H. W. GOODWIN.

Farm-Gate.

No. 216,035. Patented June 3, 1879.

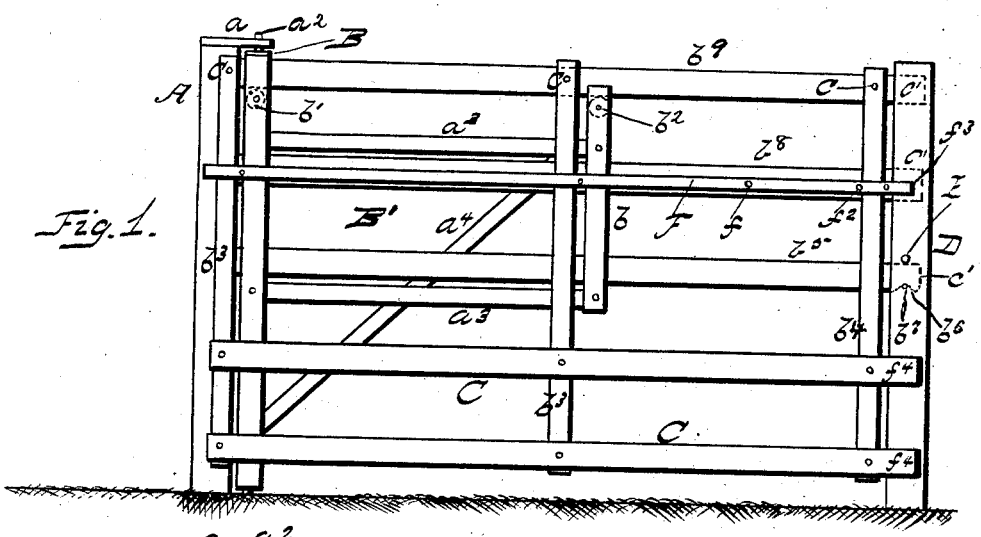

Fig. 1.

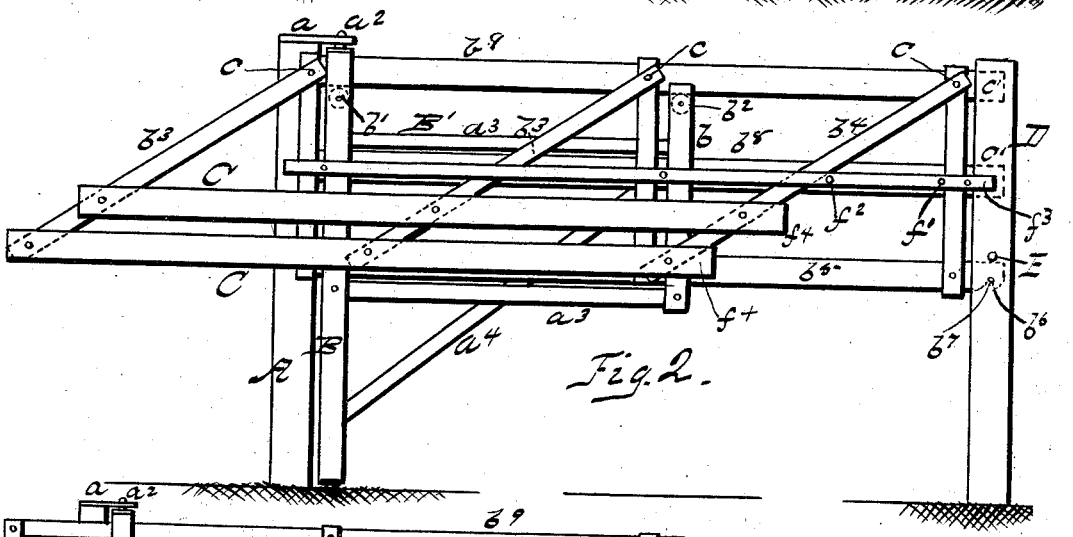

Fig. 2.

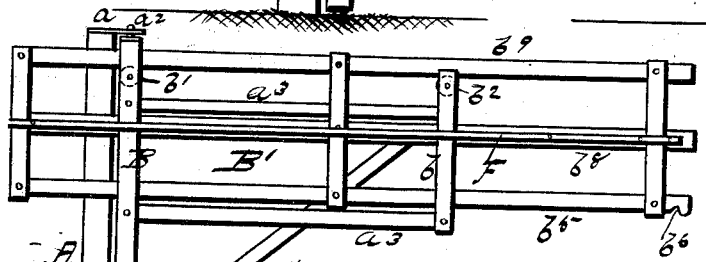

Fig. 3.

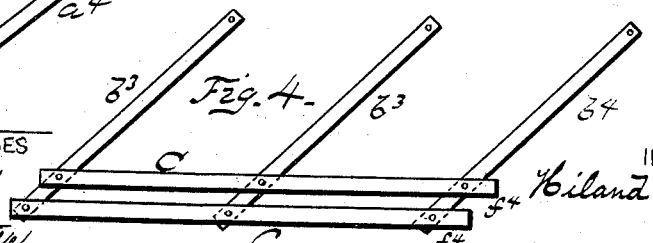

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HILAND W. GOODWIN, OF IONIA CITY, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARM-GATES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **216,035**, dated June 3, 1879; application filed April 14, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HILAND W. GOODWIN, of Ionia City, in the county of Ionia and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in 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 the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in farm-gates; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of the same, whereby the lower portion of the gate can be raised to allow small stock to pass under without opening the gate for that purpose; and it further consists in having the main or upper portion of said gate hung upon rollers, which have their bearings in a frame hinged to the gate-post, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

The annexed drawings, to which reference is made, fully illustrate my invention, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front view of my improved gate closed. Fig. 2 represents a similar view with the lower rails raised. Fig. 3 represents a front view of the same having the lower rails removed. Fig. 4 represents a view of the lower rails detached from the gate.

A designates a gate-post, on the top of which is a metal plate, *a*, provided with a perforation in its end to receive a tenon, a^2, on the top of a post, B, of a frame, B′. Said frame consists of the post B, longitudinal slats a^3 a^3, brace-bar a^4, and the upright bar *b*. In the upper end of the post B and the upright bar *b* are mortises, in which are placed rollers b^1 b^2, which support the gate proper. The top rail, b^9, of the gate has its bearing upon the rollers b^1 b^2, and the same slides back and forth thereon when the gate is being opened or closed.

C C are the removable lower rails of the gate, which are pivoted to the bars or hangers b^3 b^3 b^4 at their lower ends. Said bars b^3 b^3 b^4 are also pivoted at their upper ends at *c c c* to the top rail, b^9, of the gate.

D represents the "latch-post," provided with mortises to receive the ends *c′ c′ c′* of the rails b^9 b^8 b^5. The rail b^5 is provided at its end with a notch, b^6, to engage with a stationary pin, b^7, running crosswise the post D, and crossing the mortise made in said post.

E is a removable pin passing through the post D, and above the rail b^5, to keep the gate locked when the gate is closed, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings.

F is a bar fixed to one side of the gate, having perforations f f^1 therein adapted to receive a removable pin, f^2. Said pin f^2 is inserted in the perforation f^1, and behind the bar b^4, for the purpose of locking the same when the lower rails, C C, are in position. (Shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.) When the lower rails, C C, are to be adjusted for the purpose of admitting small stock, or when there is a deep snow, the pin f^2 is withdrawn and the bar b^4 is thrown rearwardly. This has the effect of raising the lower rails, C C, by the same swinging on its pivots aforesaid. The pin f^2 is then inserted in the perforation f beneath the bar b^4, and the rails C C are adjusted and held in the position shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

The bar F, being fixed to the gate proper, serves as a guide to the pivoted bars or hangers b^3 b^3 b^4 when the latter is adjusted. The end f^3, as well as the ends f^4 f^4, of the rails C C extend to the side of the latch-post D, as shown in Fig. 1.

It will thus be seen that when the gate is to be entirely opened the pin E is withdrawn, and the forward end of the gate is slightly raised for the purpose of disengaging the notch b^6 from the stationary pin b^7. The gate is then thrown rearwardly until the forward end comes in contact with the roller b^2, on which the same travels. The gate is then evenly balanced upon the frame aforesaid. It is then swung out of the way by said frame turning on its tenon a^2 on the post B.

It will be further seen that when only a sufficent space is needed to admit a person the lower rails can remain in either position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, and the gate may be moved slightly from the post D without swinging the gate open; also, the gate can be opened entirely without throwing it

back on the frame portion thereof, except far enough to disengage the notch b^6 from the stationary pin b^7.

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

1. The swinging bars b^3 b^3 b^4, pivoted to the upper rail of the gate at c c c, the lower rails, C C, pivoted to the bars b^3 b^3 b^4, whereby the lower rails of the gate are elevated to admit small stock to pass under the gate without disturbing the gate proper, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. The pivoted bars b^3 b^3 b^4, having the rails C C pivoted at their lower ends, in combination with the gate proper, traveling on the rollers b^1 b^2, mounted in the frame B′, the pin b^7, for supporting and locking the adjustable rails c c, and the pin E, for locking the gate when the same is closed, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of April, 1879.

HILAND W. GOODWIN.

Witnesses:

C. O. THOMPSON,

GEO. M. TABER.