(No Model.)

D. I. COBB.

FARM GATE.

No. 343,798. Patented June 15, 1886.

Fig. 1.

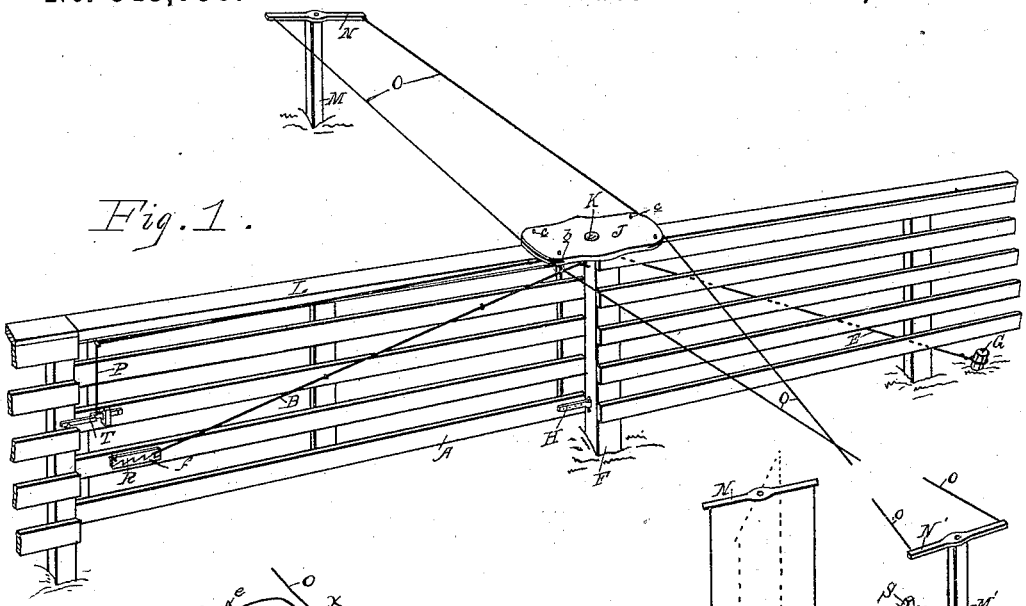


Fig. 4.

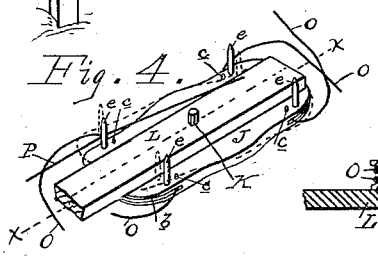


Fig. 5.

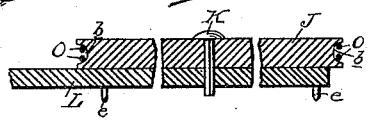


Fig. 2.

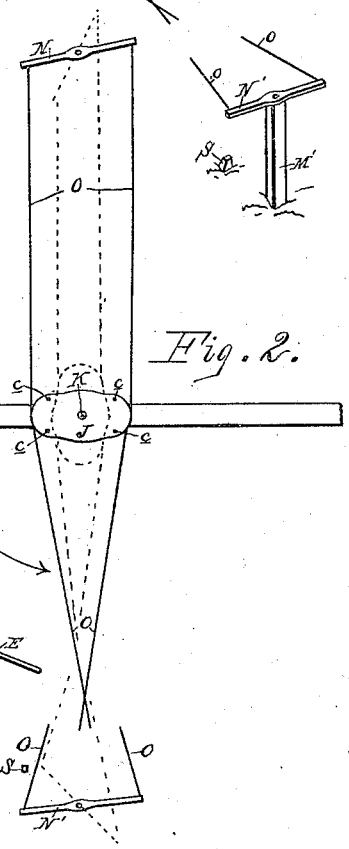
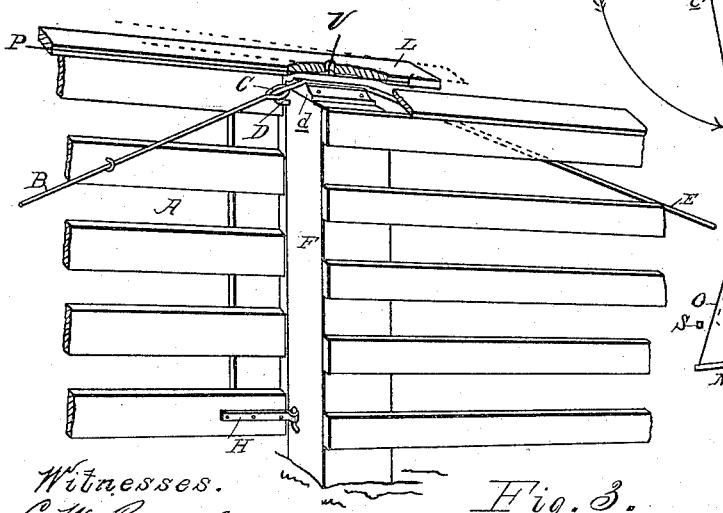


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL I. COBB, OF YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,798, dated June 15, 1886.

Application filed February 8, 1886. Serial No. 191,109. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL I. COBB, of Ypsilanti, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Farm-Gates, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make or use the same, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to swinging farm-gates of the kind shown and described in Letters Patent No. 329,276, granted to me October 27, 1885; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction and combinations of mechanical devices, as hereinafter fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved gate. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the parts disengaged. Fig. 4 is an inverted view of a portion of the gate-cap and turn-table. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the same on the line *x x* of Fig. 4.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, A represents the gate, which is provided with the diagonal lock-rod B, the lower end of which is turned at right angles with the gate and made to engage in the slot *f* in the outer end of one of the bars of the gate, said slot being provided with a ratchet-iron, R, to engage or lock with the end of the lock-rod B for the purpose of securing and holding the gate at any angle desired. The upper end of the rod B projects beyond and to one side of the heel of the gate at the upper corner, and terminates in an eye, C, designed to engage with the hook or eye D of the brace-rod E, which passes over the top of the post F and rests in a groove formed in an iron plate, *d*, said plate resting on the top of the post F. The brace-rod E is secured at its opposite end to the stake G. The lower corner of the heel of the gate is hung by means of an ordinary hook-and-eye hinge, H. By this mode of hanging the gate all strain is removed from the post, the latter merely serving as a standard, over which the continuous brace formed by the lock-rod B and brace-rod E passes. The top of the gate is formed by an extension piece or bar, L, above which is placed a turn-table, J. A pin, K, extending from the under side of said turn-table and passing through a hole, *l*, in said extension and entering the top of gate-post F. At each end of the turn-table J are two pins, *e*, which depend from the under side of said table, and said pins embrace the end of extension-piece L, the forward pins being so placed as to press against the latch-cord P and against the side of the gate for opening the same. The other pins press against the heel of the gate to close it.

It will be observed that the piece L, forming the top of the gate, projects beyond the gate proper and over the top of the post F. This piece, being engaged by pins *e*, gives the turn-table the necessary leverage for operating the gate.

At right angles with the line of the fence or gate are the posts M M′, upon which are pivotally secured the levers N N′, from which suitable ropes, or cables, O O′, pass to the turn-table, which is provided on its edges with the grooves *b*, in which the cables O O′ are secured by means of the pins *e*, as shown.

In practice, when approaching the gate, the driver pushes upon the end of the lever N, which turns upon its fulcrum and, by means of the connections named, causes the gate to swing open. Having passed through the gate, the latter is closed by pushing upon the lever N′. It will be observed that when the gate is closed the latch T falls into the catch, thus locking the gate.

The object of hanging my gate to one side of the post is to admit of its being raised to an angle that will allow it to pass over obstacles—such as snow-banks, &c. From the construction of my gate it will be observed that the lock-rod B is on the side of the gate and held in place by staples driven over it and into the gate. This admits of the rod moving to accommodate itself to the angle of the gate. Thus as the forward end of the gate is raised the lock-rod B slides forward in the slot *f* and is secured by the ratchet, and the gate being hung at one side of the post the heel of the gate is carried beyond the post F. Care should be taken to set the gate on the opposite side of the post F from the way the gate is designed to swing. The latch-string *p* is passed between the gate and a pin secured to the under side

of the turn-table, so that the turn-table in turning comes in contact with the latch-string just before it locks the gate. The latch-string may be carried along on one side of the top piece of the gate until nearly over the latch and then brought down to the latch.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a swinging gate and its post, of an extended top piece for the gate, a latch and latch-cord secured to said gate, a turn-table pivoted upon the post and having pins arranged to engage the top piece and latch-cord, and a pair of levers connected together and to the turn-table by cords for actuating said turn-table, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with gate A, carrying latch T and latch-cord P, and with the post F, of the turn-table J, having pivot K and pins *e*, and the levers N N′ and cords O O′, as specified.

Signed at Detroit, Michigan, this 31st day of December, 1885.

DANIEL I. COBB.

In presence of—
DELLA STEINHART,
E. W. ABBOTT.