(No Model.)

A. ECKERT.

DEVICE FOR CLOSING GATES, &c.

No. 353,298. **Patented Nov. 30, 1886.**

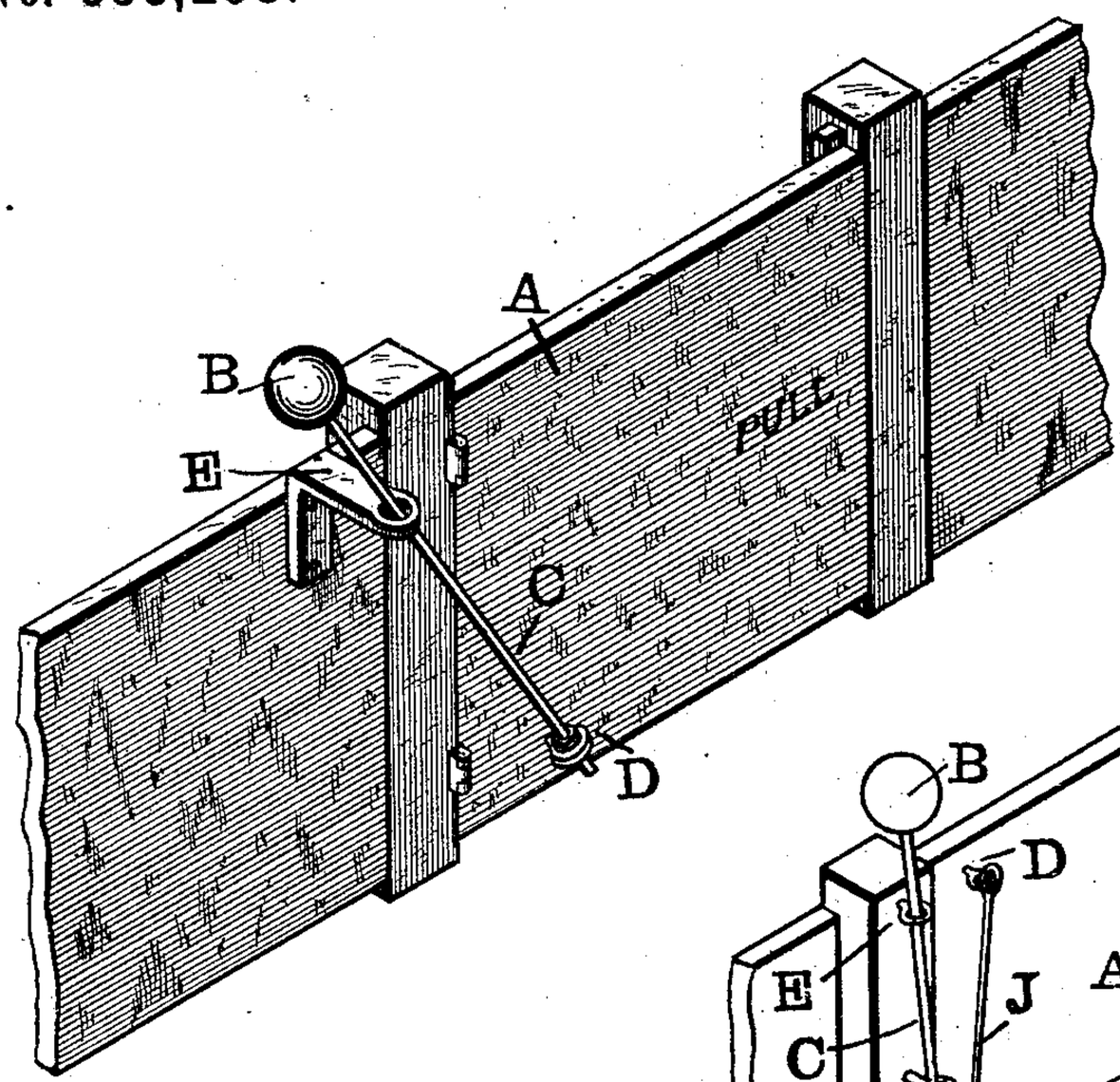

Fig. 1.

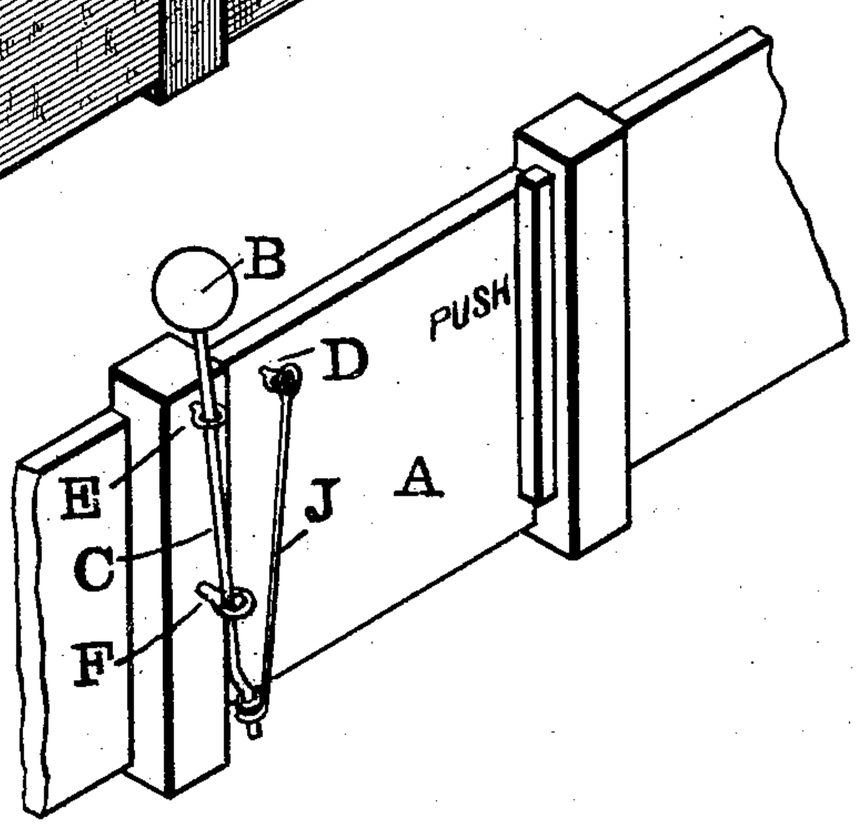

Fig. 2.

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AUGUSTUS ECKERT, OF TRENTON, OHIO.

DEVICE FOR CLOSING GATES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,298, dated November 30, 1886.

Application filed July 1, 1886. Serial No. 206,804. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS ECKERT, of Trenton, Butler county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gate-Closers, of which the following is a specification.

In this specification the term "pull side" means that side of the gate upon which one stands when pulling the gate open, and the term "push side" means that side of the gate on which one stands in pushing the gate open.

My improvements will be readily understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate with my improved gate-closer applied to its pull side, and Fig. 2 a similar view showing the closer as arranged upon the push side of the gate.

Referring now particularly to Fig. 1, A indicates the gate, having the closer applied upon its pull side; B, the weight whose gravity serves in closing the gate; C, a rod carrying the weight at its upper end and having its lower end connected with the gate; D, the point at which connection is made between the rod and the gate, this point being located in the present case near the bottom of the gate and some distance inward from the hinge-point of the gate, the connection being formed by means of an eye in which the foot of the rod rests, a collar upon the rod bearing upon the eye and serving to support the rod, the whole forming a joint of free articulation; and E, a guide for the rod C, secured to the fence and encircling the rod at a point near the top of the fence and on the side of the hinge-line opposite the point D.

When the gate is closed, the rod C is inclined, as shown. When the gate is pulled open, the connecting-point D has its position altered with reference to the guide E, and the consequence is that the rod takes a more vertical position, thus pushing the rod upward through the guide and elevating the weight. The descent of the weight tends to close the gate.

In Fig. 2 the closer is applied to the push side of the gate. In this case the foot of the rod C, instead of being pushed upward by reason of the attaching-point swinging around more nearly under the guide, is pulled upward by means of a link, J, connecting the lower end of the rod C with an eye, D, placed near the top of the gate. In the case of Fig. 1 the gate pushes the rod upward through the guide, while in Fig. 2 the gate pulls the rod upward through the guide through the intermediacy of the link. In order to resist the side pull of the link J, a lower guide, F, is introduced upon the rod C. In Fig. 1 the guide E is in the form of a rigid eye, through which the rod C slides. It is obvious that this guide, instead of being rigid, may be articulated to the fence and rod after the manner of a link, and thus serve in maintaining the upper portion of the rod in position, the movements taking place in an arcal line instead of in a right line at the guide-point.

It will be noticed that all strains upon the gate due to the weight B are downward, thus avoiding all lifting action in operating a gate with the closer attached.

I claim as my invention—

In a gate-closer, a guide attached to the gate-post, an eye attached to the gate, and a weighted rod fitted to reciprocate in the guide on the post and supported by the eye on the gate, combined and arranged to operate substantially as set forth.

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