

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

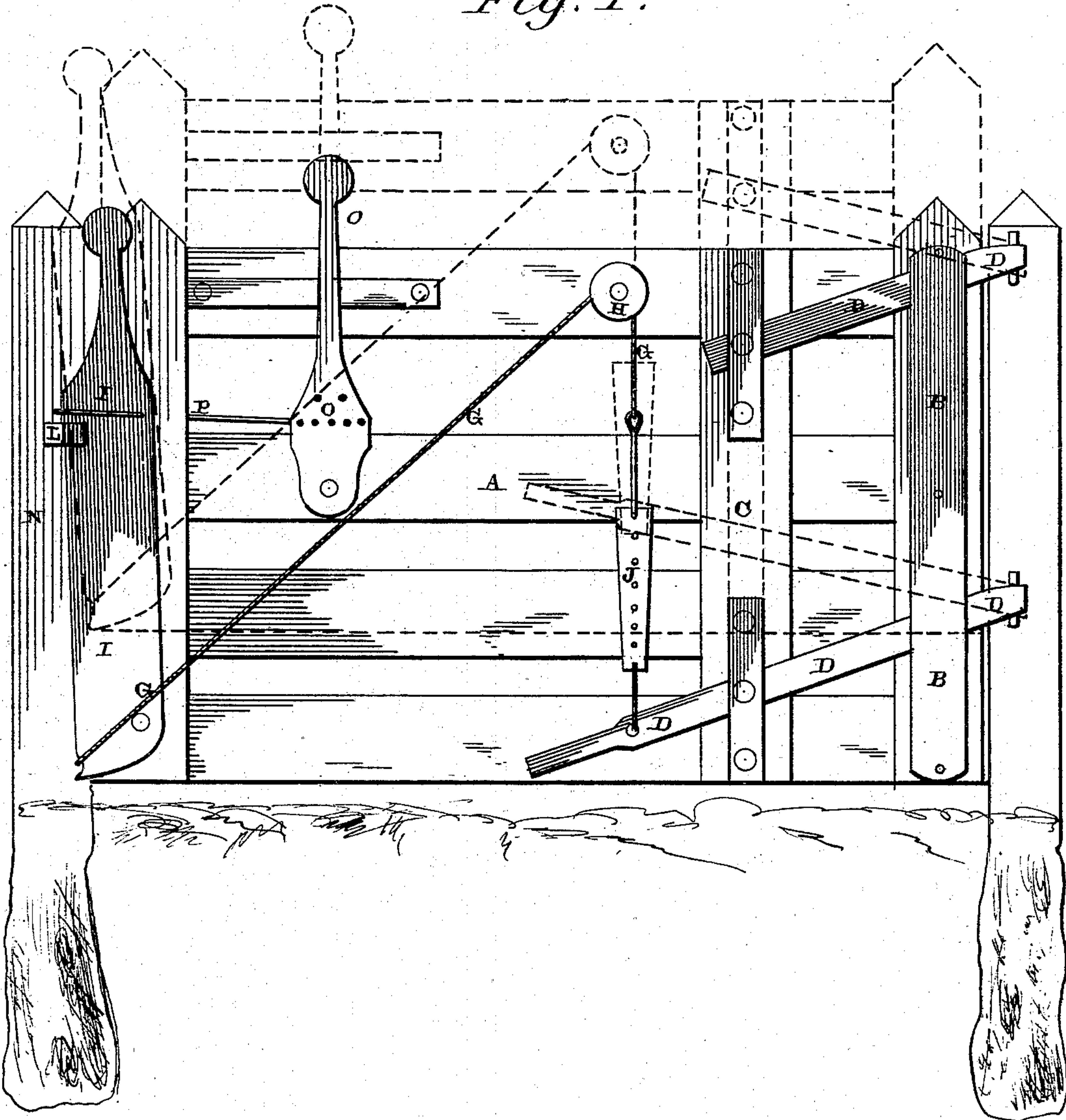
D. & D. C. BAKER.

GATE.

No. 276,330.

Patented Apr. 24, 1883.

Fig. 1.



— Witnesses. —

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E. D. York,

— Inventors. —

Daniel Baker,
Daniel C. Baker,
per
F. A. Lehmann, atty

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

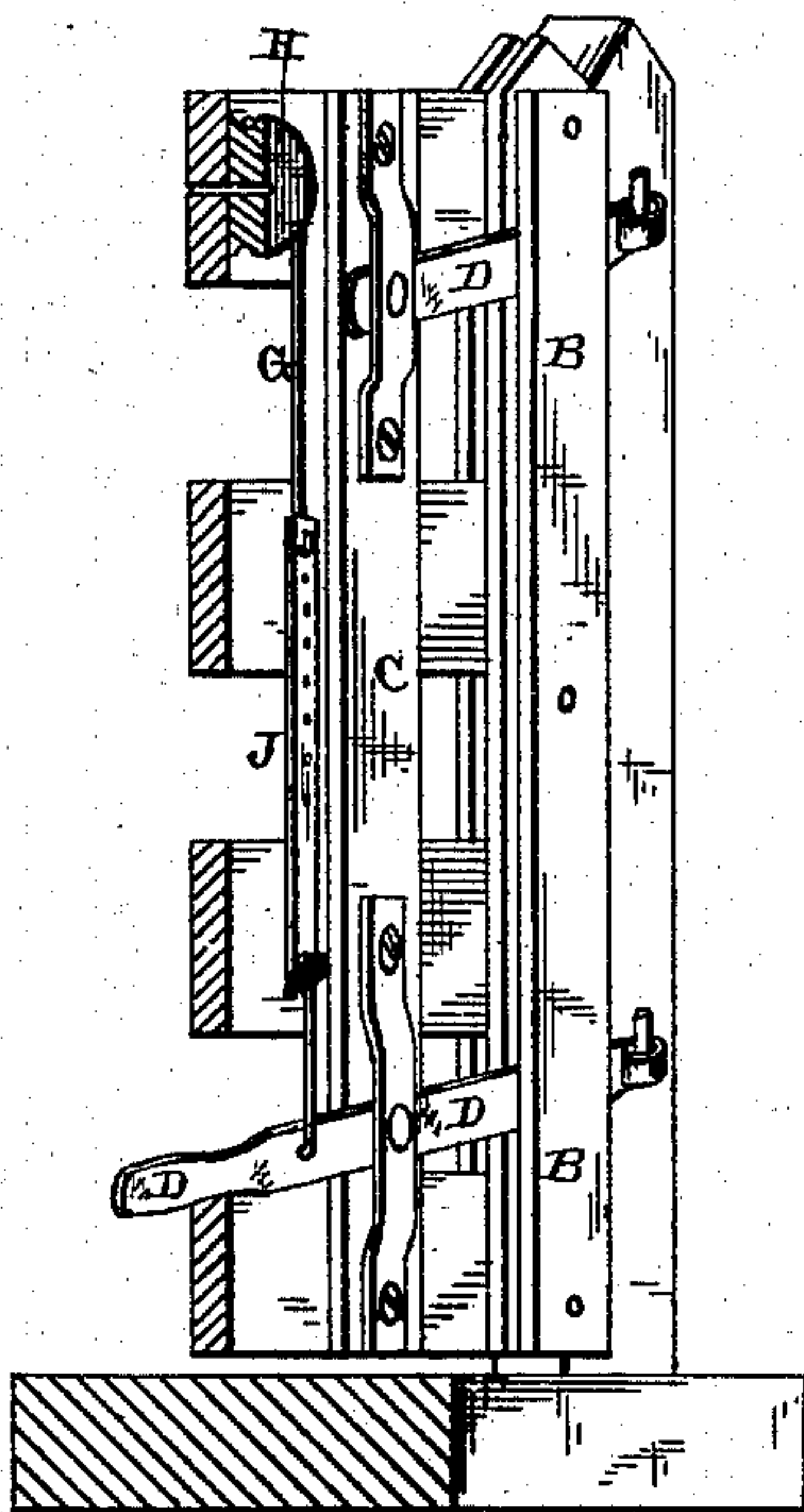
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Fig. 2.



— WITNESSES. —

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— INVENTORS —

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL BAKER AND DANIEL C. BAKER, OF STEPHENS CITY, VIRGINIA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 276,330, dated April 24, 1883.

Application filed January 16, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DANIEL BAKER and DANIEL C. BAKER, of Stephens City, in the county of Frederick and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in gates; and it consists, first, in the combination of the gate provided with a suitable guiding-cleat upon its rear end, and a vertical strip at a suitable distance from its inner end, with the post upon which the gate is hung, and the pivoted levers which form the hinges upon which the gate turns; second, the combination of the lever which forms the lower hinge of the gate with suitable cords, wires, or chains which are connected thereto at one end, and which pass up over a suitable guiding-pulley, and are connected to the lower end of the latch at the other end, whereby the weight of the gate is used for the purpose of operating the latch, all of which will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of our invention is to do away with the ordinary hinges used in connection with gates, and substitute therefor long levers which allow the gate to be raised and lowered without the help of any other appliances for this purpose, and to throw all of the weight of the gate upon the lower hinge, and thus utilize this weight in operating the latch and in taking up any sag that may occur.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of our invention, showing the gate in one position in solid lines and in another position in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same.

A represents the gate, which is of ordinary construction, and which is provided with the guiding-cleat B at its inner end, and the vertical strip C at any suitable distance inward from the cleat B according to the length of levers it is desired to use. Instead of using hinges such as are generally employed in connection with forming gates, long plates or le-

vers D are here used, which catch upon the hooks formed upon the post, and which pass in between the guiding-cleat, and have suitable pulleys passed through, near their inner ends, into the vertical strip C. These plates or levers form the hinges upon which the gate swings, and which allow the gate to be raised and lowered vertically without the help of any other appliances for this purpose. The lower one of these plates or levers has its inner end made to extend a suitable distance beyond the vertical strip, and has its end formed into a hand-lever, by means of which a person can raise and lower the gate at will. Fastened to this other lever is the adjusting-plate and wire or chain G, which passes up over the guiding-pulley H at the top of the gate, and then the wire extends downward and is fastened to the lower end of the latch I, which is pivoted to the gate near its lower end. This lower lever sustains the weight of the entire gate, while the upper end serves merely as a means to keep the gate in its proper position.

By means of the adjustable plate J the wire, chain, or cord can be tightened from time to time, so as to take up any sag in the outer end of the gate. The weight of the gate is transferred through the wire to the latch, and this weight keeps the latch pressed forward so as to catch in the usual hook, L, upon the post N when the gate is closed.

Also pivoted upon the gate, at any suitable distance from the latch, is the lever O, which is connected to the latch by means of a rod, P, and which lever serves as a means to enable horsemen to operate the latch without dismounting.

The operator, at any time that he desires to raise the gate upward, as shown, for the purpose of passing over snow-drifts or to allow small animals to pass under it, has only to catch hold of the lower lever or hinge and raise the gate upward to the desired distance, and then adjust the lower end of the wire, cord, or chain in a different hole in the adjusting-plate, when the gate will be left suspended, as shown.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. The combination of the gate A, the post upon which the gate is hung, the guiding-cleat attached to rear end of gate, the vertical strip,

and the hinges D, pivoted to the said strip, the strip being secured to the side of the gate at a point between its center and the guiding-cleat, substantially as shown.

5 2. The combination of the gate provided with the strip C, hinges D, pivoted to the same, and guiding-cleat, with the rope, wire, or chain G, guiding-pulley H, and latch I, substantially as described.

10 3. The combination of the gate provided with the strip C and guiding-cleat, with the hinges D, adjusting-plate J, rope, cord, or chain G, pulley H, and latch I, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of the gate having the

guiding-cleat at its inner end and the long 15
plate-hinges D, which pass in between the inner end of the gate and the cleat, and which have their inner ends pivoted to the gate at points beyond the cleat, substantially as specified. 20

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

DANIEL BAKER.

DANIEL C. BAKER.

Witnesses:

M. W. STEELE,

M. B. STEELE.