

No. 685,706.

Patented Oct. 29, 1901.

J. R. WRIGHT.

GATE.

(Application filed Aug. 3, 1901.)

(No Model.)

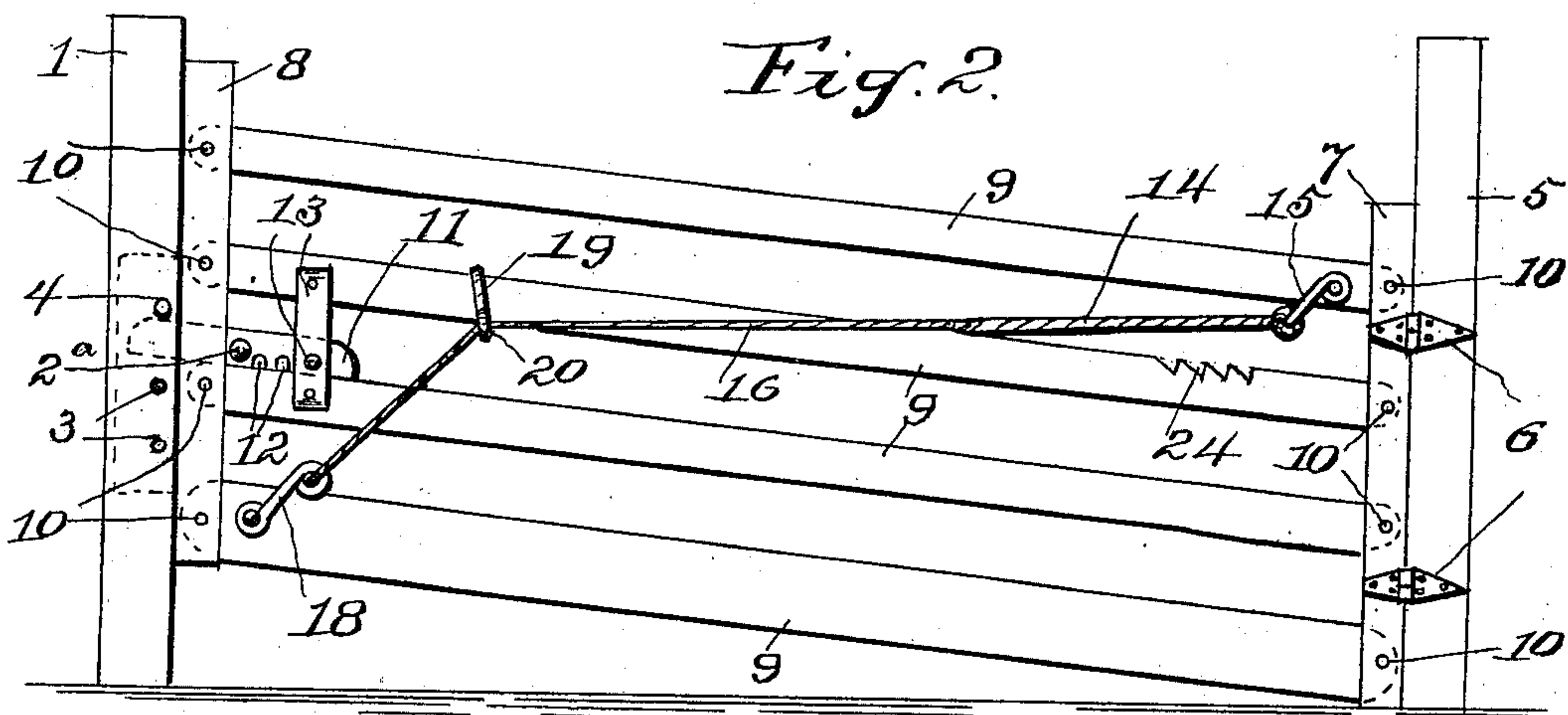
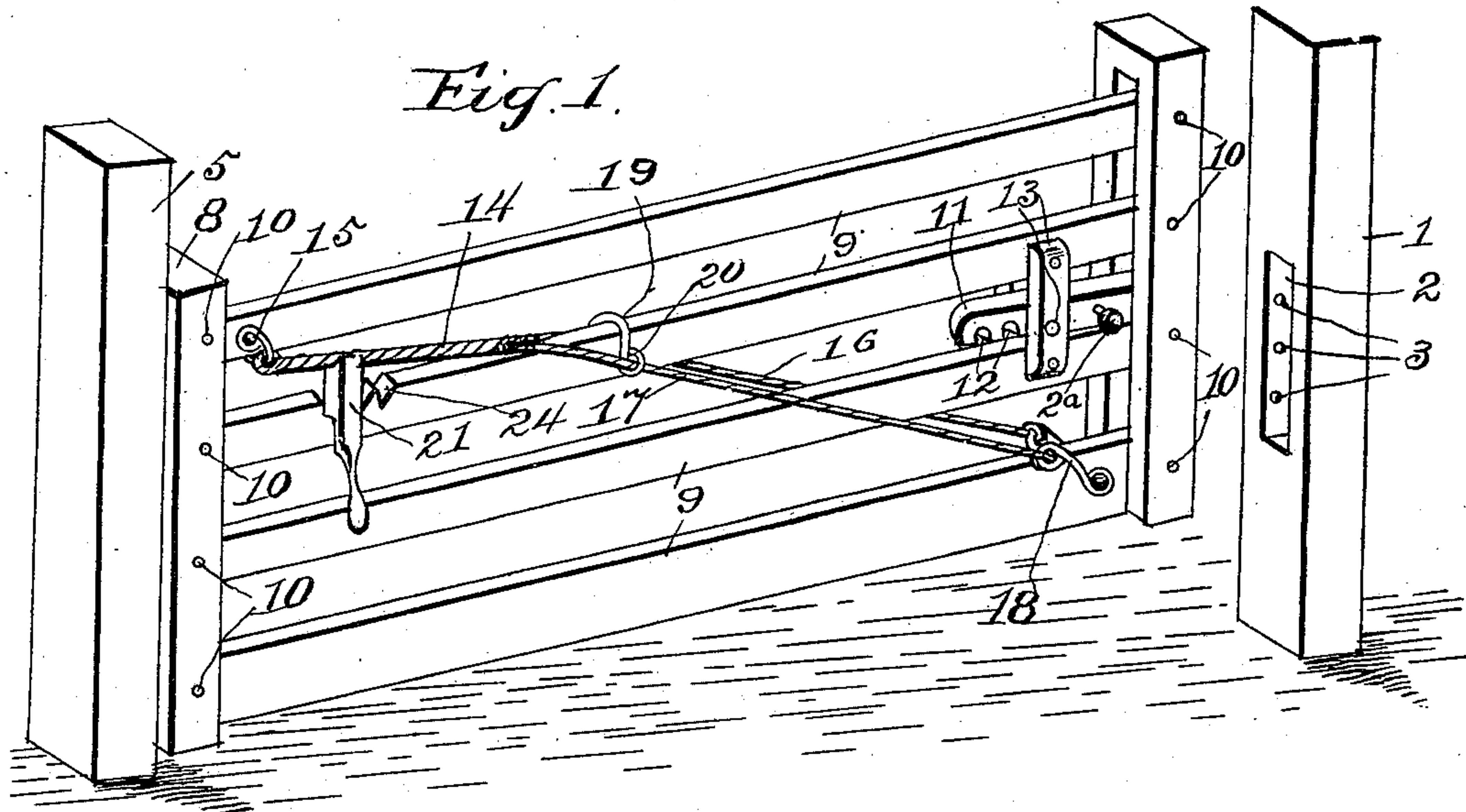


Fig. 3.

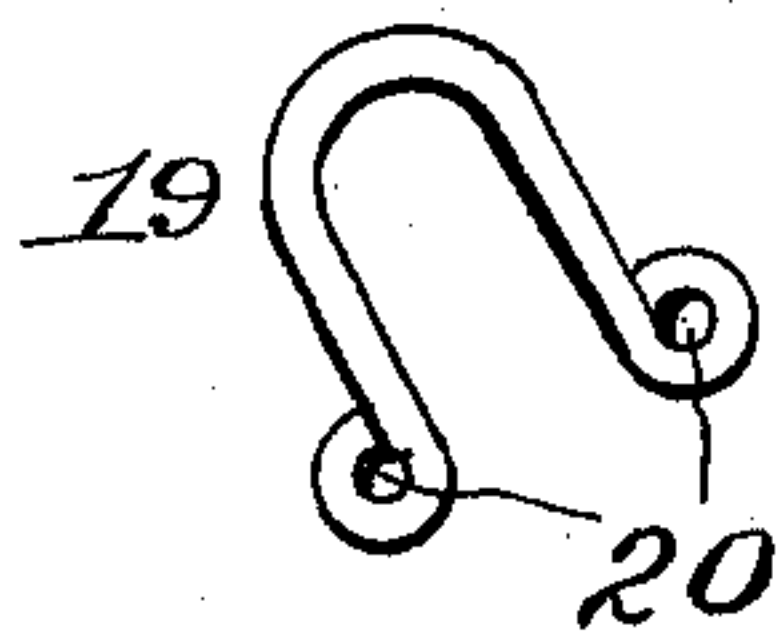


Fig. 4.

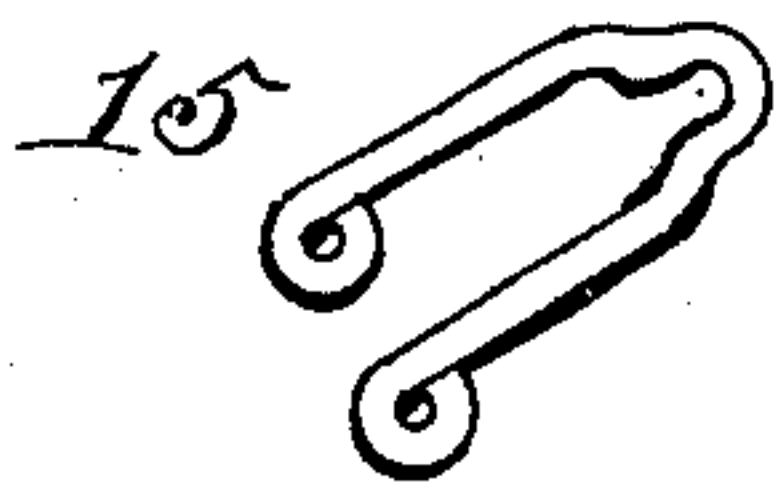


Fig. 5.

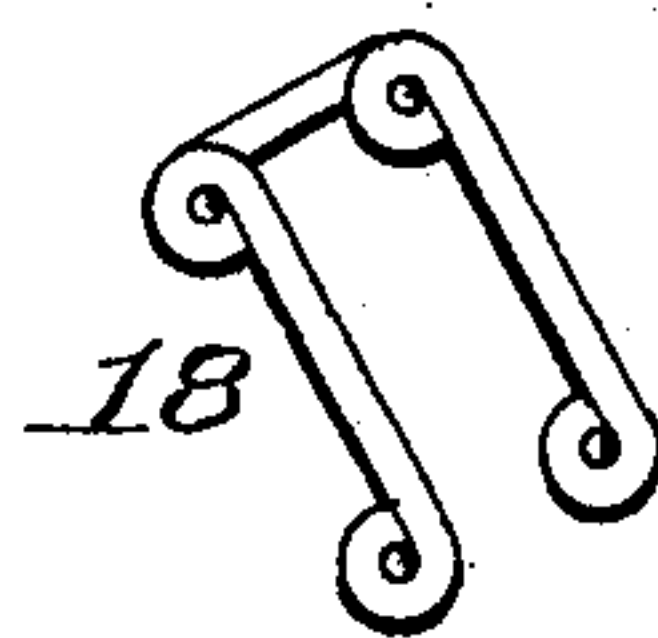
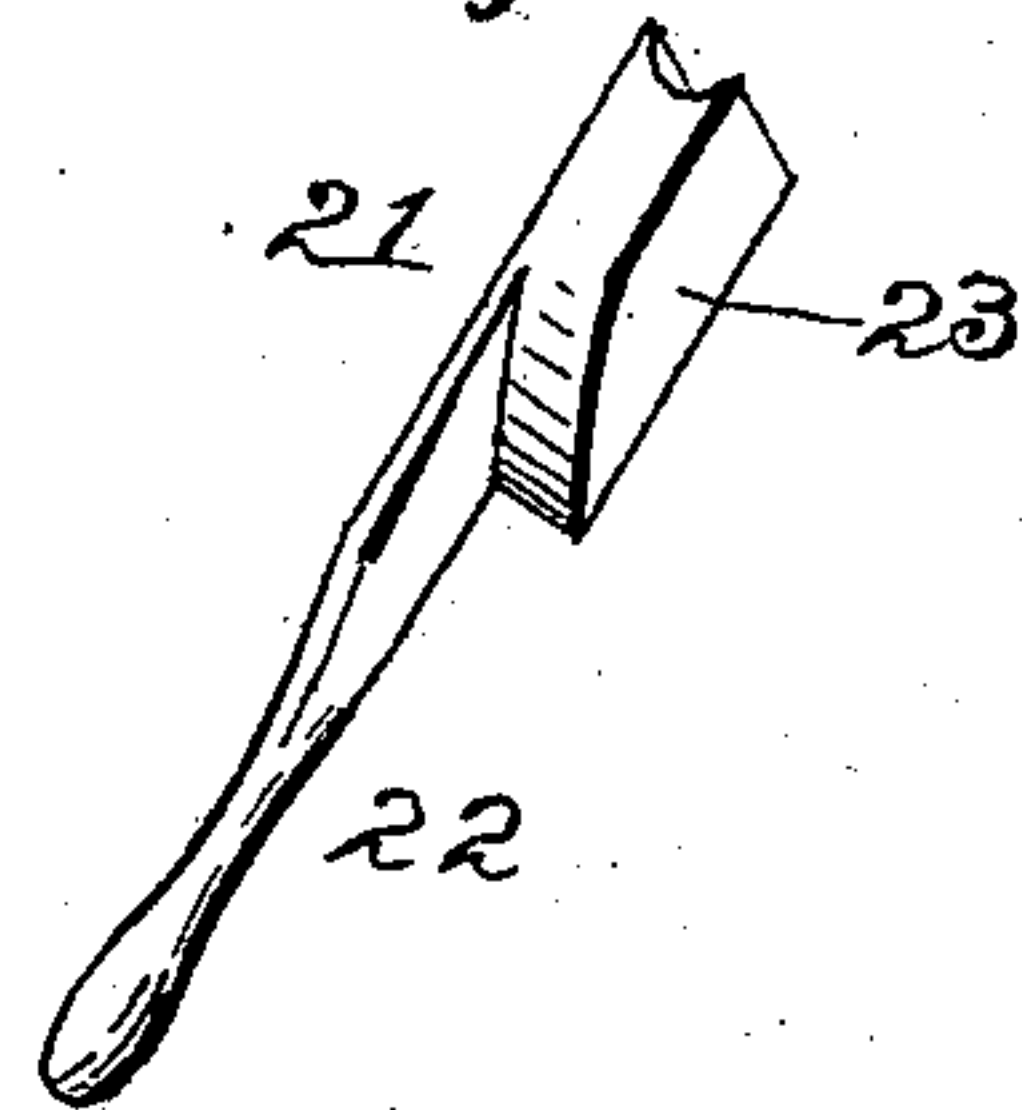


Fig. 6.



Witnesses
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JOHN R. WRIGHT, OF WHEELING, MISSOURI.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 685,706, dated October 29, 1901.

Original application filed March 8, 1901, Serial No. 50,362. Divided and this application filed August 3, 1901. Serial No. 70,742. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wheeling, in the county of Livingston and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a specification.

This application is based on and is a division of my application filed March 8, 1901, allowed June 13, 1901, Serial No. 50,362; and the object of the invention is to provide a gate-brace and gate-lifter of novel and peculiar construction and arrangement of parts.

It is obvious that in farm and other gates it is desirable to admit the passage of small animals without swinging the gate open, and it is to obviate the usual opening of gates for such purposes and to provide a gate and means for raising it in closed position for the passage of small animals or for any other purposes desired that my invention is intended.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this application, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gate open. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the gate closed and raised and the brace-tightener removed. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the clevis. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the single eye. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the double eye. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the brace-tightener.

The same numerals of reference denote the same parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

The front gate-post 1 has a mortise therein and a series of pin-holes 3 for a suitable latch-pin 4. The rear gate-post 5 has hinges 6, by which the gate is hinged.

The gate consists of a rear standard 7, a like front standard 8, and there may be an intervening standard and a series of slats 9, pivoted at 10 in the standards 7 and 8. A latch 11 is made to slide through the standard 8 and has under-side notches 12 to engage a keeper 13 and a hand-knob 2^a for sliding the latch into the mortise 2, said latch being engaged by the pin 4 after the gate is closed and placed in a desired position. This pin 4 holds the gate against higher movement from such position until the rear end of the latch

is raised to free the notches, when the latch may be slid backward to open the gate without otherwise changing the position of the gate.

The gate-brace consists of a cable 14, having one end loosely connected to an eye 15, pivotally hung from the top gate-slat near its rear end and extending along between this slat and the next one below for about one-third of the gate length, where the cable is separated into two strands 16 and 17, which extend downwardly, one on each side of the gate, and are loosely held by a double eye 18, pivoted to the front end of the bottom gate-slat.

The clevis 19 is slidably hung over one of the gate-slats, preferably the one next to the top slat, and has eyes 20, through which the cable-strands 16 and 17 work. The brace-tightener 21 consists of a handle 22, having formed on one side thereof a lug 23, having a pointed or wedge-shaped bottom end and a grooved top end. The said pointed end fits in notches 24 on the clip-slat, and the cable fits the said grooved end, so that by working the handle of the tightener the cable-brace may be operated to tighten the gate or to prevent it from sagging, whether it be in raised or lowered position. To raise the gate when it is closed, the latch-pin being removed, it is simply necessary to move the clevis forward, which will cause the slats to work on their pivots and elevate the front portion of the gate as desired, whereupon the latch-pin is inserted over the latch, which prevents higher movement of the gate, and the clevis holds the gate up with a passage under it. The gate may be operated to open and close in this position, if desired. It is obvious that to lower the gate, whether open or closed, the clevis is simply moved backward. The clevis may also be used to prevent sagging by a slight forward movement thereof.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A swinging gate composed of a series of pivoted slats, in combination with a brace-cable diagonally connecting the top and bottom

slats, an intervening one of said slats having
notches, a clevis hung from a notched slat and
holding the strands of the cable and adapted
to be slid on said slat to raise and lower the
5 gate, and a brace-tightener operated in the
notches and against the cable to tighten the
gate in either raised or lowered position.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand
in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN R. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

ELMER LOWE,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS.