(No Model.)

E. L. HAMMOND.

SWINGING AND LIFTING GATE.

No. 265,258. Patented Oct. 3, 1882.

Fig. 1.

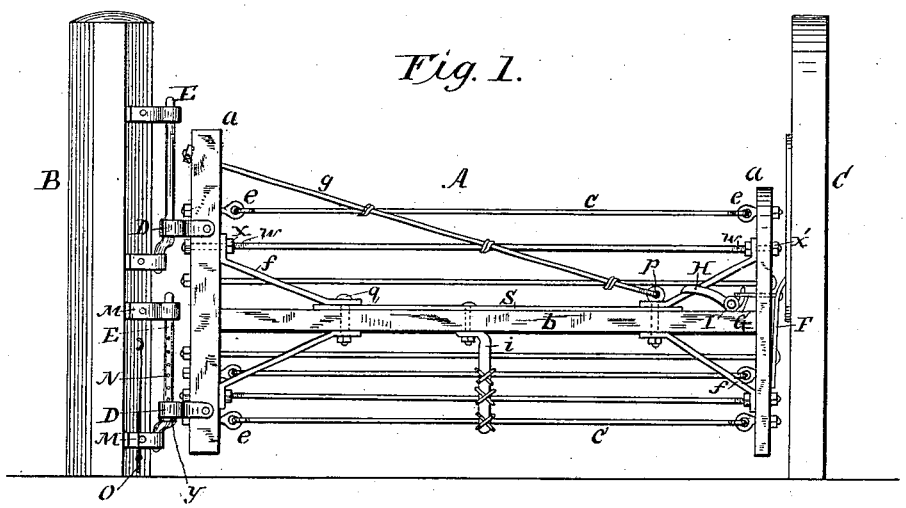


Fig. 2.

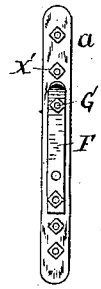
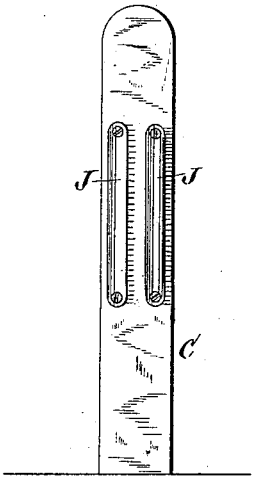


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERASMUS L. HAMMOND, OF GAINES, MICHIGAN.

SWINGING AND LIFTING GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,258, dated October 3, 1882.

Application filed May 25, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERASMUS L. HAMMOND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gaines, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swinging and Lifting 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 or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The present invention relates to that class of swinging farm-gates in which provision is made for raising and lowering the gate on the hinges without unlatching or opening the same, so as to cause the gate to clear obstructions and permit poultry and small stock to pass beneath the same.

The invention consists in a gate-frame of a cheap, strong, and durable construction, as will hereinafter be more fully described, and then set forth in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a gate constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the end of the gate bearing the spring-latch. Fig. 3 is a view of the gate-post having a catch-plate for the latch.

The letter A designates the gate-frame, which is constructed of two vertical end bars, *a*, a longitudinal central bar, *b*, a series of wire rods, *c*, and braces *f*. The wire rods *c* either pass through the bars *a* and have tightening-nuts applied to their screw-threaded ends projecting beyond said bars *a*, or the wires or rods, if made less rigid, may be looped or passed through eyebolts *e*, projecting from the inner sides of the bars *a*. Diagonal corner-braces *f*, secured to the central bar, *b*, and end bars, *a*, serve to give additional strength and rigidity to the gate-frame. These corner-braces are secured to the end bars by fitting their ends on one of the wire rods *c*, which is provided with screw-threads *w* and nuts *x* for retaining the braces in place. Nuts *x'* on the outer ends of the wire rod that retains the braces serve to adjust or tighten said rod. These braces are secured to the central bar, *b*, by means of bolts *p q*, arranged as hereinafter described. An oblique brace-rod, *g*, passing through the top of one of the end posts and hooked into the eyebolt *p* on the upper side of the central bar, is connected with the rods *c* by suitable binding-wires. A brace or arm, *i*, extending in a downward direction from the center of the bar *b* and bolted thereto, is connected with the lower series of wire rods, so as to properly hold and strengthen the same. On the top of the central bar is a metallic plate, S, for re-enforcing and strengthening purposes. This plate is secured in place by the bolts *p q*, which also serve to fasten the corner-braces to the central bar. The bolt *p*, furthermore, serves to hold the lower end of the oblique brace *g*.

The gate-frame is hung between the two posts B C by means of hinges or eye-plates D on one of its end bars *a*, which fit on pintles or rods E, carried by angle-plates or supports *m* on the post B. These pintles or rods E are stationary and the hinges or eye-plates are free to slide up and down on the same. A series of holes, *n*, made in one of the pintles, serve for the reception of a pin, *o*, which acts as a stop for the hinge when passed through a hole beneath the same, and holds the gate at any desired elevation within the range of the holes or length of the pintle. A washer, *y*, loosely fitted on the pintle, is interposed between the stop-pin and hinge, so as to obtain a large bearing-surface.

It will be manifest that a gate hung in the manner above set forth is free to swing horizontally in either direction from the posts, and is also capable of being raised and lowered on the pintle for the object already stated.

The latch device for holding the gate in a closed or locked position comprises a vertical spring plate or tongue, F, which is at its lower end secured to the outer face of the end bar *a* adjoining the post C, and has its free upper portion connected with a pin or rod, G. Said pin or rod is fitted in a mortise in the bar *a*, and terminates in an eye or socket, which receives the end or toe portion of an elbow-lever, H. This lever is fulcrumed in an eared or flanged plate, I, secured to the top of the bar *b* in close proximity to the end bar, *a*.

Two vertical strips, J, secured to the inner face of the post C, form a groove, into which

the spring-plate F enters when the gate is closed, so as to retain it in a locked position. A single grooved plate may be used in place of the two strips; but in either instance the groove is sufficiently long to permit the spring-plate to engage therewith at any point within the range of the vertical adjustment of the gate.

The latch device, as will be understood, is automatic in its locking action, and for releasing the same it is only necessary to depress the elbow-lever, when the spring tongue or plate is withdrawn from the catch-plate.

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

The swinging gate-frame herein described, comprising the end bars, *a*, central longitudinal bar, *b*, re-enforcing plate S, wire rods *e*, braces *f* and *g*, and bolts *p q*, all constructed and relatively arranged as herein set forth, for the purpose specified.

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

ERASMUS L. HAMMOND.

Witnesses:

GEORGE C. SCHROEDER,

LINCOLN BOWEN.