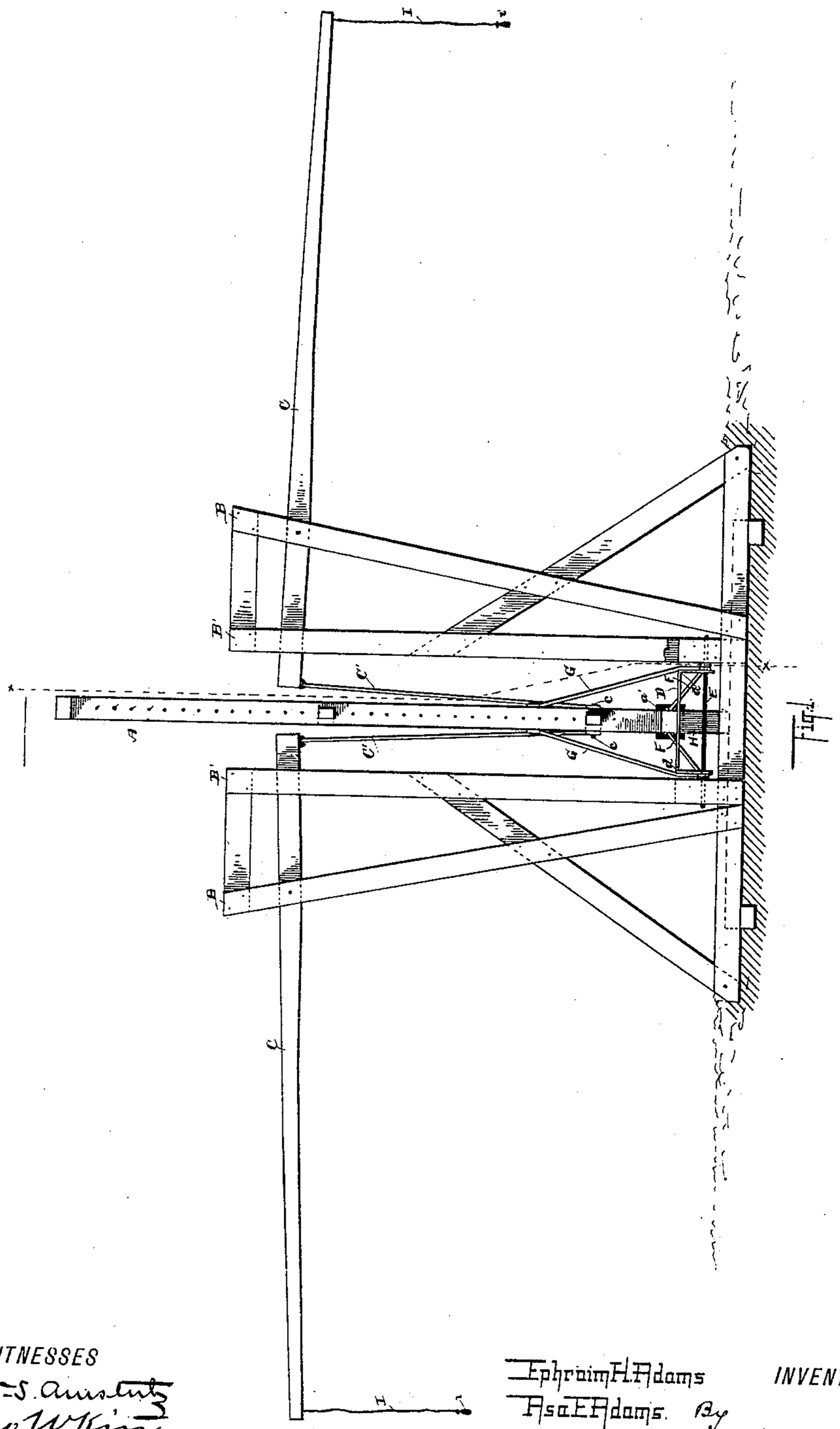
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. H. & A. E. ADAMS.

FARM GATE.

No. 354,005. Patented Dec. 7, 1886.



WITNESSES

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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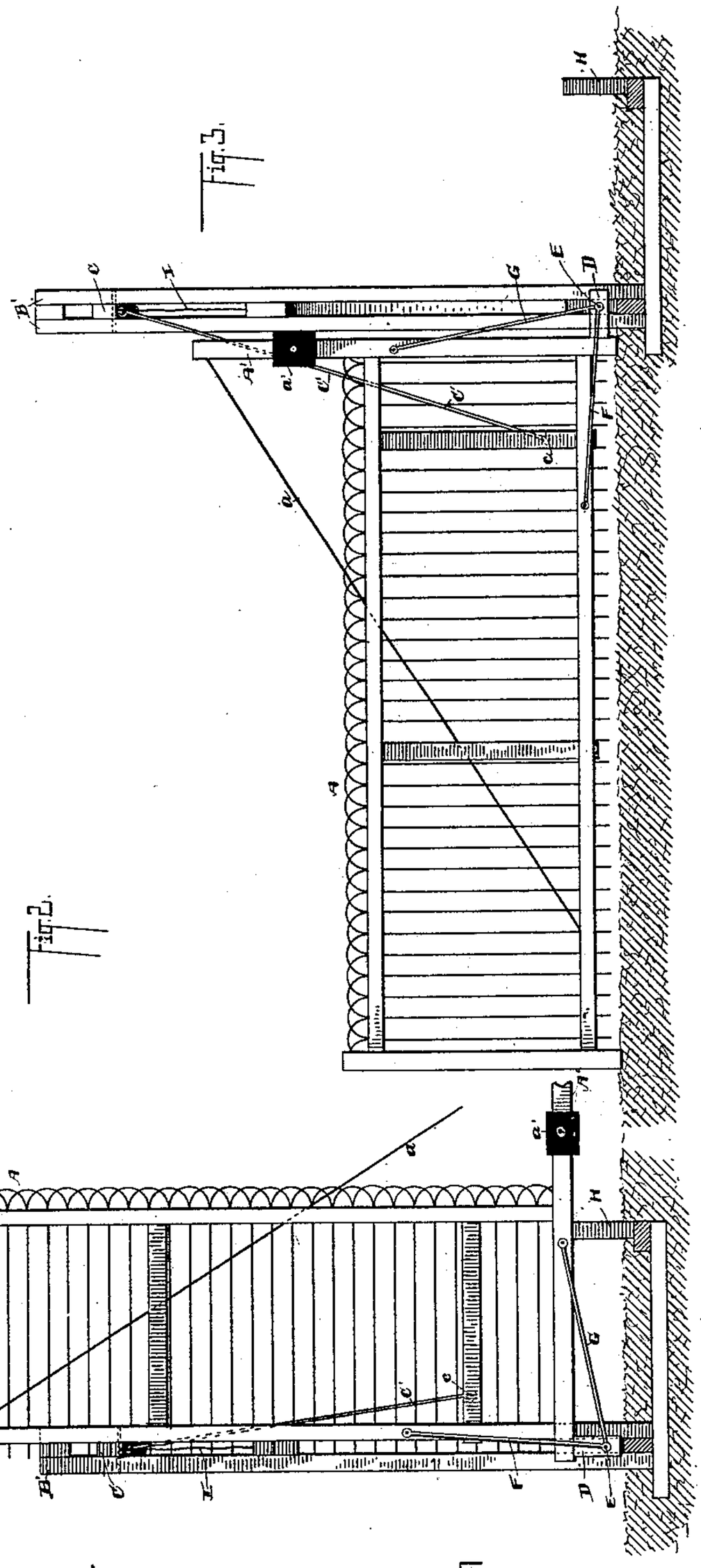

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EPHRAIM H. ADAMS AND ASA E. ADAMS, OF SANDUSKY, OHIO.

FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 354,005, dated December 7, 1886.

Application filed July 7, 1886. Serial No. 207,313. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EPHRAIM H. ADAMS and ASA E. ADAMS, of Sandusky, in the county of Erie and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Farm-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 the same.

Our invention relates to improvements in farm-gates; and it consists in certain features of construction and in combinations of parts, hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an end elevation showing our improved gate in its open or elevated position. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the gate elevated or open. Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the gate in its normal or closed position.

A represents a tilting gate that in the main may be of any ordinary construction.

The gate shown in the drawings consists of a wooden frame-work with rods passing through the top and bottom rails. The rear post, A′, should extend some distance above the frame-work of the gate, and to the upper end thereof is attached a brace-rod, *a*, the same being fastened, also, to the frame-work of the gate, substantially as shown. A weight, *a′*, preferably cast hollow, or made so as to embrace the post A′, is secured thereto in the desired position by a set-screw or other suitable fastening. A frame-work consisting, preferably, of posts B and B′, with suitable braces and cross pieces, is provided at the rear end and on either side of the gate. To the posts B are pivoted, respectively, levers C, that extend substantially at right angles to the line of the gate. Connecting-rods C′ are pivoted, respectively, to the inner ends of the levers C, as shown, and are pivoted to the gate, and on either side thereof, at points *c*, these points being located some distance forward of the axis of the gate and a short distance above the bottom of the gate, substantially as shown. A broad heavy metal bar or yoke, D, is offset at *d*, as shown, and is journaled at the ends on the rod E, the latter being secured to the posts B′.

The rear lower corner of the gate is secured to the central portion of the yoke D, the latter being bolted through and through to the post A′. By means of the offset in the yoke D when the gate is tilted on end to open the same, the post A′, when brought to a horizontal position, is elevated some distance above the ground out of the way of snow and other obstructions, while the gate in its closed position extends along close to the ground.

Braces F and G are mounted on the rod E, outside of the yoke D. These braces are arranged in pairs, the rods F reaching on either side of the gate, to which they are fastened at the lower rail, as shown, while the braces G extend upward and are secured to the post A′. With this arrangement of parts the gate is securely held and turned steadily on the axial rod E.

A short post, H, or an abutment of some kind is provided to stop the rear movement of the gate when the latter has reached a vertical position, as shown in Fig. 2.

Rods or cords I, provided with suitable handles, *i*, depend from the outer ends of the lever C, to where the handles may be reached from a carriage or from the ground. By drawing down on one of these handles the gate is elevated until the points *c* are above the axial rod E, when the center of gravity of the gate will be rearward of the axis, and when the handle is released the gate will move rearward until the post A′ engages the post or abutment H. In closing the gate, by giving a sharp pull on one of the handles the gate is tilted forward. The momentum carries the gate past the dead-center, after which it closes by gravity. The weight *a′* is adjusted on the post A′ to balance the gate, so that in its elevated position, when the dead-center of the rod C′ is reached, the gate will always move rearward by gravity.

The gate is simple, strong, durable, and easily operative, and the friction and wear is reduced to a minimum.

We are aware that it is not new, broadly, to attach a counterbalance to the rear post of a gate, and also that it is not new to secure the gate in position by a hinge secured to the rear face of the rear post of the gate at a point above the bottom of the gate, whereby when the gate is in an open position the rear post

rests above the ground, and hence we make no claim, broadly, to such construction. In our device the yoke which projects from the rear face of the gate also projects beyond the sides of the gate and forms an enlarged bearing, which prevents the gate from swinging or tilting laterally while being thrown from an open to a closed position, or vice versa, and also hold the gate in an upright position when closed without the employment of other devices.

What we claim is—

1. The combination, with a gate the rear post of which projects upwardly above the main portion of the gate, and a weight secured to said rear post at a point above the top of the gate, of a yoke rigidly secured to the rear lower corner of the gate and projecting laterally at both sides thereof, (the said yoke being loosely mounted on a rod or axle located at a point behind the gate when the latter is in a closed position,) and levers for operating the gate, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the posts B′ and the bolt or axle E, of the gate having the upwardly-extending rear post, the weight secured thereon, the yoke secured to the rear lower corner of the gate and projecting laterally at both sides of the gate, the braces F and G, and the levers for operating the gate, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 25th day of June, 1886.

EPHRAIM H. ADAMS.
ASA E. ADAMS.

Witnesses:
GEO. J. ANDERSON,
G. R. BOSLAN.