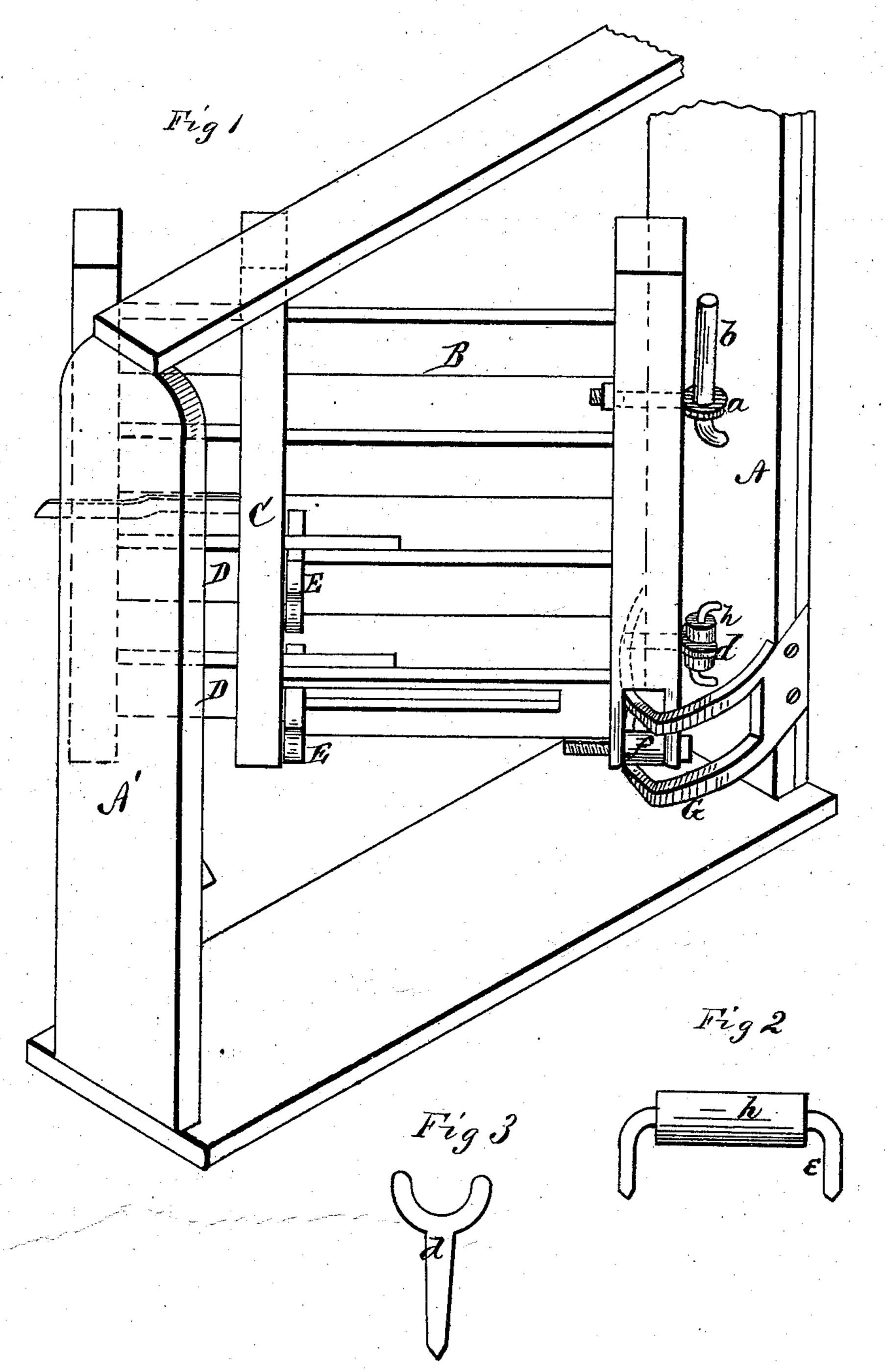
J. J. GENTRY & J. F. COLLETT. Swinging Gates.

No. 143,342.

Patented September 30, 1873.



Hitnesses. H. L. Curand C. L. Evert

Inventor.

J. J. Collett

Level Collett

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN J. GENTRY AND JAMES F. COLLETT, OF CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI.

IMPROVEMENT IN SWINGING GATES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 143,342, dated September 30, 1873; application filed June 26, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, John J. Gentry and James F. Collett, of Corinth, in the county of Alcorn, and in the State of Mississippi, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates and Hinges; 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, making a part of this specification.

The nature of our invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a gate and gate-hinge, as will be hereinafter more fully

set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which our invention appertains to make and use the same, we will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the

annexed drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our gate, and Figs. 2 and 3 are detached views of certain parts thereof. A A' represent the gateposts, and B is the gate. This gate is made of a series of horizontal boards secured to suitable end posts. There is another upright post or bar, C, in the gate, through which the horizontal boards pass, except the two lower boards, | which only extend from the bar or post at the inner end of the gate to said bar C, leaving an open space between the bar C and the outer upright bar of the gate. This space is closed by short horizontal sliding bars D D passing through slots or mortises in the upright bar C, and provided with handles E E, by means of which the bars DD are moved back and forth, and when moved out to close the space they are locked by the handles E dropping into notches on the short horizontal bars of the gate.

The gate B is hinged to the post A by the following means: Near the upper end of the inner vertical bar of the gate is an eye-bolt or eye-screw, a, placed on a hinge-rod, b, attached

to the post A. A short distance above the lower end of the same bar is inserted a short metal bar, d, the outer end of which is forked, as shown in Fig. 3, the edge on the inner side of the fork forming a semicircle. This fork bears against a roller, h, placed vertically on a staple, e, which is inserted in the post A. The lower end of the inner vertical bar of the gate is slotted, as shown, and in the same is placed a horizontal roller, f. This roller works in a double-inclined slotted plate or casting, G, attached to the lower end of the gate-post A, and so arranged that the lowest point of the slot will be on a line with the center of the two gate-posts, and the slot incline upward toward both sides. The gate can thus be opened in either direction, and, as it is being opened, it slides up the incline, so that it will necessarily go down and close of its own weight.

The upright of the gate, nearest the post to which the gate is hinged, is forked at its lower end, and across this forked end is placed the roller f. This roller moves in the slot in the casting G. By this means the casting forms both an upper and a lower bearing for the roller, and in operation prevents the gate ris-

ing too high.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by

Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the forked end post of the gate with its roller f, forked bar d, and eye-bolt a, of the post A with slotted casting G, staple e, and roller h, and the hinge-rod b, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands this 12th day of June, 1873.

J. J. GENTRY.
J. F. COLLETT.

Witnesses:

C. L. EVERT, A. J. BUNSTEN.