

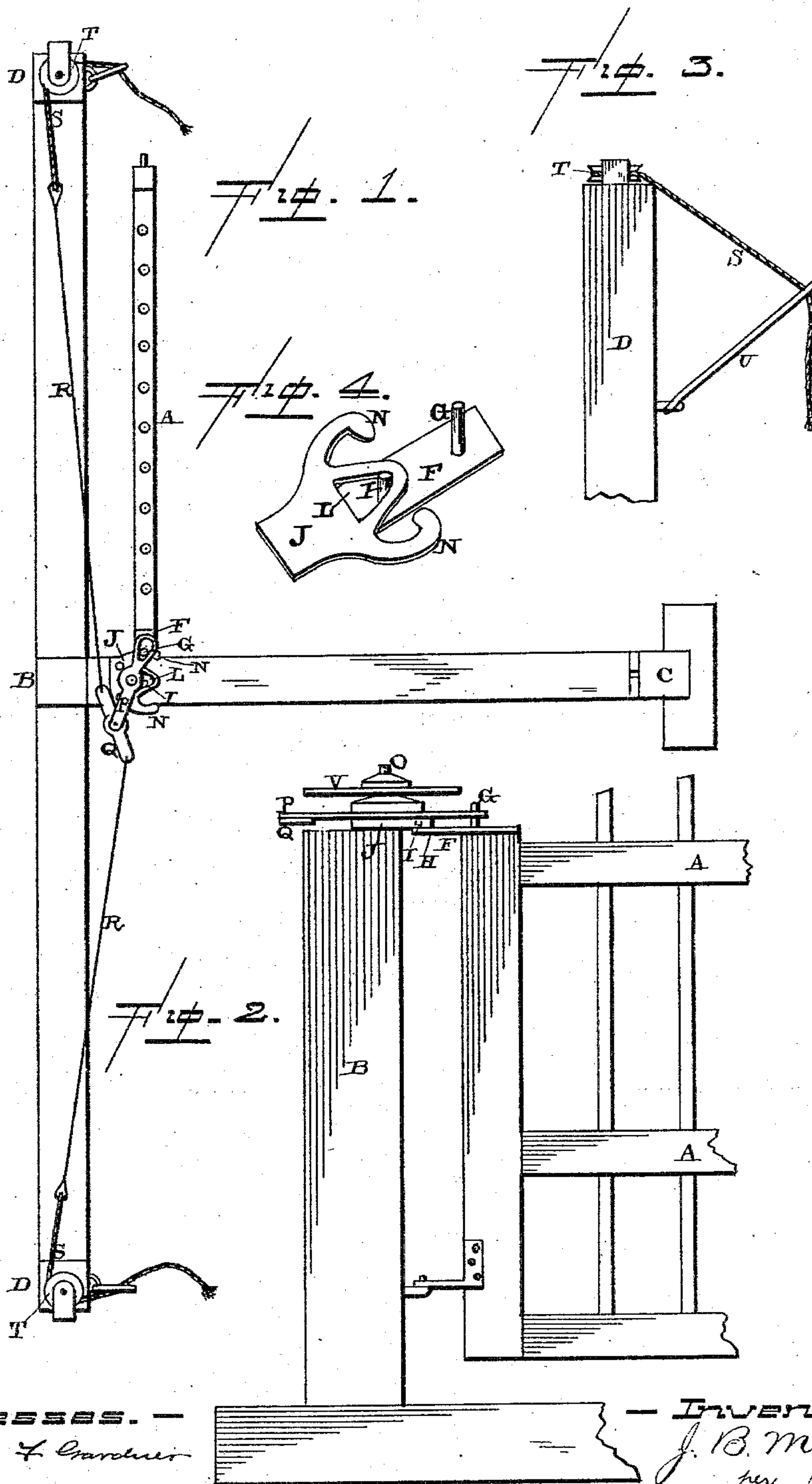
(Model.)

J. B. MAY.

GATE.

No. 287,947.

Patented Nov. 6, 1883.



— Witnesses. —
Louis F. Chandler
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH B. MAY, OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,947, dated November 6, 1883.

Application filed January 9, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOS. B. MAY, of Lexington, in the county of Fayette and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in gates; and it consists in the combination of the gate, having a prong or projection extending above the top of the casting which forms its upper hinge, with a plate or casting which is secured upon the top of the post, and which plate forms a part of the upper hinge, and is provided with suitable horns or projections, inside of which the projection on top of the gate catches when the gate is swung open, and thus holds the gate open without having it latch upon either one of the posts against which it swings.

The object of my invention is to provide a gate which can be opened and closed at a distance therefrom without the necessity of persons dismounting from their horses or wagons, and which gate, when opened, is latched in that position by means of a portion of its hinge.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my invention, the top plate which covers the hinge being removed so as to show the operating parts. Fig. 2 is an enlarged side elevation of the upper hinge and operating devices. Fig. 3 is a detail view. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective of the two plates F J.

A represents the gate, which may be of any construction desired; B, the post upon which it is hung; C, the post against which the gate closes, and D the posts for supporting the operating cords, wires, or chains at their outer ends.

Secured to the inner upper corner of the gate is the casting F, which has projecting from its top the pintle I and the projection G. Pintle I serves as the upper pivot upon which the gate turns, and the projection G serves, in connection with the lever, which is attached to it, for opening and closing the gate.

Secured upon the top of the post B is the

plate J, which has a suitable triangular-shaped slot, L, and which is provided with the horn or projection N at each of its inner corners. Either formed as a part of this plate or passing down through it is the screw pivotal bolt O, upon which the operating-lever P is pivoted. This operating-lever has a slot made through its inner end, so as to catch over the projection G, and has fastened to its rear end, which extends outward over the post, the pivoted metallic plate Q. To the outer ends of this plate Q are fastened the connecting rods, chains, wires, or cords R, and fastened to the outer ends of these parts R are the cords, wires, or chains S, which pass around the pulleys T upon the tops of the posts D, and have united to their outer ends suitable operating-rods, U, which are pivoted to the sides of the posts. These rods, from their weight, project always forward and hold the ropes, wires, or chains in such a position that a person riding or driving up to the gate can readily catch hold of them.

When a person pulls upon either one of the operating-cords the operating-lever, in turning upon the pivotal post, first pulls and pushes the projection in such a manner that the gate is tilted slightly backward, owing to the slot in which the pintle is held, and as the pull continues the gate is swung around away from the person pulling upon the cord, wire, or rope. As the gate swings around, the projection G catches inside of one of the horns or prongs formed upon the plate on top of the post, and as each one of these prongs or horns has a slight bulge on its inner side, the force of the movement of the gate carries the projection G past the bulge or rounding place on the prong or horn, and the gate is then held or locked in an open position in such a manner that it will not swing back unless pushed or pulled. As the projection G passes the rounding or bulged portion upon the prong or horn, the gate is tilted slightly backward, as first described, and then drops back into a horizontal position, so that the projection G is forcibly held in place.

By means of this construction all latches, posts, and other devices for stopping the gate and locking it in an open position are entirely done away with.

In order to prevent snow, slush, or ice from

interfering with the working parts in winter, a cap-plate, or hood, V, is placed upon the pivotal bolt upon the top of the post, and is then locked in place by any suitable means.

5 Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination of the casting secured upon the inner corner of the gate, provided with the projection G, and carrying the pintle, with
10 the plate secured upon the top of the post, and having a slot in its edge in which the pintle catches, and provided with the horns or pro-

jections, behind which the projection upon the gate catches when it is thrown open toward either side, the operating-lever, and the connecting rods, cords, or wires connected to its
15 outer end, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN MAY.

Witnesses:

E. R. SPENCER,
I. D. HOCKER.