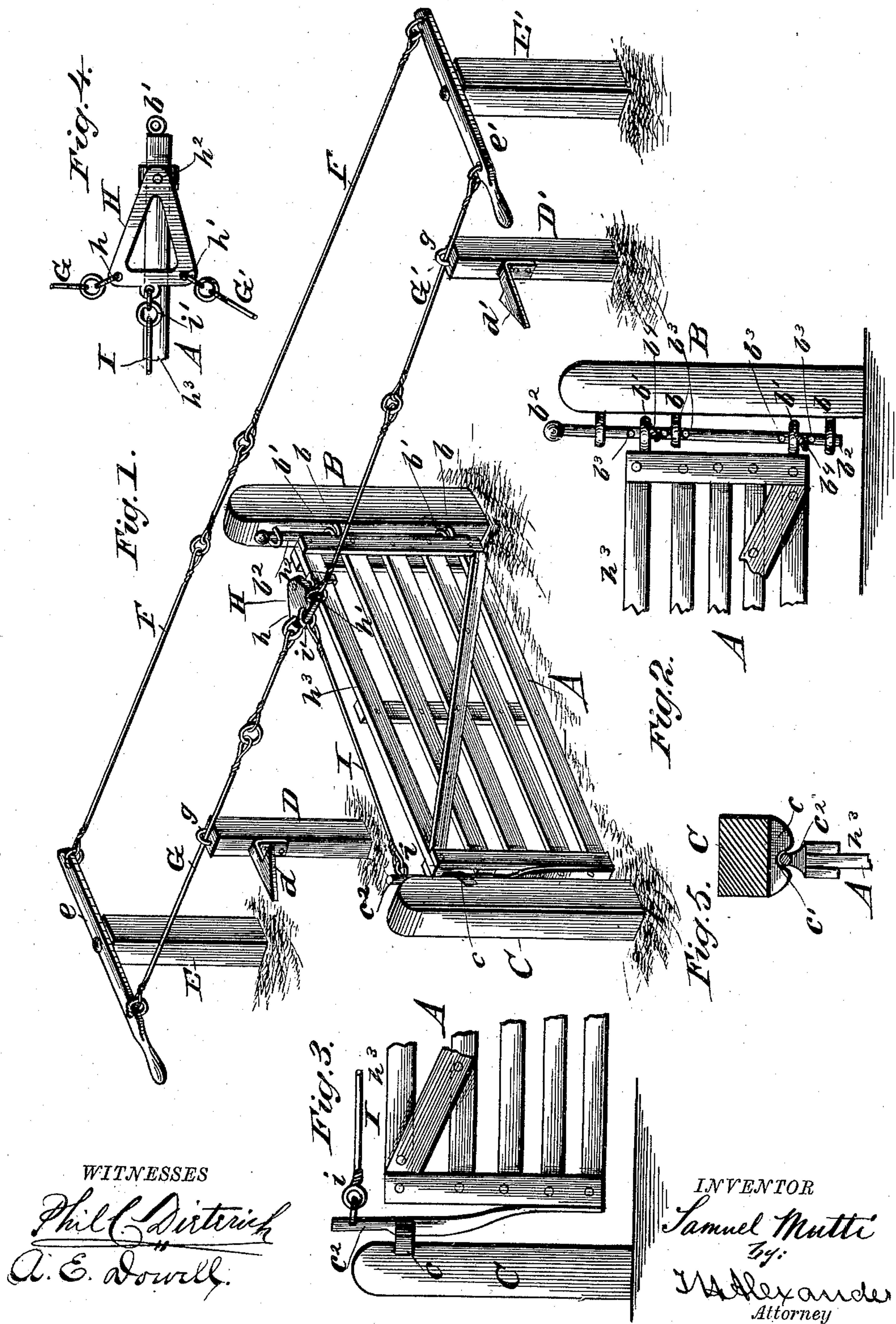


(No Model.)

S. MUTTI.
SWINGING GATE.

No. 344,787.

Patented June 29, 1886.



WITNESSES

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SAMUEL MUTTI, OF MISHAWAKA, INDIANA.

SWINGING GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,787, dated June 29, 1886.

Application filed March 4, 1886. Serial No. 194,066. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL MUTTI, of Mishawaka, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Swinging Gates; and I 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,
10 which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my gate complete. Figs. 2 and 3 are detail views of the opposite ends of the same. Figs. 4 and 5
15 are details.

The invention relates to improvements in swinging gates, the main object being to enable a person on horseback to open or close the gate on either side thereof and at a considerable distance therefrom, the parts being so arranged that the gate will be kept open while the person is riding through; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the
20 accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A designates a gate of ordinary construction, hung between the posts B and C. The rear
30 post, B, has secured to its side, adjacent to the rear vertical rail of the gate, the eyes $b\ b$, and similar eyes, $b'\ b'$, are secured to the rear vertical rail of the gate.

b^2 is a vertical rod, provided with a head on
35 its upper end, and passing through the eyes b and $b'\ b'$, so as to hinge the gate on the post B.

$b^3\ b^3$ are transverse holes through the rod b^2 , in which holes fit the pins b^4 . By means of the said pins and holes the gate can be adjusted
40 to different heights, the pins resting under the eyes b' , as shown, so that when snow is on the ground the gate can be raised and supported at a suitable elevation to clear the same as it swings on the post B.

45 The outer or front post, C, has secured to its inner side the latch-keeper c , preferably of metal, and provided with the notch c' to receive the latch. The edge of the latch-keeper, on each side of the notch, is beveled, as shown.

50 c^2 is a spring-latch bar having its lower end secured to the outer edge of the front vertical

rail of the gate, and its outer edge, at the point where the same comes in contact with the keeper c , beveled on both sides, so that in closing from either side it will strike the beveled edge of the said keeper and be sprung into the notch c' . The said latch is operated by devices hereinafter described.

$D\ D'$ are similar posts, equally distant on each side from the gate-post B, and each provided on its front surface with a latch-keeper, $d\ d'$, respectively, each of which has a beveled point, as shown. The posts $D\ D'$ are situated just sufficiently distant from the post B to allow the beveled edge of the latch-bar c^2 to ride
60 over the beveled point of the keeper d or d' , and engage the said keeper when the gate is swung open.

$E\ E'$ are similar posts, situated at equal distances from the posts $D\ D'$, respectively, and somewhat rearward of said posts.

$e\ e'$ are similar levers, respectively pivoted to the tops of the posts $E\ E'$, and having handles on the ends of their frontwardly-projecting arms. The ends of their rearwardly-projecting arms are connected by the wire F, made, if necessary, in sections linked together.

$G\ G'$ are wires that have their outer ends secured to the front arms of the levers $e\ e'$, respectively, the points of connection being near
80 the handles of said levers. The said wires run through guide-loops g on the tops of the posts $D\ D'$, and their inner ends are respectively secured to the opposite corners, $h\ h'$, of the base of a plate, H, of general triangular shape and
85 of metal or other suitable substance. The apex h^2 of the said plate is pivoted to the top rail, h^3 , of the gate a suitable distance from its rear vertical rail, as shown.

I is a wire that connects the spring latch-bar c^2 with the plate H, running from a point near the top of the latch-bar, above the top rail of the gate, to the base of the said plate, and being attached thereto at a point equally distant from the corners $h\ h'$. To allow a
90 proper amount of flexibility to the wire I, it is preferably connected to the latch-bar and to the plate H by links $i\ i'$.

The manner of using the gate is as follows: A person riding from the direction of the lever e toward the gate pulls on the handle of said lever, and thus, by means of the wire G,
100

turns the plate H on its pivot toward himself. This movement of the plate first by means of the wire I retracts the spring latch-bar, so that it escapes from the notch of the keeper *c*. The
 5 continued turning of the plate causes the gate to open in the direction toward the rider, and when completely open the latch-bar springs into place in the notch of the keeper *d* on the post D. Having passed the gate, the rider
 10 pushes the handle of the lever *e'*, first releasing the latch-bar, by means of the wire I, from the keeper *d*, and then closing the gate behind him, the latch-bar springing into place in the notch *c'* of the keeper *c*. The action could be
 15 reversed—that is, the rider could push on the lever *e* and pull on the lever *e'*—and the effect would be the same, except that in closing the gate the latter would be likely to strike the flanks of the horse if the post *E'* were near the
 20 post D'.

The posts E E', bearing the levers *e e'*, need not be stationed very near the posts D D', but may be at a convenient distance therefrom to allow a team to pass without danger of the gate
 25 striking the horses or wagon. They are placed near the posts D D' only when there is not sufficient space to separate them therefrom.

The piece H need not be a plate, but may be a triangular frame, if desired.

I am aware that swinging gates have been 30 constructed having a device attached to their tops and wires connecting said device to the latch and to similar levers on each side of the gate, for the purpose of opening and closing the same, and such I do not claim, broadly. 35

Having described my invention, I claim—

The combination of the gate hinged to the rear gate-post, the spring latch-bar secured to the front vertical bar of the gate, the notched and beveled keeper secured to the front gate- 40 post, the triangular plate pivoted at its apex to the top rail of the gate, the posts D D', having secured to them, respectively, the keepers *d d'*, the levers *e e'*, respectively, pivoted to the tops of the posts E E', the wires G G', re- 45 spectively connecting said levers to the corners *h h'* of the plate H, and the wire I, connecting the central part of the base of the plate H with the spring latch-bar, substantially as specified. 50

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL MUTTL.

Witnesses:

J. DUSHANE,
 CHAS. W. WILEY.