

(No Model.)

A. FAWCETT.
GATE.

No. 408,601.

Patented Aug. 6, 1889.

Fig. 1.

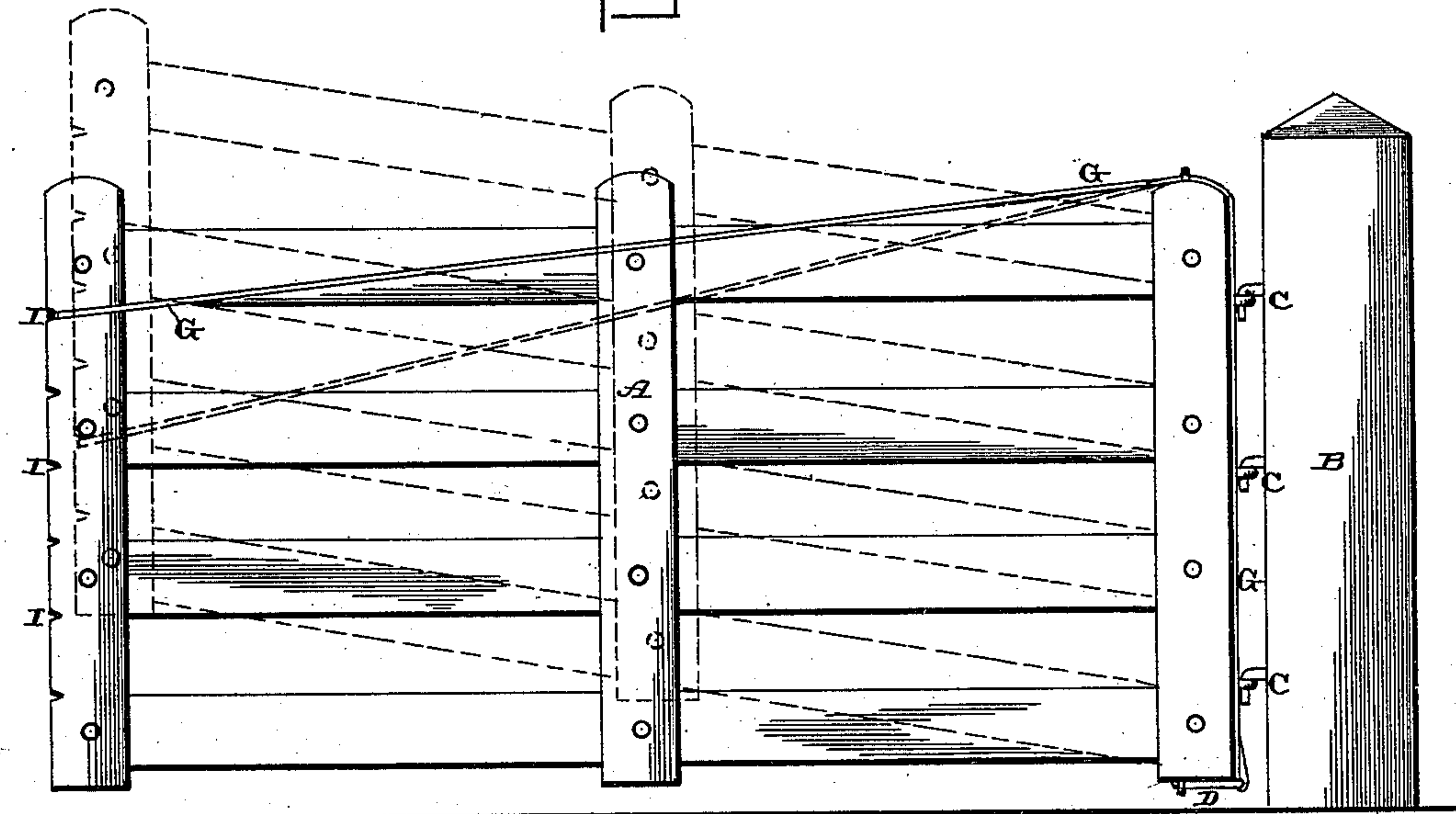


Fig. 2.

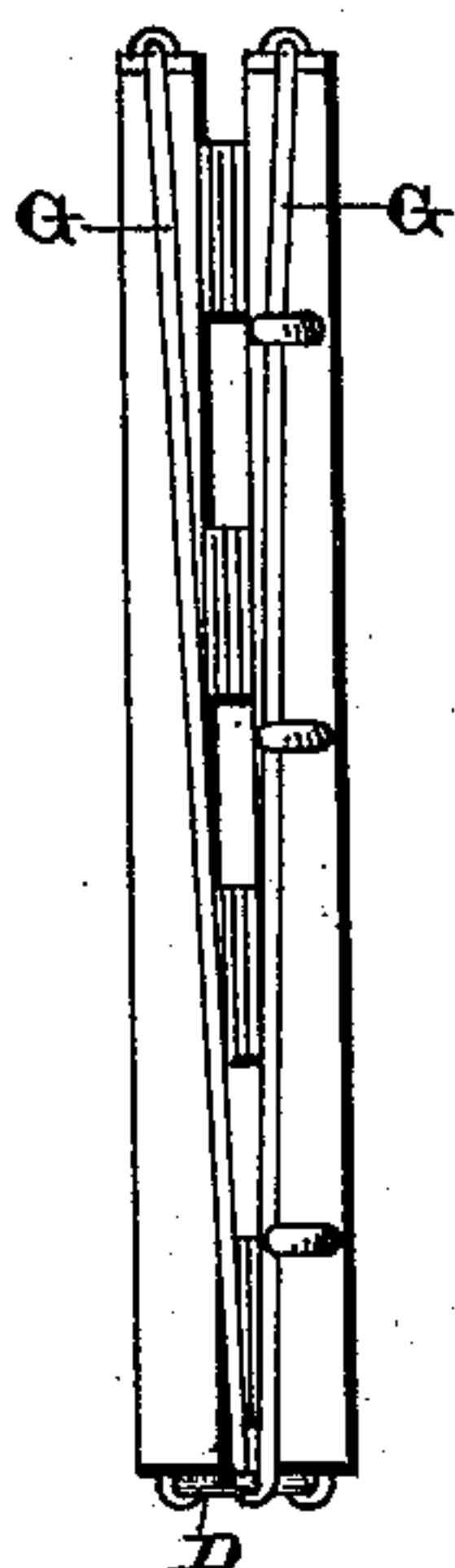
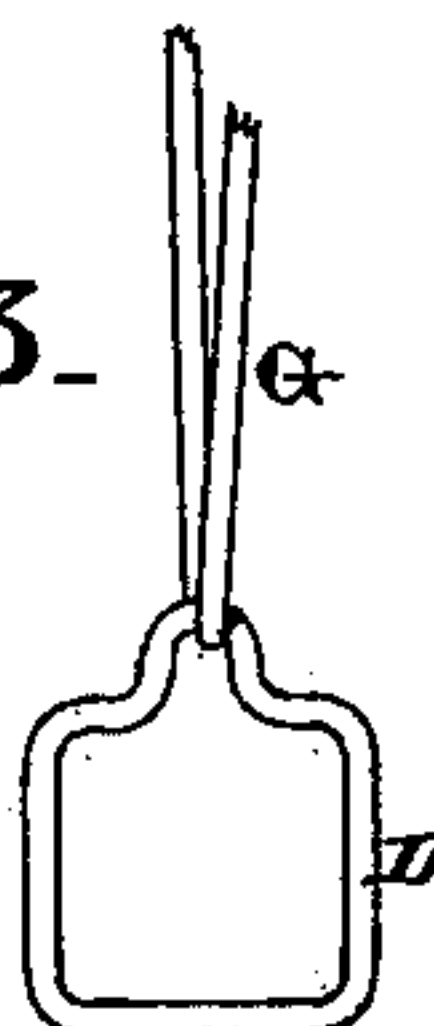


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

Alexander Fawcett,
per
J. A. Lehmann,
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER FAWCETT, OF MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 408,601, dated August 6, 1889.

Application filed April 29, 1889. Serial No. 308,991. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER FAWCETT, of Mount Vernon, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Gates; and I 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
10 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in gates; and it consists in the combination of the gate with a brace or supporting-wire,
15 which is attached to the lower end of the inner gate-stile by means of a clevis, and which wire extends up along the outer side of the post, across its top, and along over the top of the gate, so as to catch in notches in the
20 outer free end of the gate, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to attach the brace or supporting-wire to the gate in such a manner that the strain is equally exerted
25 on every part of the inner stile of the gate, instead of having it fastened to its upper corner alone.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a gate which embodies my invention. Fig. 2 is a rear edge
30 view of the gate, showing the wire extending up its edge. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the clevis:

A represents an ordinary gate which is adapted to be raised and lowered at its free
35 end, and which is connected to the post B by the three hinges C, as shown. Secured to the lower end of the inner lower corner of the gate, by means of a clevis or other similar device D, is the wire G, which both braces and
40 supports the gate. This wire may be formed of a single piece and be doubled its entire length, or a single heavy wire may be used, if so preferred. The lower end of the wire is

fastened to a clevis, instead of being fastened by a rivet or other similar device, so as to do
45 away with all possibility of the wire breaking loose from the staples, as it is otherwise liable to do. The wire extends along up the rear or outer edge of the inner stile of the gate and over its top, where it is fastened by
50 staples. From this point the wire extends forward over the top of the gate, and its outer doubled end catches in suitable notches I, made in the outer edge of the front post of the gate. By adjusting this end of the wire
55 from one notch to another the front end of the gate can be raised or lowered, at the will of the operator. If so desired, this end can be elevated so as to allow small stock to pass under it, or it can be raised so as to pass
60 freely over ice and snow in cold weather.

By having the wire run from the bottom up along the hinged end of the gate, and from there along the top of the gate to the extreme upper part of its swinging end, a
65 complete brace is formed for the end and top of the gate, and the same wire will hold the gate at any desired point. I preferably use a third hinge, so as to take a great part of the weight from the top of the post.
70

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination of the gate with the clevis secured to its lower inner corner, and the brace-wire, which extends along up the outer
75 edge of the inner stile, over its top and along over the top of the gate, so as to engage with notches formed in the free end of the gate, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
80 in presence of two witnesses.

ALEXANDER FAWCETT.

Witnesses:

JOHN D. EWING,
WILLIAM FAWCETT.