

(No Model.)

J. H. BARTON.

GATE.

No. 338,912.

Patented Mar. 30, 1886.

Fig. 1.

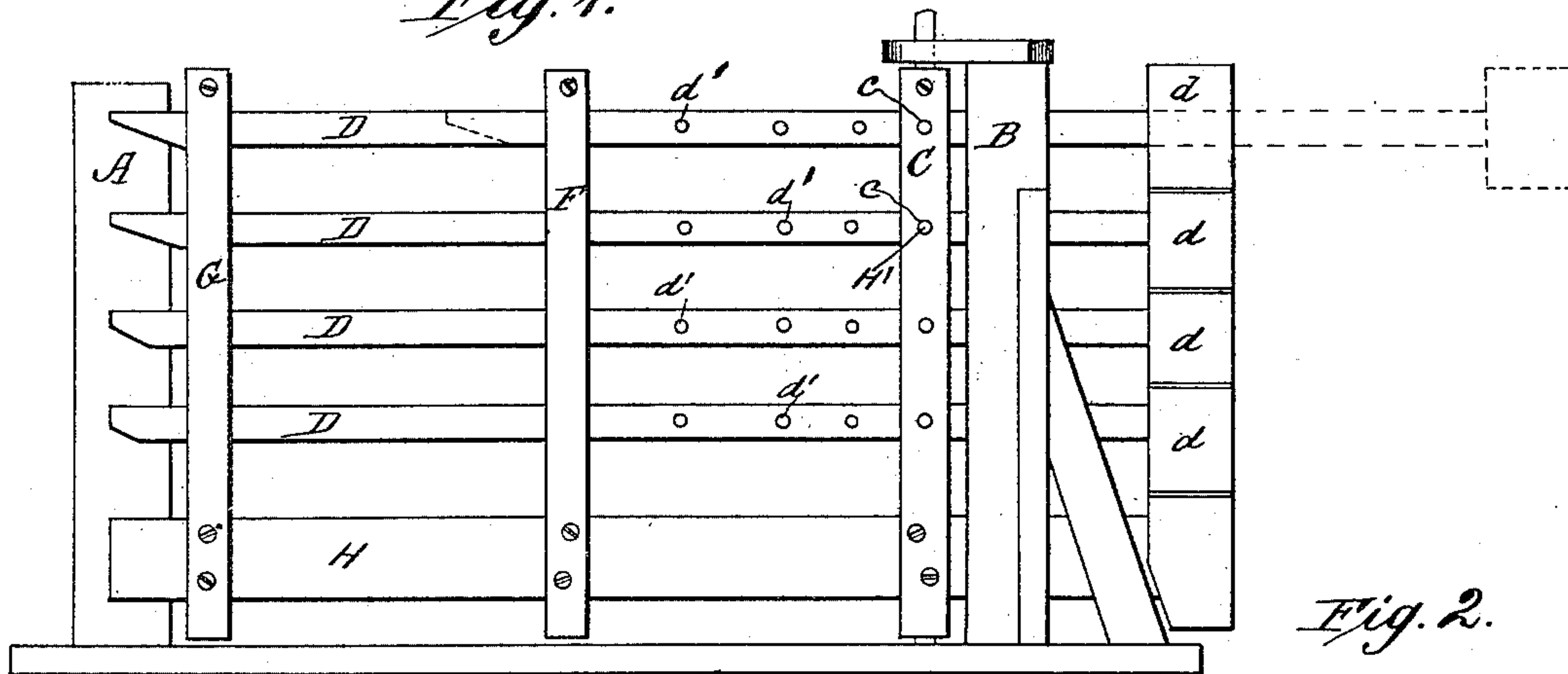


Fig. 2.

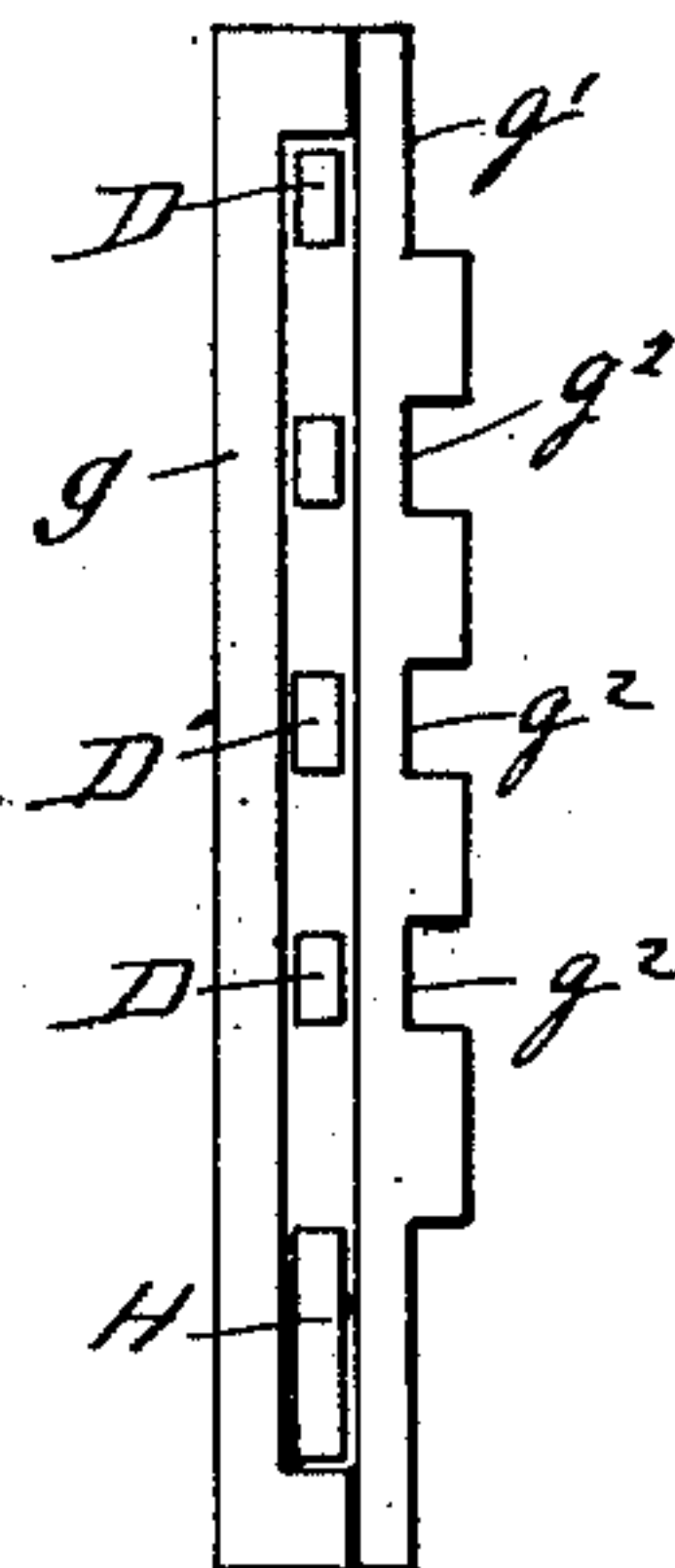


Fig. 3.

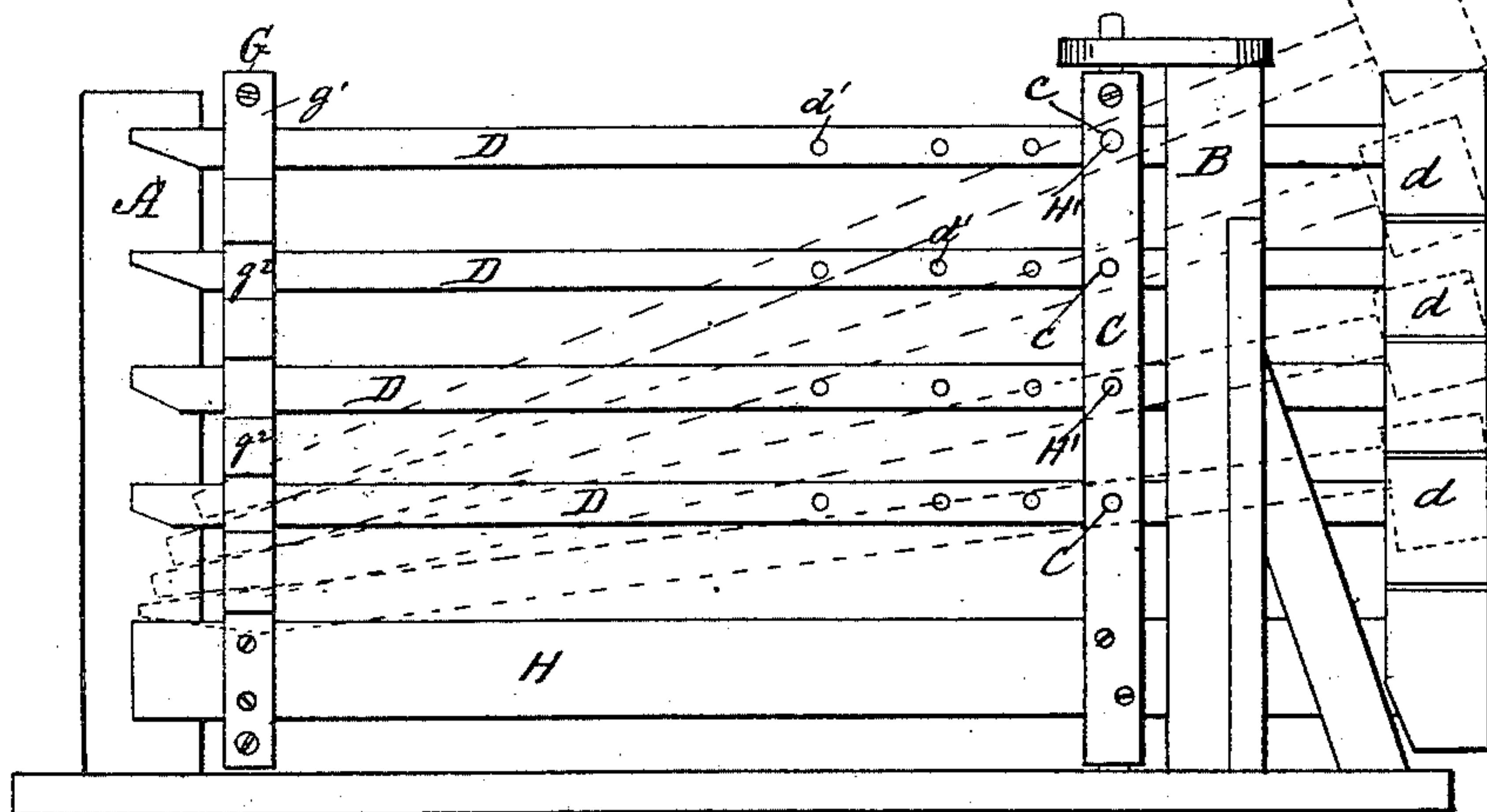
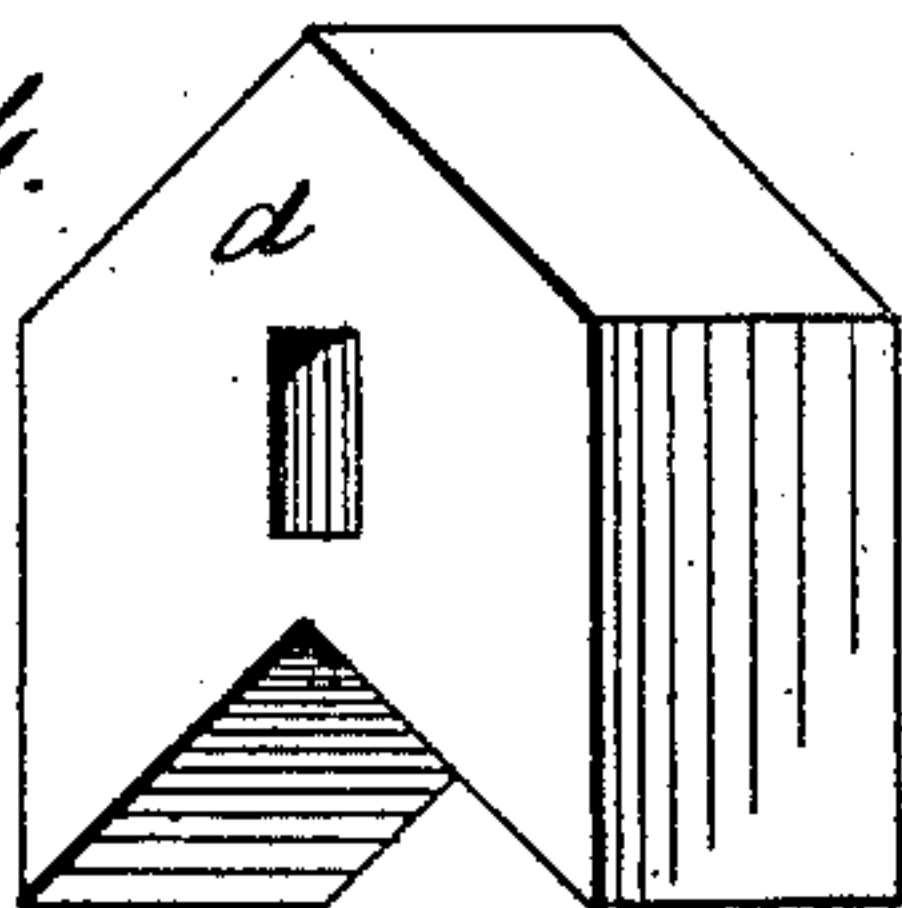


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 338,912, dated March 30, 1886.

Application filed June 2, 1885. Serial No. 167,448. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSE H. BARTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brownsville, in the county of Haywood and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a description.

This invention is an improvement in gates; and it consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of my gate, with one of the bars shown by dotted lines as drawn back. Fig. 2 is a front edge view of the gate, with one of the uprights of the batten reversed. Fig. 3 is a front view of the gate with the center batten removed and the motions of the bars indicated, and Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the weights, all of which will be described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings, A is the latch-post, and B the swing-post, to which latter the gate may be hinged in the manner shown, or by strap-hinges, or in any other desired manner by means of the hinge-batten C. The gate consists of the bars D, having weights *d*, the hinge-batten C, the center batten, F, and the edge batten, G, and usually the bottom piece, H. I prefer to employ this bottom piece and to secure the lower ends of the several battens rigidly thereto. The edge batten, G, is composed of the upright *g*, cut out on one edge to form a mortise, as shown, and a second upright, *g'*, having a series of notches, *g''*, in one side. The opposite side of the upright *g''* is plain, and such upright may be reversed, if desired, in order to furnish a long slot between the uprights, in which the ends of the bars may freely move when the gate is used as a drop-gate. The ends of the bars, it will be seen, are simply passed through and not secured to the said edge batten. Where, however, the bottom piece is dispensed with, the said batten should be secured to one or more of the bars, in order to properly support it.

The center batten is placed midway between the edge and hinge battens, and the bars of the gate pass freely through suitable mortises cut through it.

The hinge-batten is provided with mortises, through which the bars pass, and has pin-holes *c* for the pins H'.

Each bar D has preferably a number of holes, *d'*, and is provided at its end with a weight, *d*. It will be seen that I form these weights to interlock one with the others. This may be done in the way shown by a projecting portion of one fitting into a recess of the other. By this construction any lateral strain exerted on one of the weights is borne equally by all of the bars, and the breaking of the bars is thus prevented. The gate also presents a much neater appearance by reason of such interlocking of the weights.

By the pins H', which pass through openings *c* and the coincident ones, *d'*, the bars may be adjusted rearwardly from the gate and held in any desired adjustment, as will be understood from the dotted position of the top bar, (shown in Fig. 1;) or the top bar may be moved in like the others, or all of the bars may be moved back, as desired. By thus forming the bars adjustable independently of each other, one, two, or more may be set back to any point desired, in order to preserve the equilibrium of the gate and render the opening and closing thereof easy. By forming the bars with a number of holes *d'* the pin H' may be passed through a coincident opening, in order to secure the bar in any position to which it may be adjusted. I prefer to employ the center batten, as it serves, when the bars are set back, to relieve the hinge-batten of considerable strain by operating as an under bearing for the forward end of such bar or bars.

When it is desired to use the improvement as a drop-gate, the so-termed "hinge-batten" need not be hinged, the center batten is removed, and the notched upright of the edge batten adjusted to the position indicated in Fig. 2. In such arrangement of parts the forward ends of the bars may be depressed, as indicated in dotted lines, and will permit persons, horses, cattle, and similar stock to pass over, and when released the weights will cause the bars to assume their normal horizontal positions.

It will be noticed that the lower bar or bars

may be adjusted back to provide a passage-way for chickens, small pigs, and other such stock.

The lower corners of the forward ends of the gate-bars are beveled to fit one against the next lower one, substantially as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 3.

Gates comprising a support and a number of bars pivoted thereto, and having their rear ends extended beyond the support and provided with independent weights by which to hold said bars normally in a horizontal position, and yet permit their forward ends to be depressed to permit the passage of man or beast, are not new, and for such reason I do not broadly claim such construction as my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. A gate comprising a batten, C, pivoted vertically in suitable supports, bars D, having weights *d* and provided with a series of perforations, *d'*, and pins passed through the batten C and any suitable ones of the perforations *d'* of bars D, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. The combination, in a gate, of a supporting-frame, a hinge-batten, C, pivoted thereto,

a sill-bar secured to the batten C, battens F and G, connected with sill H, and the bars D, pivotally connected with batten C and extended in rear of such batten, and weights on the rear extensions of the bars D, substantially as set forth.

3. The gate herein described, consisting of the edge batten, the center batten, the hinge-batten provided with pin-openings, the bars supported in and movable through said battens, each provided with a number of pin-openings, weights on the rear ends of said bars, and pins passed through the openings in the hinge-batten and the coincident ones in the bars, the parts being combined substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the hinge-batten and the bars pivoted thereto and provided with weights, of the edge batten composed of an upright provided in one edge with a mortise fitted to receive the ends of the bars, and a second upright secured to the first upright and over the mortise thereof, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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