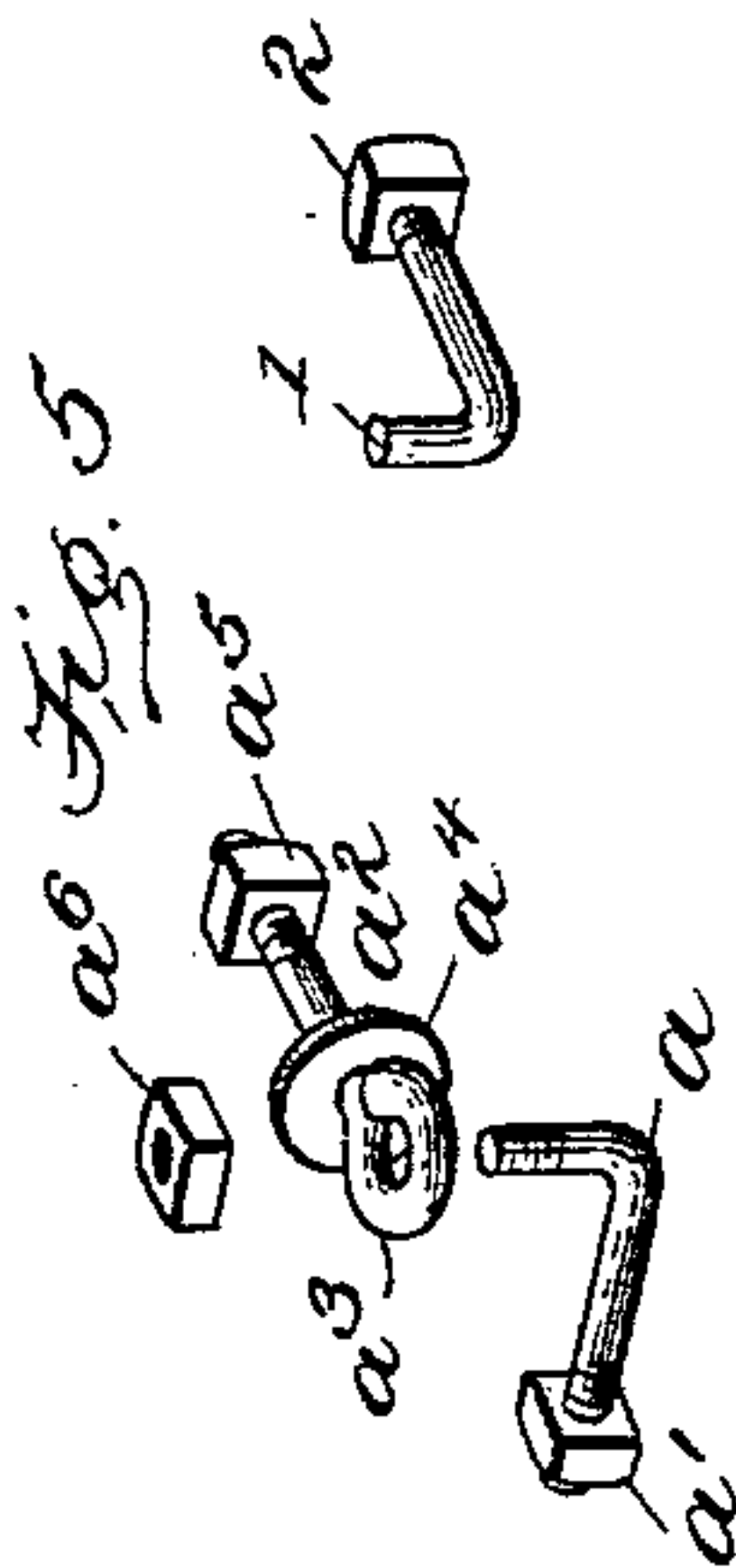
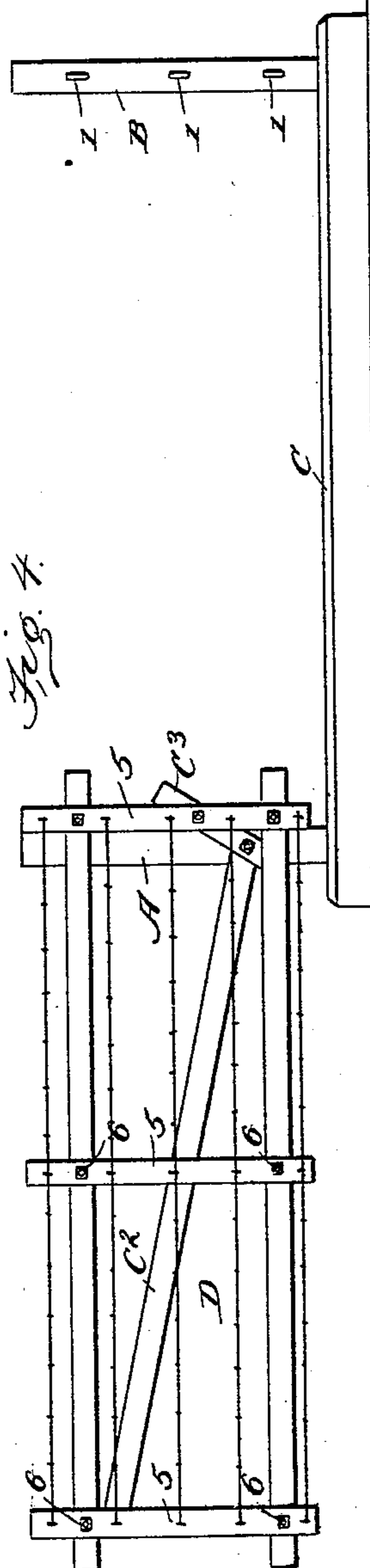
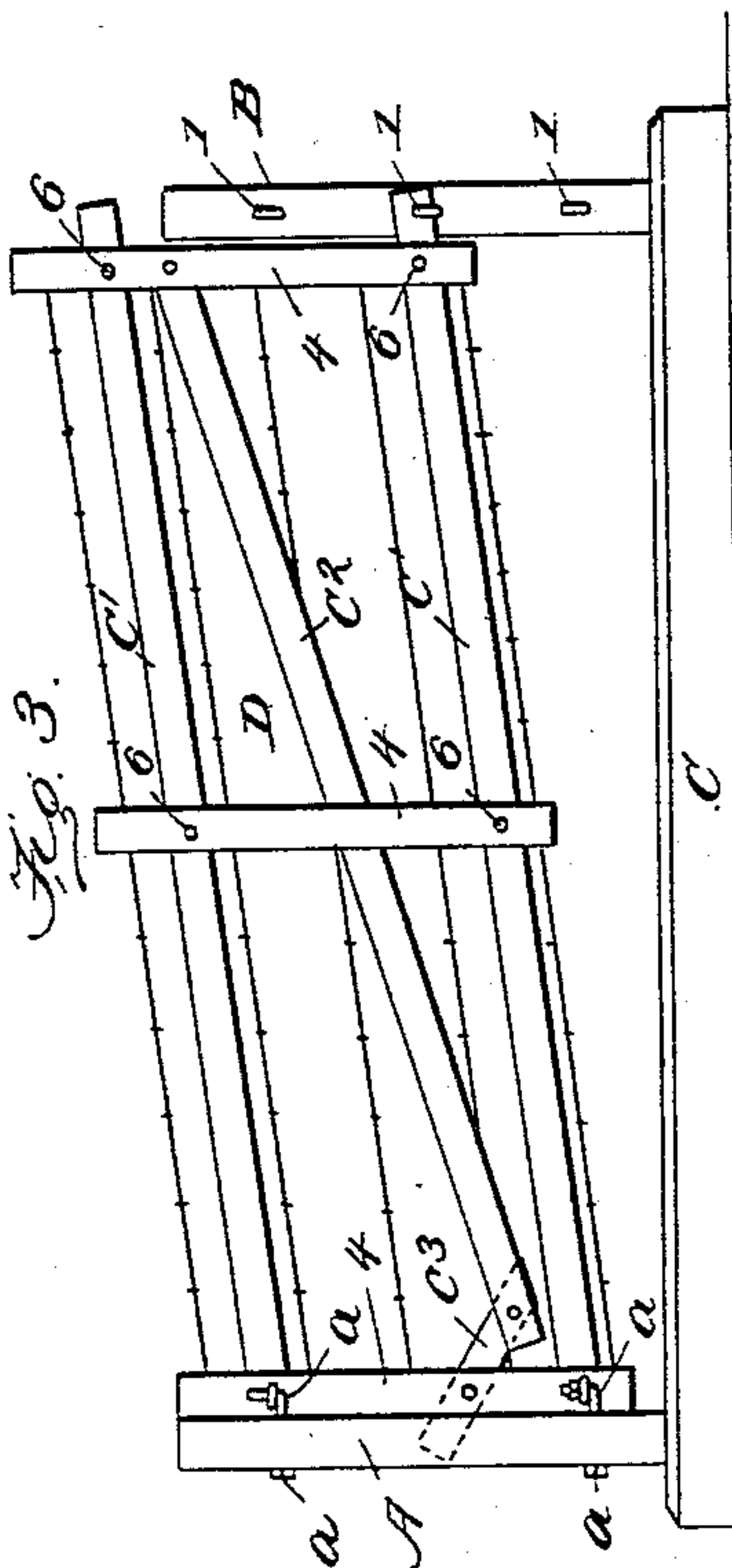
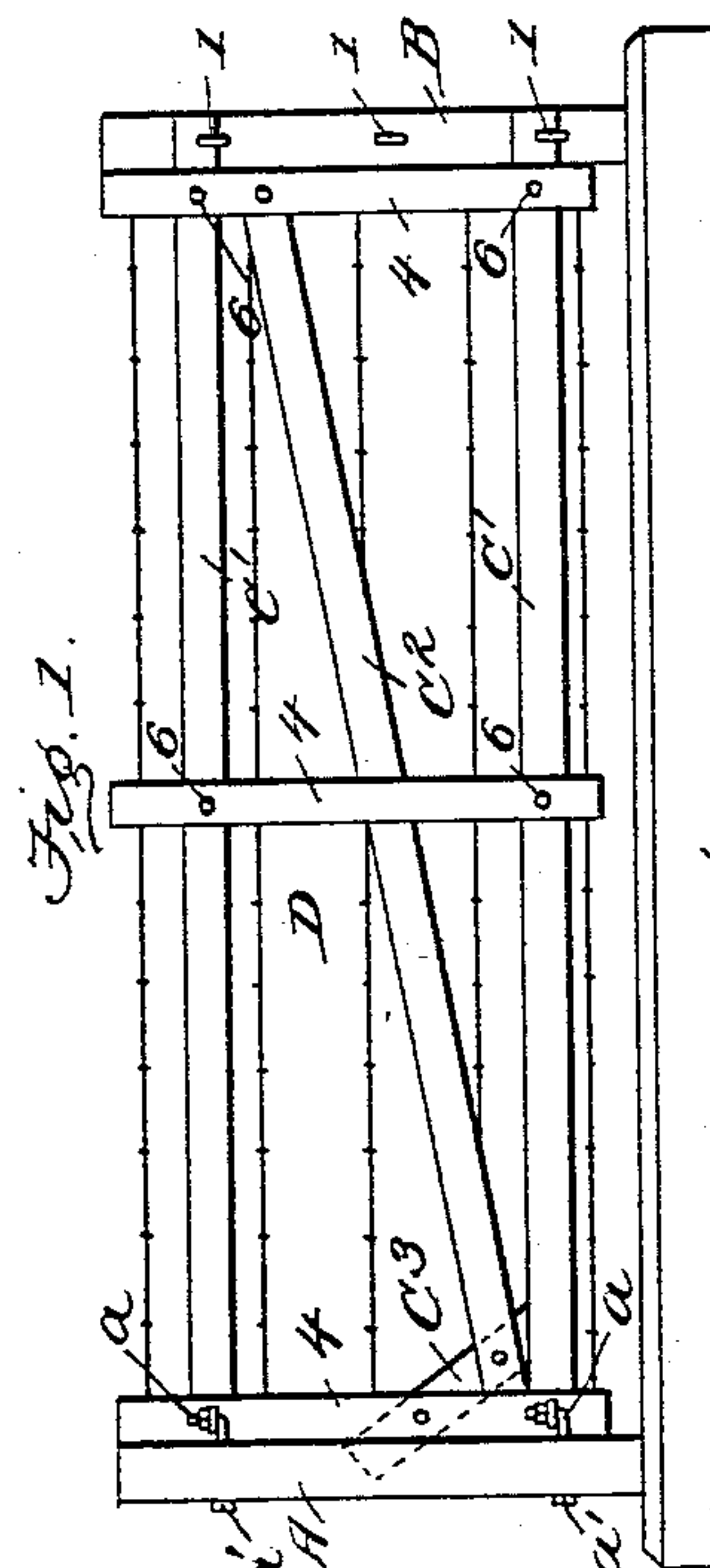
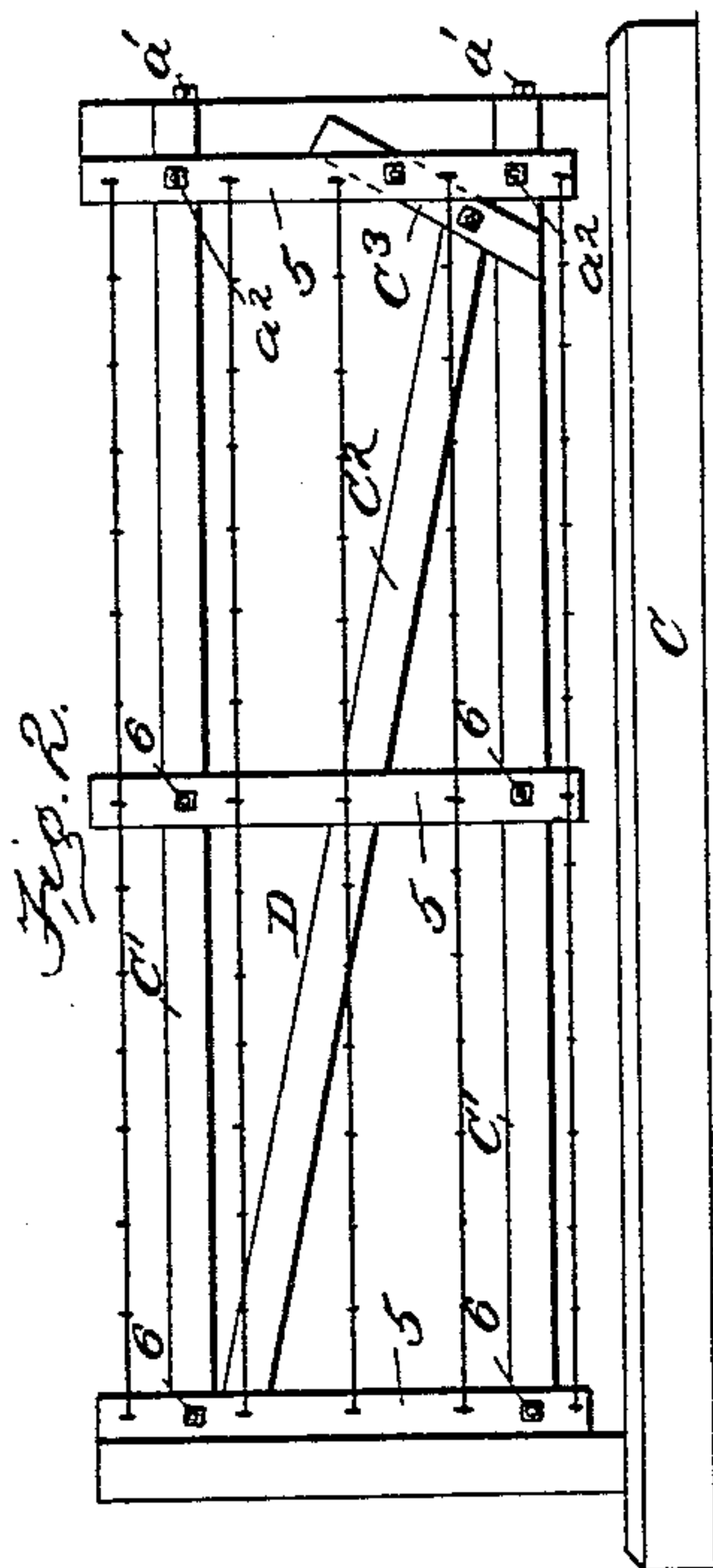


(No Model.)

W. P. RANDALL.
GATE.

No. 559,909.

Patented May 12, 1896.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAMS P. RANDALL, OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO A. HERNING, OF SAME PLACE.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 559,909, dated May 12, 1896.

Application filed October 12, 1895. Serial No. 565,458. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAMS P. RANDALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lawrence, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gates, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description of my invention, such as will enable all persons familiar with analogous devices to make and use the same.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters and numerals of reference indicate similar parts on each view, Figure 1 is a front view of a gate closed and locked constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a rear view thereof. Fig. 3 represents the gate partially elevated. Fig. 4 represents the gate swung entirely open. Fig. 5 represents detail views of the hinge-hooks and locking-hooks.

A represents the post to which the gate is hinged; B, the opposite post against which the gate is locked when closed. C is a base-support for the opposite posts from which they uprise vertically, but said base is not absolutely necessary, for said posts may be fastened to the ground in independent sockets or in any suitable manner. To the inner surface of the post A are screwed angular irons a , the upturned portion of which is provided with terminal screw-threads for a purpose presently explained. Said angular irons a , having threaded transverse rods, are in practice screwed into post A, and held thereon by nuts a' , as plainly illustrated in the drawings.

Through the rear alining uprights of the gate proper, which compose its hinge-post, there are passed eyebolts a^2 , which extend transversely therethrough and are fastened rearwardly by screw-nuts a^5 . Forwardly said eyebolts are finished with terminal rings a^3 , maintained in outward position by washers a^4 . Through said rings pass upwardly the terminal upturned threaded ends of the angular irons a , which in practice pass upwardly through the rings of the eyebolts and are held downwardly thereon by nut a^6 . When said angular irons are fastened upon the rings of the eyebolts, in the manner set forth, they, in conjunction, compose a novel and useful hinge which, in combination with other ele-

ments of my improved gate, enable the gate to be opened and closed, also to be elevated, without subjecting said hinge connections to strain or tension as the gate is actuated in any direction.

From the front surface of the post B extend outwardly locking-bolts 1, upturned at right angles from screw-threaded rods, which, after being inserted in said post, are fastened by screw-nuts 2. The gate C is constructed with uprights, each upright consisting of pairs of vertical bars 4 5, held in parallel alinement a slight distance apart. One pair of said uprights are at each end of the gate, and one pair at the median point thereof. The front bar 4 and rearward one 5 of each pair are maintained at the required distance from each other by upper and lower horizontal bars C' . The central and forward pairs of uprights are fastened to said bars by nut-headed pintles 6, the rear pair being held in position by eyebolts a^2 , and the bars pass through the intermediate space between each pair of alining uprights 4 5, and project outwardly beyond the opposite end ones. Said projecting ends pass outwardly at the rear of post A, at the end adjacent thereto, and at the opposite end in front of post B, and by abutment against opposite sides of said posts, when the gate is closed, prevent further turning of the hinge. The extensions that come in contact with posts B are lifted within the upturned hooks 1, and thereby compose a perfect lock for the gate until lifted upwardly from said hooks, but when closed, as hereinbefore described, the extensions of the horizontal bars C' prevent the gate from turning beyond its true axial point.

Intermediate of the upper and lower bars C' is a movable stiffening-bar C^2 , which at the free end of the gate is pivoted within its vertical bars 4 5. From thence it is continued and after passing between the central vertical bars, through which opening it is adapted to slide freely up and down, it is pivotally connected to a short guide-bar C^3 , which is pivoted between the rear vertical uprights.

The gate proper may be covered at either surface with barbed wire for a purpose that will be readily understood.

From the foregoing description, in connec-

tion with the drawings, the nature and object of my invention will be readily understood by all familiar with analogous devices.

When closed, if it is desired to elevate the gate, the end that has extensions of horizontal bars within locking-hooks on the post B is lifted upwardly and maintained at a given height by dropping one of said extensions within an upper hook, any number of which may be on said post. As the gate is lifted each horizontal bar will turn on its pivotal connection intermediate of the respective alining uprights, and the stiffening-bar pivoted at one end between a pair of uprights and at its opposite end to the short guide-bar will be moved obliquely. By said movement upwardly small animals can be passed under the lifted gate, and such adjustment of the gate will in case of snow or other obstruction provide an open way for ingress and egress.

Having thus fully described my invention

and the manner of its operation, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States of America, is—

A gate having a series of uprights composed of pairs of bars between which is a lengthwise opening, the rear pair being provided with bolts extending laterally therefrom and finished with open eyerings held forward in position by washers and rearwardly by nut-bolts, in combination with upturned angular irons adjusted to and extending from a hinge-post, a latch-post, outward extensions of the horizontal bars of the gate, which project against opposite sides of the gate-posts, at each end, and locking-hooks upon the post opposite the hinged connections, substantially as described.

WILLIAMS P. RANDALL.

Witnesses:

J. M. SPENCER,

J. W. PAINTER.