(No Model.)

J. R. BLANKENSHIP.

ADJUSTABLE GATE HINGE

No. 597,383. Patented Jan. 18, 1898.

Fig. 1.

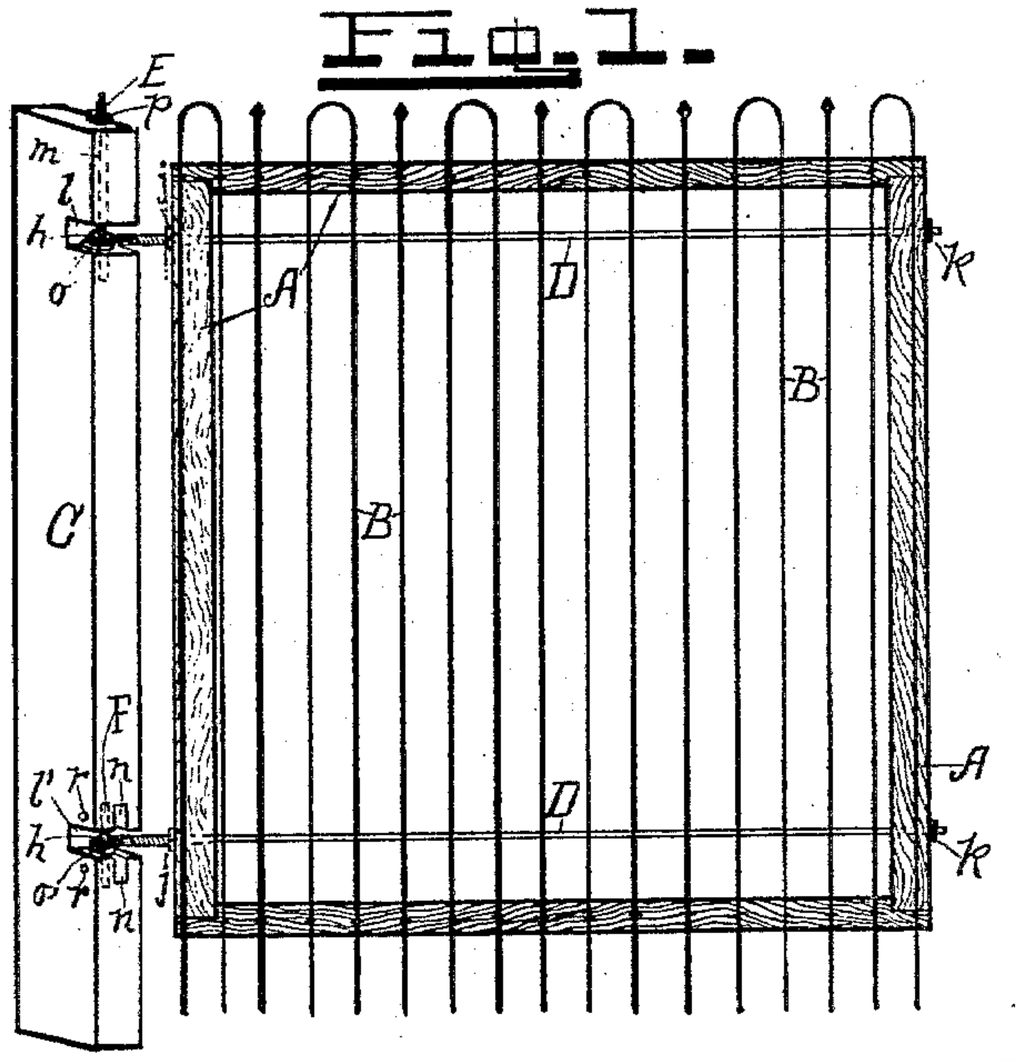


Fig. 2.

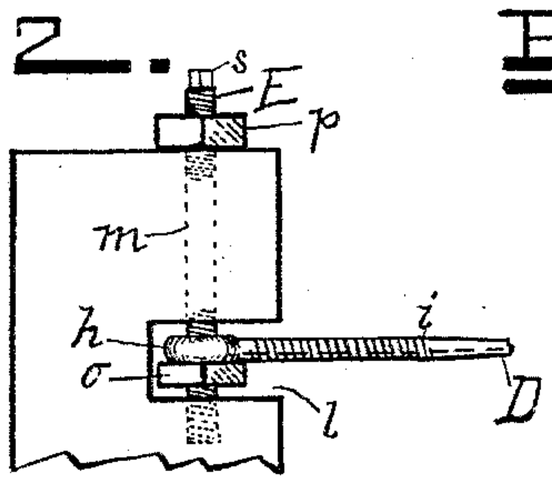


Fig. 3.

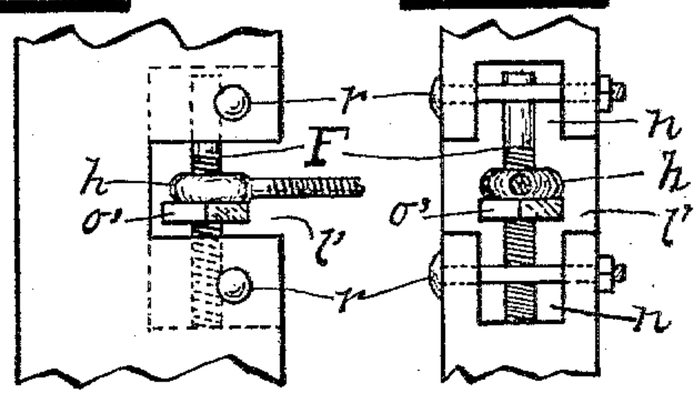


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

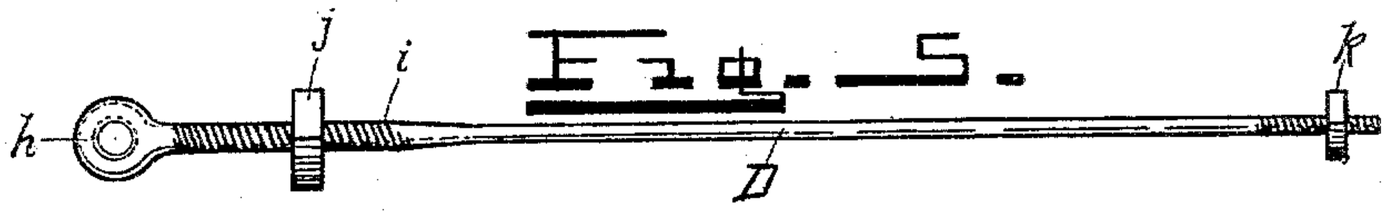


Fig. 6.

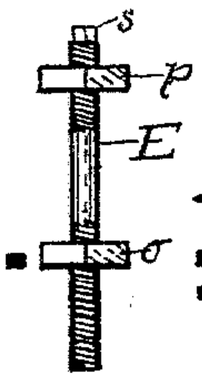
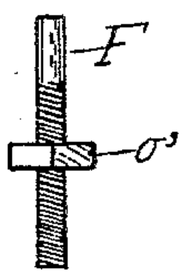


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN R. BLANKENSHIP, OF HOUSTON, MISSOURI.

ADJUSTABLE GATE-HINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 597,383, dated January 18, 1898.

Application filed January 21, 1897. Serial No. 620,007. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. BLANKENSHIP, a citizen of the United States, residing at Houston, in the county of Texas and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gate-Hinges; and I do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in gate-hinges, and has for its objects, first, to provide a gate-hinge that may be adjusted either in its relation to the gate-post or to the gate-frame; second, that will be cheap of manufacture; third, that can be readily adjusted to overcome sagging in the gate, and, fourth, that will be strong and durable and not likely to get out of order.

My invention consists in the construction and combination of parts shown in the accompanying drawings and described in the following specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a gate as it appears when hung, the gate-post being shown in perspective. Fig. 2 is a side view of a section of the post, showing the upper-hinge connection. Fig. 3 is a side view of a section of the post, showing the lower-hinge connection. Fig. 4 is a front view of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is the combined binder and hinge-eye. Fig. 6 is the upper bolt, securing top hinge; and Fig. 7 is the bolt securing lower hinge.

A is the gate-frame.

B B are the pickets.

C is the post; D D, the eyebolts.

E is the top-hinge bolt, and F is the lower-hinge bolt.

The eyebolts are formed from single iron rods, having eyes *h* on their inner ends to receive the hinge-bolts. That portion of the rod next to the eye *h* is of greater diameter, as at *i*, and is threaded to receive a nut *j*. The purpose of forming this portion of the rod of greater diameter is to permit the nut *j* to pass over the smaller portion of the rod and engage the threads on said thicker portion. The outer end of the rod is threaded to receive the nut *k*. The sides of the frame A have openings of a size sufficient to receive the eyebolt-rods D. The nuts *j* are placed in position upon the rods D, and the rods are then inserted in the openings in the frame A, when the nuts *k* are placed upon the outer ends of the rods and drawn up, thus securing the rods in the frame.

The post C is provided with notches *l* and *l'* near its upper and lower ends, extending across the inner face of the post and about half through its thickness. A circular opening or hole is bored down through from the top of the post, extending through said notch and a short distance below it, as shown by the dotted lines *m* in Fig. 1. In the inner face of the lower part of the post is a mortise *n*, extending vertically across the notch *l'*. The top-hinge bolt E enters the opening *m* in the top of the post, and its lower threaded end passes through the eye *h* of the rod D and through the nut *o*, upon which the eye *h* is adapted to rest. The bolt E is threaded near its upper end, which is adapted to extend slightly above the top of the post. Upon this threaded end is placed the nut *p*. The top of the bolt is formed square at *s*, so that it may be held by a wrench to turn it into the nut *o* or to hold it against turning while the nuts *o* and *p* are being adjusted. The lower-hinge bolt F is threaded on its lower end to receive a nut *o'*, upon which the eye *h* of the lower rod D is adapted to rest when in position. The upper end of the bolt F is passed up through the eye of the rod D and is then pushed into the mortise *n* in the inner face of the post C. Bolts or pins *r* pass through the post C above and below the notch *l'* and in front of the bolt F, thereby securing it against being withdrawn from the mortise. It will be readily seen that the bearing of the hinge-rods can at all times be adjusted by turning the nuts *o*, *o'*, and *p* up or down.

When it is desired to raise the outer end of the gate, the nut *j* on the upper rod D is turned toward the post C and the nut *k* on the lower rod D is loosened. Nuts *k* on the upper rod and *j* on the lower rod are then tightened up against the frame A, when the outer end of the gate will have been raised. To lower it, the above-described operation would simply be reversed, as will be readily understood.

The notches *l* and *l'* permit the gate to swing out in either direction, and the mortise in the lower part of the post may be closed with blocks of the required size after the gate has been hung. The distance of the gate from the post may also be regulated by the nuts *j* and *k*. This is often necessary when the latch-post draws away so that the gate does not reach it.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a gate, the combination of the frame A, with the eyebolts D, having the adjusting-nuts *j* and *k;* the post C, having the notches *l*, and *l'*, and the mortise *h*, adapted to receive the hinge-bolts E, and F, having the nuts *o*, *o'*, and *p*, all substantially as shown and described.

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

JOHN R. BLANKENSHIP.

Witnesses:
JOHN D. YOUNG,
JNO. W. HOUSE.