

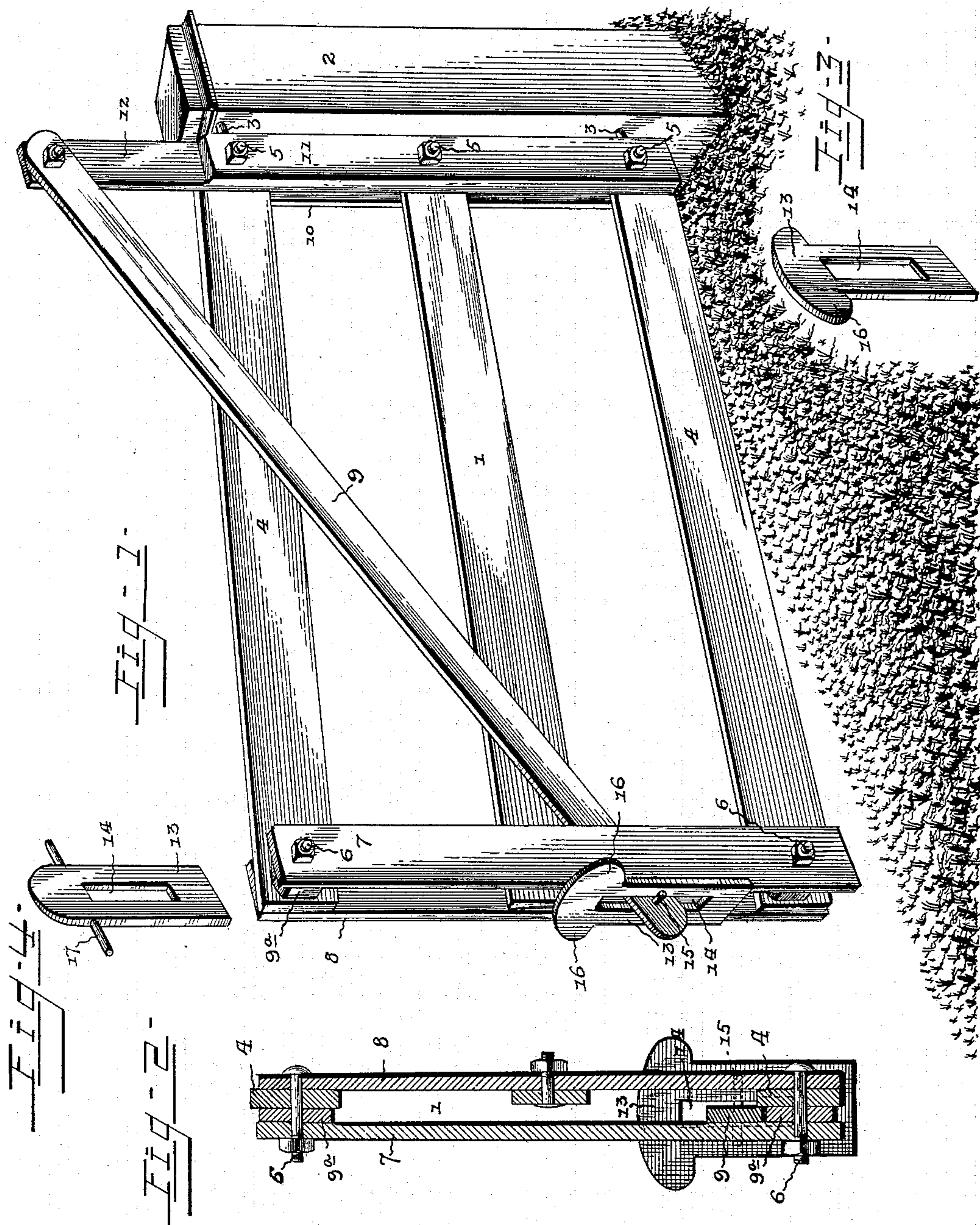
No. 612,187.

Patented Oct. 11, 1898.

B. A. BAKER.
GATE.

(Application filed Mar. 17, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:-

C. J. Young
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By *his* Attorneys.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BION A. BAKER, OF GREELEY, IOWA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 612,187, dated October 11, 1898.

Application filed March 17, 1898. Serial No. 674,208. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BION A. BAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Greeley, in the county of Delaware and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in gates.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of gates and to provide an exceedingly simple and inexpensive one capable of ready adjustment to raise and lower it, so that it will swing clear of obstructions, such as snow or the like.

A further object of the invention is to provide a gate adapted to be employed on a hill-side and capable of adjustment to fit the ground.

Another object of the invention is to provide a gate adapted to have its free end readily dropped upon the ground to hold it in an open position and prevent it from closing accidentally.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate constructed in accordance with this invention and shown elevated. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the clamping-plate or clutch. Fig. 4 is a similar view illustrating a modification of the clamping-plate or clutch.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a swinging gate connected to a post 2 by hinges 3 and composed of horizontal rails 4, pivotally connected by bolts 5 and 6 to inner and outer end bars, arranged in pairs at the ends of the gate and disposed at opposite sides thereof.

The outer end bars 7 and 8 are spaced apart to receive the lower end of an inclined brace 9. The bar 8 is arranged directly against the rails 4, and the bar 7 is spaced from them by blocks or plates 9^a, interposed between the ends of the bar 7 and the top and bottom rails. The inner end bars 10 and 11 are se-

cured directly to the rails 4, and the bar 11 is provided at the top of the gate with an upward extension or arm 12, to which the upper end of the inclined brace 9 is pivoted.

The inclined brace 9, which is disposed diagonally of the gate, has its lower end loosely arranged in the space between the bar 7 and the rails 4, and it extends beyond the front or free end of the gate and carries a clamping-plate or clutch 13, adapted to engage frictionally the front edges of the bars 7 and 8, whereby the gate is held at any desired adjustment.

The gate is adapted to be raised and lowered on the pivots 6 of the inner end bars 10 and 11, and the clamping-plate 13 is provided with a vertical slot 14, receiving the lower end of the brace 9, which is provided with a perforation through which passes a fastening device 15 for retaining the plate 13 on the brace. The slot 14 of the plate 13 is longer than the width of the brace 9, and when it is designed to drop the gate upon the ground to hold the same at any desired point the clamping-plate is simply raised and the gate falls by gravity. The clamping-plate, which is interposed between the pin 15 and the front end of the gate, is lifted until it engages the lower edge of the brace 9, and it then carries the brace upward with it and causes the pin 15 to move away from the front end of the gate, thereby relieving the parts of any frictional engagement and permitting the gate to fall.

The weight of the gate creates sufficient friction on the clamping-plate to hold it securely at any desired adjustment, and it may be readily raised clear of the ground to swing over snow-drifts and other obstructions. In dropping the gate upon the ground it is not necessary to lift the gate in order to disengage it from the lower end of the brace 9.

In order to enable the clamping-plate or clutch to be readily grasped, it is provided at opposite sides of its upper end with extensions 16, preferably formed integral with the plate or clutch. These extensions may consist of a pin 17, as illustrated in Fig. 4 of the accompanying drawings.

The invention has the following advantages:

The gate is exceedingly simple and inexpensive in construction, and it is capable of

ready vertical adjustment to swing clear of snow-drifts and other obstructions to adapt it to the ground over which it swings, so that it may be readily employed on a hillside.

5 The gate may be readily dropped to the ground to hold it open. The lower end of the inclined brace is loosely arranged in a vertical keeper formed by the end bar 7, and the blocks or washers 9 and the clamping
10 plate or clutch may be readily disengaged from the gate without lifting the latter.

Changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrific-
15 ing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of a gate having piv-
20 oted rails and provided at its inner or hinged end with an extension projecting upward from the top of the gate, a bar arranged at the outer end of the gate and spaced there-
25 from to provide a vertical keeper, an inclined brace pivoted at its upper end to the extension of the gate and having its lower end arranged in said keeper, and a plate connected with the lower end of the brace and engaging the front of the gate, substantially as de-
scribed.

2. The combination of a gate composed of horizontal rails and vertical end bars pivot- 30 ally connected together, one of the end bars being spaced from the gate at the front thereof to provide a vertical keeper, an inclined brace pivoted at its rear end to the gate at the top thereof and having its lower end 35 loosely arranged within the keeper of the gate, and a slotted plate mounted on the lower end of the brace and frictionally engaging the front end of the gate, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a gate provided with pivoted rails, an inclined brace pivoted at its upper end to the back of the gate, and a ver- 40 tical clamping-plate engaging the front of the gate and provided with a central vertical slot receiving the lower end of the inclined brace, said plate being provided with lateral extensions forming a grip, substantially as 45 described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 50 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

BION A. BAKER.

Witnesses:

W. A. LANG,
I. S. HUTTON.