(No Model.)

R. J. YOUNG.

GATE.

No. 574,296. Patented Dec. 29, 1896.

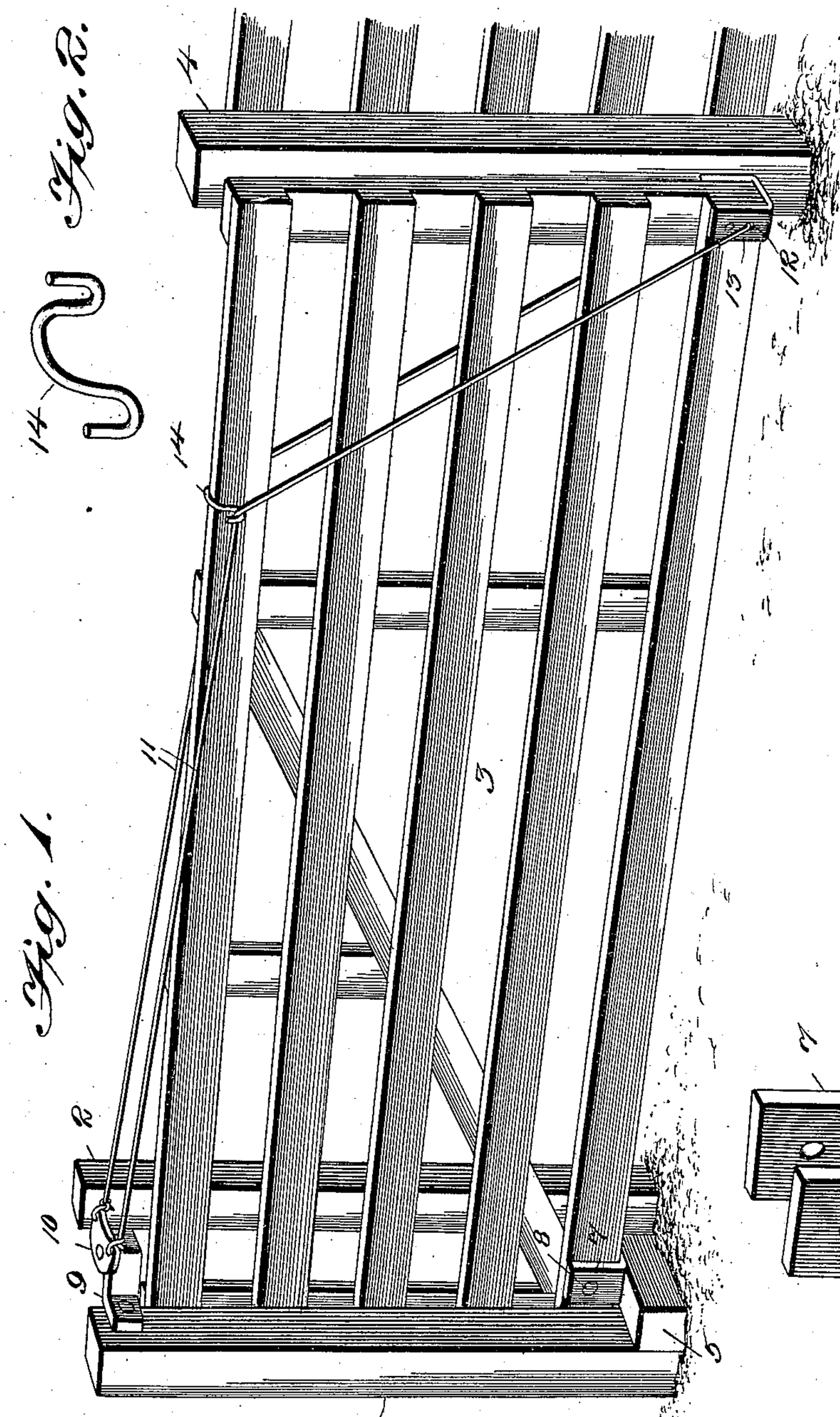

Fig. 1.

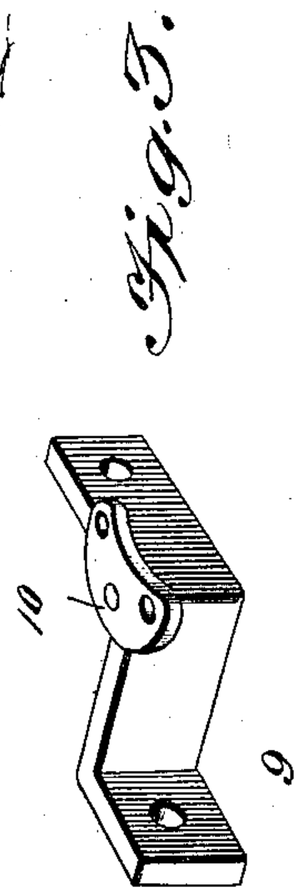

Fig. 3.

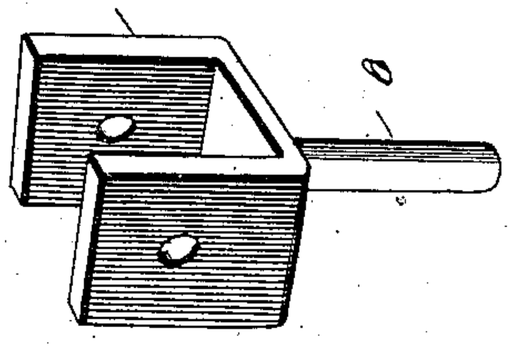

Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT J. YOUNG, OF GARDNER, KANSAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN F. HIGGINS, OF SAME PLACE.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,296, dated December 29, 1896.

Application filed August 17, 1896. Serial No. 603,066. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT J. YOUNG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gardner, in the county of Johnson and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to swinging gates, and particularly to that class wherein the free end is suspended to provide for vertical adjustment to compensate for depression due to a slight relative disarrangement and settlement of the parts, particularly the hinge-post.

The object in view is to provide simple and efficient means for connecting the suspension or truss cable or wire to the gate, and particularly to the post, whereby freedom of movement of the gate is allowed.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the adjustable clevis detached. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the rocker and the bracket by which it is supported. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the double hinge at the lower inner corner of the gate.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 and 2 designate laterally-spaced hinge-posts, between the planes of which is arranged the inner or hinged end of the gate 3, said posts being disposed at different distances from the latch-post 4, whereby when the gate is in its open position, parallel with the road, its inner or hinged end is still located between the planes thereof.

Located at the lower ends of the hinge-posts is a supporting-block 5, provided with a socket in which is mounted a depending spindle 6 of a double hinge 7, said double hinge comprising, in addition to the said spindle, a clamp, between which is arranged the lowermost rail of the gate, and said gate being mounted between the parallel sides or ears of the clamp upon a transverse pivot-pin 8. This double hinge provides for swinging movement of the gate and at the same time for tilting movement, in order to vary the horizontal plane of the outer or free end thereof.

Connecting the hinge-posts near their upper ends and spanning the interval therebetween is an angular bracket 9, upon which is pivoted, to swing in a horizontal plane, a rocker 10, which projects in opposite directions from its pivot-point for attachment to the extremities of the truss wire or cable 11, the latter being of looped construction, with its sides arranged upon opposite sides of the plane of the gate and with its loop extending transversely through a seat 12 at the lower free corner of the gate. In order to prevent the truss wire or cable from cutting the gate, I preferably arrange an angular wear-plate 13 at said lower free corner and provide it in its opposite sides with alined openings, through which the wire or cable extends. Intermediate points of the sides of the wire or cable are engaged by the hooked extremities of an adjustable clevis or rider 14, which is bowed upwardly at its center to engage the upper edge of the uppermost gate-rail, and it is obvious that by adjusting this clevis or rider toward and from the free end of the gate the wire or cable may be taken up or let out to vary the vertical position of said free end of the gate.

From the above description it will be seen that the gate is mounted for free vertical swinging movement by means of the double hinge without affecting its horizontal swinging movement, lateral displacement of the upper edge of the gate being prevented by the spaced hinge-posts between which the same operates, and the rocker which is mounted approximately coaxially with the double hinge is adapted for movement with the gate to avoid varying the tension upon the sides of the continuous truss wire or cable during the movement of the gate.

It will be seen, furthermore, that by employing a continuous truss wire or cable of which the extremities are attached to opposite ends of the rocker, while the intermediate or looped portion thereof extends loosely through a seat at the lower outer corner, the sides of the truss-wire are adapted to yield to compensate for unequal strains and thus preserve an even tension throughout. Even

should a strain be applied to the wire or cable sufficient to disarrange its looped portion in the seat the rocker will turn to compensate for such adjustment and will perform its function even when its arms do not extend transversely with relation to the plane of the gate. In other words, the tension of the sides of the wire or cable is accurately equalized by this rocker even after the wire or cable has been disarranged by an excessive strain.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

A swinging gate arranged at its inner or hinged end between spaced posts and provided at its lower inner angle with a double hinge whereby the gate is capable of horizontal and vertical swinging movement, an angular bracket connecting the posts at their upper ends, a horizontally-swinging rocker mounted upon the bracket, approximately coaxially with the vertical spindle of the double hinge, contiguous to the upper inner angle of the gate, a continuous looped truss wire or cable terminally attached to the rocker at opposite sides of its pivotal point and extending loosely at its looped portion through a transverse seat at the outer lower angle of the gate, and a clevis or rider adjustably seated upon the top rail of the gate contiguous to the outer end thereof and provided with terminal hooks engaging the side portions of the truss wire or cable at intermediate points, whereby the sides of the truss-wire extend in approximately horizontal positions from the rocker to the clevis or rider and from thence in downwardly and outwardly inclined directions to the lower outer angle of the gate, substantially as specified.

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

ROBERT J. YOUNG.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. HIGGINS,

MORTON C. STEWART.