J. GOLDEN.

Farm-Gate.

No. 164,292. Patented June 8, 1875.

Fig. 1

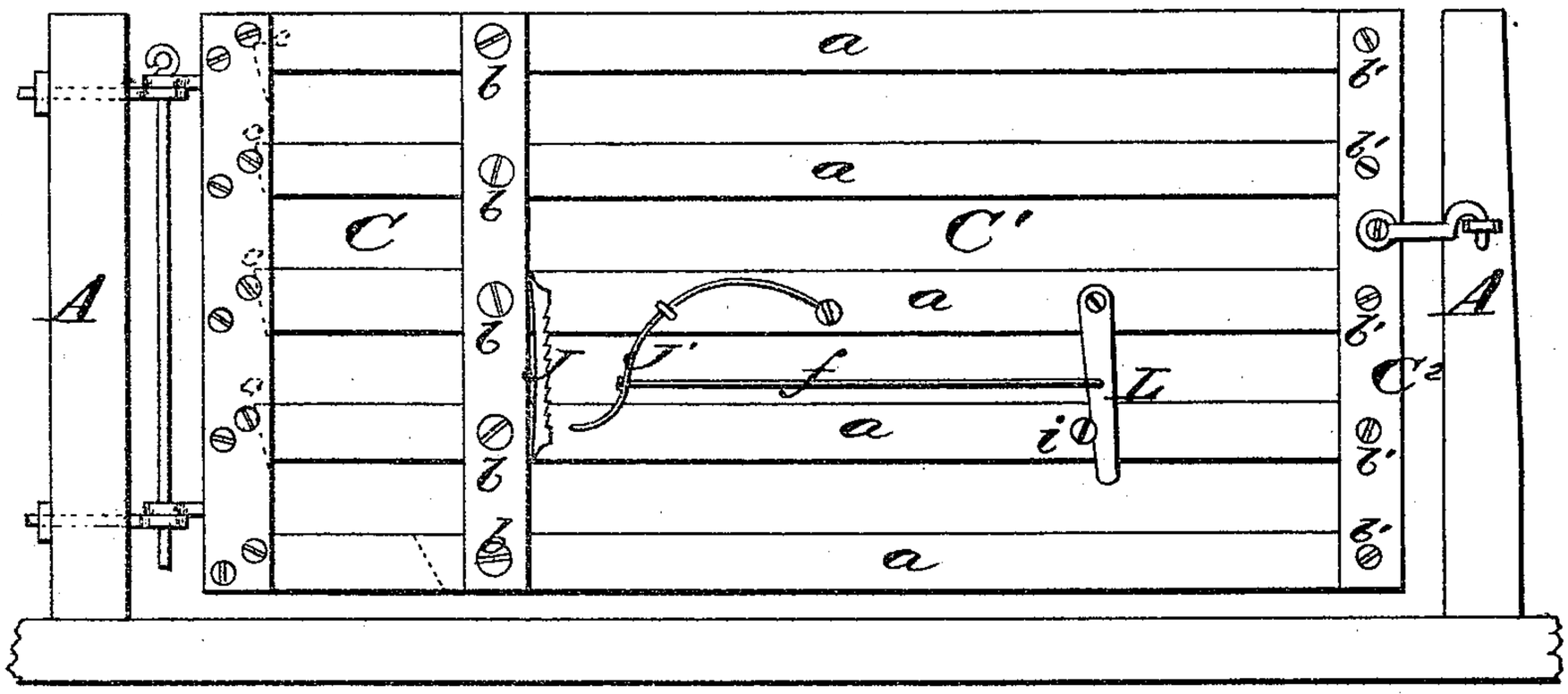
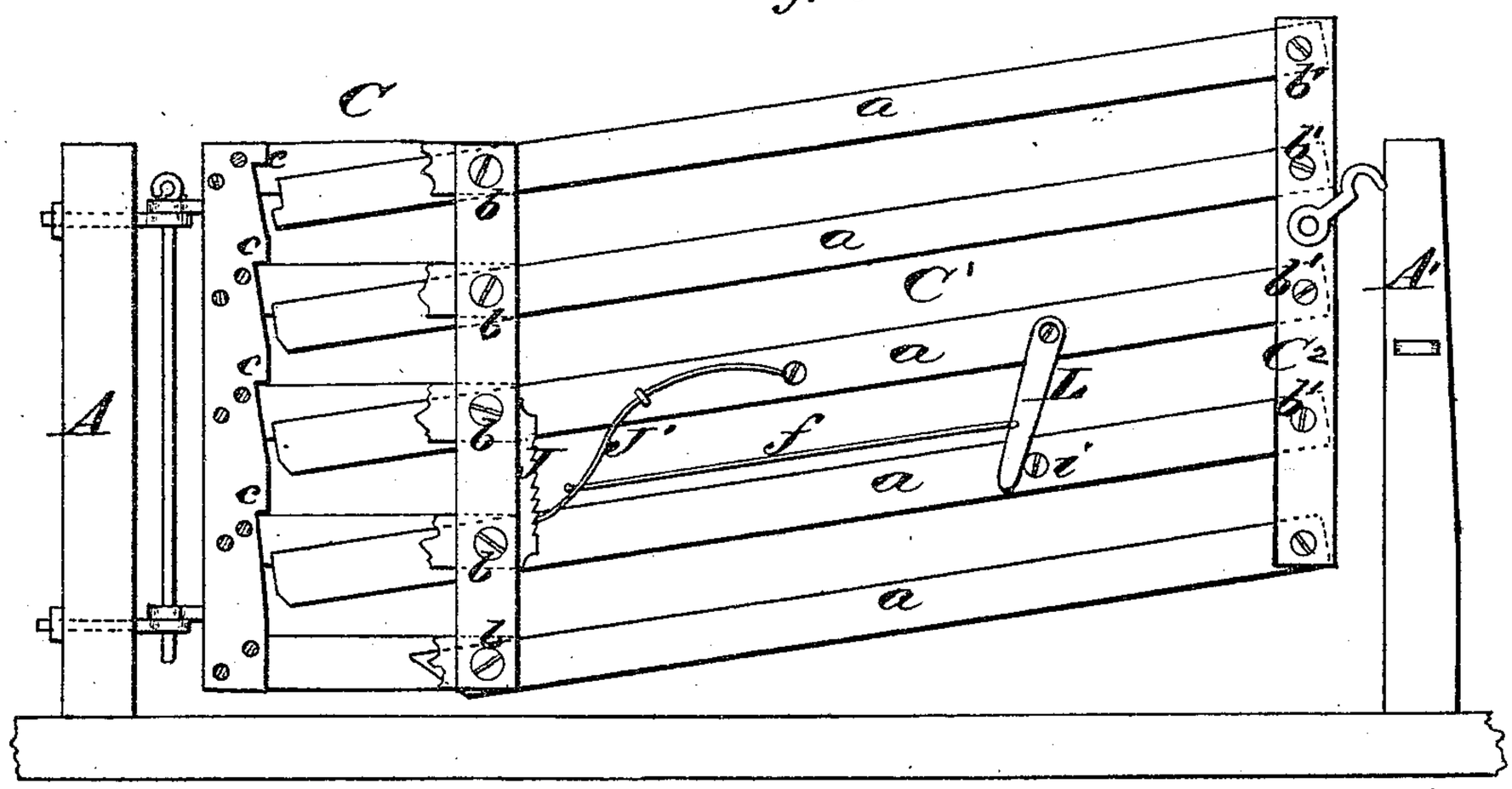


Fig. 2



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHNSTON GOLDEN, OF BRADFORD, VERMONT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO GEORGE BALDWIN, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARM-GATES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **164,292**, dated June 8, 1875; application filed April 3, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHNSTON GOLDEN, of Bradford, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Gates; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings are representations of front views of my gate.

This invention relates to gates which are hung so as to swing horizontally; and the nature of my invention consists in a gate which is allowed to swing horizontally, and which is composed of two main sections, the longest one of which is allowed to be raised or lowered, in combination with means which will sustain this section when thrown up to free it from snow, as will be better understood from from the following description:

In the annexed drawings, A designates the post to which the gate is hinged, and A′ is the post to which the gate is fastened when it is shut. C designates a short section of the gate, which is composed of vertical pickets secured together by short horizontal bars corresponding in number to the number of rails *a* in the longest or main portion C′ of the gate. The rails *a* are pivoted by bolts *b* to the free end of section C, and when the section C′ is down, as shown in Fig. 1, the inner ends of the rails *a* bear against shoulders *c*, thus sustaining the section C^1 in a horizontal position. The outer or free ends of the rails *a* are pivoted by bolts *b′* between vertical panels C^2.

It will be seen that my gate can be swung open and shut about its hinges; also, that when snow is so deep as to obstruct it, the section C^1 can be thrown up, as shown in Fig. 2, thus freeing it from the snow, and allowing it to be opened and shut with ease.

J designates a ratchet-bar, which is secured to section C; and J′ designates a spring-pawl, which is connected to a hand-lever, L, by means of a rod, *f*.

When lever L is adjusted on one side of a pin, *i*, as shown in Fig. 1, the pawl J′ will be disengaged from the teeth of bar J; but when lever L is adjusted on the opposite side of the pin *i*, the pawl will engage with the bar J, and sustain the section C^1 when it is raised to the desired height.

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

The sections C C^1 of the swinging gate pivoted together, in combination with a pawl, J′, and ratchet-bar J, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHNSTON GOLDEN.

Witnesses:

J. C. STEARNS,

C. JONES.