(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. HINDMARCH.

GATE.

No. 371,318. Patented Oct. 11, 1887.

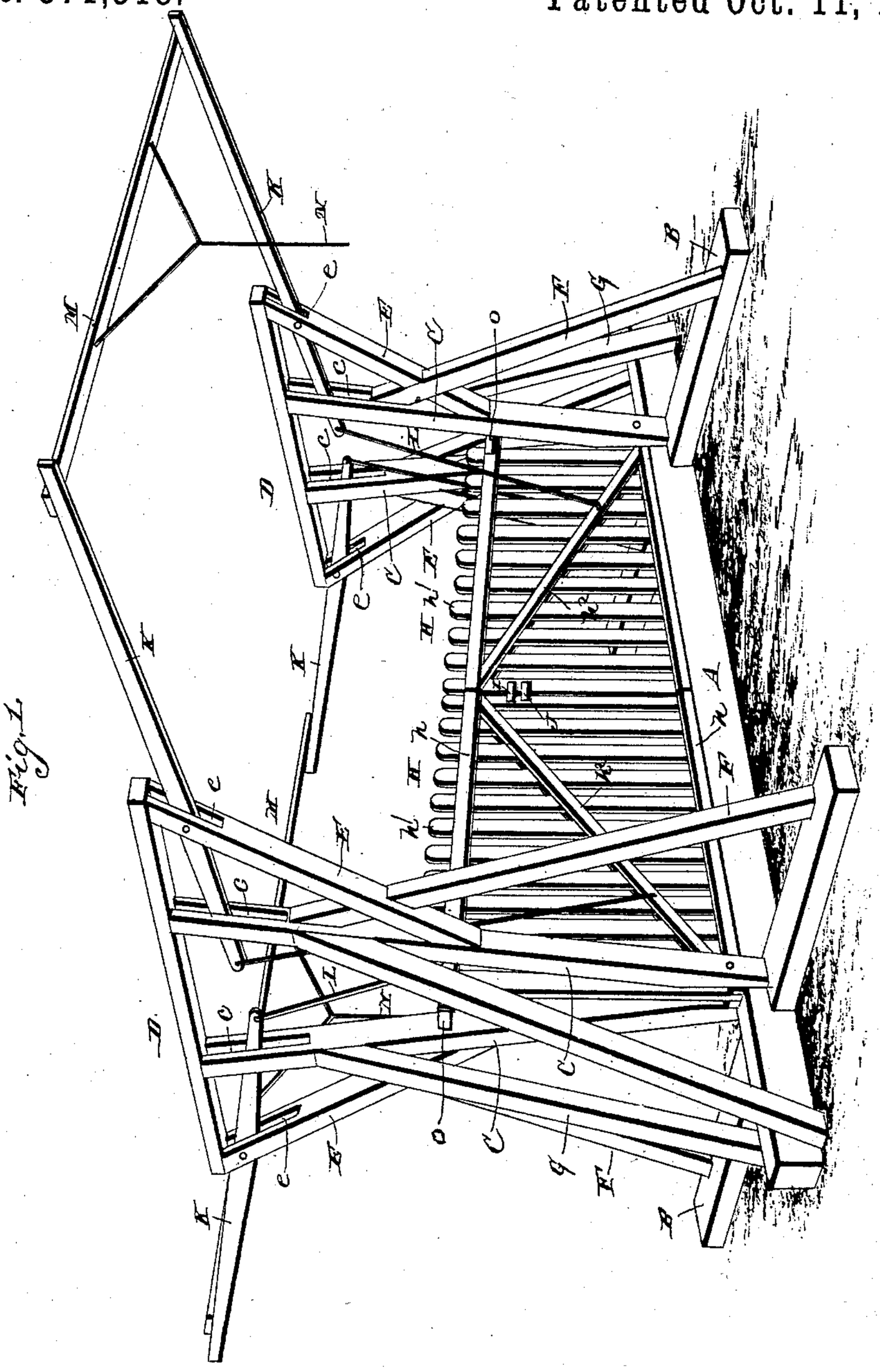

Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

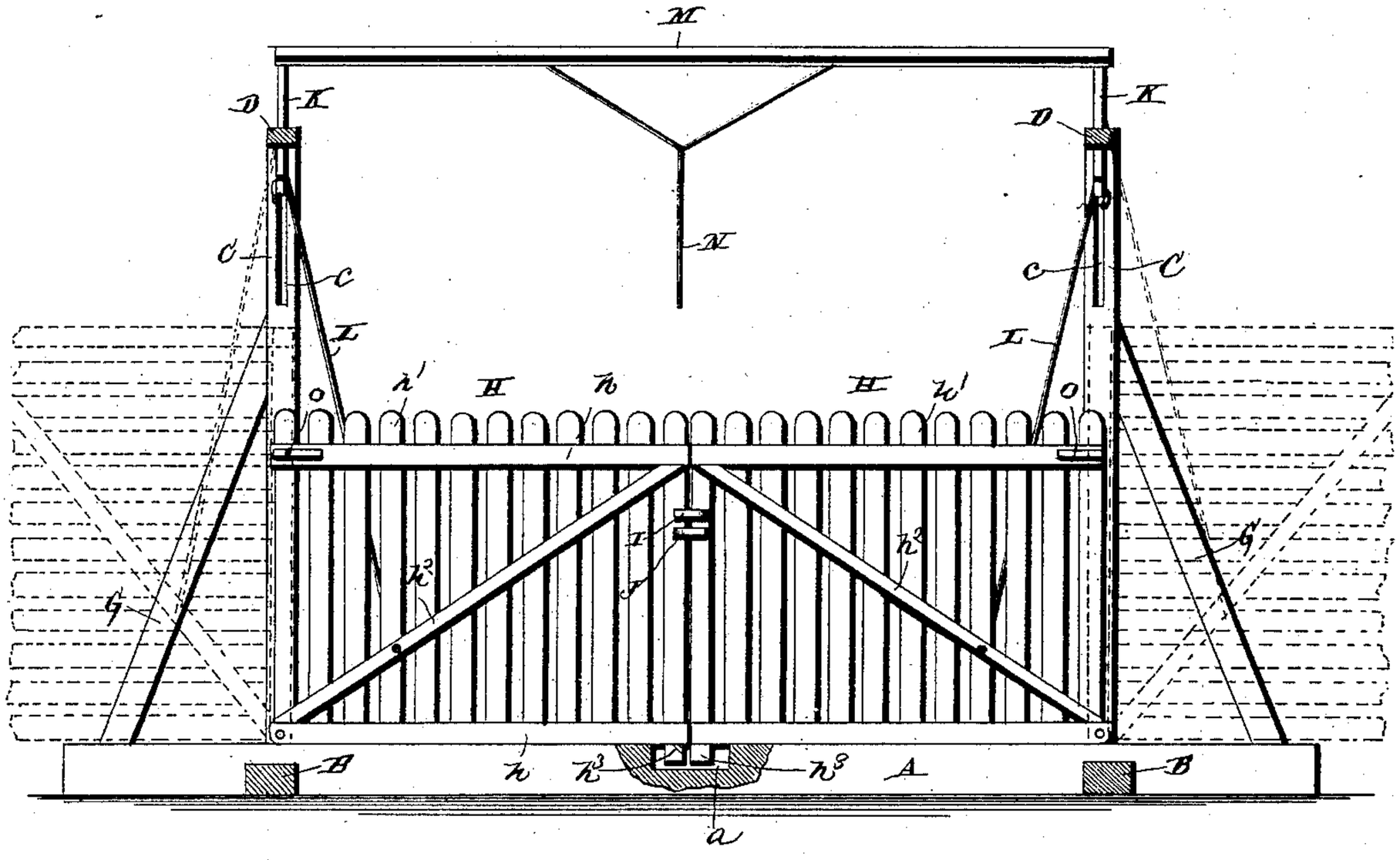
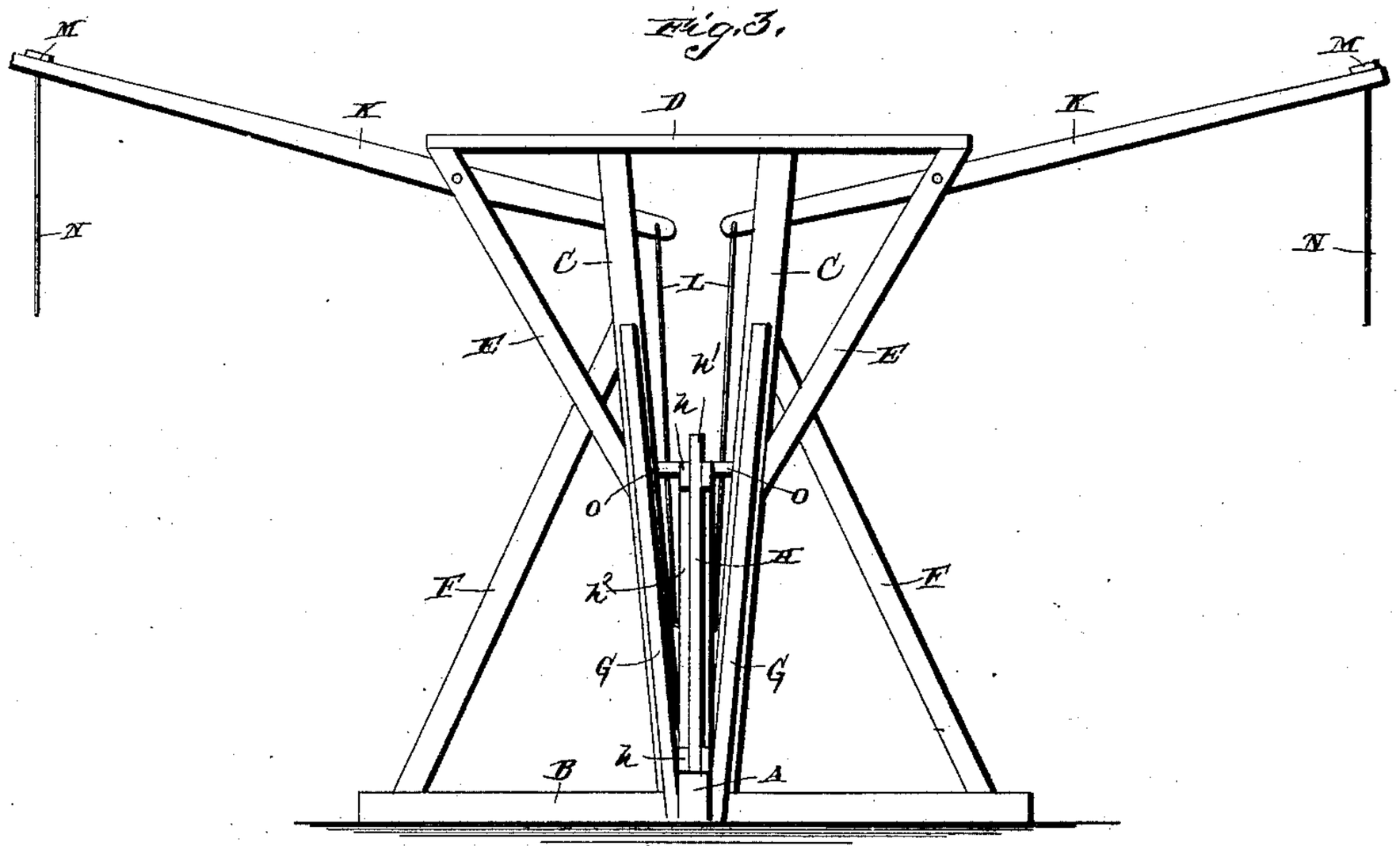


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATTHEW HINDMARCH, OF CASEYVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,318, dated October 11, 1887.

Application filed August 8, 1887. Serial No. 246,480. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATTHEW HINDMARCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Caseyville, in the county of Union and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gates, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in gates designed especially for farm use; and it consists in a certain novel construction and arrangement of parts, fully set forth hereinafter, and specifically pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gate. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same, partly in section, showing the gates open in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is an end view of the same.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A designates a sill resting on the ground under the line of the gate to be erected, and B B are similar sills at right angles to the sill A and secured thereto near the ends, the distance between the sills B being determined by the width of the gate.

C C are uprights secured at the lower ends to the main sill, two of which are arranged at each end of the gate, and the said uprights diverge toward the upper ends and are provided with longitudinal slots *c c* in the upper ends, for a purpose to be explained.

D D are cross-bars secured to the upper ends of the uprights and extending beyond the same on both sides, and E designates braces extending from intermediate points of the uprights to the extremities of the cross-bars D. The said braces are also provided with longitudinal slots *e* in the upper ends, aligned with the slots in the upper ends of the uprights.

To brace the uprights against forward and backward swing, I provide the braces F F, secured at the upper ends to intermediate points of the uprights and at the lower ends to the ends of the sills B, and to brace the said uprights laterally I provide the braces G G, secured at the upper ends to the uprights near the upper ends and at the lower ends to the outer ends of the sill A, which, as before mentioned, extends laterally beyond the uprights.

The gates H H are constructed in any ordinary or preferred manner, but preferably in the manner shown in the drawings, with the upper and lower horizontal rails *h h*, the vertical slats *h' h'*, secured at the ends between the said rails, (which are double and each consists of a single rail on each side of the gate,) and the diagonal brace h^2.

The lower outer corner of each gate is pivoted between the lower ends of the uprights, thus enabling the inner ends of the gates to swing upwardly and outwardly, and the lower inner corner of the gate is provided with a depending lug or arm, h^3, to be received in a socket, *a*, in the center of the sill A when the gates are in the closed position.

I designates an arm secured to one of the gates at the inner edge and extending on one side of the other gate, and J represents a similar arm secured to the other gate and extending on one side of the gate on which the arm I is secured. When the gates are closed, the arms I J on the respective gates engage the opposite gates, and thus prevent all rattle or sway of the same.

K K K K designate levers passing through the slots *c* and *e* in the uprights and braces E, respectively, and pivoted to the said braces, and the inner ends of the said levers are connected to the gates near the pivoted corners thereof by the connecting-rods L L.

It will be seen that there are two levers to each gate, and consequently the connecting-rods L, attached to the inner ends of the said levers, pass down on both sides of the gates. The point at which the lower ends of the connecting-rods are attached to each gate is in a line drawn from the pivot of the gate at an angle of forty-five degrees to the lower rail of the same. The outer ends of the levers are connected in pairs by the bars M M, so that when one of the said bars is drawn down both gates will be thrown open, and to the said bars are attached the cords N, adapted to hang down within reach of the driver of a wagon.

The operation of the invention is as follows: When a person on horseback or in a carriage wishes to pass through the gate, he pulls down upon the cord N, thus drawing the gates up into an inclined position; but just before the connecting-rods are perfectly vertical he gives a slight jerk on the cord, thus throwing the gate over

the center and into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. After driving through the gate, the operator pulls down upon the cord attached to the other bar M in the same manner as in opening the gate, and the same will be closed.

Small projections or shoulders O O are placed on the sides of each gate, at the upper edge thereof, to fit snugly between the uprights when the gates are in their closed positions, to prevent lateral play of the same at the outer ends.

The gate, as described, is simple in construction, and is braced so as to be very rigid in all directions.

The gate is, further, not subject to the objections found in swinging gates—namely, there is no sagging or dragging of the free end thereof. Further, the means of securement of the gate in the closed position may be very secure, so that a lateral pressure will have no effect whatever upon the same, whereas when the gate is designed to swing the fastenings must be removable to enable the gate to be opened.

In the improved gate there are no hinges to become strained and broken, thus rendering the gate inoperative. There are no points of the fence on which strain comes, either in the closed or open positions, and therefore there is little chance of any of the parts of the same becoming injured or strained.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination, in a gate, of the sill A, having the socket *a* in the center, the uprights C C, secured to the sill at each end, gates H H, pivoted between the uprights and having depending arms or studs on the lower inner corners to engage in the socket, the levers K K, connected at the inner ends to the said gates by the rods L, whereby when the outer ends of the levers are drawn down the inner ends of the gates will be raised, the bars M, connected at the ends to the outer extremities of the levers, and the cords attached to the said bars to enable the same to be drawn down, substantially as specified.

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

MATTHEW HINDMARCH.

Witnesses:

C. C. ROSE,

C. P. EBERLEY.