

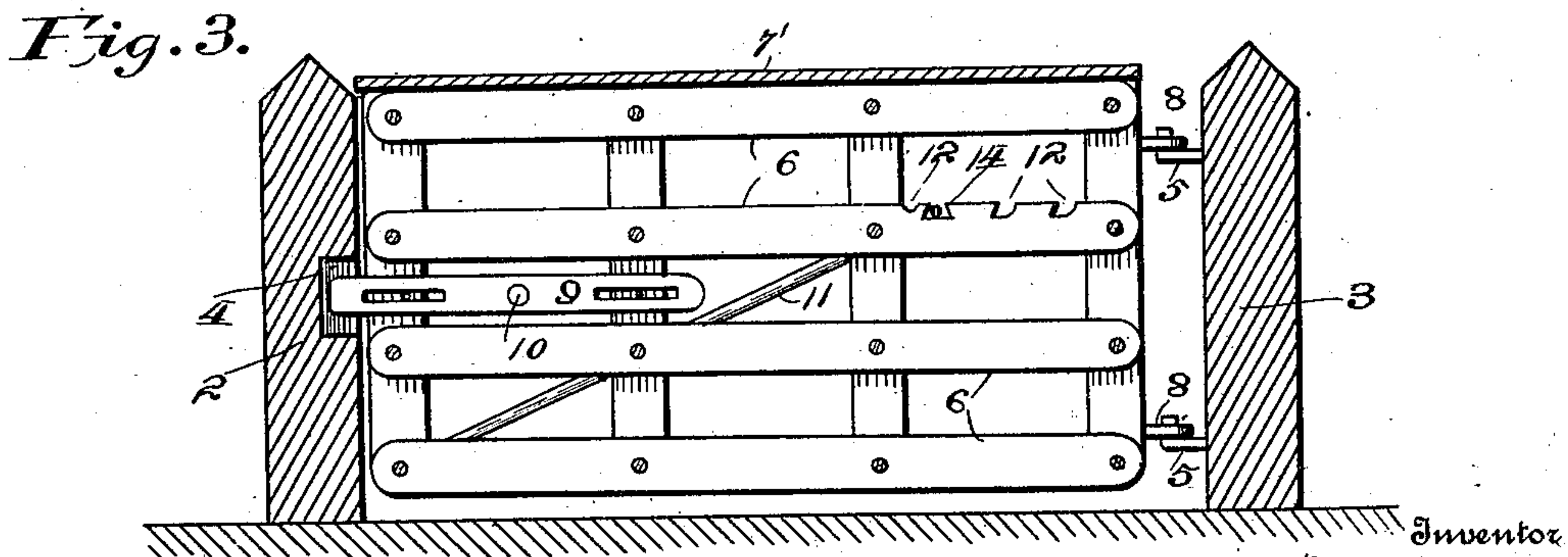
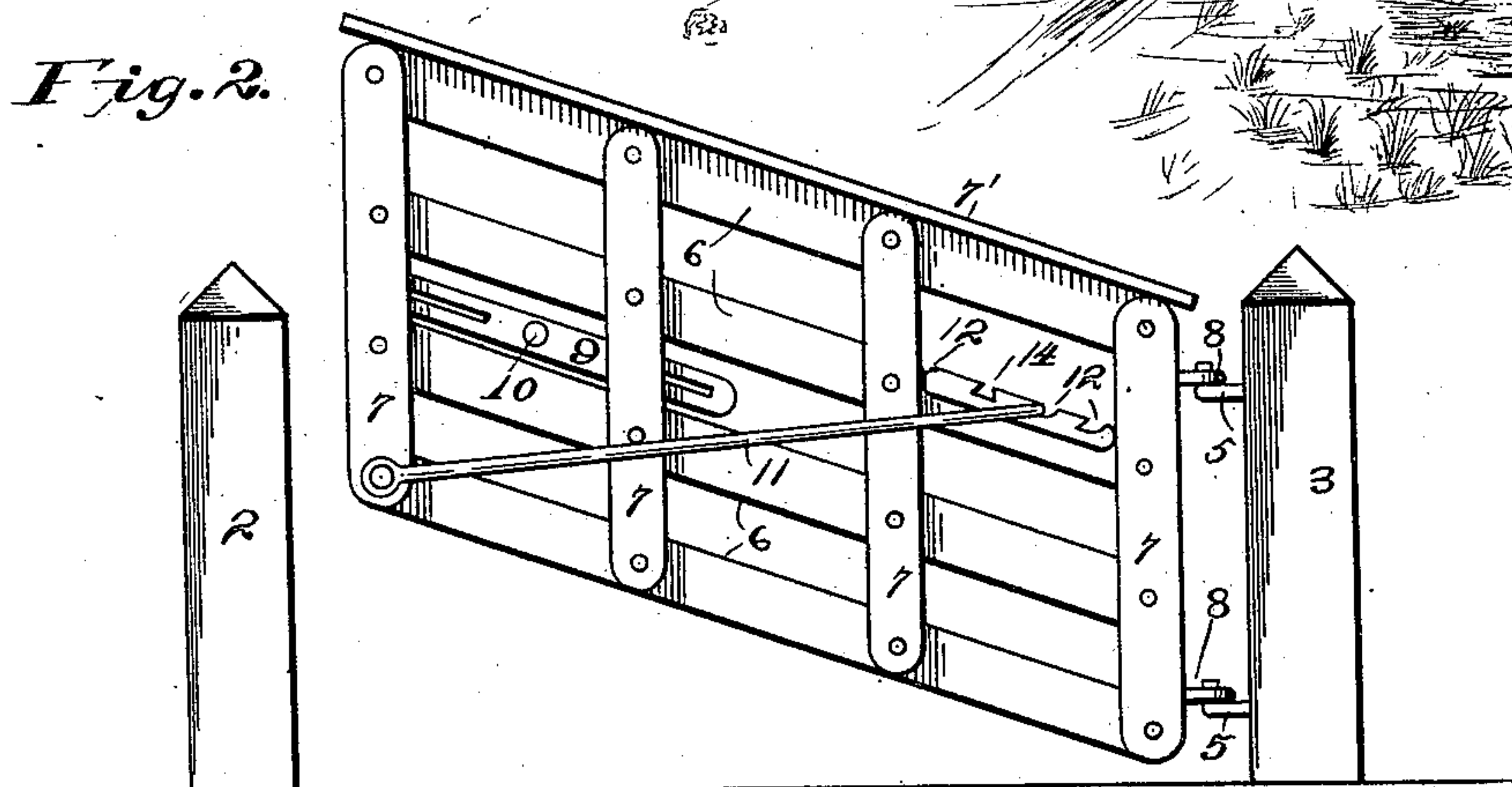
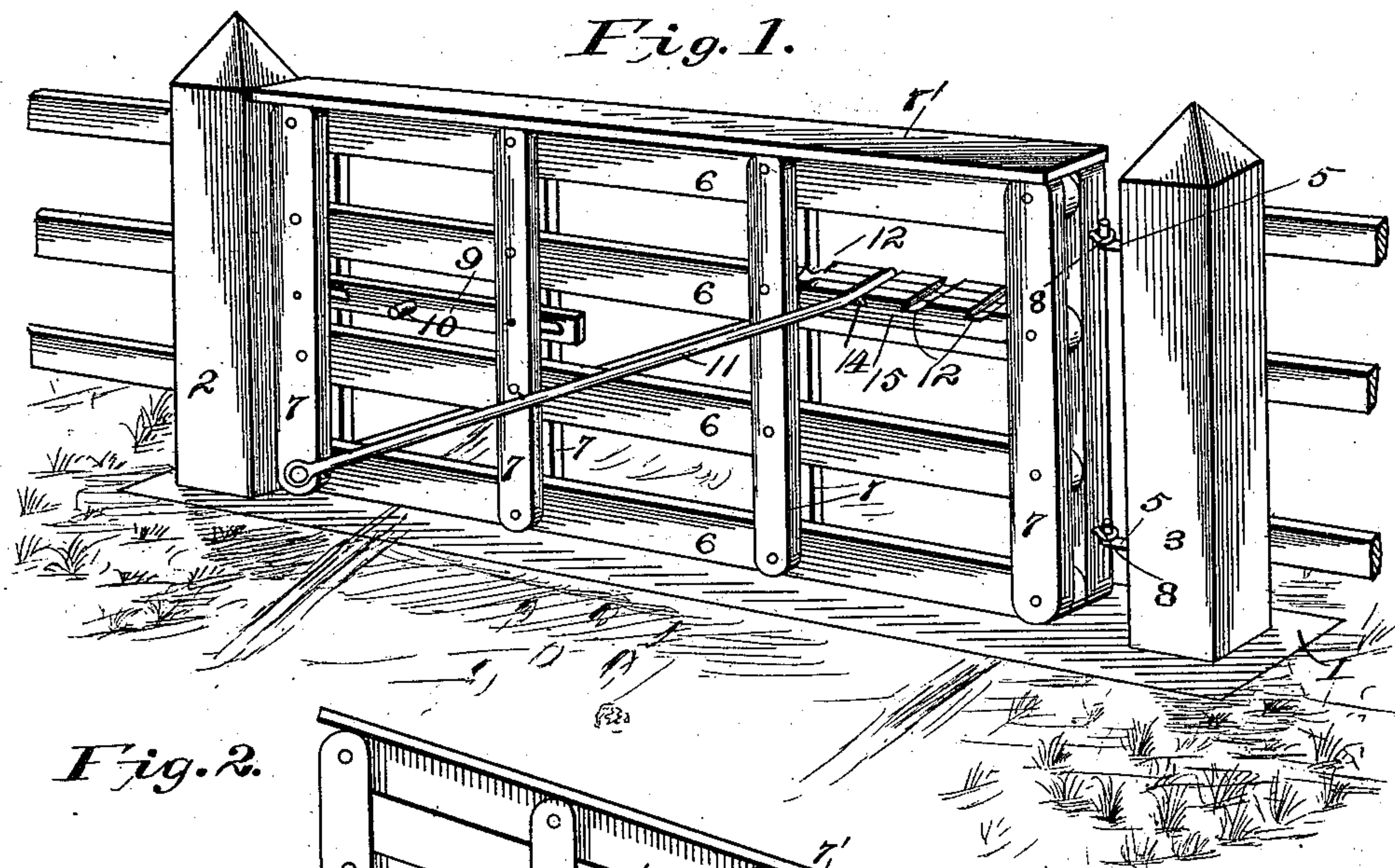
No. 610,422.

Patented Sept. 6, 1898.

L. C. TYLER.  
GATE.

(Application filed Feb. 18, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

L. N. Walker.  
H. L. Amer.

Inventor  
Lorin C. Tyler.

by V. D. Stockbridge.  
his Attorney.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LORIN C. TYLER, OF ALEXANDRIA, OHIO.

## GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 610,422, dated September 6, 1898.

Application filed February 18, 1898. Serial No. 670,802. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LORIN C. TYLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Alexandria, in the county of Licking and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to farm-gates; and it consists, essentially, of a gate composed of movable parts adapted to open in either one of two directions and to be elevated and held at an adjustable angle of elevation by means of an elongated loop removably placed in engagement with a notched keeper supported by the gate.

The invention further consists of the details of construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

The primary object of the invention is to produce a gate adapted to be adjusted to open it in part and permit the passage of various sizes of stock from one field or inclosure to another or for permitting said stock to pass out and into an inclosure from a lane or other byway.

A further object of the invention is to provide means for adjusting the gate to accommodate it to the position of the supports thereof, and thereby sustain the said gate in proper relative position to its hangings.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gate shown closed and in normal position. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the gate, showing it raised and the parts adjusted and held in their elevated position by the sustaining-loop. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section of the gate and its hangings as shown arranged in Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, wherein similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views, the numeral 1 designates the base, having a latch-post 2 and a hinge-post 3 vertically rising therefrom and spaced apart at a suitable distance. The base 1, however, can be dispensed with and the posts 2 and 3 be embedded directly in the ground. The post 2, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, is formed with a

recess 4 on the inner face thereof, and the post 3 has L-hangers 5 secured thereto in vertical alinement and at suitable distances from each other.

The gate proper comprises a series of longitudinally-disposed rails or bars 6, to the uppermost of which is adapted to be attached a flat top rail 7; and at regular intervals braces 7 are pivotally connected to the said rails or bars 6, being arranged in parallel pairs in vertical planes, those at the rear end of the gate being heavier and more substantial than the others to provide supports for horizontally-disposed eyes 8, which are movably mounted on the L-hangers 5, and by this form of connection the gate is adapted to be swung open in either one of two directions. Between the outer pairs of braces 7 and the two intermediate rails or bars 6 a latch-bar 9 is slidably mounted and has an operating-stud or analogous device 10 thereon. The outer end of this latch-bar 9 is to be projected from the outer pair of braces 7 at the latch end of the gate and engage the recess 4; but while this is a very simple and preferred form of construction it will be understood that other forms of latches may be equally well used. Pivoted to the lower portions of the opposite braces 7, at the latch end of the gate, are the opposite ends of a sustaining-loop 11, having a cross-bar at its rear end or that end nearest the hinge-post. The sustaining-loop 11 is elongated, and the cross-bar thereof is adapted to engage either one of a series of notches 12 and 14, the notch 14 being dovetail in form and intended to receive the said sustaining-loop to hold the gate in its normal position, while the remaining notches nearest the hinge-post are obliquely positioned and employed to receive the said sustaining-loop and hold the gate in elevated position. The notch 12 ahead of or nearest to the latch end of the gate is engaged by the sustaining-loop when it is intended that the gate shall be depressed below a horizontal plane. When the gate is in elevated position, as shown in Fig. 2, the braces 7 adjacent to the hinge-post 3 remain in a normal position so far as a vertical plane is concerned, and the rails or bars 6 slant upwardly therefrom toward the latch-post, thereby leaving a greater space under the end near the latch-post. The nearer that



the sustaining-loop is brought toward the hinge-post the greater will be the elevation of the latch end of the gate, and the several notches are formed in part in the upper edge of the rail or bar 6 next to the topmost rail or bar and are extended or reinforced on opposite sides by strips 15, in which the said notches are similarly formed. By this means it will be seen that the sustaining-loop is confined between two rails or bars 6, and, furthermore, it is held between the two sets of braces 7 nearest the hinge-post and is thereby always in convenient position for operation with the said notches.

As previously set forth, the gate is adapted to be opened in either one of two directions, and, furthermore, a great convenience arises in elevating the gate to permit stock of various sizes to pass from one place to another, and by this means the gate will serve as a very useful accessory in dividing stock and separating the same.

It will also be observed that the parts of the gate generally are very simple and convenient and that the cost of manufacture is reduced to a minimum, and consequently will be relatively low.

The gate may be materially modified so long as the salient features of movable connection of the parts is preserved, and, furthermore, it is not actually necessary that the gate open in both directions to have the sustaining-loop operate as it does. The said sustaining-loop and the notched construction could be equally well applied to gates opening in one direction as well as in the present form. It is preferable, however, to have the gate open in both directions, and other changes in the minor details of construction and arrangement of the several parts, as well

as the dimensions and proportions, might be made and substituted for those shown and described without in the least departing from the nature or spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A gate embracing in combination, longitudinally-disposed, horizontal bars, and vertical braces, one of the bars having notches formed therein at the rear portion thereof, reinforcing-pieces on the notched bar, hinges for supporting the gate, and a sustaining-loop having its front end pivoted to the lower front portion of the gate and its other end arranged to engage the notches in the notched bar and reinforcing-pieces, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a gate composed of movably-connected parts and comprising longitudinally-disposed horizontal bars and vertical braces, the bar next to the topmost bar having notches formed therein at the rear portion thereof between the rear braces and the next succeeding ones toward the front, reinforcing-pieces on the said notched bar, means for supporting the gate, and a sustaining-loop having its front end pivoted to the lower portion of the gate and its rear free end confined in the space over the notched bar by the adjacent braces and the uppermost bar, and adapted to engage the notches in said notched bar, substantially as described.

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

LORIN C. TYLER.

Witnesses:

HERBERT THORP,  
JAMES R. LADD.