

O & C. Perry. Gate.

N^o 74716

Patented Feb. 18, 1868.

Fig 1.

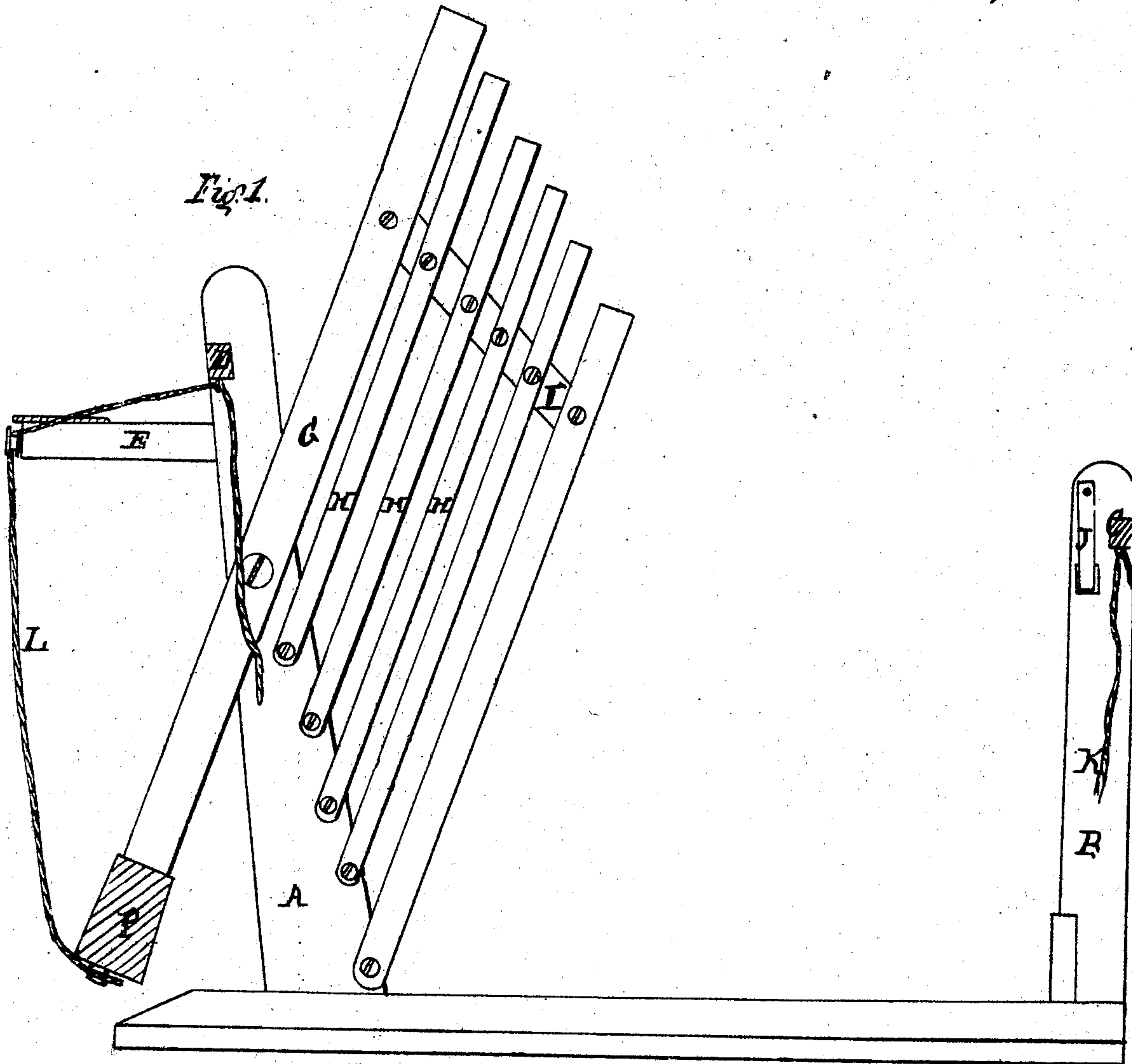
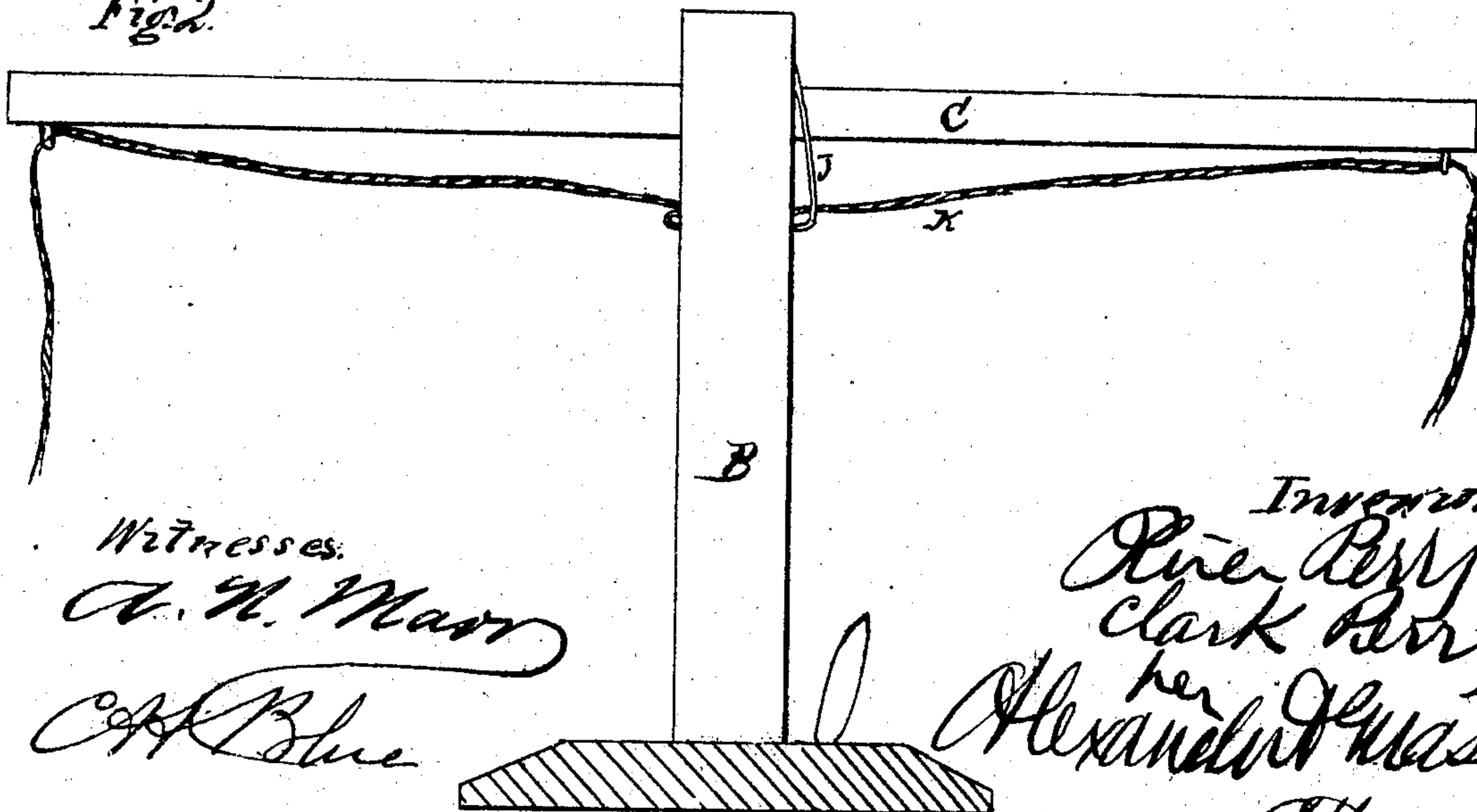


Fig 2.



Witnesses.

A. W. Marr

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O. C. Perry
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per Alexander Mason

United States Patent Office.

OLIVER PERRY AND CLARK PERRY, OF ORTONVILLE, MICHIGAN.

Letters Patent No. 74,716, dated February 18, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN GATES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, OLIVER PERRY and CLARK PERRY, of Ortonville, in the county of Oakland, and in the State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

In the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, A represents the rear and B the front gate-post. The post A does not stand in a vertical position, but inclined, its top receding to the rear. G H H represent the slats of the gate. The slats H H are pivoted at their rear ends to one side of the post A, and at or near their front ends to a cross-bar, I. The upper slat, G, is longer than the other slats of the gate, is pivoted near its centre to post A, and is provided on its rear end with a weight, P. This weight P is made heavy enough to more than balance the weight of the gate, so that, as soon as the forward end of the gate is released from post B, this weight bears down the rear end of slat G, thus throwing all the slats up in almost a vertical position, folding the gate out of the way, as is seen in Figure 1. C represents a bar, which is secured to the front post, near its top, and crosswise of it. At each end of this bar, at its under side, are two staples. A cord, K, which is attached at its centre to a latch, J, has its ends passed out to the ends of the bar, and through its staples. The object of this cord is to operate the latch J, so as to release the forward end of the gate. A similar bar, D, is secured to the rear post A. This bar has staples in its ends also, and it is provided with a cord, L, which is attached at its centre to the weight P, and which has its ends passed through the staples in the end of the bar. An arm, E, projects from the back side of the post A, and in its outer end are two pulleys. The cord L passes around these pulleys, on its way to the staples in the end of bar D. The object of cord L is to raise the weight P, so that the gate will fall to a horizontal position and catch in the latch J. When the gate is shut, and a person approaches who wishes to pass through, he pulls one end of cord K, which releases the gate, so that the weight P can cause it to fold up. After passing through, he pulls one end of cord L, so as to raise the weight P, allowing the gate to fall, so that it can be caught and held by its latch.

We are aware that the construction of the gate is not new; also, that a gate operated by movable levers and cords has been known. Our gate being more simple in construction and economical—

We claim the combination of the gate, as constructed, stationary arms C, D, and E, and cords K L, all operating as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing, we have hereunto set our hands, this 5th day of November, 1867.

OLIVER PERRY,
CLARK PERRY.

Witnesses:

G. B. BARTLETT,
JOHN H. DRESSER.