

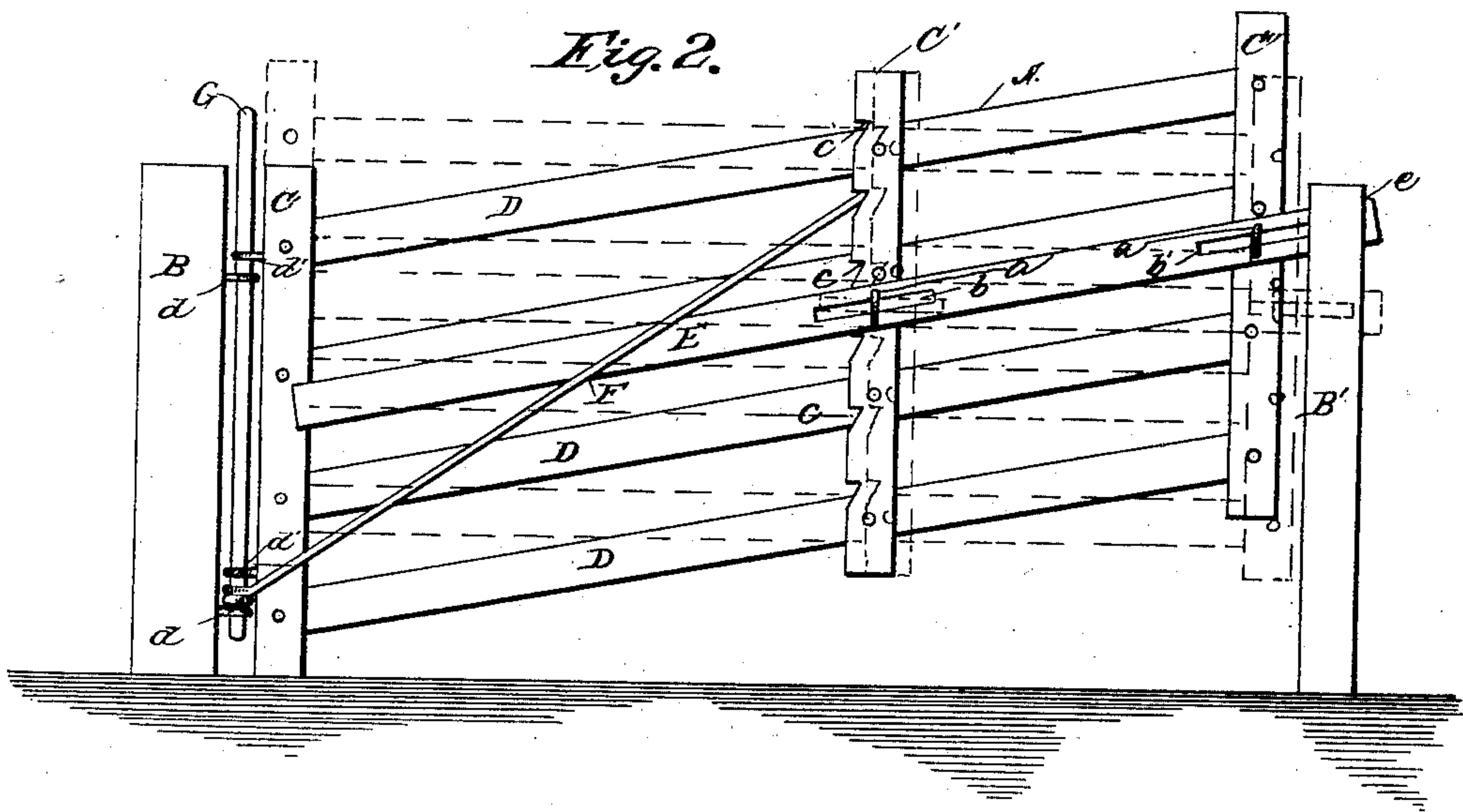
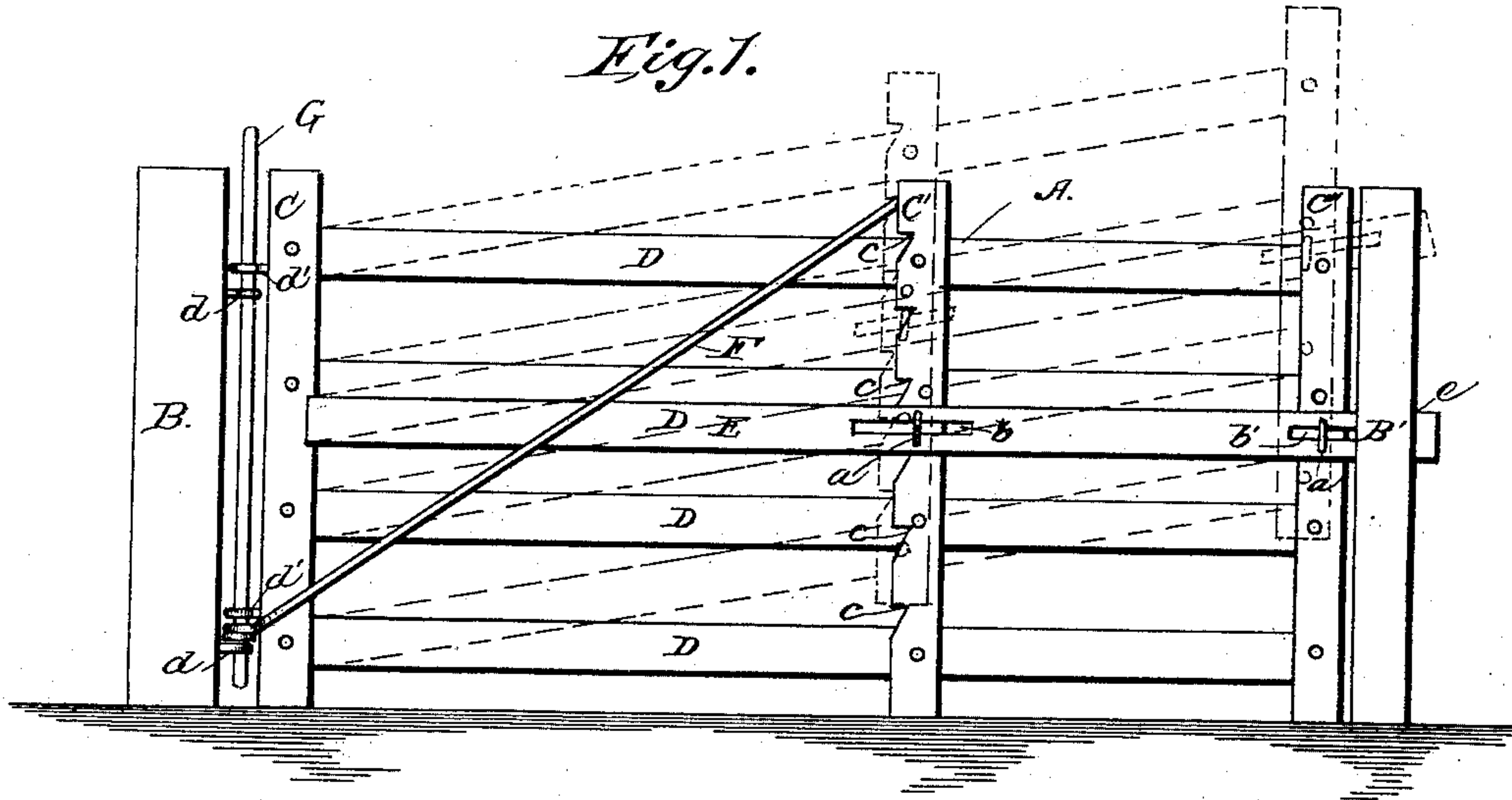
(No Model.)

W. J. WILSON.

GATE.

No. 348,940.

Patented Sept. 7, 1886.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. WILSON, OF WABASH, INDIANA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,940, dated September 7, 1886.

Application filed December 22, 1885. Serial No. 186,445. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. WILSON, of Wabash, in the county of Wabash and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an adjustable gate for farm and other uses, and has for its object to furnish an improved gate of a construction that will allow of its easy location upon either level, hilly, or uneven ground, said gate being designed either to be elevated at its forward end or to be wholly raised to any desired height above the ground by means of certain details of construction, combination of parts, and arrangement of devices, which I shall now proceed to fully describe, and the specific points of novelty in which will be particularly designated in the claims hereto appended.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation showing in full lines the gate in horizontal position hinged to the post, and in dotted lines inclined or raised at its forward end; and Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the gate in full lines inclined or raised at its forward end, and in dotted lines in elevated horizontal position at both ends.

Like letters of reference mark the same parts in all the figures of the drawings in which they may occur.

Referring more particularly to the drawings by letters, A represents the gate, and B and B' the posts.

The gate A consists, essentially, of three upright standards or beams, C C' C'', to which are loosely pivoted the horizontal slats or bars D D, which are of any desired number and breadth, according to the required height of the gate. Centrally across the gate and parallel with the bars D D is arranged the slotted latch or bolt-bar E, which is fastened thereto by the bolts a a passing through the slots b b' and secured in the standards C' C'', thus allowing the latch-bar to slide thereon and pro-

ject into the vertical slot e of the post B. The central standard, C', is provided with a series of notches, c c, on its side nearest the post B, the object of which is to allow the end of the rod F to engage therein, thus serving to operate the gate in a manner to be hereinafter explained.

The gate is hinged to the post B by means of the metallic rod G, which is passed vertically through the hinges d' d', d d, which may consist of ordinary eyebolts. The hinges d' d' are secured in the standard C of the gate, and so arranged that when the bar G is run there-through they will be above the eyebolts d d of the post B, for the obvious purpose of preventing their restriction in their upward movement, which will be better understood from the explanation of the operation hereinafter.

On the rod G, between the lower bolt d' of the standard C, and the lower bolt d of the post is loosely secured, so as to swing with the gate, one end of the rod F, which, as before mentioned, engages the notches c c of the standard C'.

The operation of my invention may be described as follows: The gate being in the position shown in full lines in Fig. 1, and it being desired to elevate it to the position shown in dotted lines, same figure, so, for instance, as to permit it to swing over any obstruction or up the incline of a hill, down which the fence may run, it will only be necessary to elevate the front end of the gate, when the brace-rod F will pass into a lower notch and hold the gate at any desired inclination. When it is desired to elevate the gate to a higher horizontal position, it will only be necessary to elevate the front end in the manner before described and as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 and full lines in Fig. 2, and then to raise the rear end of the gate to any desired height, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2. In raising the rear end of the gate the eyebolts or hinges on the gate-standard C will slide up on the rod G, while the brace-rod will remain in position on the said rod G and rest on the lower eyebolt in the post, thus always supporting the gate, while the end of stay-rod is in any of the notches c c, no matter whether the gate be horizontal or inclined in either position. Were the rod F attached to the standard

C, the adjustment as to inclination might be made equally as well as in the present construction, but the adjustment to higher horizontal positions could not be effected. When
5 it is desired to relieve the hinges of all strain, the inclined brace-rod F is removed from the notches and allowed to rest, as shown in full lines, Fig. 1, against the central standard, C', in which position the gate rests upon the
10 ground. No matter in what position the gate may be adjusted, (provided the latch-bar is not raised entirely above the post,) said latch-bar will always engage in the slot in the post and securely fasten the gate. The adjustment to
15 higher horizontal positions is especially useful when it is desired to allow small stock—such as sheep and hogs—to have ingress and egress to or from the inclosure, and at the same time to prevent the admittance or departure of
20 larger stock. Another important advantage of this adjustment is to allow the gate to be opened with facility when a heavy fall of snow is upon the ground and banked up around the gate, which can be easily accomplished by
25 raising the gate to a higher horizontal posi-

tion, as before described, it being remembered that the gate is free to swing on its hinge-bar in any of its adjusted positions.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The gate herein described, consisting of uprights and planking pivoted together at their crossing points, one of the uprights being notched and the rear one having eyebolts, in combination, with the supporting gate-post having eyebolts, the pintle passing through the eyebolts of gate and post, and the inclined brace pivoted on the pintle and resting on the lower eyebolt of the post, its upper end engaging the notches of the notched upright of the gate, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM J. WILSON.

Witnesses:

WARREN BIGLER,
BER. KENDALL.