(Model.)

J. A. ANDERSON.

GATE.

No. 303,786. Patented Aug. 19, 1884.

Fig: 1.

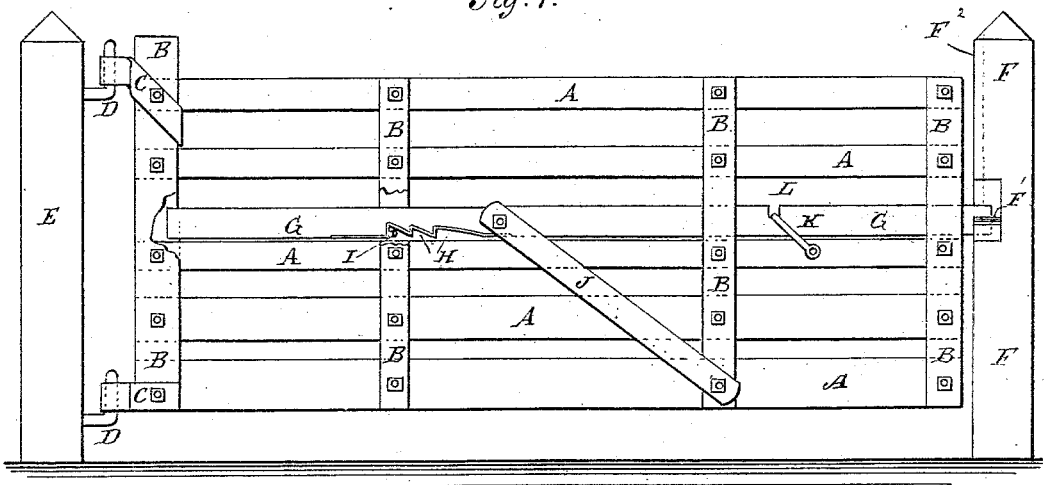
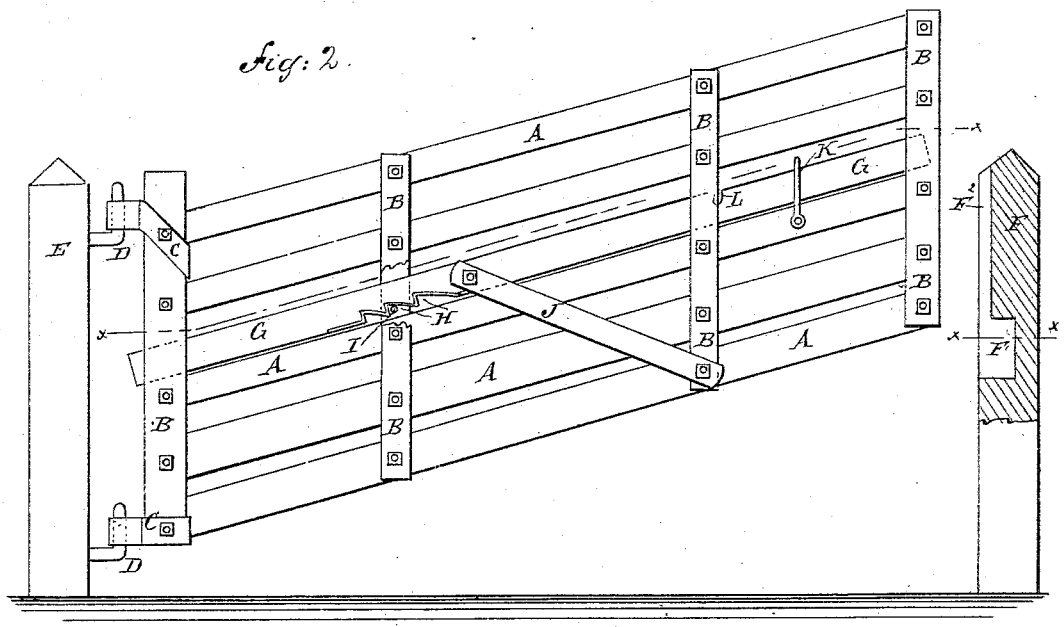


Fig: 2.



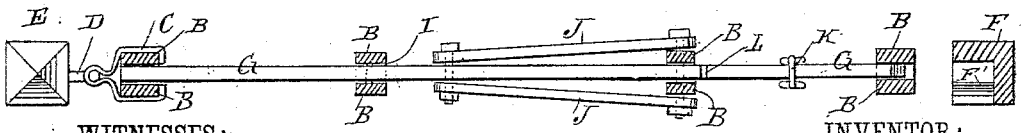


Fig: 3.

WITNESSES:

Chas. Nichols

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

J. A. Anderson

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. ANDERSON, OF HEPBURN, IOWA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,786, dated August 19, 1884.

Application filed January 28, 1884. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. ANDERSON, of Hepburn, in the county of Page and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved gate, shown in a horizontal position, and parts being broken away. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, shown in a raised position, part being broken away, and partly in section. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of the same, taken through the line *x x x x*, Fig. 2.

The object of this invention is to provide gates simple in construction, strong, and durable, and which can be conveniently adjusted and operated.

The invention consists in a gate constructed with longitudinal and cross bars connected by pivots, and provided with a sliding latch having recesses in its lower edge, to engage with a pin attached to a pair of the said cross-bars, and connected with the lower part of the gate by a pair of inclined bars, whereby the said gate can be readily raised and lowered and will be held securely in place when adjusted, as will be hereinafter fully described.

A are the longitudinal bars of the gate, which are pivoted to and between pairs of cross-bars B.

To the upper and lower part of the rear cross-bars B are attached eye-straps C, the eyes of which work upon hook-pivots D, attached to the rear post, E.

F is the front post, which has a catch, F′, formed in or attached to it, to receive the end of the latch G and fasten the gate shut. In the forward side of the post F, and extending from its top to the catch F′, is formed a groove, F², to receive the forward end of the latch G and serve as a catch when the gate is partly raised.

The latch G is placed in the space between the cross-bars B, and is made narrower than the space between two bars A, to allow the said latch to have the necessary vertical movement.

In the lower edge of the part of the latch G that passes through the space between the second pair of cross-bars B is formed a series of recesses, H, to engage with a pin or bolt, I, passing through and attached to the said pair of cross-bars B, to lock the said latch in any position in which it may be adjusted.

To the opposite sides of the middle part of the latch G are pivoted the upper ends of two bars, J, which incline downward and forward, and are pivoted at their lower ends to the bolt that pivots the lower ends of the next pair of cross-bars B to the bottom bar A. With this construction, when the forward end of the gate is raised, the latch G slides back upon the pin I, and when the said forward end is released the bars J draw the said latch down upon the pin I, and the gate will be locked securely in the position into which it has been raised. When the gate is to be lowered, its forward end is slightly raised to loosen the latch G, and the said latch is raised by hand and held up until the said gate has been lowered to the required position, when the latch is released and is at once drawn into gear with the pin I.

The latch G can be locked in place, when the gate is in a horizontal position, by means of a U-bar, K, through which the said latch passes, and the ends of which are pivoted to the opposite sides of the bar A next below the said latch. The bend of the bar K enters a recess, L, in the upper edge of the latch G, and thus holds it in place. When the gate is raised, the bend of the U-bar K rests and slides upon the upper edge of the latch G without affecting its movements. With this construction the gate can be readily adjusted to swing over snow, and to allow small animals to pass beneath it when closed. With this construction, also, when the gate is open, its forward end can be dropped to the ground, to prevent it from swinging shut accidentally.

I am aware that the horizontal bars of gates have been pivoted to permit the swinging ends of the gates to be raised and lowered upon the hinged ends, the gates being held in different positions by pivoted links engaging notches in one of the bars, and I therefore do not claim such invention.

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

1. A gate constructed, substantially as here-

in shown and described, with its longitudinal and cross bars connected by pivots, and provided with a sliding latch having recesses in its lower edge to engage with a pin attached to a pair of the said cross-bars, and connected with the lower part of the gate by a pair of inclined bars, as set forth.

2. In a gate, the combination, with the longitudinal bars A and the cross-bars B, of the sliding latch G, having recesses H in its lower edge, the pin I to engage with the said recesses, and the pair of inclined pivoted bars J, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the said gate can be readily raised and lowered and will be held securely in place when adjusted, as set forth.

JOHN A. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:
L. P. CROUCH,
W. W. MORSMAN.