(Model.)

D. M. BARKER.

GATE.

No. 302,820. Patented July 29, 1884.

Fig. 1.

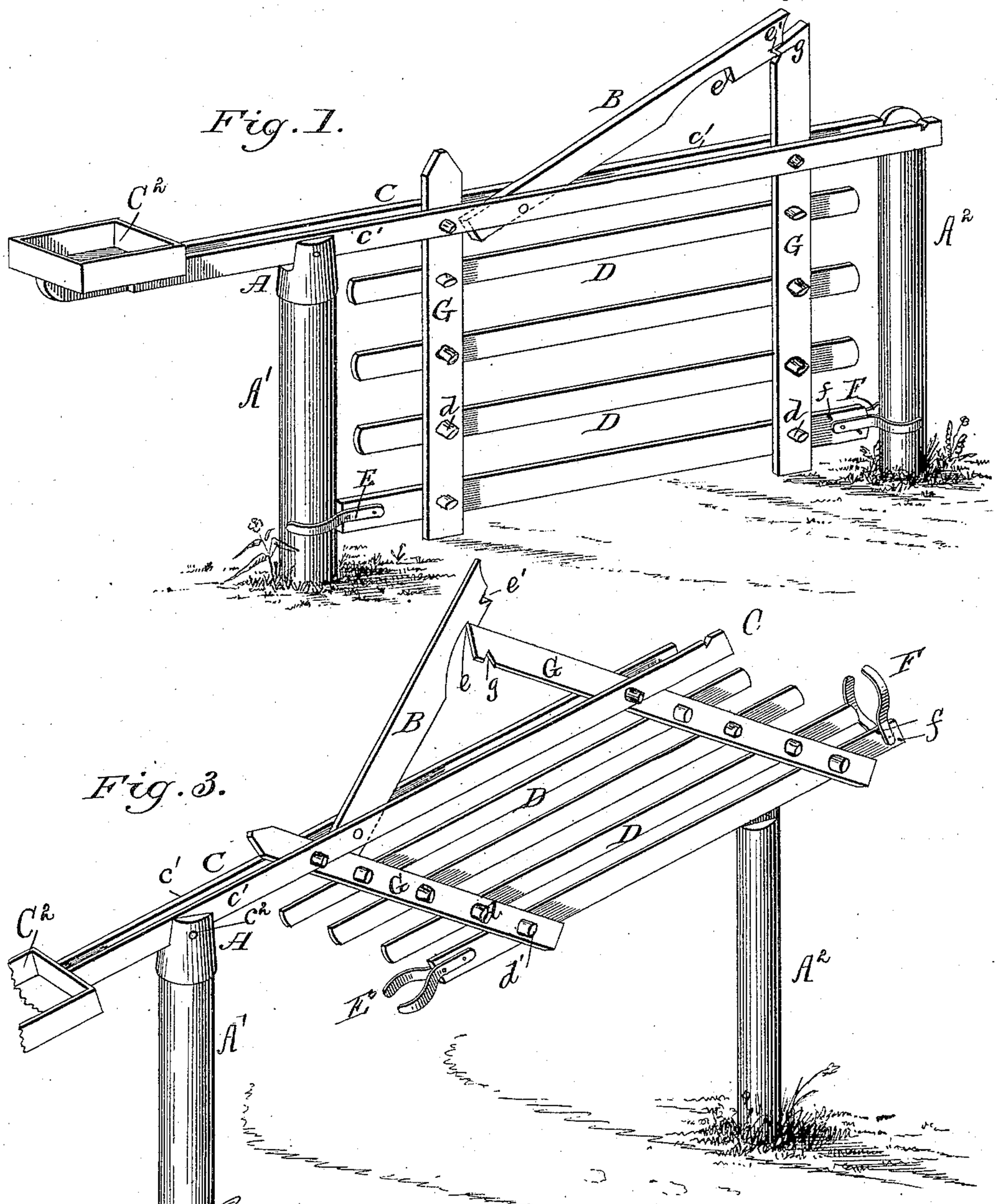

Fig. 3.

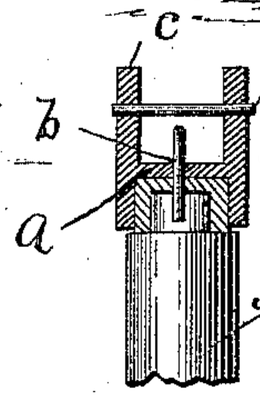

Fig. 2.

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DAVID M. BARKER, OF HARMONY, NEW YORK.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,820, dated July 29, 1884.

Application filed June 4, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID M. BARKER, of the town of Harmony, in the county of Chautauqua, State of New York, have invented some new and useful Improvements in Farm-Gates, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to swinging gates; and it consists in the improvements hereinafter described and set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional detail view, and Fig. 3 is another perspective view showing the gate in a different position.

Posts A′ A² are located, respectively, on each side of the gateway. The post A′ is reduced at its upper end, as shown in Fig. 2, to form an annular shoulder, upon which rests the lower edge of a cap, A, having a cross-bar, *a*, centrally perforated for the passage of a pivot-pin, *b*, which is embedded in the end of the post A′, and which permits the cap A to rotate freely on the end of the post A′. The upper portion of the cap A is recessed to form ears *c*, between which rest bars *c′*, forming the upper horizontal rail, C, of the gate. A pin, c^2, passes transversely through the ears *c* and through the bars *c′* and retains said bars between the said ears, but permits the same to oscillate vertically on said pin c^2. Bars G are secured pivotally at or near their upper ends between the bars *c′*, as shown, and depend from the rail C, to permit the attachment of a series of horizontal bars, D, forming the body of the gate, and retained in position by means of the pivot-bolts *d*, provided with knobs or enlargements, to facilitate their manipulation. Metallic yokes E F are secured to each end of the lower bar, D, and partly embrace the posts A′ A² and prevent lateral movement of the gate. A dog, B, is pivoted at its lower end to the upper rail, C, and is provided with a series of notches adapted to engage the notched corner of the front bar, G, and retain the gate in its several positions. The top of the post A² is cut away, so as to form a tongue, which is adapted to enter between the bars *c′ c′*, the ends of which rest on the shoulders presented by the formation of the tongue. A receptacle, C^2, is secured on the rear end of the rail C, and is designed to contain weights to counterbalance the weight of the gate. The arrangement of notches *e e′ g*, respectively, formed in the end of the dog B and front bar, G, is such that the front corners of each can alternately engage the notches of the other, thus by one adjustment locking the gate against vertical movement and by the other adjustment suspending the gate. The yoke F can be readily thrown up, so as not to interfere with the movement of the gate, pins *f*, projecting from the lower bar, D, preventing said yoke from dropping to a depending position.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that by turning up the yoke F and disengaging the dog B from the end of the front bar, G, the gate can be elevated, so that the front end of the rail C will clear the upper end of the post A², when the gate can be readily swung around on its pivot *b*.

When it is necessary to clear obstructions located in the pivotal movement of the gate, or arrange the same to permit the passage of small stock, the said gate can be readily arranged as shown in Fig. 3 and locked in said position by the dog B.

I claim—

1. The combination, in a gate, of a rail pivoted to a post so as to swing laterally and vertically, a weighted receptacle attached to one end of the rail, and a gate arranged on the other portion of said rail, and having a bar, G, and dog B, notched as described, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, in a gate arranged and operating as described, of metallic yokes E F, respectively located at the lower rear and front ends of the gate, the yoke E being rigidly secured in position, while the yoke F is pivoted and limited in its movement by pins *f*, substantially as set forth.

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