

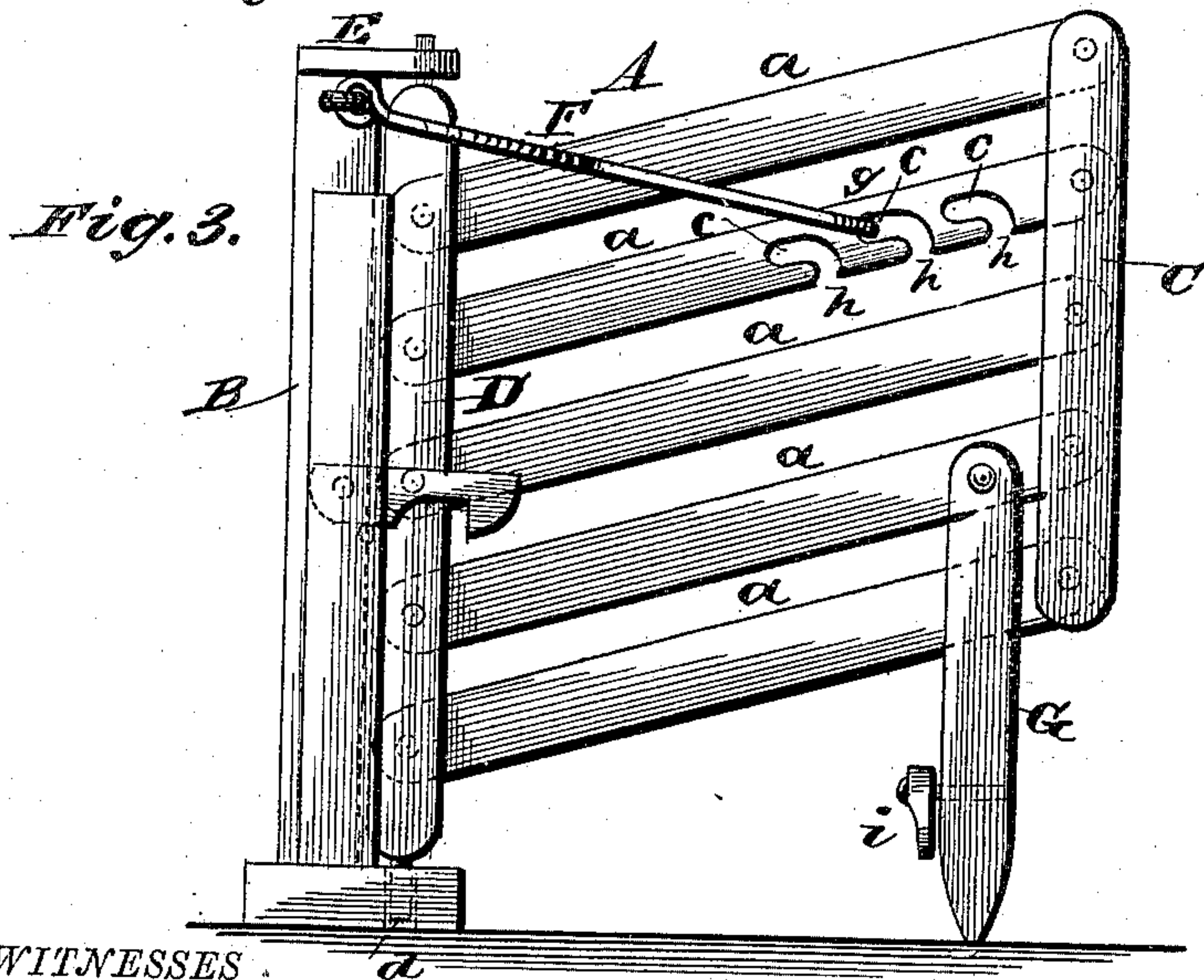
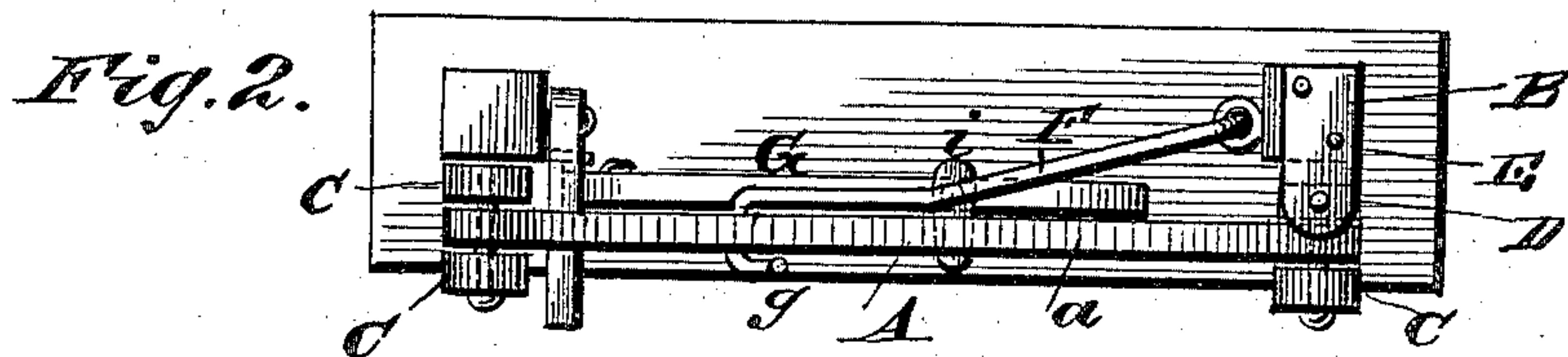
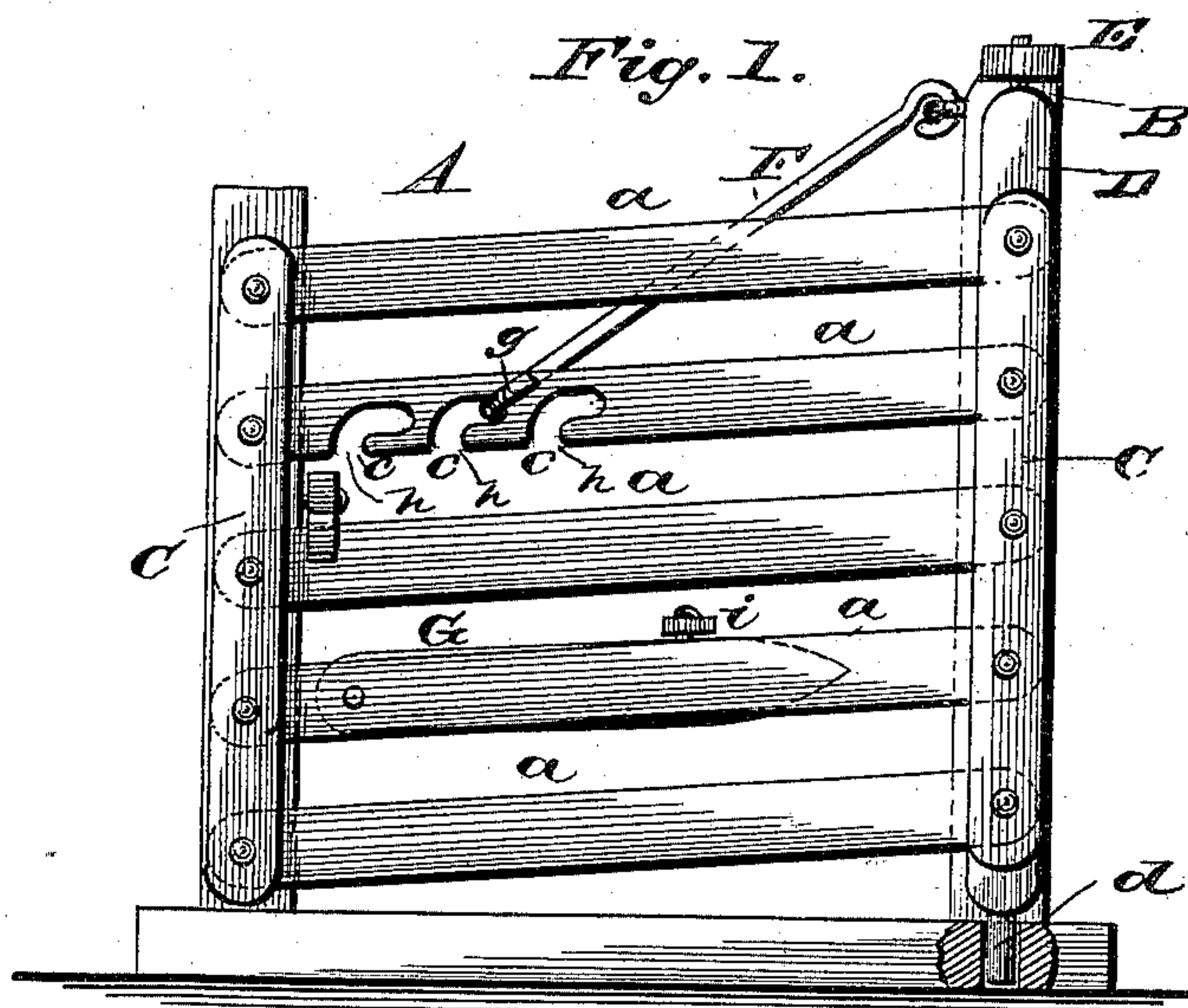
(No Model.)

J. LOCKWOOD & W. CRARY.

GATE.

No. 311,339.

Patented Jan. 27, 1885.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEREMIAH LOCKWOOD AND WILLIAM CRARY, OF SULLIVAN, INDIANA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 311,339, dated January 27, 1885.

Application filed May 10, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JEREMIAH LOCKWOOD and WILLIAM CRARY, citizens of the United States, residing at Sullivan, in the county of Sullivan and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and we do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a side elevation of our gate. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the gate in raised position.

This invention has relation to improvements in self-closing gates; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of devices, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, A indicates the gate, and B the hinge-post. The horizontal slats *a* of the gate are pivoted at their opposite ends between vertical strips or bars C D. These bars are five in number, and extend from the bottom to the top slat of the gate. The rear inner bar, D, is taller than the bars C, and is pivoted at its lower end in a suitable bearing, *d*, and at its upper end in the under side of a cap-block, E, which extends laterally from the top of the hinge-post B, as shown, forming a vertical pivot-bar for the gate.

F indicates a connecting-rod for the gate, which may consist of a stout piece of wire having its upper end swiveled to the upper portion of the post B by a screw-eye or other common device located at one side of the upper gate-pivot, and loosely and removably connected by its opposite end to one of the upper slats of the gate.

The slat which is designed to engage the fulcrum F is provided with a series of transverse slots, *e*, which commence at or about midway its length and run forward therefrom, as shown. The engaging end of the rod F is provided with a broad hook, *g*, and the slots are open at their forward and under side, as shown

at *h*, for the insertion of the hooked end of the rod.

In the present instance we have shown the hook-rod F bent at its middle portion, so that the forward portion runs parallel, or nearly so, to the plane of the gate, so that its hook *g* will seat itself more firmly and steadily in the slot.

In operation it will be seen that when the gate is thrown open the pivot-bar D turns outward in its bearings and the slats assume an upwardly-inclined position, the operation of the rod F tending to close the gate, and this tendency increasing as the latter is pushed or drawn open. When the operator releases his grasp, the gate automatically closes. When it is found desirable to hold the gate open, it is only necessary to drop the stay-bar G, which is pivotally connected at its outer end to one of the lower slats of the gate, and is provided near its opposite end, on its upper edge, with a turn-button, *i*, designed to engage the upper edge of the slat to which it is pivoted when turned up out of the way. The stay-bar may be pointed at its lower end. It will also be seen that the inclination of the slats of the gate may be increased or diminished by changing the rod from one of the slots *e* of the gate slat to another. A gravitating latch may be employed for locking the gate when closed.

A gate of this construction will be particularly advantageous in wintry weather, as it, having a lifting movement simultaneous with its opening movement, will ride over any snow or ice which may bank against its base.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the gate composed of horizontal slats pivoted at their opposite ends between vertical strips, and the pivot-bar D, which engages the cap-block of the hinge-post, one of said slats having the open-end elongated slots *e*, of the pivoted connecting-rod F, having its forward end hooked to engage one of the slots *e*, and a stay-bar connected to one of the low slats of the gate and carrying a turn-button, all adapted to operate substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the parallel pivoted slats of a gate, whereof one is provided

with engaging-slots, of the pivot-bars to which
said slats are pivoted, the hinge-post, the hook-
rod engaging by one end one of said slots, and
connected by the other to a bearing of the
5 hinge-post at the side of the pivot of the pivot-
bar, and a stay-bar connected to the gate, sub-
stantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signa-
tures in presence of two witnesses.

JEREMIAH LOCKWOOD.

WILLIAM CRARY.

Witnesses:

W. T. CRAWFORD,

S. L. CARRITHERS.