

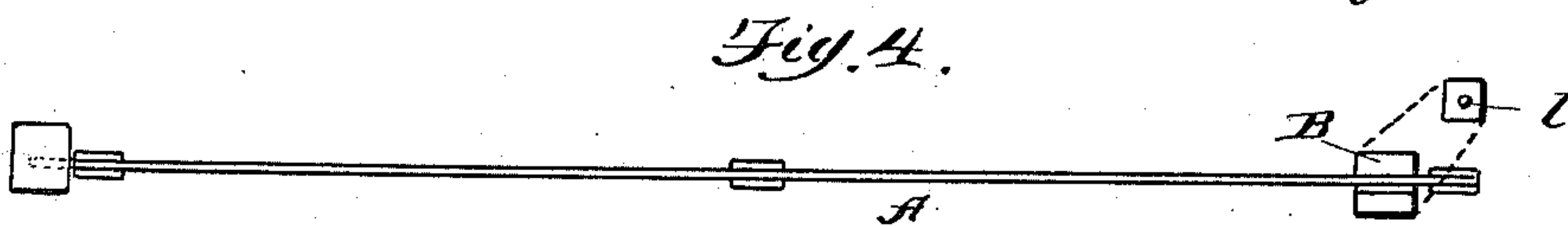
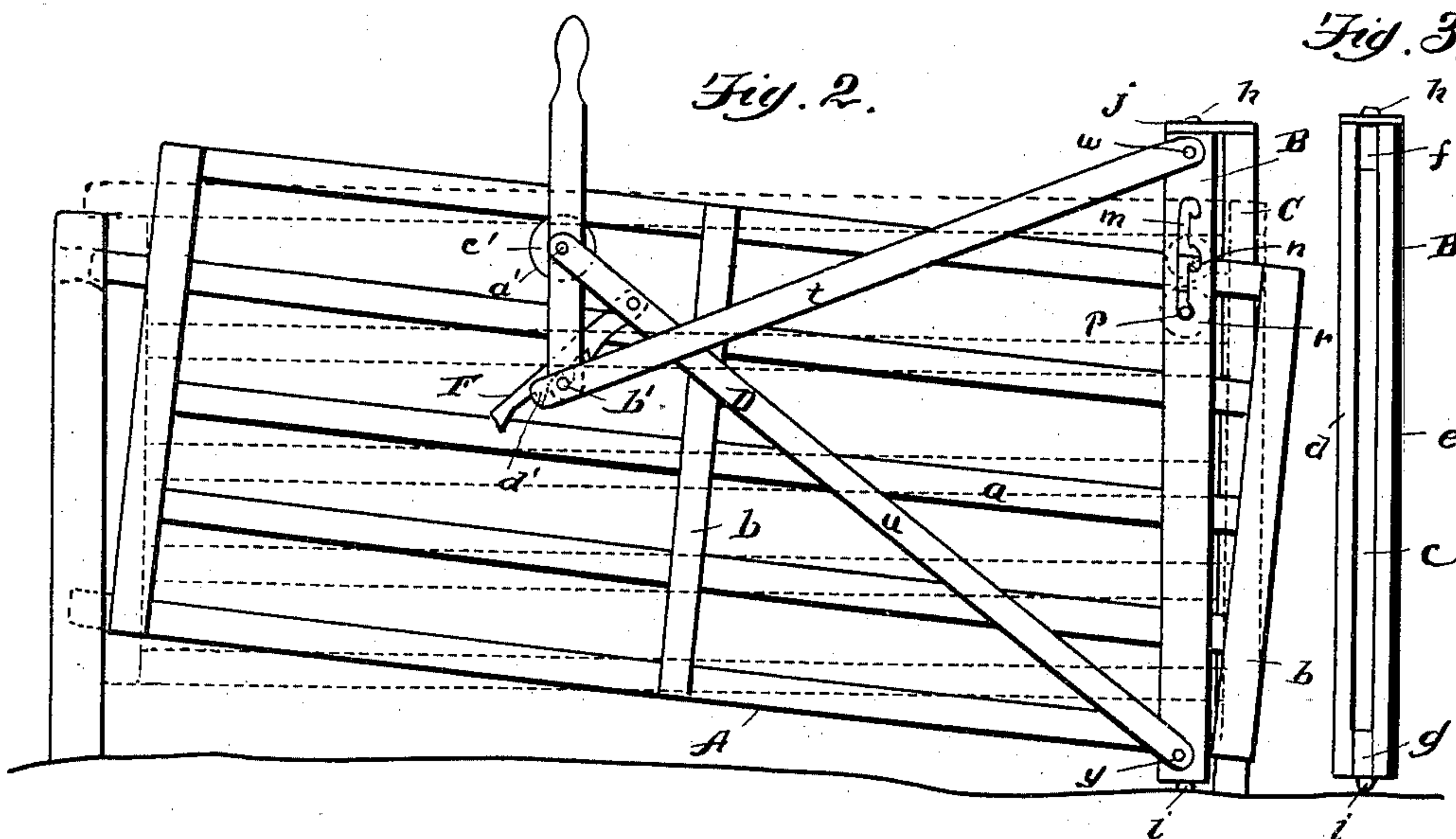
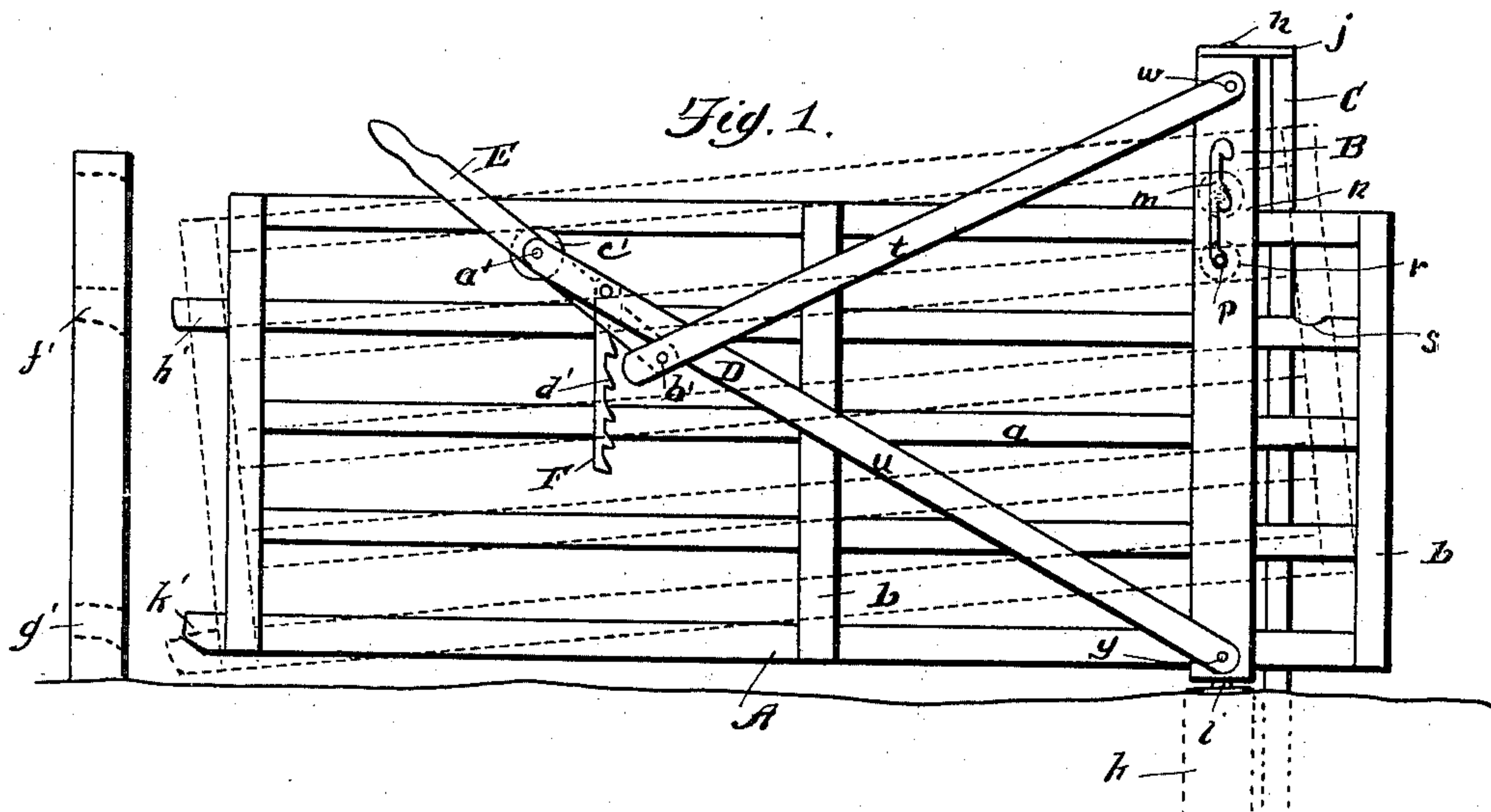
No. 610,916.

Patented Sept. 20, 1898.

J. PRATT.
SWINGING AND SLIDING FARM GATE.

(Application filed Jan. 7, 1898.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SWINGING AND SLIDING FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 610,916, dated September 20, 1898.

Application filed January 7, 1898. Serial No. 665,938. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN PRATT, a citizen of Canada, residing at Chatham, in the county of Kent and Province of Ontario, Canada, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swinging and Sliding Farm-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
10 the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in
15 combined swing and slide farm-gates, and has for its object to provide economical, efficient, and durable means whereby the said gate may be adjusted to swing and slide in a higher plane or, if desired, may be tilted to
20 an angle with the ground with either its forward or rear end elevated.

The invention consists in the general construction and arrangement of the various parts to be hereinafter described and claimed.

25 Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the gate in full lines in its normal position partially opened and having its rear end elevated to tilt the gate, indicated in dotted lines. Fig.
30 2 is a side elevation also, illustrating two positions of the gate, the solid lines showing the forward end raised to tilt the gate and the dotted lines illustrating the position when the gate is desired to swing in an elevated
35 plane, both ends being raised above their normal position. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the slotted post through which the gate is adapted to move. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the gate, showing the relation of the supporting-
40 posts and the gate proper.

Like letters of reference refer to corresponding parts throughout the figures.

45 A indicates the gate proper, which is composed of the horizontal strips *a* and the vertical strips *b* in the usual manner.

50 B represents the turning post slotted longitudinally at *c*, through which the rear end of the gate is arranged to slide and which extends from the top to the bottom of the post a suitable distance from each end thereof. This post may be made of a single piece cut out, or, if desired, it may be composed of two

side pieces *d e*, with the dividing-blocks *f g* at the top and bottom thereof, each of which terminates at its upper and lower extremities
55 with journal-pins *h i*, arranged to journal in suitable openings formed in the holding-plate *j* and short post *k*.

A stationary post C is located a short distance from the gate-post B at an angle of
60 about forty-five degrees to the plane of the gate and is arranged to furnish a support for the opposite end of the holding-plate *j* where it is secured at *l*. By this means it will be
65 observed the gate is permitted to be slid freely backward and forward through the slot and at the same time may be turned, swinging the gate-post upon its journal-pins in either direction. Of course it will be un-
70 derstood that the stationary post must needs be located a sufficient distance from the gate-post to permit the rear vertical strip *b* to escape between the two as the gate is swung in a direction toward the right, assuming the operator to be facing the forward end of the
75 gate.

The means for supporting the gate above the ground and suspending it in the slot consists of the slot *m*, formed at the upper end of the side pieces *d* and *e* of the gate-post and
80 having a plurality of journal-notches *n* cut in one side thereof to receive the journals *p*, upon which the wheel *r* is mounted. When this wheel and its journals rest in the lower
85 notch, the rear end of the gate is supported in its lowermost position, and when it is desired to elevate it the wheel is lifted with the gate until its journals are caught in the journal-notches *n*, occupying the desired height
90 to which the gate is to be raised.

At *s* in Fig. 1 I have shown a notch cut in the upper edge of the second horizontal strip or the one lying below the supporting-wheel, so that if it be desired the operator may ad-
95 just the wheel to any level by engaging this notch upon the under periphery of the wheel, whereby it may be raised and inserted in its respective seat without compelling the operator to grasp both ends of the wheel-shaft *p* and obviating the necessity of additional
100 parts to perform the work.

The forward end of the gate is suspended by means of the crane D, consisting, essentially, of the extension member *t* and the

compression member *u*, having their rear ends pivoted to the upper and lower ends of the turning post B at *w y* and their forward ends extending at an angle to each other and crossing each other at substantially the middle of the gate. The forward ends of these members are pivoted at *a' b'* to the lever E, which is terminated at its upper end with a suitable handle, and journaled upon the pivot *a'*, which is extended for the purpose, is the supporting and guiding wheel *c'*, upon which the upper strip or board of the gate rides. A short distance below this pivot *a'*, upon the member *u*, there is pivotally supported the notched member or dog F, suspended freely from its support and having its teeth *d'* arranged to engage with the pivot *b'* as the lever E is raised to a vertical position, as indicated in Fig. 2. By this means it will be observed that the member *u* will rest directly upon the pin or pivot *b'* when the dog is disengaged and the outer free end of the gate will be supported upon the roller *c'* in the position shown in full lines in Fig. 1, and when it becomes necessary to elevate the forward end for any purpose, either to clear an obstruction or to permit small animals to pass without providing opportunity for the larger ones to escape, the lever may be thrown backward until the proper tooth in the dog is engaged over the pin or pivot *b'*, as above described.

From the foregoing the operation of my invention will be readily understood, and it will be seen that its construction and mode of operation offer many superior features over anything of its class known in the art. In the winter when the snow usually interferes with the operation of the farmer's gate it is only necessary for the operator to raise the rear end, engaging the notch *s* with the rear wheel and lifting it into one of the higher notches to any desired plane, and by means of the lever E the forward end is easily and quickly elevated to the same plane. The post G at the forward end of the gate may be of the common and well-known construction, either provided with latches or having the mortises *f' g'* cut therein to receive the extending ends *h' k'* of the horizontal boards in the gate.

It will be obvious that some slight modifications may be made in the general construction and arrangement of the parts that constitute my invention without materially affecting the results, and I desire to have it understood that while I prefer the particular form herein shown I do not limit myself thereto.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a combined sliding and swinging gate, the combination with said gate of a crane composed of two members arranged to extend for-

ward from the upper and lower ends of the turning post, and having their forward ends crossing each other and pivoted to a lever at different points, a roller supported at the outer end of the lower member adapted to form a support and guide for the forward end of said gate, said members and lever being so arranged with relation to each other as to cause the forward end of said gate to be raised or lowered as said lever is operated; and means for securing said parts in a fixed relation, whereby the forward end of said gate may be held in any plane desired, substantially as described.

2. In a farm-gate, the combination of a slotted post adapted to receive said gate, and provided with journals at its upper and lower ends whereby said gate may be either swung or slid open; a supporting guide-wheel journaled in said post; means for adjusting said wheel vertically whereby the rear end of said gate may be elevated; an adjustable crane extending forward from said post; a supporting-wheel journaled at the forward end of said crane, said crane consisting of two members pivoted to a lever at their forward ends, whereby said crane is adjusted to raise and lower the forward end of said gate; and means for securing said crane in its position, substantially as described.

3. In a farm-gate, the combination of the gate proper A; the slotted post B adapted to receive the rear end of said gate; a wheel journaled at the upper end of said post; journal-notches provided in said post whereby said wheel may be adjusted to any plane; journal-pins at the upper and lower ends of said post; a fixed post located at an angle to said slotted post, having a holder secured to the top thereof within which the upper end of said slotted post is journaled; a short post at the lower end within the ground adapted to form a bearing for the lower journal; the crane D consisting of the members *t, u* pivoted at the upper and lower ends of said slotted post and having their forward ends arranged to cross each other; a lever E pivoted to the forward ends of said members, supporting a guide-wheel *c'* journaled upon the extended pivot *a'*; a locking-dog F pivoted to the member *u* and having its teeth arranged to engage with the pivot at the lower end of the lever E; and means for engaging the forward end of said gate, substantially as described.

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

JOHN PRATT.

Witnesses:

THOS. E. ORR,
C. J. O'NEILL.