(No Model.)

C. A. BROOME.

Farm Gate.

No. 239,714. Patented April 5, 1881.

FIG. 1

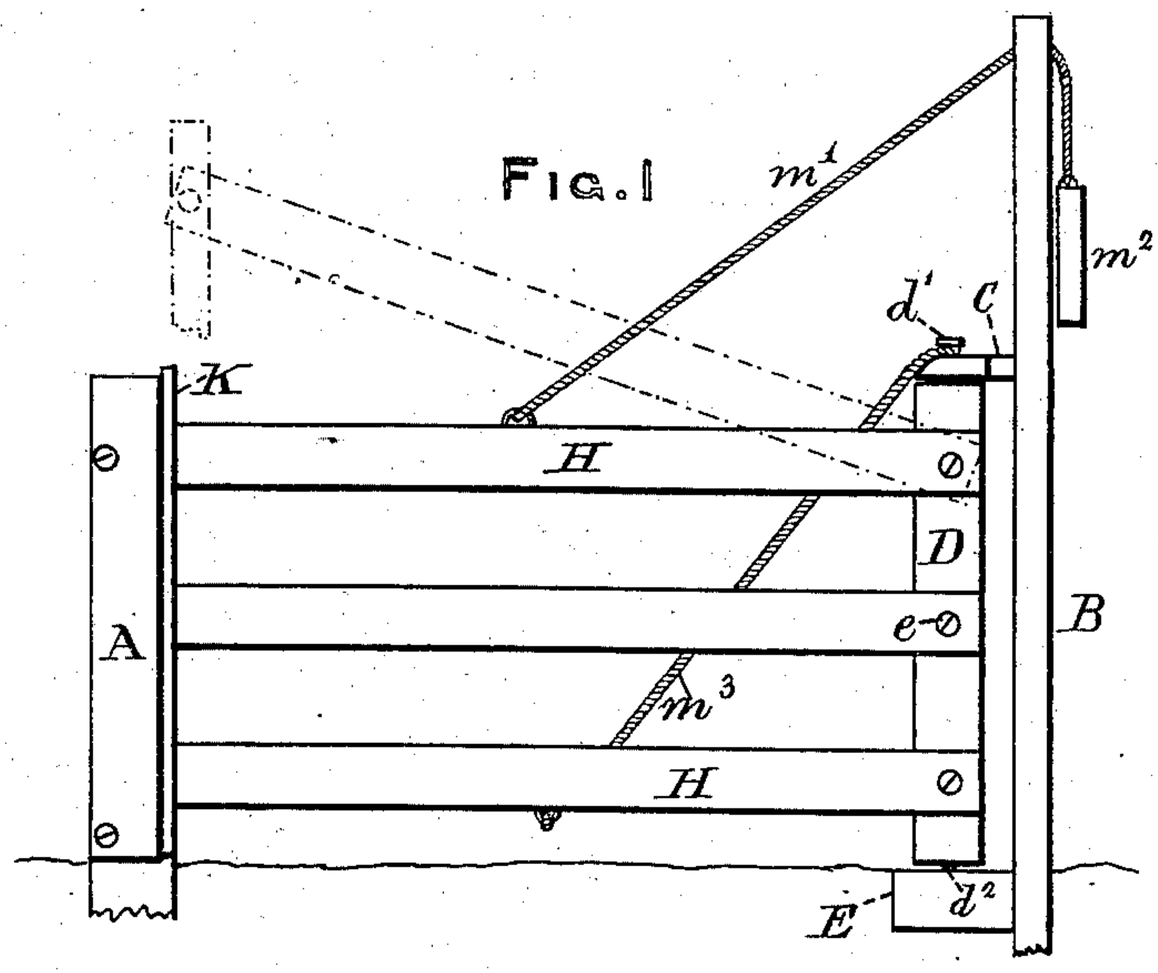


FIG. 2

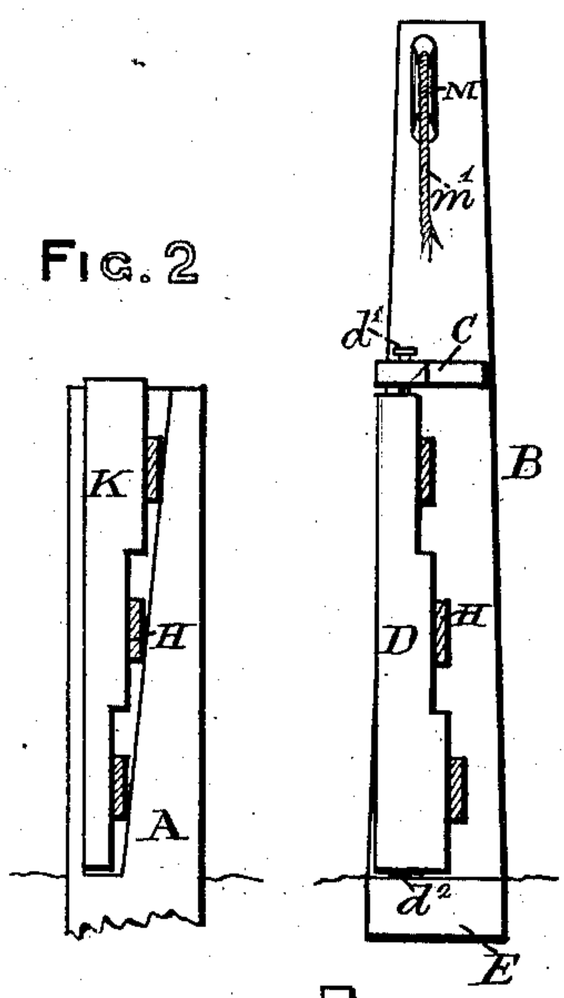


FIG. 4

FIG. 5

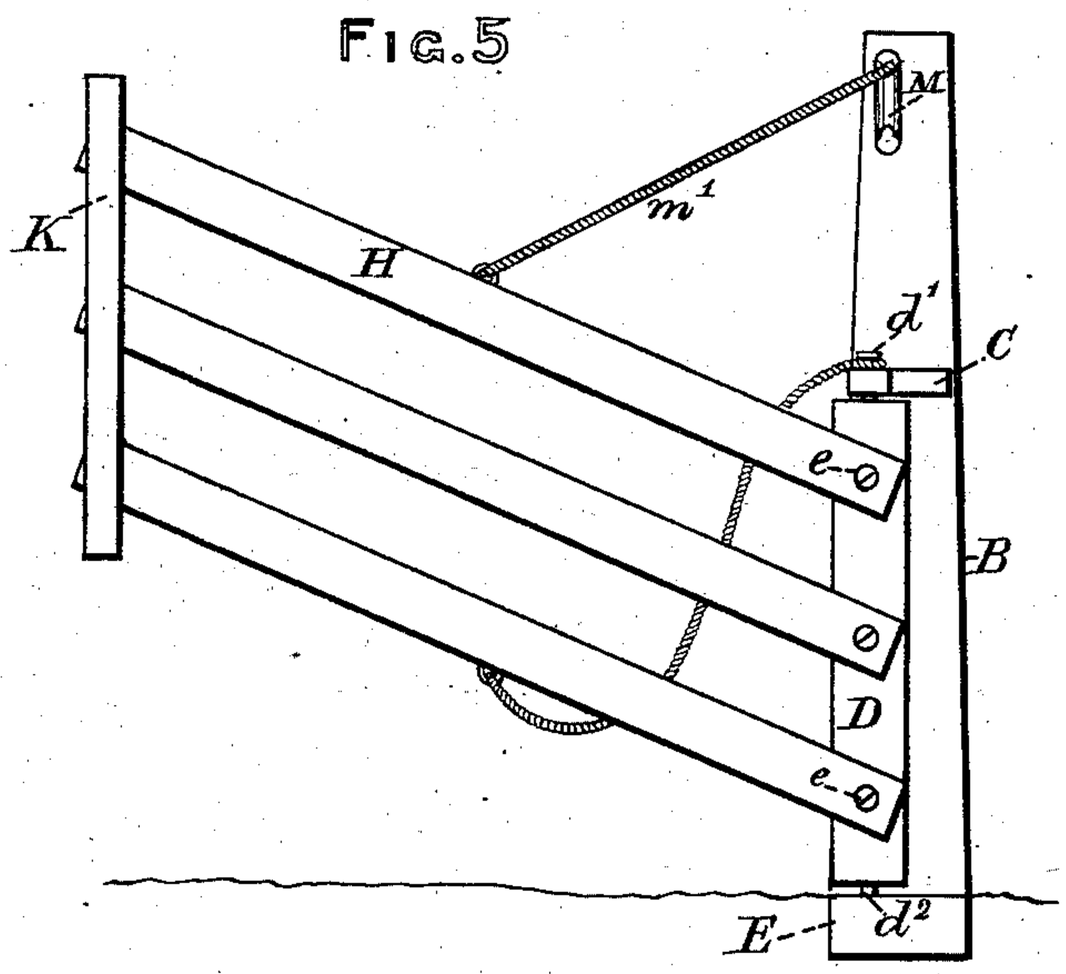
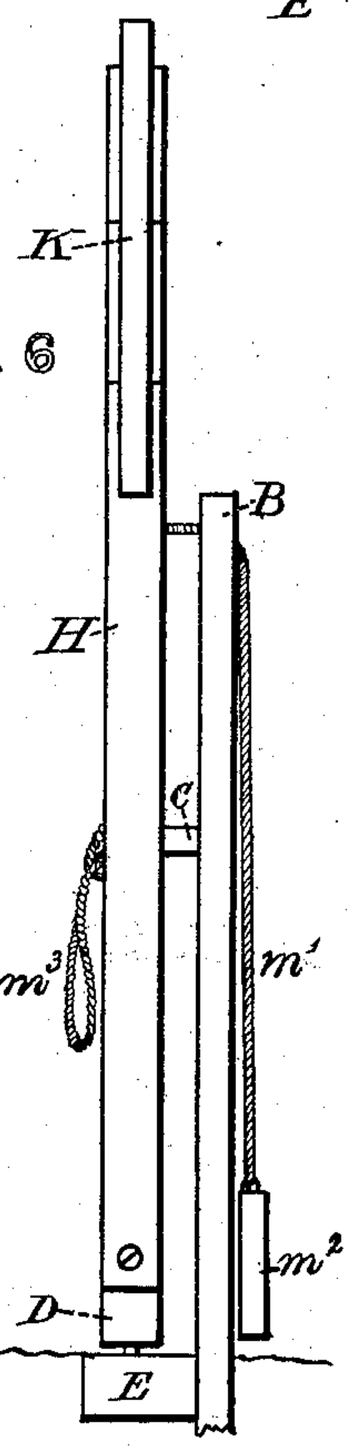


FIG. 6



Witnesses { Park McFarland, Jr. / John F. Grant.

Inventor: Charles A. Broome per Edw. Brown attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. BROOME, OF CAMBRIA STATION, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ISAAC A. HARTMAN, OF SAME PLACE.

FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,714, dated April 5, 1881.

Application filed December 4, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. BROOME, of Cambria Station, Chester county, Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Farm-Gate, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in a farm-gate the horizontal bars of which are hinged at each end, and so connected that all the bars can be raised radially at the outward end until they stand vertical, and in a line one behind the other, or the gate may be moved past the vertical until it reaches the ground on the opposite side. In this way a single gate may be made to guard two stalls in a stable alternately. The post to which the gate is hinged can also be rotated in a horizontal plane. This permits of the gate swinging in the usual mode, and also being opened by raising it vertically.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the gate. Fig. 2 is a section through the gate, looking toward the outer gate-post. Fig. 3 is a section through the gate, looking toward the inner gate-post, which carries the pivoted post. Fig. 4 is a plan of the outer gate-post. Fig. 5 shows the gate raised and swung around one-quarter of a circle, so as to be wide open. Fig. 6 shows the gate opened wide by raising it vertically until all the bars are in the same vertical plane.

The outer gate-post, A, is firmly planted in the ground, or to an underground sill. The inner post, B, is similarly secured. An arm, C, projects from the post B, in which the upper end of the pivoted post D turns upon the pivot d'. The lower end of the post turns upon a pivot, d^2, which enters the sill or the projecting arm E. The post D is made with its side notched into steps or faces, (see Fig. 3,) each step being a little deeper than the thickness of the rails H of the gate. To each of these steps is pivoted one of these rails, hinged by a bolt or screw, *e*, so that the rails will move up and down vertically. The outer end of the rails or gate is similarly hinged to an upright bar, K, an end view of which is seen in Fig. 2. It will be seen that the post K is notched with steps like post D, except that the thickest part of K is at the top and the thickest part of D is at the bottom. The outer gate-post, A, is channeled or ⊔-shaped, as shown in Fig. 4, so that when the gate is dropped into its shut position the bar K is within the ⊔, and it cannot be opened again until lifted into the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1.

There is a pulley-wheel, M, at the top of post B. A cord, m', passes from the center of the gate over this pulley to the weight m^2, which relieves the gate of its weight, and is a great assistance when opening and shutting it. Another cord, m^3, passes from the top pivot, d', to the bottom bar of the gate, and prevents the gate falling below its natural horizontal position, and there is no obstruction to the raising of the gate. These cords may be of wire or chain, if desired.

The post D may be secured rigidly in the ground, like the post A. When thus made the only way to open the gate wide is to raise the bars or gate until it assumes the wide-open and vertical position shown in Fig. 6. It can be partly raised, as in position Fig. 5, sufficient to pass sheep, and then dropped immediately a certain number have passed; or the gate can be passed completely over to the opposite side, so as to cover two gateways, as is sometimes necessary in farm-yards. It is also useful in stables as a gate to separate the stalls of horses.

When the post D is pivoted the gate is opened by first raising it to the dotted lines clear of post A. It can then be swung around a quarter-circle and it is wide open, or it can be raised to the vertical position of Fig. 6.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, in a farm-gate, of the horizontal hinged rails H, the inner post, D, and outer post, K, notched as described, with the thick end of one post opposite the thin end of the other post, so that the bars, on being elevated, pass one behind the other, as herein described.

2. The combination, in a farm-gate, of the horizontal hinged rails H, the inner and outer

posts, D and K, notched as described, and the supporting-cord m^3.

3. The combination, in a farm-gate, of the horizontal hinged rails H, the inner and outer posts, D and K, notched as described, and the pivots d' d^2.

4. The combination, in a farm-gate, of the horizontal hinged rails H and the inner and outer posts, D and K, notched as described, with balance-weight m^2 and cord m'.

CHARLES A. BROOME.

Witnesses:

JACOB EMERY,

JACOB MOSES.