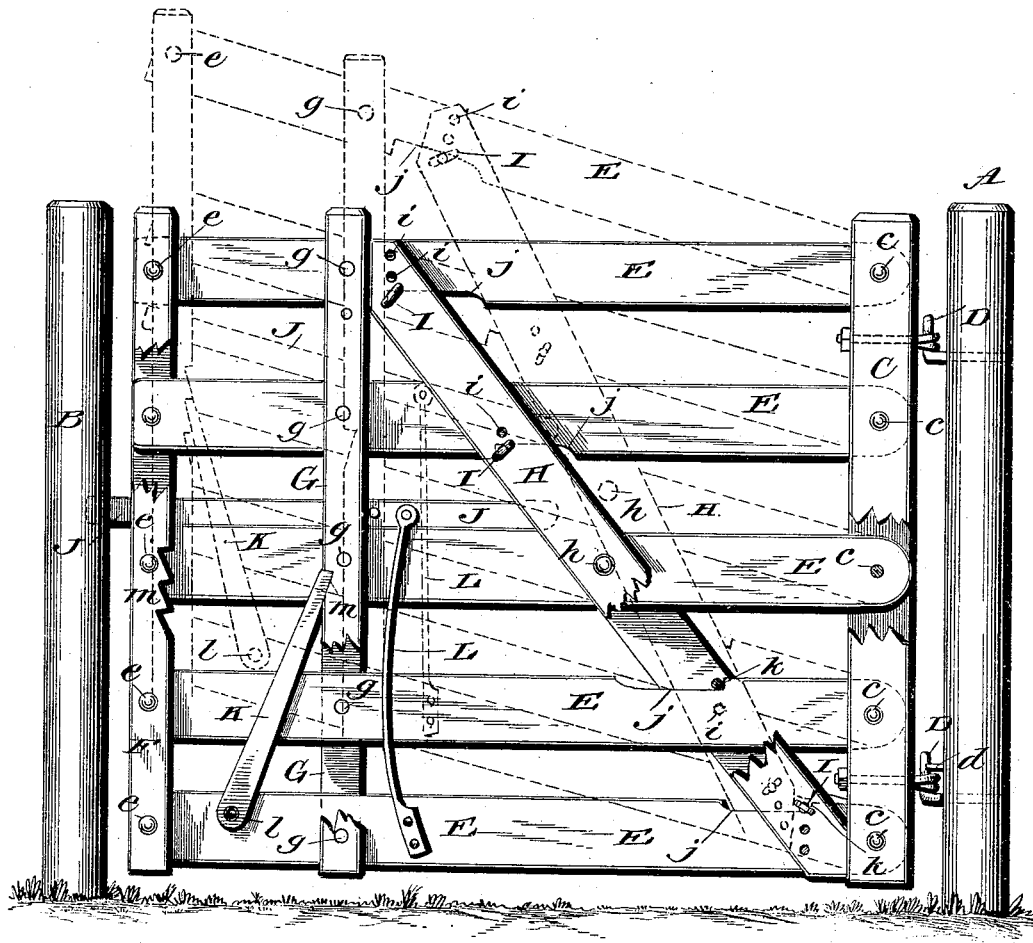


(No Model.)

J. L. HOOVER.
FARM GATE.

No. 489,533.

Patented Jan. 10, 1893.



Witnesses
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E. H. Bond

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEREMIAH L. HOOVER, OF FISHERTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,533, dated January 10, 1893.

Application filed April 27, 1892. Serial No. 430,857. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEREMIAH L. HOOVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fishertown, in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Farm-Gates; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in farm gates, and it has for its objects among others to provide a simple and easily constructed device by which any farm gate can be readily made and its position with relation to the ground changed. The bars of the gate are pivoted to the end supports and the inclined brace is held in place so as to be easily changed when it is desired to change the inclination of the gate. The latch is carried by a spring arm which normally holds the latch projected. A pivoted lever is provided to hold the gate in its different positions, engaging an upright upon one side for holding it in some positions and upon another upon the other side for holding it in other of its positions.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claim.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawing, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, forms a part of this specification and in which is shown a side elevation of my improved gate with portions broken away the better to show other parts.

Referring now to the details of the drawing by letter, A designates the hinge-post and B the latch-post of known construction.

C is the hinge upright of the gate which is of two parallel parts between which the horizontal bars of the gate are pivoted as seen at *c*. The gate is hinged to the hinge-post by hinges on the upright C engaging pintles D on the hinge-post as shown, the hinges being formed of stout wire with one end held in the upright and the other coiled around the pintle loosely so that the gate will swing easily.

A suitable pin *d* driven into the hinge-post as shown prevents displacement of the lower hinge and consequently the upper one.

The horizontal bars E of the gate are pivoted as above described at one end as at *c* to the upright C and at their other end they are pivoted as at *e* to the other end upright F and also as at *g* to the intermediate upright G, the uprights F and G being of two parallel parts between which the bars are pivoted. It will thus be seen how the parts constituting the gate can be readily made to assume the desired positions, one of which is shown by dotted lines in the drawing.

An inclined brace bar H is provided which has its ends beveled to fit the uprights between which it is arranged and this brace is arranged to serve in all the varied positions the gate is made to assume. It is pivotally secured to the center bar as at *h* by a common pivot and consists of two parallel parts between which the bars are arranged. The under faces of the two upper bars and the upper faces of the two lower bars are provided with grooves *j* as shown which terminate in shoulders *k* as shown.

I are removable pins adapted to fit any one of a plurality of holes *i* in the braces and when the parts are adjusted these pins slide in the said grooves and are limited in their movements by the said shoulders.

J is the latch, it is arranged to slide on the top of the central horizontal bar and is carried by a spring arm L which is secured at its lower end to the lower gate bar and is bent as shown so that its tendency is to hold the latch in its extended position to engage the latch-post.

K is a lever or arm pivoted at its lower end and its upper end is designed to engage notches *m* on the adjacent faces of the uprights F and G as shown in the drawing.

The operation will be readily understood. When the gate is to be horizontal the parts are in the position in which they are shown in full lines; when it is desired to arrange the same at an angle the pins I are removed and placed in the proper holes to place the gate at the desired inclination and the parts are thus held by the arm K which engages the notch in the upright G when the gate is in

its horizontal position, and one of the notches in the upright F when in its inclined position.

5 A gate thus constructed can be made to swing in either direction and can be placed upon a side hill as will be readily understood.

What I claim as new is;—

10 The combination with the gate consisting of the uprights and the bars pivoted thereto and formed with grooves with shoulders, of the inclined brace bar pivoted to one of

the bars, and detachable pins for holding the parts in their adjusted positions and working in said grooves and engaging said shoulders, as set forth.

15 In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JEREMIAH L. HOOVER.

Witnesses:

JACOB REED,
W. S. REED.