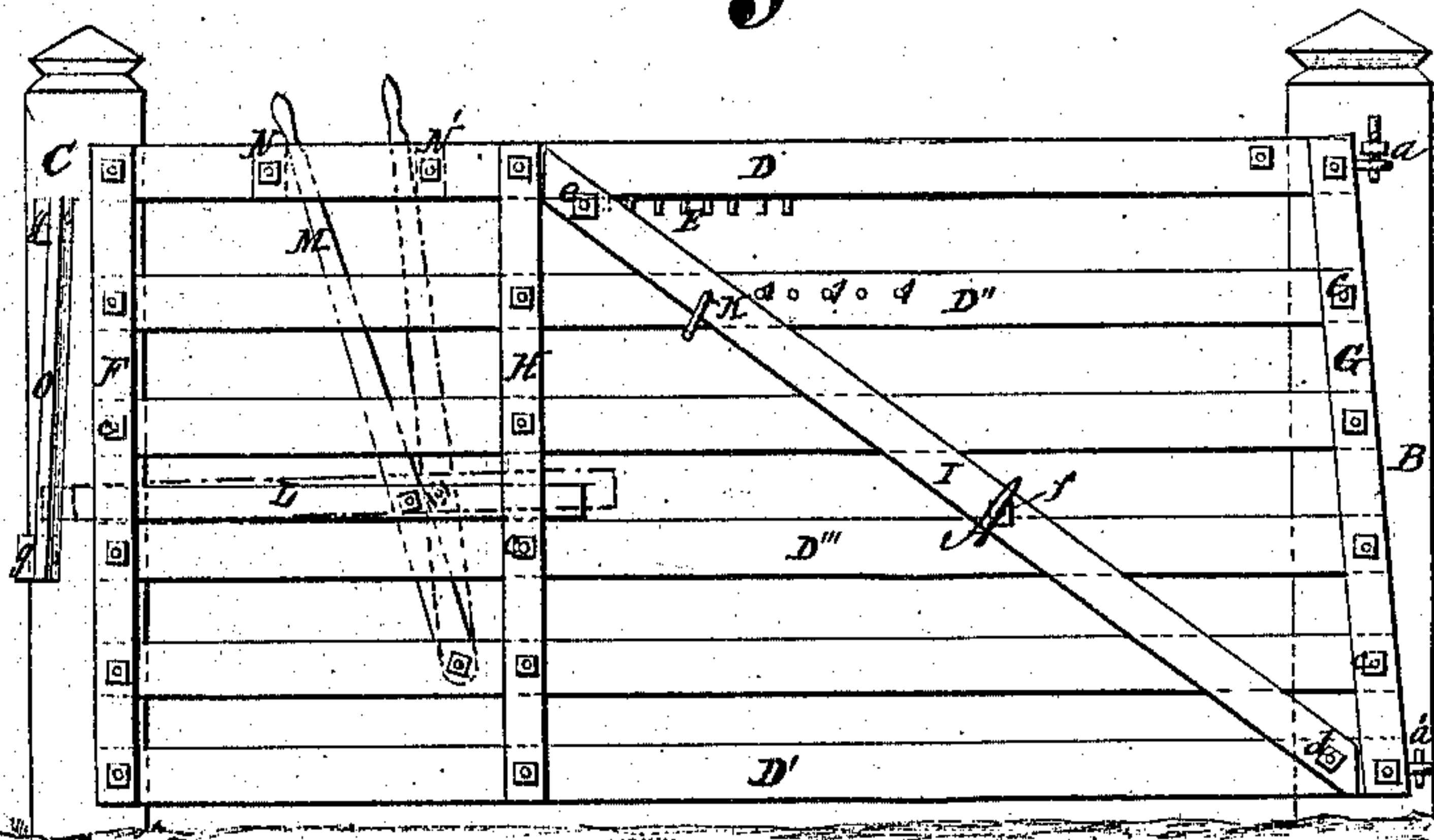
*J. Dickason,*

*Farm Gate.*

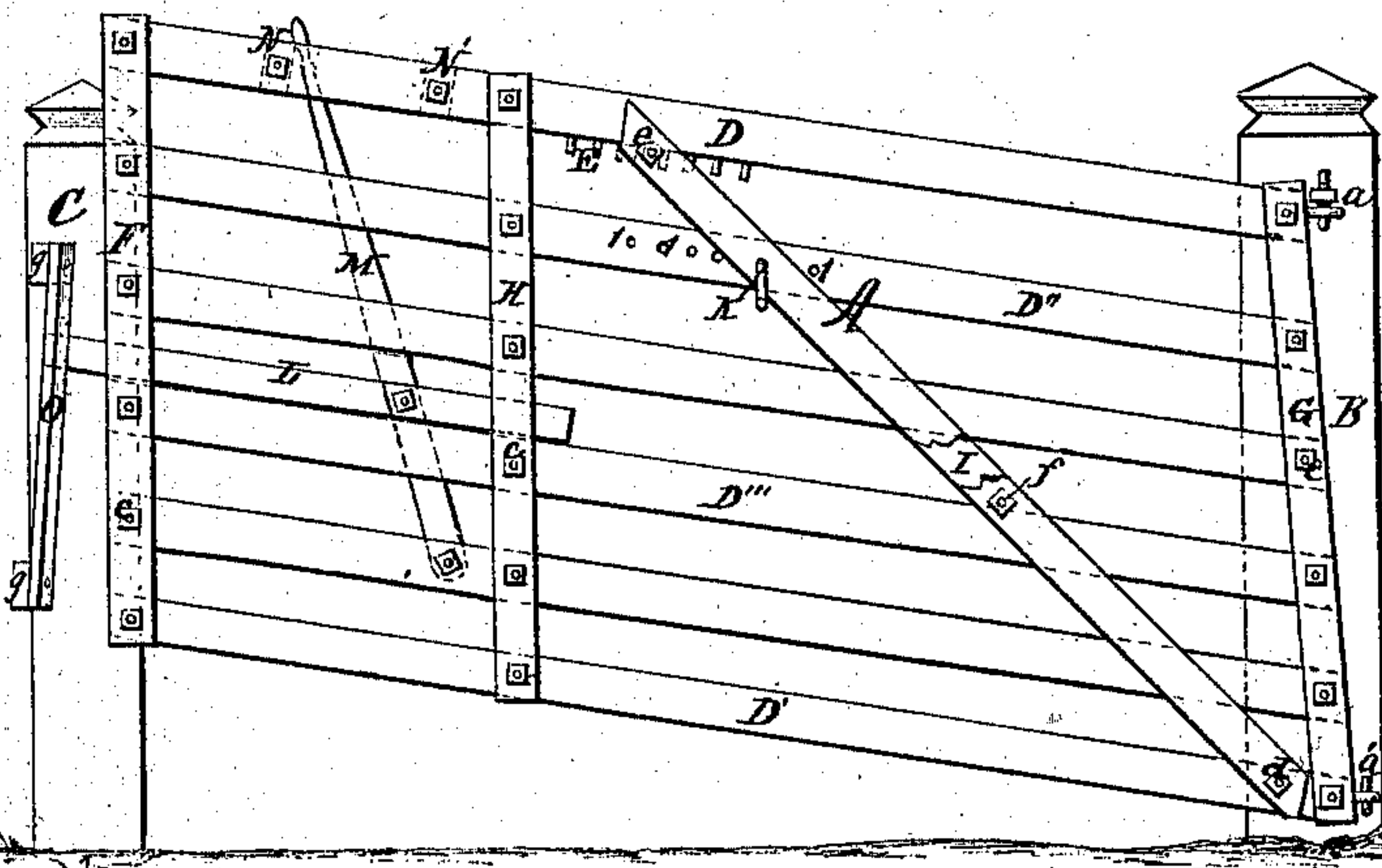
*No. 104435.*

*Patented June 21. 1870.*

**Fig.1.**



**Fig.2.**



**Witnesses.**

*W. D. Peck*  
*C. L. Fisher*

**Inventor.**

*John Dickason*



# United States Patent Office.

JOHN DICKASON, OF VEVAY, INDIANA.

Letters Patent No. 104,435, dated June 21, 1870.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FARM-GATE.

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

### *To whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN DICKASON, of Vevay, in the county of Switzerland 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 my improvement in gates consists in the construction of the gate to adapt it for use where the ground is uneven, that it may, when opened to any extent, swing high above the ground, and close by its own weight; and to the arrangement of the adjustable parts thereof to permit of the elevation of the free end of the gate, when, by reason of the inclination of the hinge-post, the gate sags, and also the latch-bar secured to the latch-post.

Figure 1 represents an elevation of my improved gate having the proper elevation above the ground.

Figure 2 represents the manner of elevating the latch end of the gate, when, the hinge-post having inclined, the free end of the gate bore upon the ground.

A is the gate, hinged to the side of the hinge-post B by hinges *a a'*, the former hinge being secured to the top-rail D of the gate and to the post B nearer to the inner edge of the said post B than is the lower hinge *a'*.

When the posts B and C are vertical, the free end of the gate is rectangular.

The top rail D of the gate is shorter than the bottom rail D'. It has a series of pins E secured to the bottom edge thereof at one-third the distance from the free end of the gate.

The end stiles F and G, and also the intermediate stiles H, immediately in front of the series of pins or ratchet-bar E, are attached to the rails of the gate by pins or bolts *c*.

In order to permit the front end of the rails to be raised, the holes through which the bolts pass that fasten the rails to the stiles, should be slightly elongated, or made a little larger than the bolts, as otherwise the different length of rails would describe circles of varying or different diameters, and therefore would so bind as to prevent any material adjustment of the gate. As, however, it is only necessary to raise the front end a short distance, provision may be made for this by simply boring the holes a little larger than the bolts.

A diagonal brace, formed of two strips I, which embrace the rails, is pivoted to the bottom rail at its hinged end by the bolt *d*, and the strips I are connected together near their upper ends by a bolt, *e*, which engages one of the notches in the ratchet-bar or toothed series E.

The bolt or pin K is employed to secure together the diagonal brace and rail, D', of the gate. The rail D' is provided with a number of perforations, 1, through which the bolt is passed in adjusting the gate.

A bolt, *f*, above, and resting upon the rail D'', connects together near their middle point, the strips I of the brace.

The latch L is moved back and forth between the stiles F and H; its free end rests upon the gate rail D'', the opposite end being pivoted to the lever M. Said lever has its lower end pivoted to the rail of the gate beneath the rail D''. The handle of the lever projects above the upper rail of the gate.

To the upper rail of the gate are secured the check-blocks N N', which limit the throw of the latch L of the gate.

The latch-bar O is secured to pins or studs projecting from the latch-post. It is a thin strip of wood, or other suitable material, having its upper end inclining toward the gate.

The adjustment of a gate constructed in the manner of the one herein described, when the hinge-post is caused to lean toward the latch-post by reason of the weight of the gate, is readily accomplished; the bolt or pin K having been removed, the operator elevates to the desired height the free or latch end of the gate, and introduces the bolt *e* of the diagonal brace between the pins or teeth of the ratchet-bar E nearer the hinged end of the gate, as exhibited in fig. 2; the pin K is then replaced, which prevents the elevation of the gate by animals.

Since the latch-bar O is inclined upward toward the hinge-post, the latch L will always engage it, to what height, soever, the free end of the gate may be elevated. This gate may be hinged inside of the post B, instead of to the outside and the relative positions of the gate and post C remain the same.

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

1. A gate, A, having its bottom longer than its top, and having the brace-bars I, ratchet-bar E, and clamping bolt or pin K, constructed and arranged, in connection with said gate, as herein described.

2. The latch-bar O, in combination with the latch-post *c*, when constructed and arranged, with reference to the position of the gate-latch L, substantially in the manner and for the purpose shown and described.

JOHN DICKASON.

Witnesses:

H. D. PECK,  
C. L. FISHER.