

(No Model.)

L. R. POWERS.

GATE HINGE.

No. 430,543.

Patented June 17, 1890.

Fig. 1.

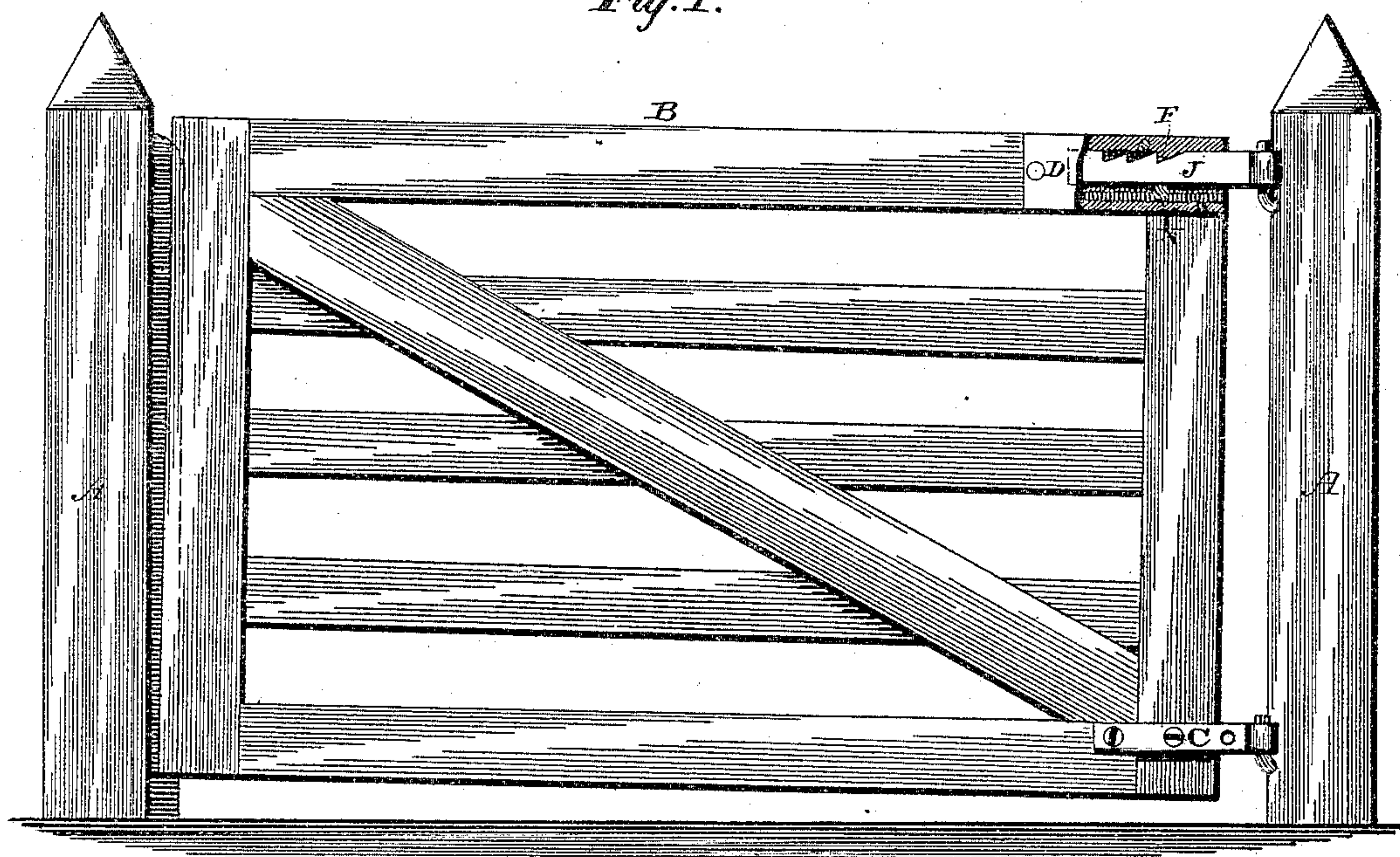
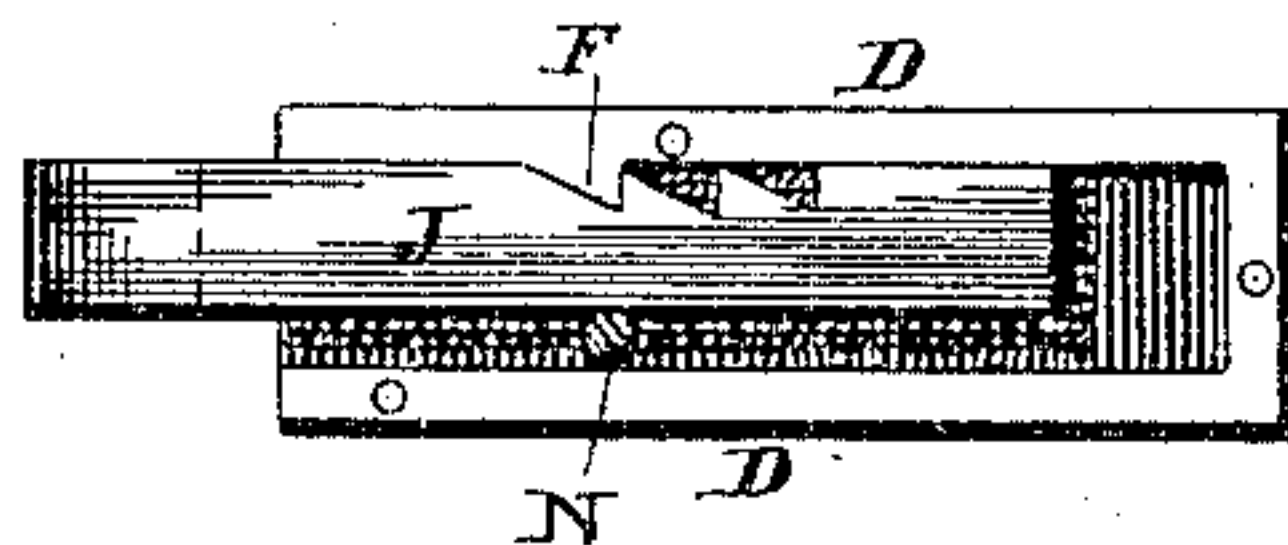


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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per
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GATE-HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,543, dated June 17, 1890.

Application filed March 3, 1890. Serial No. 342,371. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI R. POWERS, of Brocton, in the county of Edgar and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Gate-Hinges; 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 gate-hinges; and it consists in the combination, construction, and arrangement of parts
15 hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

The object of my invention is to provide a gate with a hinge at its upper corner, by means of which all of the sag in the gate can
20 be readily and quickly taken up.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a gate to which my invention is applied, the upper hinge being shown partly in section. Fig. 2
25 is a detached view of the upper hinge alone, taken from its inner side.

A represents the gate-posts, and B a gate of any suitable construction. The lower hinge C of the gate is made in the usual manner, and is provided with a series of openings,
30 whereby the screws or bolts can be changed from one set of openings to another, and thus change the angle at which the gate shall hang in the usual manner.

Secured to the upper corner of the gate is
35 the casting or socket D, which has a tooth or projection F formed upon the inner side of its top edge, and which tooth or projection engages with the toothed hinge-iron J, which is pivoted at its outer end upon the gate-post
40 in the usual manner. The socket or opening in the inner side of the casting is sufficiently large to allow the gate-iron a slight vertical play, so that it can be moved in or out of contact with the teeth or projections in the cast-

ing, and thus adapt the two parts to engage 45 or be disengaged from each other, as may be desired. In order to prevent this gate-iron from having any play or movement of any kind in the socket or casting after the teeth of the two parts have been made to engage, 50 a pin N is forced through the casting just below the lower edge of the hinge-iron, and thus holds the hinge-iron in contact with the tooth formed in the socket. When this pin is withdrawn, the hinge-iron can drop down 55 at its inner end, so that its teeth will not be in engagement with the teeth in the socket, and then the gate can be freely adjusted at its outer free end, so as to take up any sag that may occur. After the gate has been ad- 60 justed into the desired position the inner end of the hinge-iron is forced upward inside of the socket, and then the pin N is passed through the casting, so as to lock the hinge-iron in position. As here shown, the hinge- 65 iron is provided with ratchet-shaped teeth, and the tooth or projection in the casting is given a corresponding shape; but it is evident that any shape preferred may be used.

Having thus described my invention, I 70 claim—

In an adjustable hinge for gates, the combination, with a casting having a longitudinal opening, a rigid projection depending from its upper inner surface, and a transverse 75 opening, of a hinge-iron having notches in its upper edge and a removable pin which passes through the said transverse opening below the hinge-iron for holding it in contact with the depending projection, substantially as 80 shown and described.

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

LEVI R. POWERS.

Witnesses:

JAMES E. CUTLER,
JAMES F. HISSONG.