

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. Z. STANLEY.

GATE.

No. 381,859.

Patented Apr. 24, 1888.

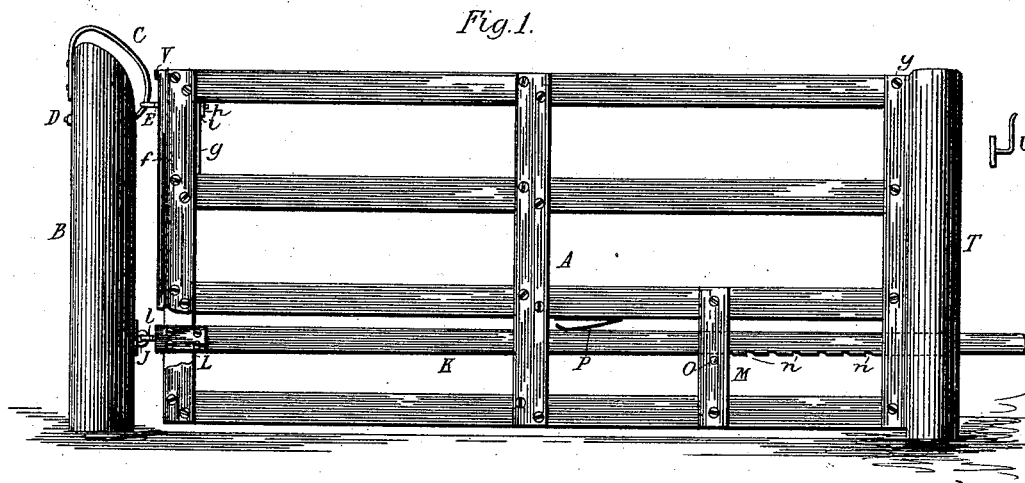


Fig. 3.

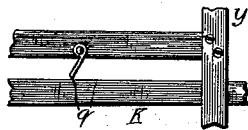
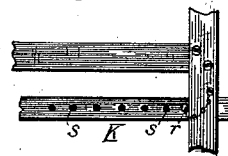


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

Willis Norton
Gay E. Mitchell

Inventor.

James J. Stanley

By his Attorneys

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(No Model.)

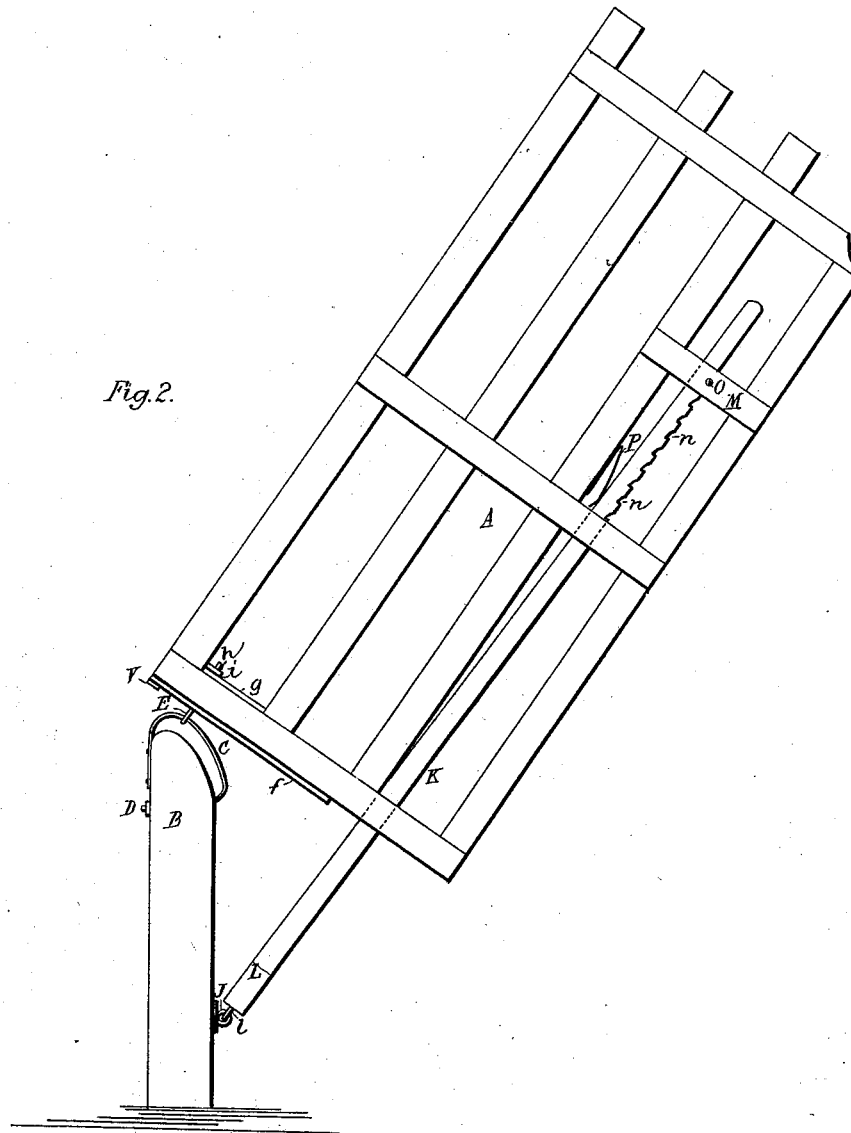
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

GATE.

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Inventor,

James Z. Stanley

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES Z. STANLEY, OF SPRINGDALE, MICHIGAN.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,859, dated April 24, 1889.

Application filed February 28, 1888. Serial No. 265,571. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES Z. STANLEY, of Springdale, in the county of Wexford and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which 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.

My invention relates to special devices for hanging and raising gates, and for automatically supporting them when raised, and lowering them to place, and to certain details incident thereto, the gate being also cheaply made, and the improvements are easily applied to slide or swing gates of almost any kind, whether made mainly of wood or wire, and to single or double gates, whether large or small.

The invention will be easily understood from the following description, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a gate made in accordance with my invention in its normal or lowered position; Fig. 2, a front elevation when the gate is raised and sustained at its highest position. Figs. 3 and 4 show modifications of the fastening devices.

The gate, as shown, represents a farm gate, and it is hung so that it may not only be raised to any desired height on a curved or half-circle hinge rod or wire on the top of the gate even to a position nearly vertical, but so that it may be swung in either direction, whether raised or not.

A is the gate, which may be made of common boards; B, the post on which the gate is hung at or near its top corner only by my peculiar means of connection, consisting of an arch or half-circle, C, of iron, the lower end of which is passed through the post and held by any suitable fastening—for instance, a nut, D—while the upper end should be flattened and have a hole in this flattened part and be bent down so as to be spiked to the back of the post. An eyebolt or staple, E, is secured to the upper or head part of the gate, the half-circle C passing through this eye. A convenient way of attaching this eyebolt or staple to the gate is to put it through the long and short pieces of wood, (marked *f g*, respectively,) secured to the

top of the gate, and hold it by a nut, *h*, and washer *i*, as shown. This half-circle serves to permit the gate to be raised to any desired position between a horizontal and a nearly-vertical one, and also to be swung to and fro thereon. The gate is not itself hinged to the lower part of the post; but the following devices are used to allow the gate all its required movements up and down and in and out, and also to hold it up to any desired elevated position.

In the bottom of the post B is placed a staple or bolt, J, similar to that marked E, and a long tongue, K, extending the full length of the gate, but not fastened to it, is connected with the staple by means of a strap-iron hinge, L, of the width of the tongue, and having an eye, *l*, which, linking with the eye of bolt J, forms a swivel-joint. This tongue is placed between two pieces, M M, on the gate, and which serve as a guide for the tongue as the gate is raised or lowered, and the forward end of this tongue has a series of notches, *n n*, on its under side or edge to engage with a pin or bolt, O, midway of these pieces, a spring, P, above the tongue serving to press it down toward the bolt O, thus making the notches automatically engage with the bolt to hold up the raised gate to any desired height, dependent on the particular notch which for the time being engages with the bolt. Another simple and efficient means for holding up the gate is shown in Fig. 3. A gravitating pawl or latch, P, hung on the gate and having a sharp edge, *q*, serves to engage with the upper side of the tongue K, which side may be notched or not, as found desirable. This performs the same duty as the spring and notches; or a loose pin, *r*, may be used to be inserted in any one of a series of holes, *s*, in the tongue to serve the same purpose of holding up the gate. (See Fig. 4.)

The free end of the gate when closed may be fastened to a post, T, by hooks U, or by any common latch. I prefer the hooks, as the gate when lowered can drop directly into them and also be kept from drooping.

To limit the extent of lateral swing of the gate when not raised, a small post may be used, against which it may be fastened open.

This gate can be raised by a child, and when raised a child can swing it. It may be raised

a little, so that small animals and not large ones may pass under. Should snow fall so deep that ordinary swing or slide gates could not be opened, this gate may be easily raised above the snow, and then, if desired, be swung open; but inasmuch as it can swing freely and widely in either direction, a high object—such as a load of hay—may readily pass through, especially if the gate shall have been raised to its fullest height, because upon the hay-load coming in contact with it it easily moves out of the way with almost no resistance, and this avoids the need of any person to swing the gate to one side. In windy weather I should not allow it to remain thus fully raised. I prefer to place a small piece, V, on the head of the gate to protect it and to prevent its wearing away when raised higher than for common use.

It will be observed that in this gate of such simple cheap construction I combine all the advantages of completely raising and lowering with the advantages of swinging laterally to any needful extent when lowered and of swinging laterally in either direction when raised, also, that the long horizontal tongue K upholds the gate near its outer or free end, and not near the gate post, which would be objectionable and cause the leverage and weight of the gate to break down the tongue; that the half-circle C allows free movement of the eyebolt E in a path such that the gate in rising may

describe about a quarter-circle; that the arrangement of the tongue and its connection with the eye of bolt J allows this extended raising of the gate, and this without any complicated devices, while a short tongue would be useless for high-lifting of the gate, because the latter after a lift to a small distance would separate entirely from the tongue.

I claim—

1. A gate combined with a post having on its top the metal arch or half-circle C, engaging with an eyed staple or bolt on the upper head of the gate, the combination permitting the gate to be raised high or lowered about the top of the post, as in a center of motion.

2. The post, its half-circle C, and the gate hung thereon, as described, in combination with the long tongue K, extending the length of the gate and connected by strap L to an eyebolt on the post, and means, substantially as described, for automatically holding up the gate on the tongue in any position to which the gate may be raised.

3. The combination of the gate, its post and half-circle, and eyebolt, the notched tongue K, its spring, and its described connections with the post, and the fixed pin or bolt serving to hold the gate in any of its raised positions.

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Witnesses:

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