(No Model.)

S. C. ROCKWOOD.

SWINGING GATE.

No. 359,633. Patented Mar. 22, 1887.

Fig. 1.

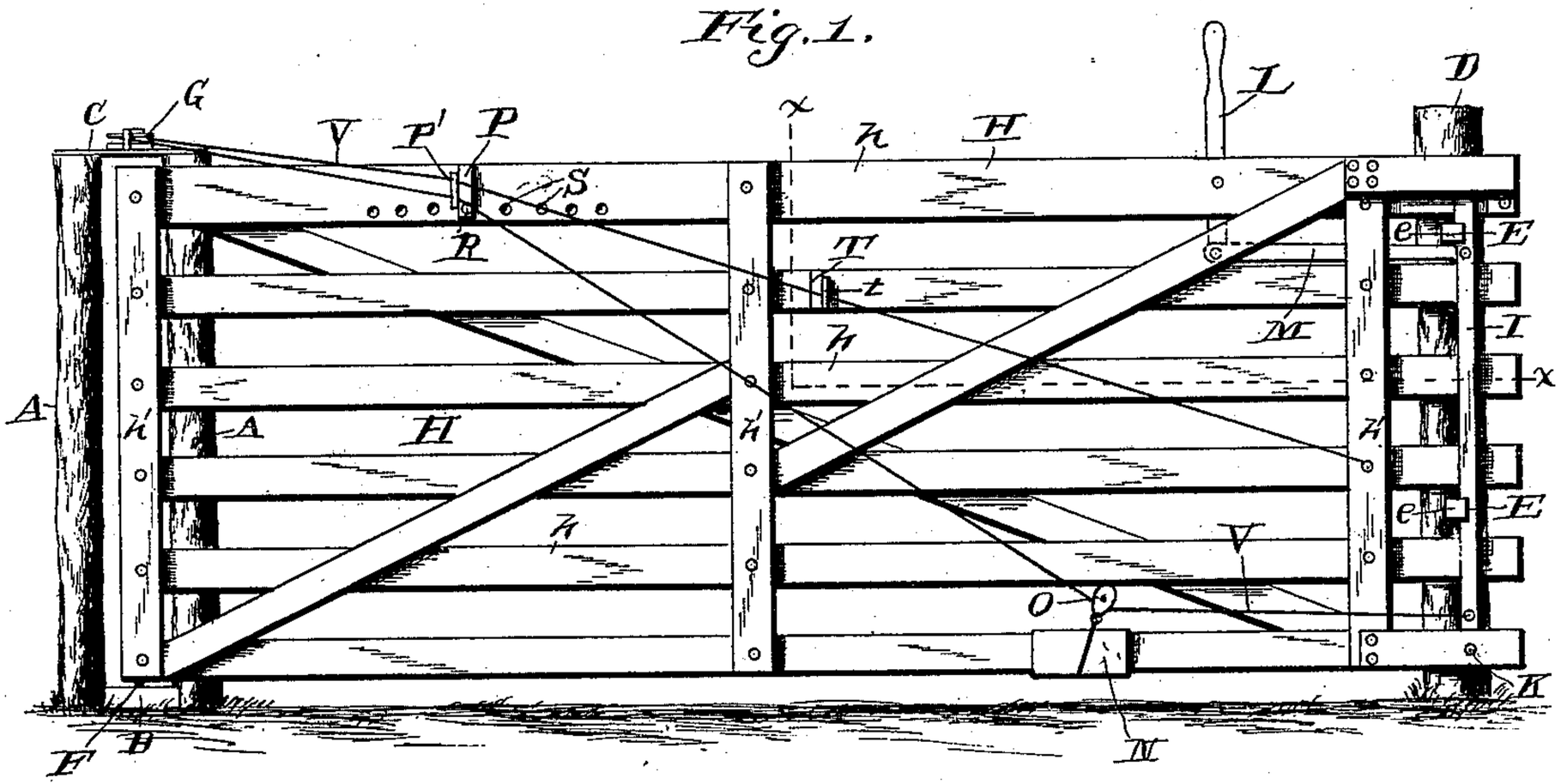
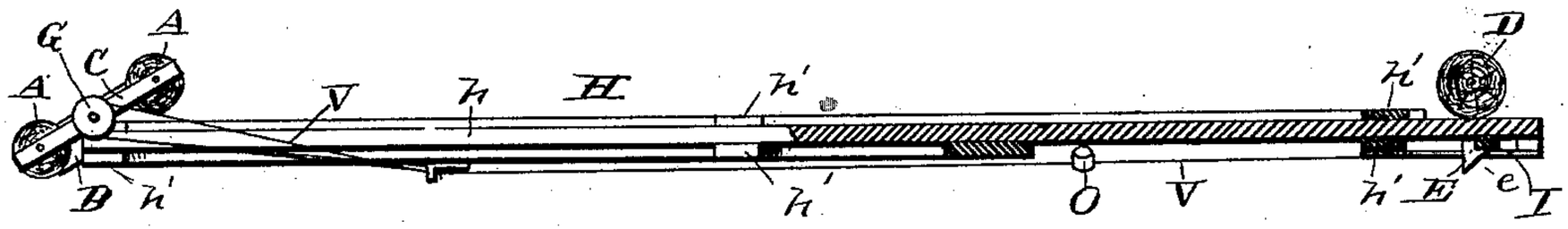


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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SAMUEL C. ROCKWOOD, OF ATCHISON, KANSAS.

SWINGING GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,633, dated March 22, 1887.

Application filed August 20, 1886. Serial No. 211,423. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL C. ROCKWOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Atchison, in the county of Atchison and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Swinging Gates, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in swinging gates; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices, that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a gate embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is partly a top plan view of the same and partly a horizontal section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1.

A represents a pair of vertical posts, which are connected near their lower ends by a bar, B, and at their upper ends by a bar, C.

D represents the post against which the gate closes, and the said post is provided on one side with catches E, having their heads provided with inclined or beveled outer edges, *e*.

From the center of the bar B projects a vertical spindle, F, and on the upper side of the bar C, at the center thereof, is journaled a pulley, G.

H represents the gate, which may be either constructed as here shown, or in any other suitable manner, and is provided with the horizontal bars *h* and the vertical bars *h'*. The lower inner end of the gate is provided with a vertical socket to receive the spindle F, and thereby pivot the gate upon the bar B.

To the front or free end of the gate is attached a latching-bar, I, the lower end of which is pivoted to the front end of the lower bar of the gate by means of a pin or bolt, K. The said latching-bar extends vertically on the front side of the gate. To the other side of the latter, near its front end, is fulcrumed a handle-lever, L, the lower depending extremity of which is connected to the latching-bar I by means of a rod, M.

N represents a sliding box, which is attached to the lower horizontal bar of the gate, and is adapted to move thereon.

O represents a pulley, which is attached to the said sliding box. To the upper horizontal bar of the gate, near the inner end thereof, is attached a vertical guide-plate, P, by means of a bolt or pin, R, that is adapted to pass through an opening at the lower end of the guide-plate, and through either of a horizontal series of transverse openings, S, with which the upper bar of the gate is provided. By this means it will be readily understood that the guide-plate may be adjusted longitudinally on the top bar of the gate. The said guide-plate is provided with a projecting lip, P', provided with a pair of transverse openings.

T represents a guide, which is attached to the second bar of the gate from the top and at the center thereof. This said guide is provided with a projecting lip having an opening, *t*.

V represents a supporting-wire, which has one extremity attached to the lower end of the latching-bar I, just above the pin K. The said wire then passes under the pulley O, through the lower opening of the guide-plate P, around the pulley G back to the upper opening of the guide-plate P, and from thence through the opening *t* of the guide T, and the outer end of the wire is then attached to the front end of the gate at a suitable distance from the lower side thereof, as shown.

From the foregoing it will be understood that the gate is only pivoted at its lower inner side, and that the front end of the gate is supported by the wire V. By moving the guides N and P on the lower and upper sides of the gate the tension of the wire may be increased or diminished. When the guide N is moved rearwardly and the guide T is moved forwardly, the tension of the wire will be so much increased as to raise the front end of the gate and support it in an inclined position, thus permitting small animals to pass under the front end of the gate. In order to open the gate, it is only necessary to move the upper end of the lever L toward the inner end of the gate, thus throwing the latching-bar I outwardly, causing it to disengage the catches E and to partly raise the front end of the gate, when it may be very readily swung open. As soon as the gate is released, it will swing closed by its own gravity, and the latching-bar will automatically engage the catches E by striking the beveled sides thereof, as will be very readily understood.

A gate thus constructed is exceedingly cheap and simple, is very strong and durable, is easily operated, can be opened or closed by a person on horseback without dismounting, and is not liable to sag.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of the gate pivoted at its lower inner corner and having the series of openings S in its upper rail, the guide P, and the pin to secure the said guide at one of the openings S, the sliding box N on the lower gate-rail, having the pulley O, the pulley G, above the inner corner of the gate, the supporting-wire V, passed around the pulley G and having its ends passed through openings in the guide P, one end of the said wire being attached to the outer end of the gate, the other end thereof being passed from the guide P under the pulley O, the latching-bar at the front end of the gate, to which the free end of the wire is attached, the hand-lever L, pivoted to the gate, and the link connecting the said hand-lever to the latching-bar, substantially as described.

2. The gate pivoted at its lower inner corner and free at its upper inner corner, in combination with the wire V, connected to the gate at one end, a pulley, G, attached above the free upper inner corner of the gate, and around which pulley the wire V passes, a latch-bar, I, to which the other end of the wire V is connected, a rod, M, pivoted to the latch-bar, and a hand-lever, L, connected to the rod M, as set forth.

3. In combination with the gate pivoted at its lower inner corner and free at its upper inner corner, a pulley, G, above the upper inner corner of the gate, a wire, V, having one end fixed to the gate, then passing around pulley G and down to the lower outer corner of the gate, the movable bar I, to which the other end of the wire V is connected, and the sliding box N, carrying a pulley, O, for the wire, as set forth.

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

SAMUEL C. ROCKWOOD.

Witnesses:

A. G. DREW,

T. J. RIGG.