

(No Model.)

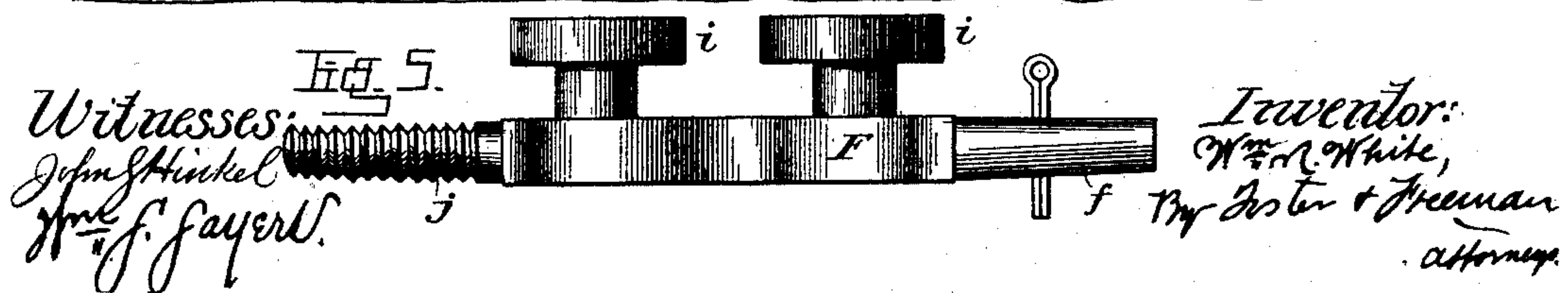
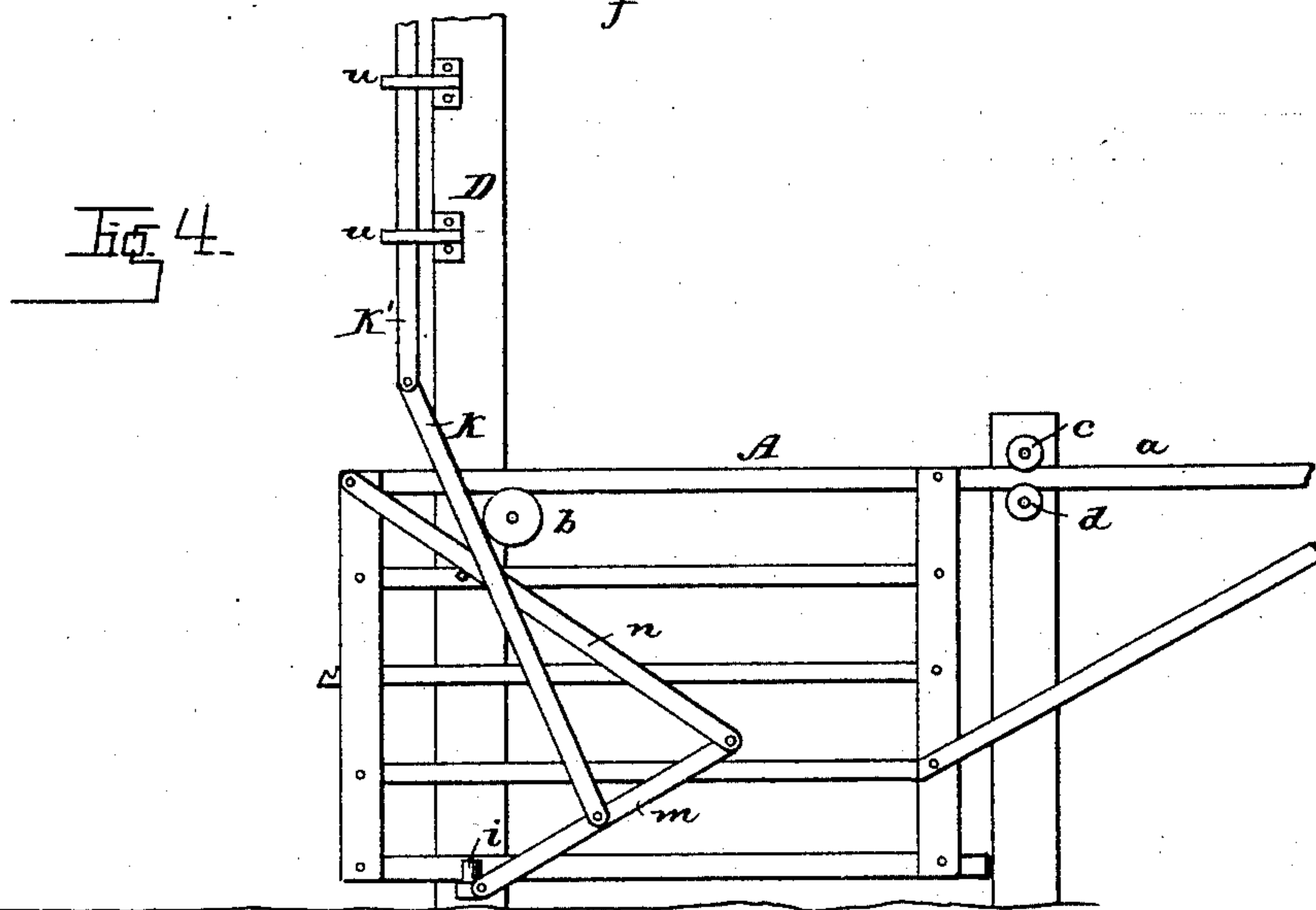
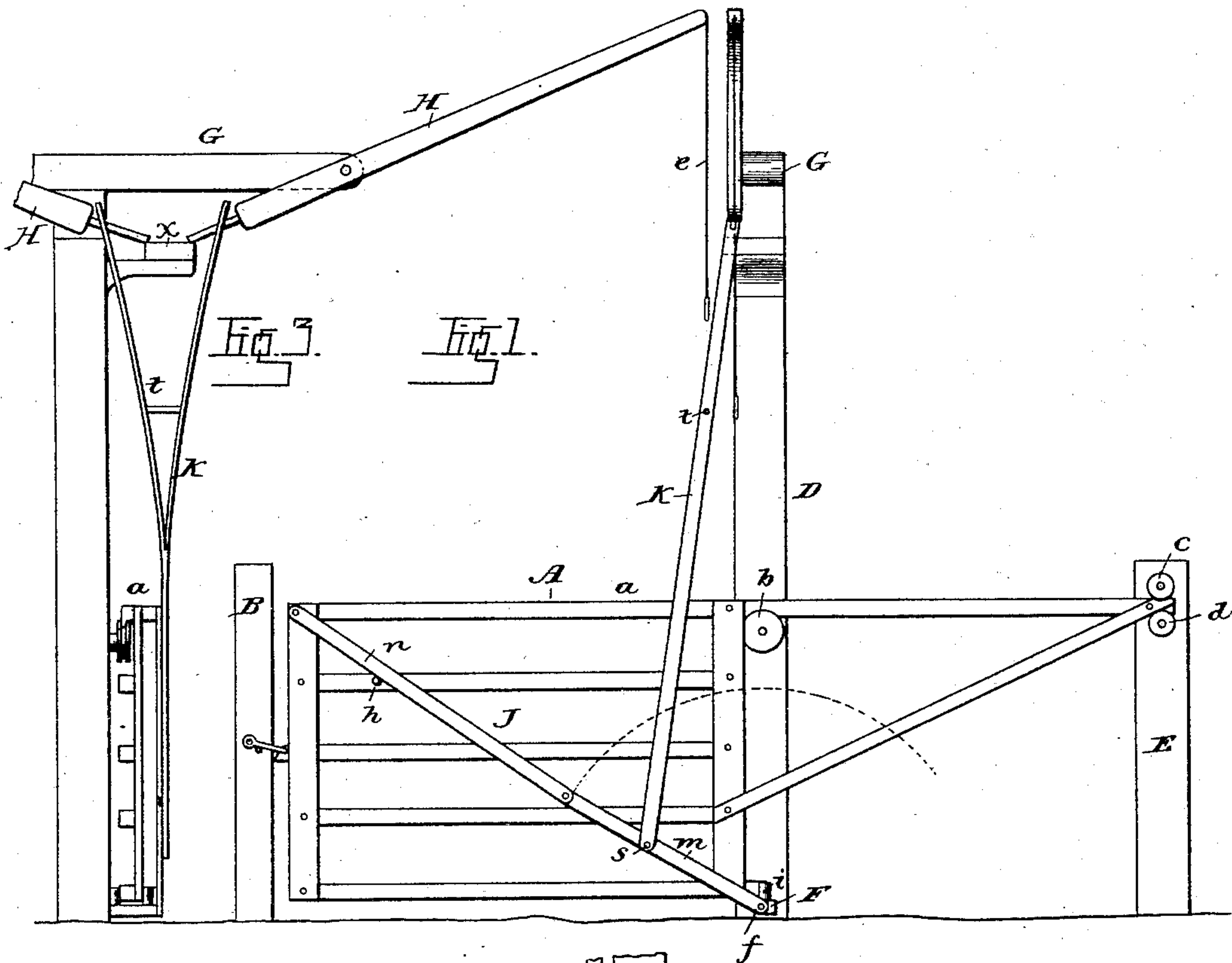
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. R. WHITE.

SLIDING GATE.

No. 371,237.

Patented Oct. 11, 1887.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

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(No Model.)

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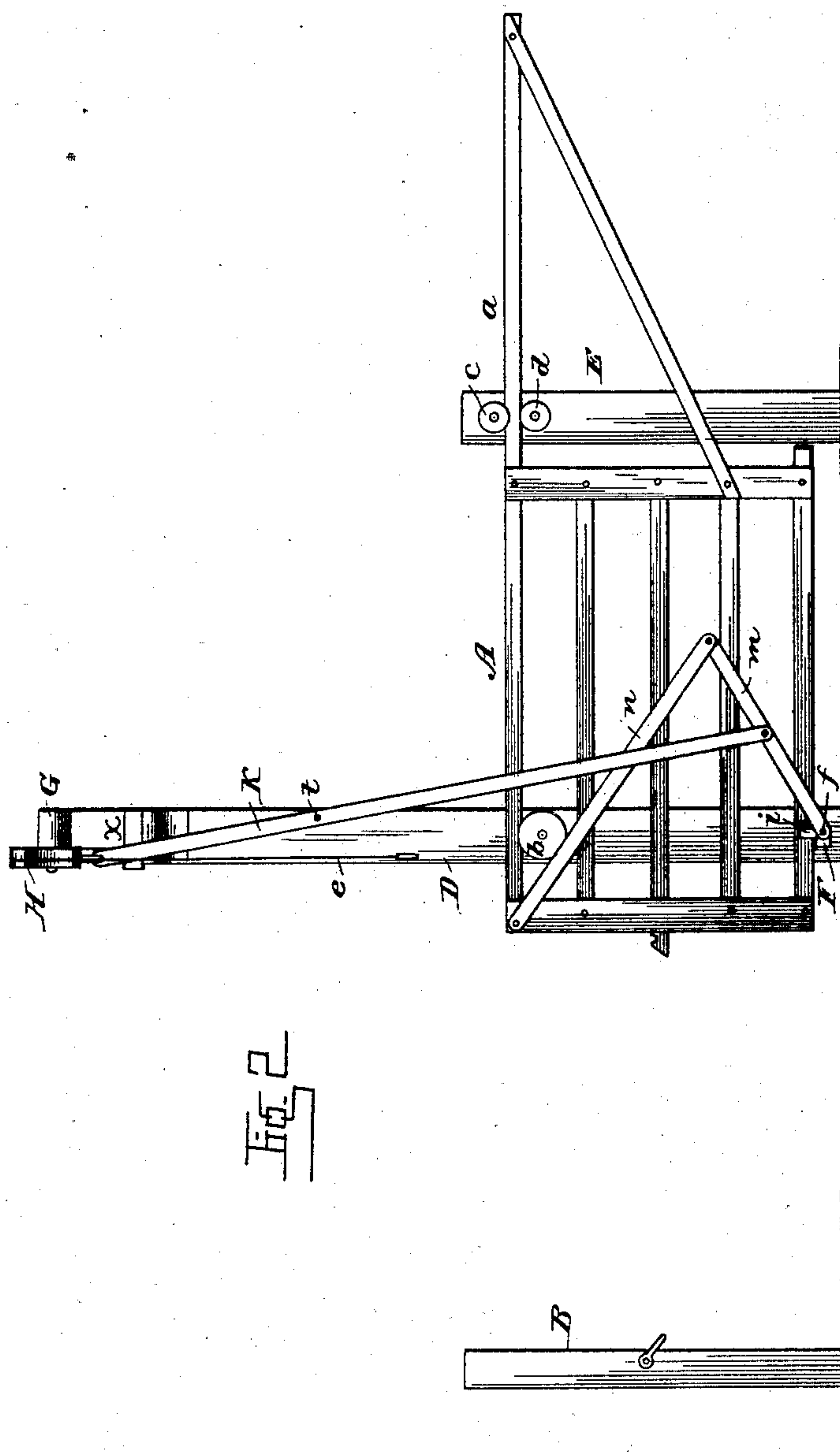


Fig. 2

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. WHITE, OF NEOGA, ILLINOIS.

SLIDING GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,237, dated October 11, 1887.

Application filed May 10, 1884. Serial No. 131,006. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. WHITE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Neoga, in the county of Cumberland and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sliding Gates, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of gates in which a panel is caused to slide back and forth across the gate opening; and my invention consists in the combination, with the gate-panel and its operating mechanism, of a guide and pivot device, all as hereinafter fully set forth and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved gate, showing the roadway shut. Fig. 2 is the same, showing roadway open. Fig. 3 is an end elevation. Fig. 4 is a side view showing a modification, and Fig. 5 is a view of the guide and pivot.

The gate-panel A is supported in any suitable manner so as to slide across the roadway to and from the post B. For instance, it may be provided with an extended upper rail, *a*, supported and guided by guide-wheels *b c d*, turning at the sides of posts D E.

To prevent the lower end of the gate from swinging outward under the action of the wind, or by the pressure of animals against it, the lower rail, *e*, extends between two friction rollers, *i*, turning upon studs projecting from a bar, F, which is provided with a tang, *j*, either tapering or threaded, so as to be driven into or screwed into the post D, and thus secured in the position shown in the drawings.

At the upper end of the post D is a cross-piece, G, to which are pivoted the levers H H, and to a fixed journal or pin, *f*, projecting from said post and formed by a prolongation of the outer end of the bar F, is pivoted the section *m* of a rod, J, consisting of the two sections *m n*, jointed together, the section *n* being pivoted at its outer end to the gate-panel at the upper outer corner, or at any other suitable point.

Rods K, connected to the inner ends of the levers H, extend to a point about the middle of the section *m*, and a shoulder or stop, *x*, upon the post D so limits the movements of the levers H that when the gate is closed the

sections *m n* will occupy the position shown in Fig. 1, in which case they will serve to brace the gate and resist any movement to thrust it back and open the roadway. Each lever H is provided with a pendent cord, by means of which a person upon horseback or in a vehicle can readily pull downward the outer end of the lever, which will result in lifting the inner ends of the sections *m n* of the bar J and impart such an impetus to the gate as will throw it back to the position shown in Fig. 2. When, after having passed through the gate, the operator pulls upon the pendent cord of the other lever H, the section *m* will be again lifted, and acting upon the gate through the section *n* will thrust the latter forward across the roadway, when the parts will assume the position shown in Fig. 1, the section *n* resting on a stop, *h*, which holds it in such a position that the gate cannot be forced back by pressure against its outer end.

It will be seen that the connection of the parts is such that a movement sufficient to start and carry the gate in either direction may be secured by pulling down the outer end of either lever H to a comparatively slight extent, and that the gate is practically locked in its forward position.

The rods K K may consist of flexible or elastic strips, each connected to the pin *s*, passing through or projecting from the section *m*, and also to one of the levers H, and a parting piece or pin, *t*, may be arranged between the two, so as to maintain them in such a position that they will be carried together or separated under tension as the gate changes its position in either direction, the resulting spring action of the strips tending to assist in carrying the gate in the direction imparted to it. Ordinary connecting-rods, however, may be used, and the requisite movement may be imparted thereto by levers connected and operating in any usual or suitable manner. For instance, a short rod or rods, K, may be connected to a guided rod, K', sliding in brackets *u u*, secured to the post D, as shown in Fig. 4.

I claim—

1. The bar F, having the tang *j*, the journaled rollers connected with the bar, and the extended journal *f* in line with the tang *j*, in combina-

tion with a gate and a lever pivoted thereto and swinging on the journal *f*, substantially as described.

2. The bar *F*, terminating at one end in
5 a tang, *j*, and at its opposite end in an extended journal, *f*, in line with the tang, and rollers *i i*, journaled upon the bar, as shown, in combination with a sliding gate carried by supporting-rollers and traveling between the
10 rollers *i i* at its lower edge, a diagonally-jointed lever pivoted at its forward end to the gate

and at its opposite end to the journal *f* below the gate, a stop, *h*, and operating-levers *H*, connected to the jointed lever, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name
to this specification in the presence of two sub-
scribing witnesses.

WILLIAM R. WHITE.

Witnesses:

JAMES E. BARRETT,
ISAAC R. MILLS.