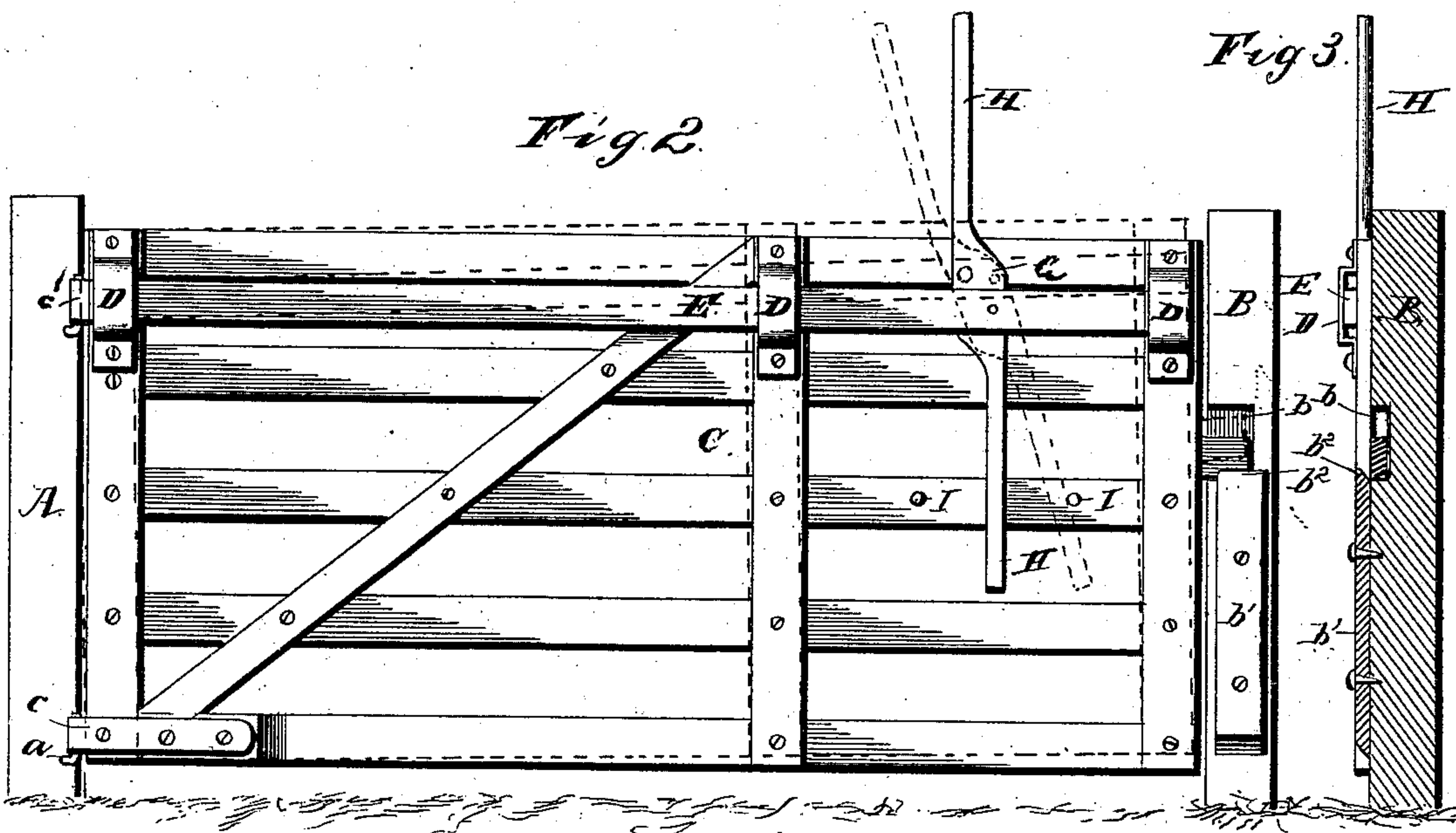
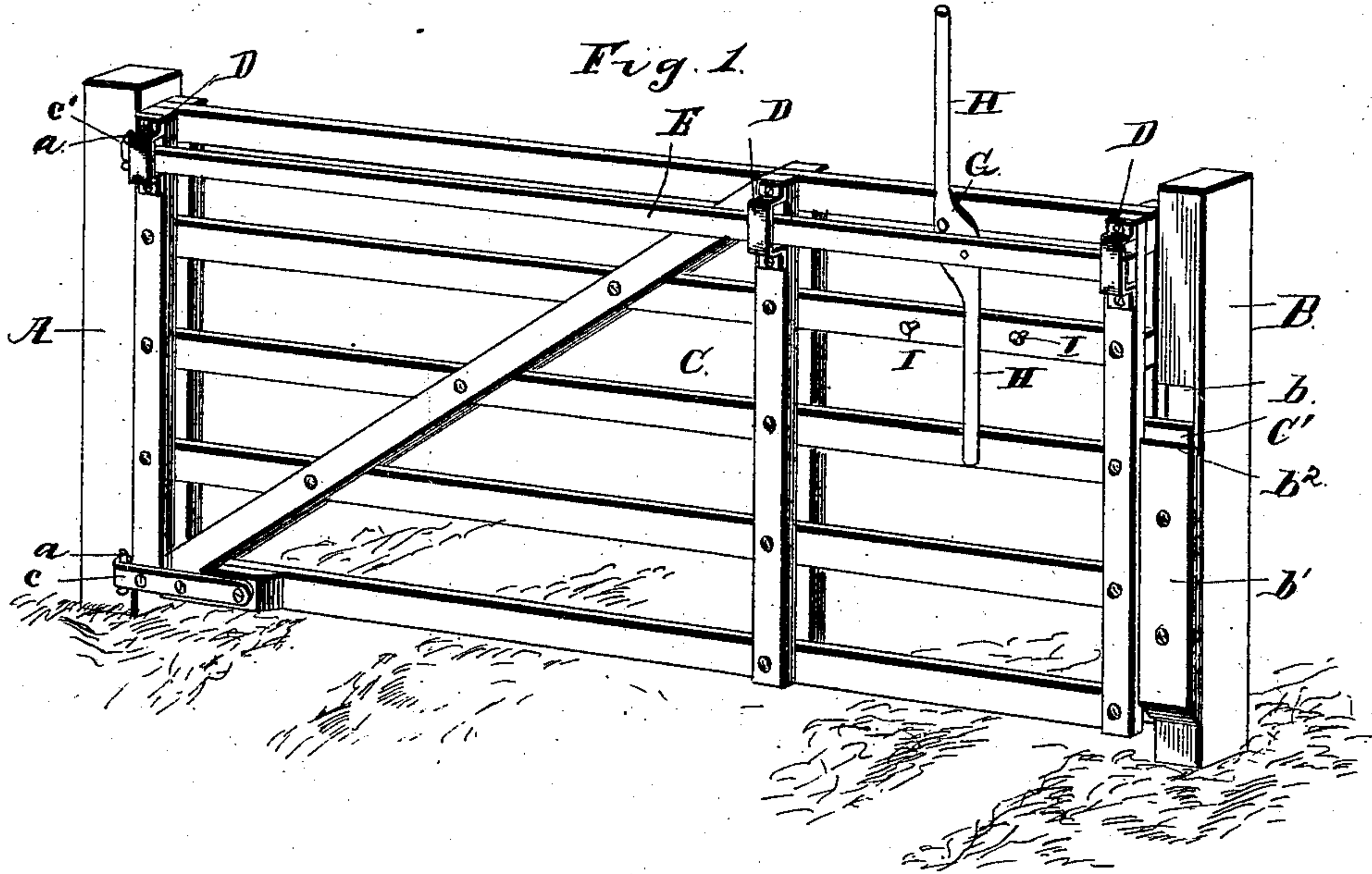


(No Model.)

C. MARSH.
GATE.

No. 370,799.

Patented Oct. 4, 1887.



Witnesses
Geo. Thorne

C. E. Doyle

Inventor
Cyrus Marsh.

By *his* Attorneys.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CYRUS MARSH, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,799, dated October 4, 1887.

Application filed July 30, 1887. Serial No. 245,682. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CYRUS MARSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gates, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in gates; and it consists in a certain novel construction and arrangement of parts for service, fully set forth hereinafter, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved gate. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, showing the manner of raising the latch, in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the latch-post, showing the end of the gate in elevation.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A designates the hinge-post, and B the latch-post, to the former of which are secured the hinge-hooks *a a*, while in the latter is formed the notch *b*, above the lower edge of which projects the upper end of the plate *b'*, thus forming a flange, *b''*, for a purpose hereinafter described.

C designates the gate, provided at one end, near the bottom, with the hinge-eye *c*, to fit over the lower hook, *a*, and C' is a stationary latch or stud on the free end of the gate, to pass into the notch *b* in the latch-post and engage in rear of the flange *b''*, to prevent the gate from opening.

D D D are staples or straps secured on the uprights of the gate near the upper ends, and E is a loose bar placed in the said staples. A hinge-eye, *c*, is secured on the end of the bar E adjacent to the hinge-post, to engage over the hook *a* at the upper end of the said post.

G designates a lever provided with the upper and lower arms, H H, and the said lever is pivoted at the center to the top rail of the gate, and also to the bar E, so that when the arms of the lever are swung laterally the gate (which is loose and slides on the bar E) will be drawn away from or pushed toward the hinge-post. As the lower rear corner of the gate is hinged securely to the post, the motion of the top of the gate toward and from the post will cause the front or free end of the gate to move up and down. Thus, when it is desired to open the gate, the upper arm of the

lever is swung toward the hinge-post, thus raising the front or free end of the gate and causing the latch C' to be lifted out of its engagement with the flange *b''*, so that the gate may be swung open. Small studs I I are placed on the side of one of the lower rails of the gate, in the path of the lower arm of the lever, to limit the motion thereof. The upwardly and downwardly extending arms are provided on the lever to enable any one, from a child to a person on horseback, to open the gate.

The usual difficulty to contend against in swinging gates is the sagging and ultimate dragging of the outer or free end thereof, owing to the weight of the gate straining the hinges or drawing the timbers of the gate out of place. To obviate this difficulty I so construct the gate that when closed the weight of the free end thereof is not on the hinges, but is borne by the rigid latch at the said free end. The upper hinge of the gate being secured to a longitudinally and laterally movable bar, the weight of the entire free end of the gate will be sustained by the latch C', and to raise the latch out of the catch in which it is received it is only necessary to draw the top of the gate toward the hinge-post by means of the lever, and the entire front end of the gate is lifted.

It will be observed that the staples or straps in which the bar E operates are considerably larger than the said bar, and thus allow it considerable vertical play. Therefore in my improved gate there is no strain on either the hinges or the timbers of the same, except while the gate is open, and therefore there is little chance of the free end thereof sagging and causing annoyance to those operating the gate.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, with the hinge-post A and the latch-post B, the latter having the notch *b* in the side, provided with a flange, *b''*, of the gate C, hinge *c* at the bottom, rigidly secured in place, movable bar E, sliding in keepers or staples, hinge *c'*, secured to the said bar, lever G, pivoted to the gate and also to the bar E, and the rigid latch on the free end of the gate to engage in the notch *b* in the latch-post, all constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, in a gate, with the post

A, having the hinge hooks or staples aa thereon, and the post B, having the notch b therein, provided with the flange b^2 , of the gate C, having the hinge c rigidly secured thereto and
5 engaging the lower staple or hook a , the keepers or staples D D on the side of the gate, near the top, the sliding bar E, operating in the said keepers, hinge c' on the inner end of the said bar and engaging the upper staple
10 a , lever G, pivoted to the gate and also to the bar E, and having the upwardly and downwardly extending arms H H, the studs or stops I I on the gate in the path of the lower

arm, H, to limit the motion thereof, and the stationary latch C', to engage in the notch b 15 in rear of the flange b^2 , whereby the free end of the gate may be raised by operating the lever G to lift the latch C' over the said flange, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 20 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CYRUS MARSH.

Witnesses:

T. E. LAWSON,

E. A. ARNOLD.