

No. 717,330.

Patented Dec. 30, 1902.

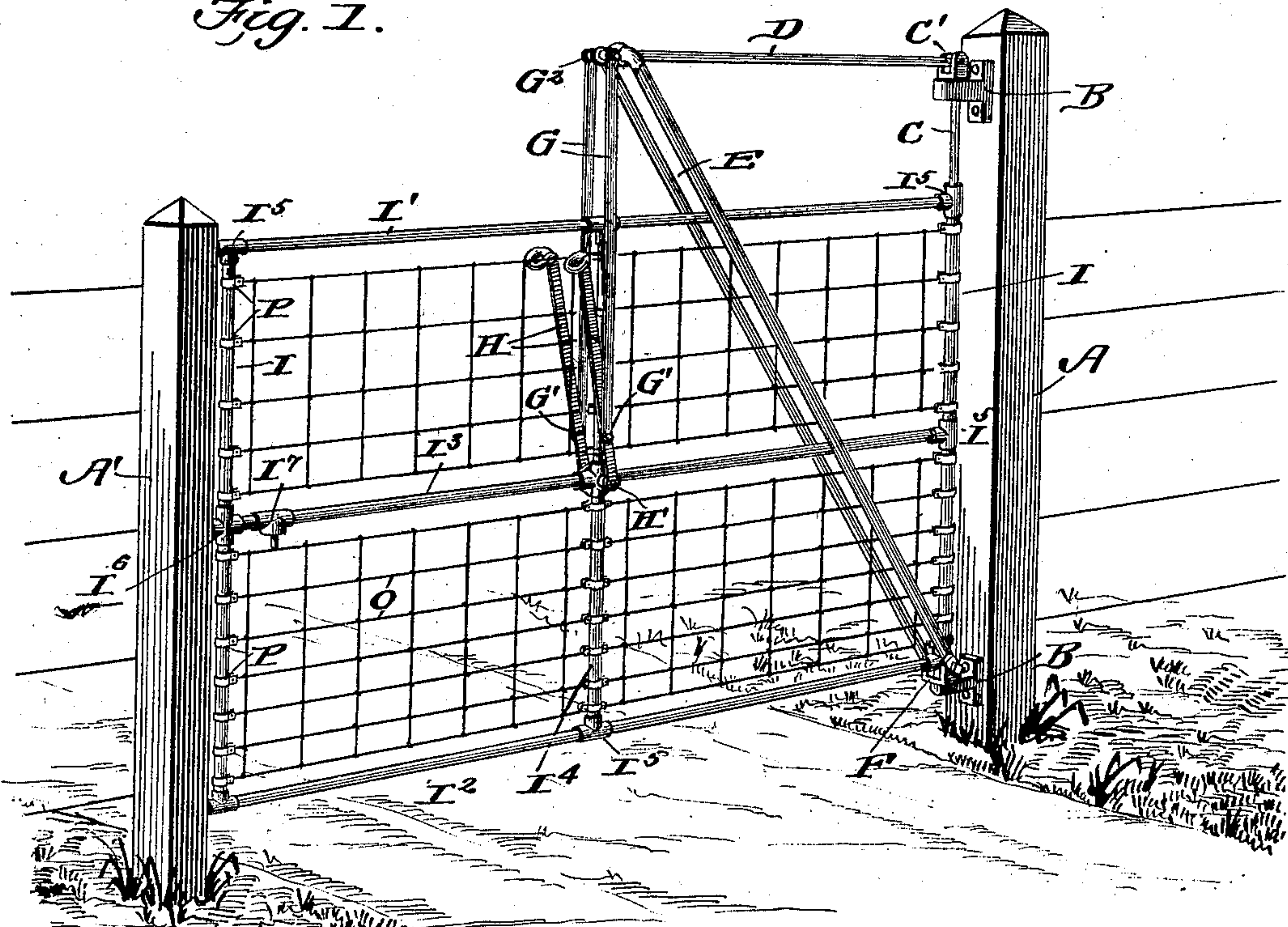
E. BOWSHER.  
FARM GATE.

(Application filed Feb. 13, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 3.*

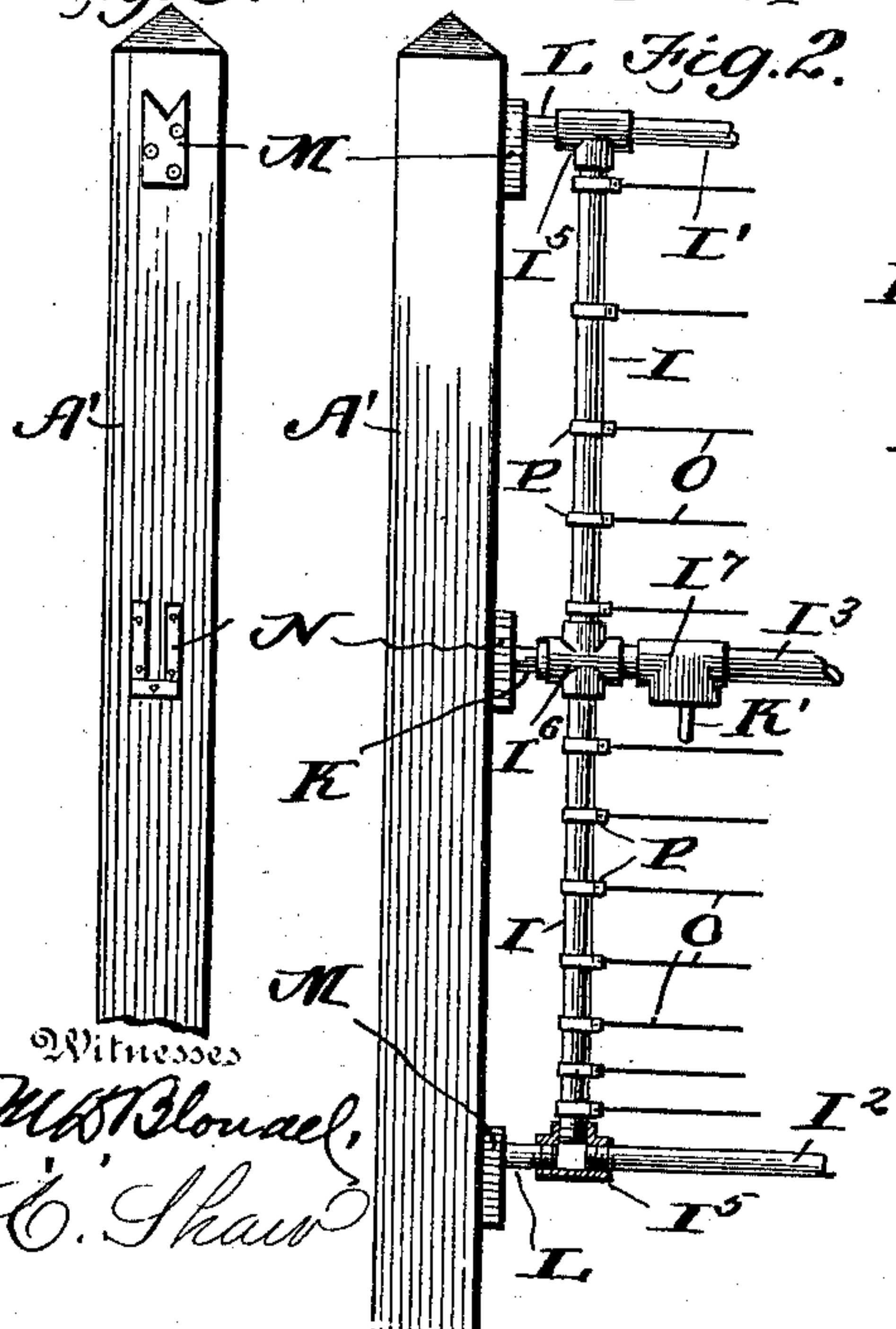
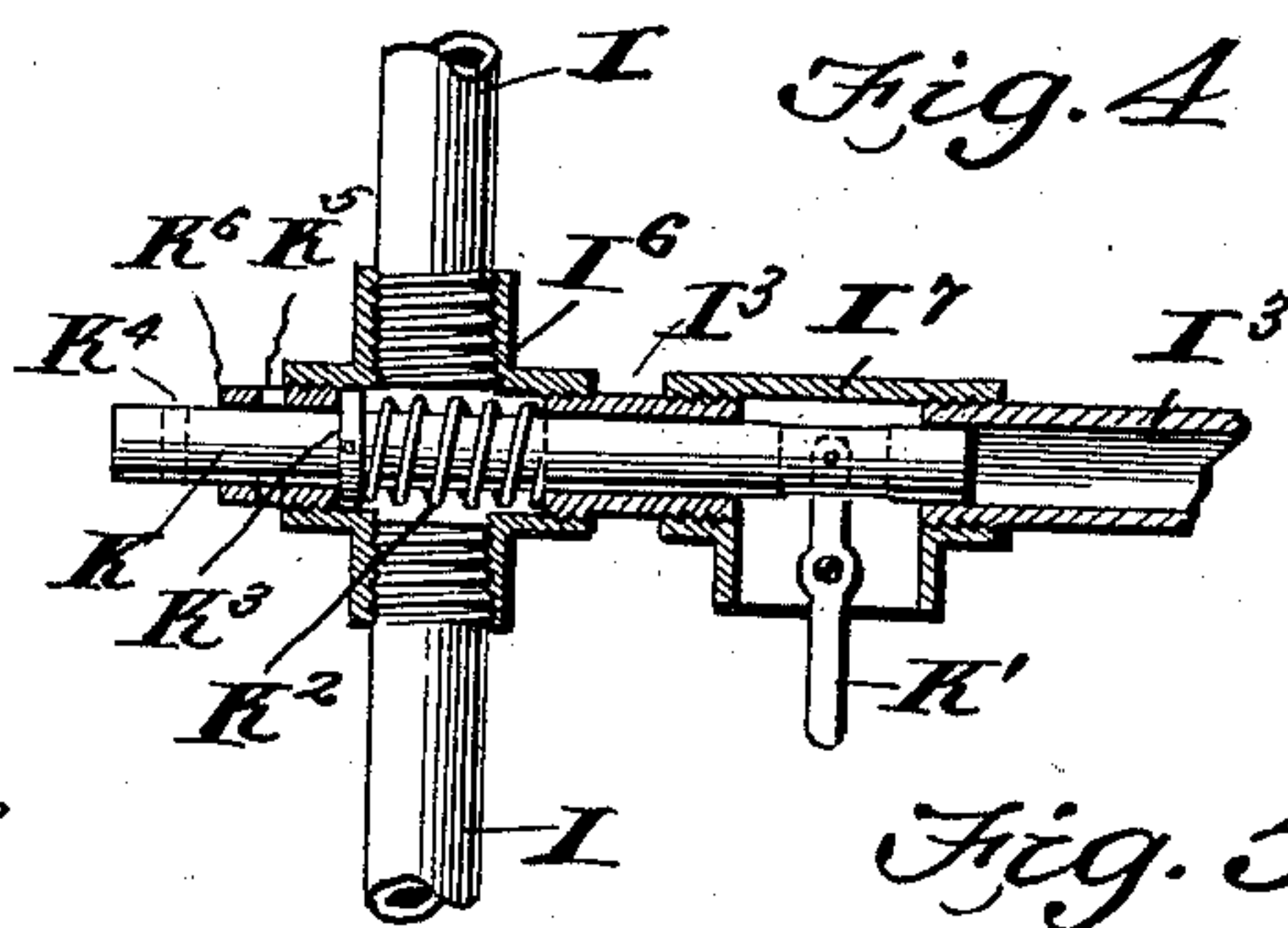
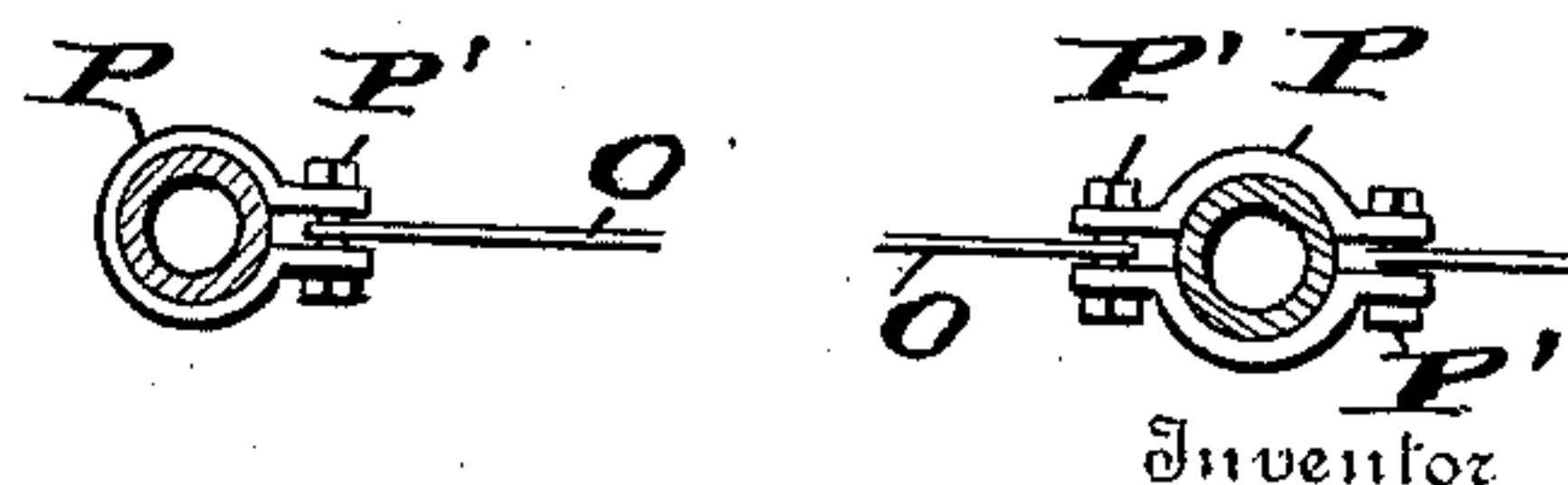


Fig. 2.



*Fig. 4*

*Fig. 5.*



Inventor

*Elijah Bowsher.*

301  
*Marat Brock,*  
 Attorneys

Attorneys

**No. 717,330.**

**Patented Dec. 30, 1902.**

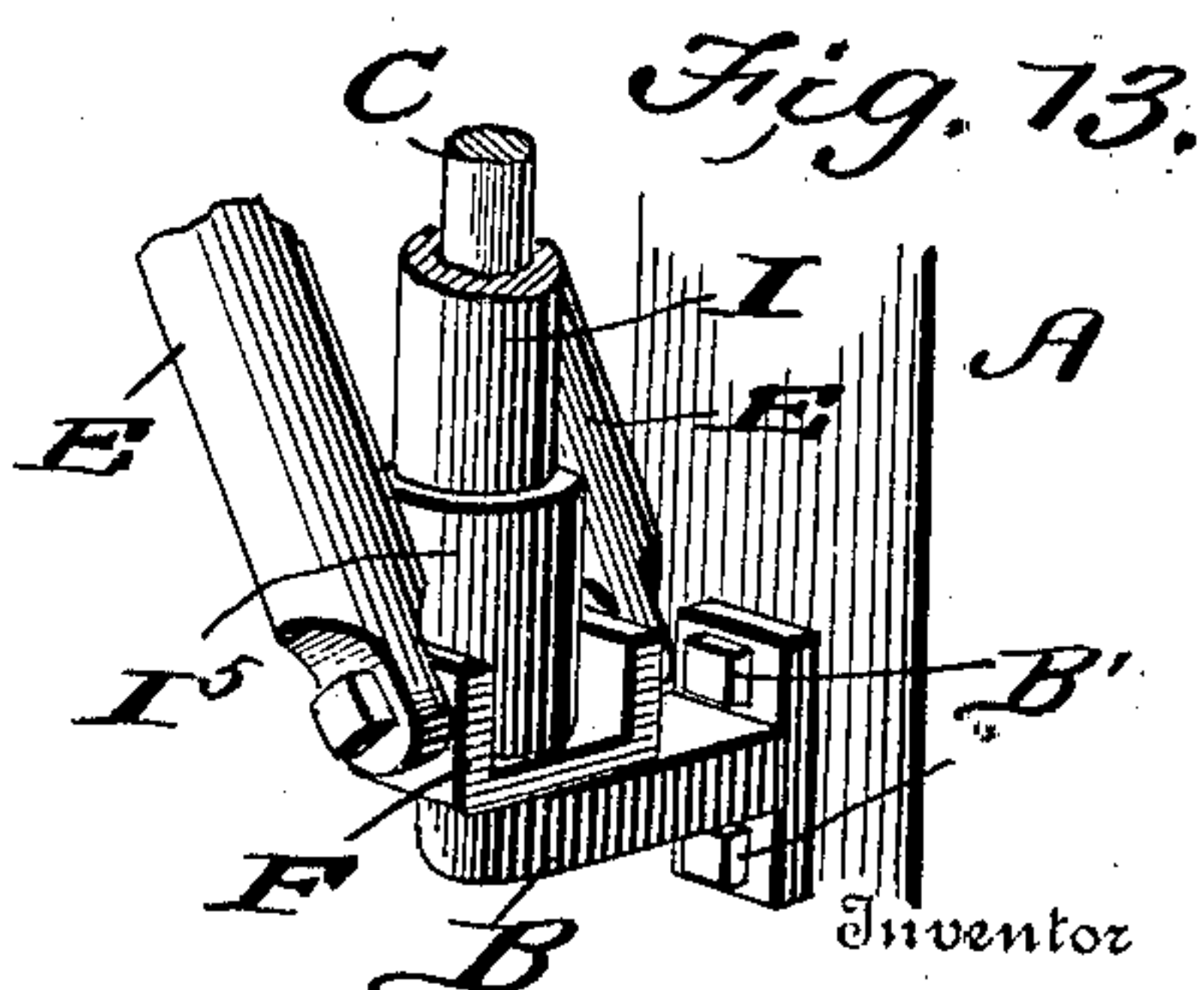
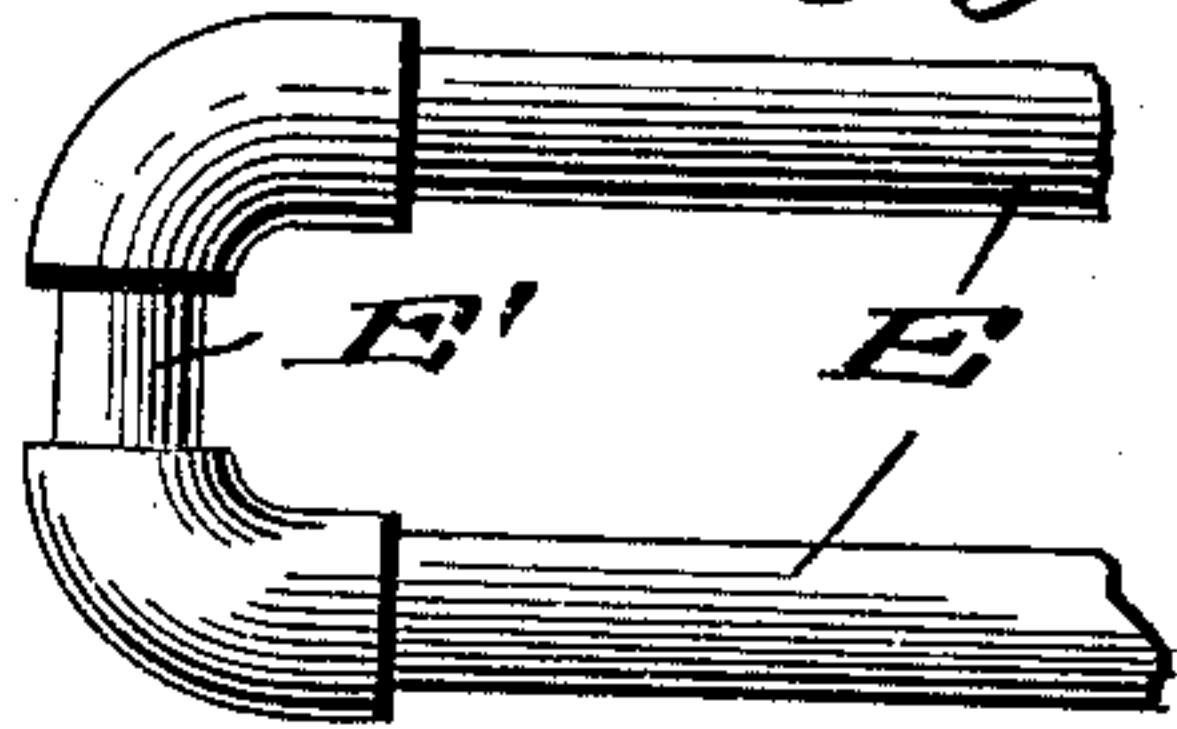
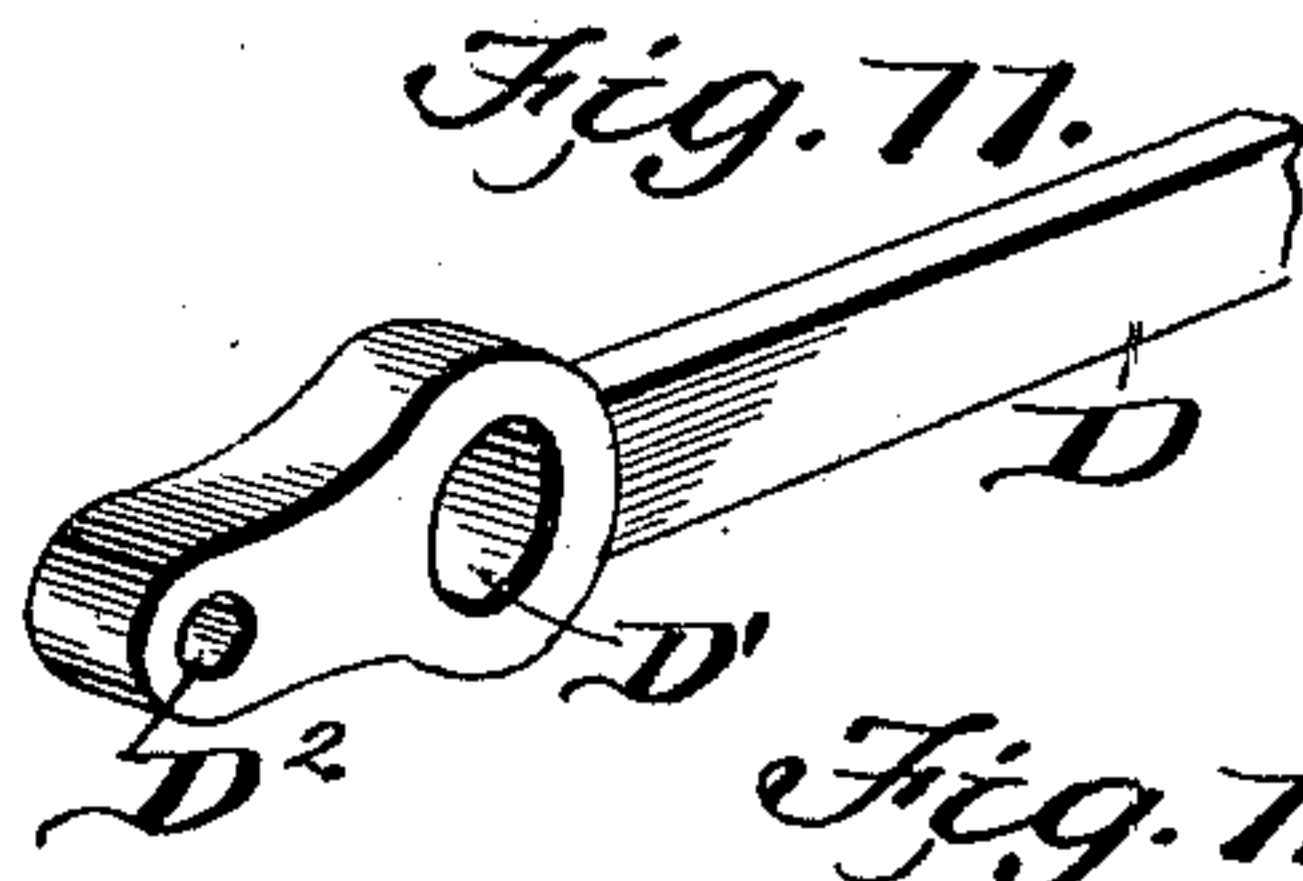
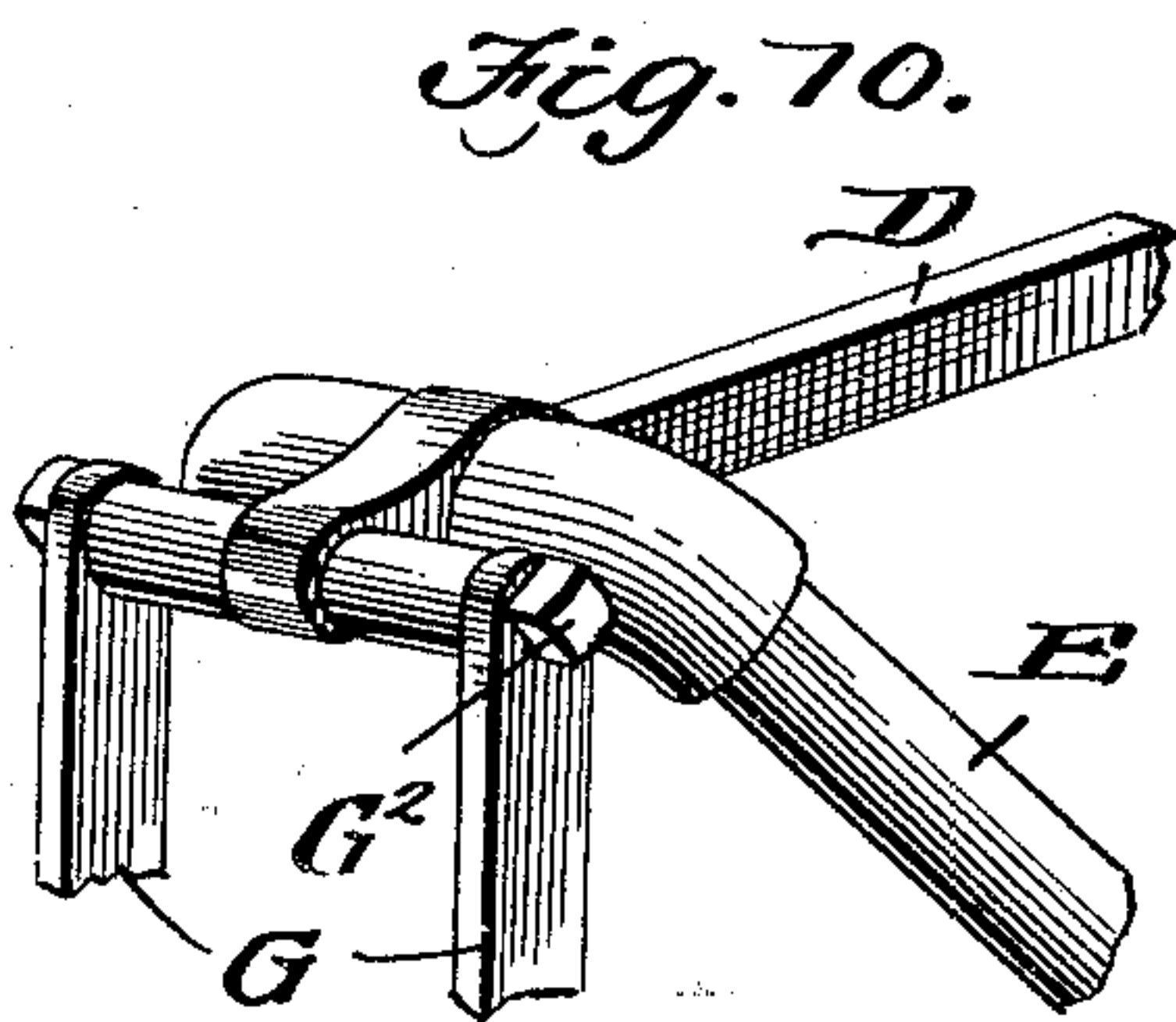
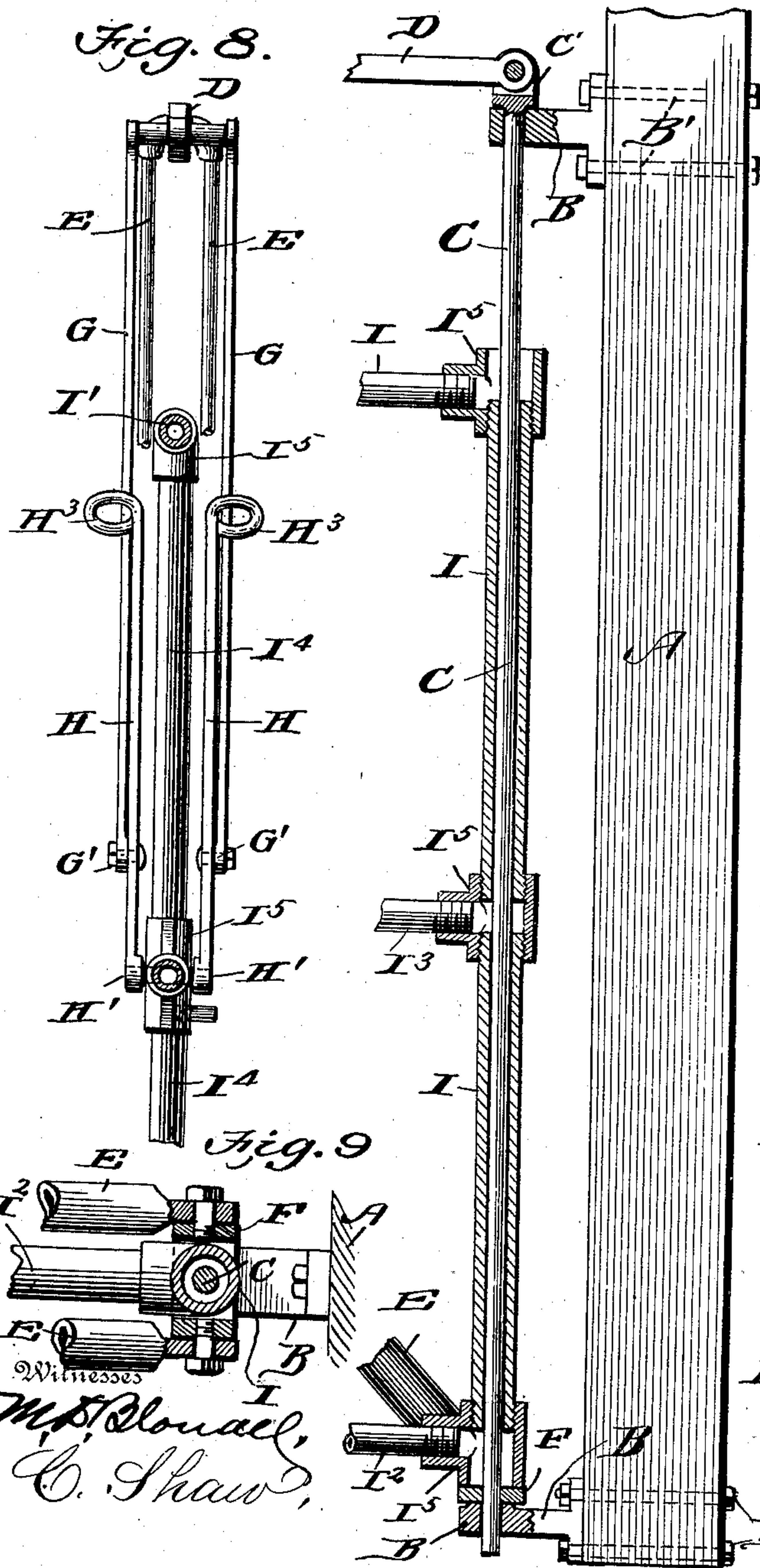
**E. BOWSHER.**

**FARM GATE.**

(Application filed Feb. 13, 1902.)

(No Model.)

**2 Sheets—Sheet 2.**



Inventor

*Elijah Bowsher*

334 *Thuratt Brock,*

Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIJAH BOWSHER, OF LIMA, OHIO.

## FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 717,330, dated December 30, 1902.

Application filed February 13, 1902. Serial No. 93,941. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELIJAH BOWSHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lima, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, have  
5 invented a new and useful Farm-Gate, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to farm-gates, and more particularly to one capable of a vertical as well as a swinging movement,  
10 the object being to provide a gate which can be adjusted vertically either before or during the swinging operation, so as to clear any accumulation of stone or dirt or any irregularity on the surface of the earth.

15 Another object of the invention is to provide a gate of this character which shall be suspended from the center, whereby all tendency to sag at the free end is avoided.

20 With these objects in view the invention consists in the novel features of construction and combination, all of which will be fully described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating a gate constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail side elevation showing the free end of the gate and the side of the gate-post. Fig. 3 is a face view  
30 of a portion of the post. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view illustrating the location and construction of the latch. Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view illustrating the manner of connecting the wires to the frame portion of the gate. Fig. 6 is a top plan view illustrating the rear or pivot half of the gate. Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view illustrating the manner of pivoting or swinging the gate. Fig. 8  
40 is a detail view, partly in section and partly in elevation, illustrating the relative arrangement of the gate-hanger and lifting-levers. Fig. 9 is a detail sectional view illustrating the manner of connecting the brace rods or pipes to the pivot, and Figs. 10, 11, and 12  
45 are detail views illustrating the manner of connecting the hanger-arms and brace-bars. Fig. 13 is a detail perspective view illustrating the lower pivot.

50 In constructing and arranging my improved form of gate I employ gate-posts A and A', and adjacent to the upper and lower ends of

the post A are secured the pivot-brackets B by means of bolts B', said brackets being apertured, and turning freely in said brackets is the pivot rod or bar C, said rod or bar having  
55 a head C' at its upper end, preferably bifurcated, in which is pivoted the horizontal supporting-arm D. The forward end of this arm is connected to the diagonal brace-bars E, said bars being connected at their lower ends to a  
60 flanged plate or casting F, through which the pivot bar or rod C passes. The arm D has an opening D' adjacent to its outer end, through which the reduced portion E' of the coupling connecting the bars E is passed, and the ex-  
65 treme end of the arm D has an opening D<sup>2</sup> produced therein, through which a bolt G<sup>2</sup> passes, said bolt having the hanger-arms G depending therefrom. The lower ends of said levers are pivotally connected at G' to the  
70 lifting-levers H, said levers being pivoted at H' to the central portion of the gate.

The gate is preferably composed of pipes or tubes, such as ordinary gas-pipes, and in practice I prefer to construct the gate of four pan-  
75 els, and in so doing I employ the end pipe I, the upper pipes I', the lower pipes I<sup>2</sup>, central and horizontal pipes I<sup>3</sup>, and the central and vertical pipes I<sup>4</sup>, all connected and united by means of ordinary pipe-couplings I<sup>5</sup>, it  
80 being understood that the central coupling is a four-part coupling and is of such construction as to permit the levers H to be pivoted thereto, as indicated at H' and most clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 8. A four-part coupling  
85 I<sup>6</sup> is employed at the front end of the pipe I<sup>3</sup>, and sliding within said coupling is the bolt K, said bolt being operated by means of a short lever K', pivoted in a three-part coupling I<sup>7</sup>, the bolt being pushed forward by  
90 means of a coil-spring K<sup>2</sup>, which is arranged within the four-part coupling and bears against a disk or shoulder K<sup>3</sup>, fixed upon the bolt within the coupling. A bore K<sup>4</sup> is produced in the bolt near its outer end, said bore  
95 being adapted to register with an opening K<sup>5</sup>, produced in a short pipe K<sup>6</sup>, secured in the center member of the coupling, and when the bores K<sup>4</sup> and K<sup>5</sup> are brought into register a pin can be introduced for the purpose of holding  
100 the bolt in an unlocked position. Each forward corner-coupling carries an extension L,



which is adapted to fit into a notched block M, secured upon the face of the post A', and the bolt K is adapted to engage a keeper N, secured also upon the same face of the post  
 5 about midway its height. The frame members of the gate are connected by means of a series of horizontal wires O, which are connected to the pipes by means of split collars P, fastened by bolts P', as most clearly indicated in Figs. 1 and 5. Any other mode of  
 10 fastening, however, may be employed, if desired.

While I have shown my improved form of gate constructed of pipes and wires, I do not  
 15 wish to limit myself to such construction, as it is evident that a gate constructed of wood can be arranged and operated in exactly the same manner. The gate is shown closed in Fig. 1. Whenever it is desired to open the  
 20 same, it is only necessary to pull down upon either one of the hand-levers, thereby elevating the gate to a point above the keepers, and the gate can then be swung in either direction, and the gate can be lifted to any extent  
 25 desired for the purpose of clearing any obstruction which may be in the path of the said gate during its swinging movement. The bolt K can be withdrawn by operating the lever K', and the gate can then be swung  
 30 without lifting it to any considerable extent, it only being necessary to disengage the extensions L from the keepers M. This gate, besides serving as an ordinary farm-gate, can be utilized for the purpose of separating stock,  
 35 as it will be readily understood that it can be adjusted a short distance from the earth, so that small stock can pass thereunder, while the larger animals are restrained. One way of effecting this is by raising the notched blocks

on the gate-post or providing a plurality of 40 these blocks spaced at different heights.

It will thus be seen that I provide an exceedingly strong, durable, and efficient construction of farm-gate which can be quickly and easily manipulated for the purposes de- 45 sired.

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

1. In a gate the combination with a frame, 50 of a pivot-rod to which said gate is swingingly secured, said rod passing through brackets secured to the gate-post, and having a bifurcated upper end, the shoulder of which bears on the upper bracket, a longitudinally-ex- 55 tending arm pivoted in the bifurcated end of the rod, parallel braces extending from the outer end of the longitudinal arm to the lower end of the pivot-rod, downwardly-extending parallel bars dependent from the free end of 60 the longitudinal arm, and levers pivoted at one end to the center of the gate-frame, and adjacent to that end to the lower ends of the dependent bars, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a gate-frame com- 65 posed of pipe sections and couplings, of a pivot-rod passing through the end member of the gate-frame, the brackets in which the rod turns, the horizontal arm, the depending hanger-bars, the operating-levers, the brace- 70 rods, and casting-plate, in which the lower end of the gate rests, said plate being located upon the bottom bracket, substantially as described.

ELIJAH BOWSHER.

Witnesses:

H. P. WILLIAMSON,  
 U. M. RANDALL.