

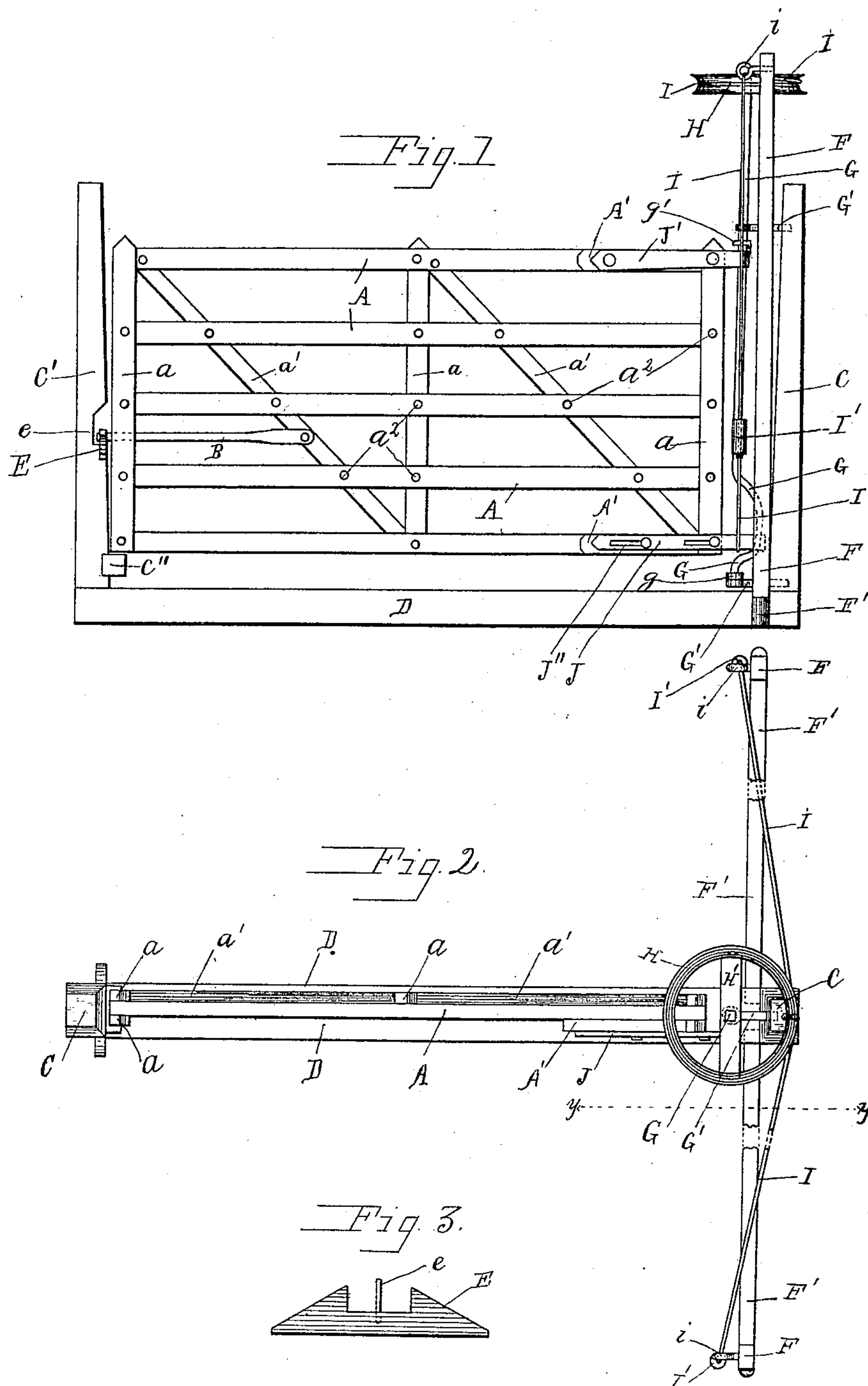
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. H. BAUER.
GATE.

No. 397,216.

Patented Feb. 5, 1889.



Witnesses
R. A. Balderson.
F. C. Campbell.

Inventor:
Edward H. Bauer
By E. H. Gelston
His Attorney.

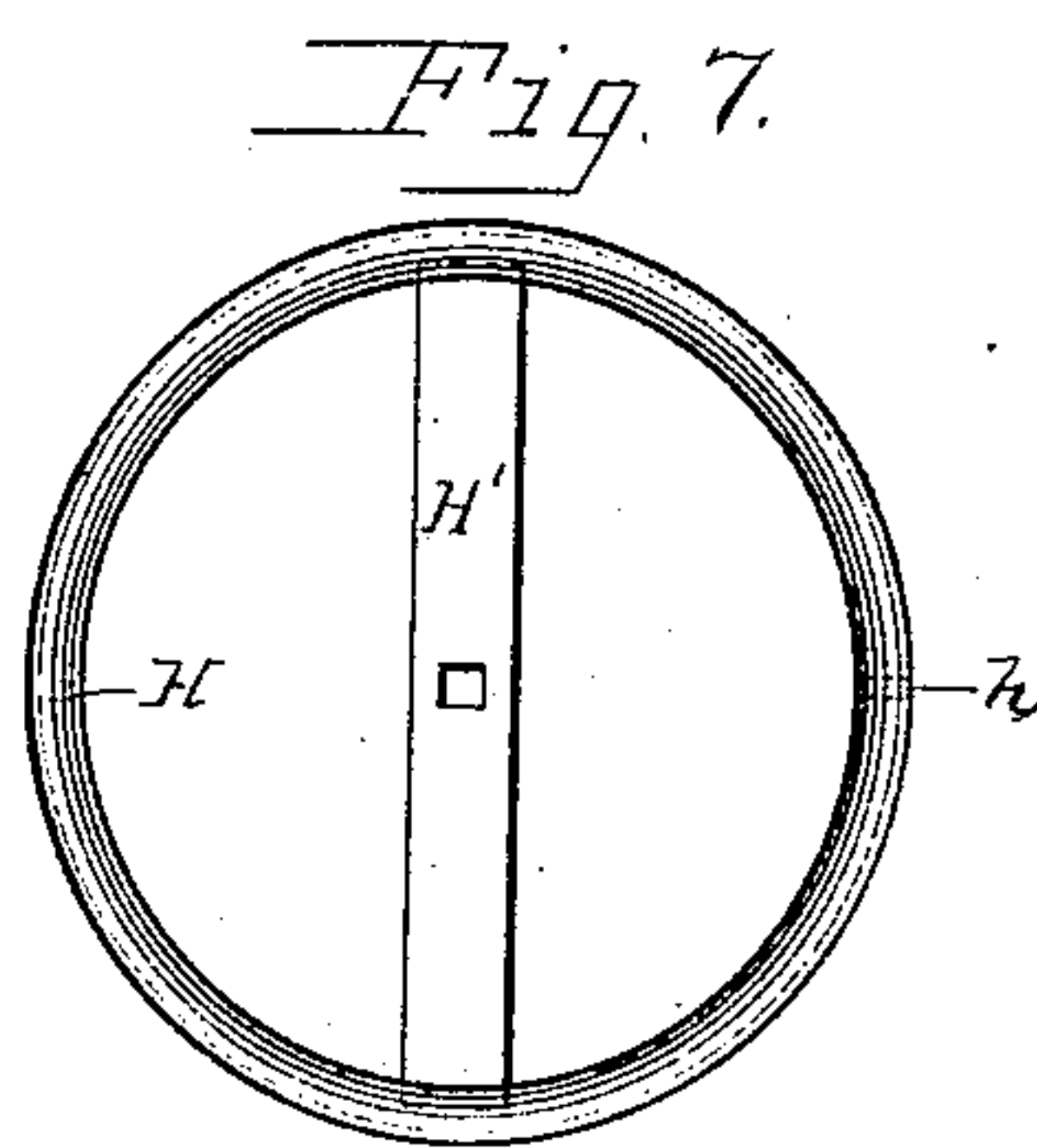
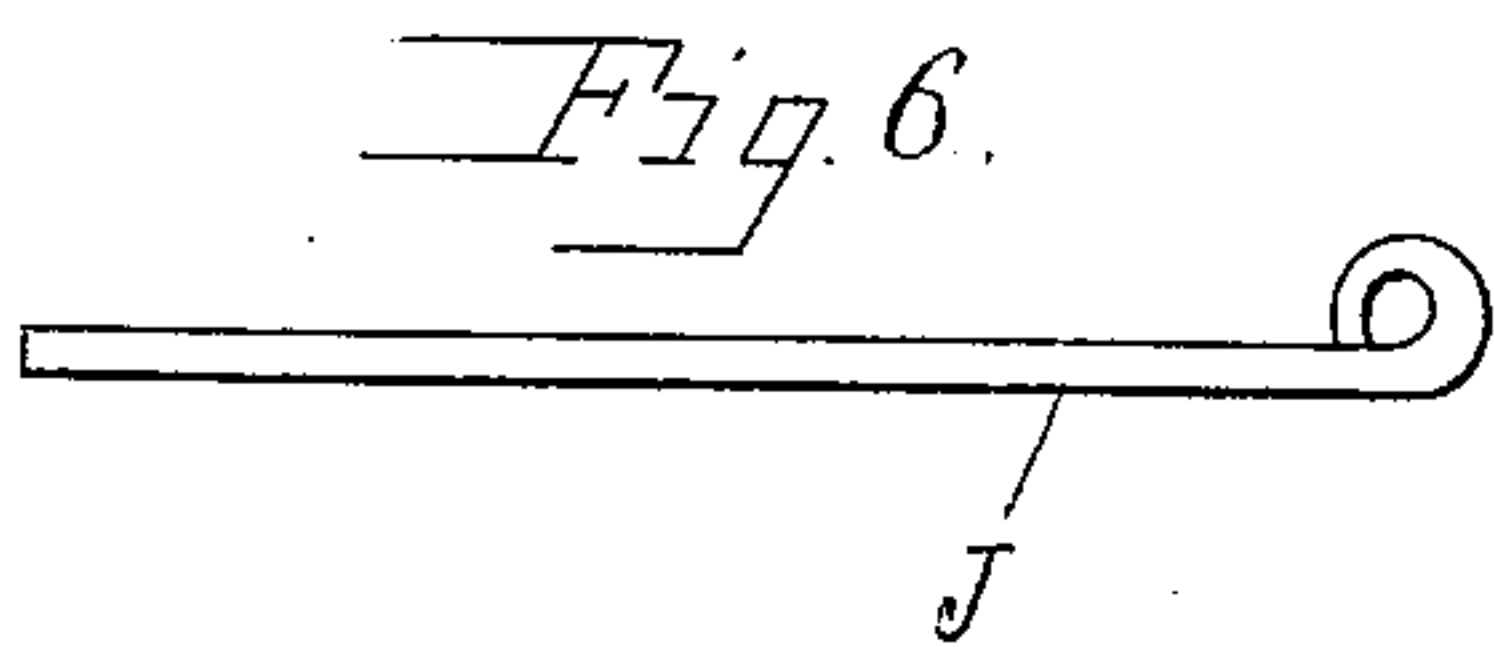
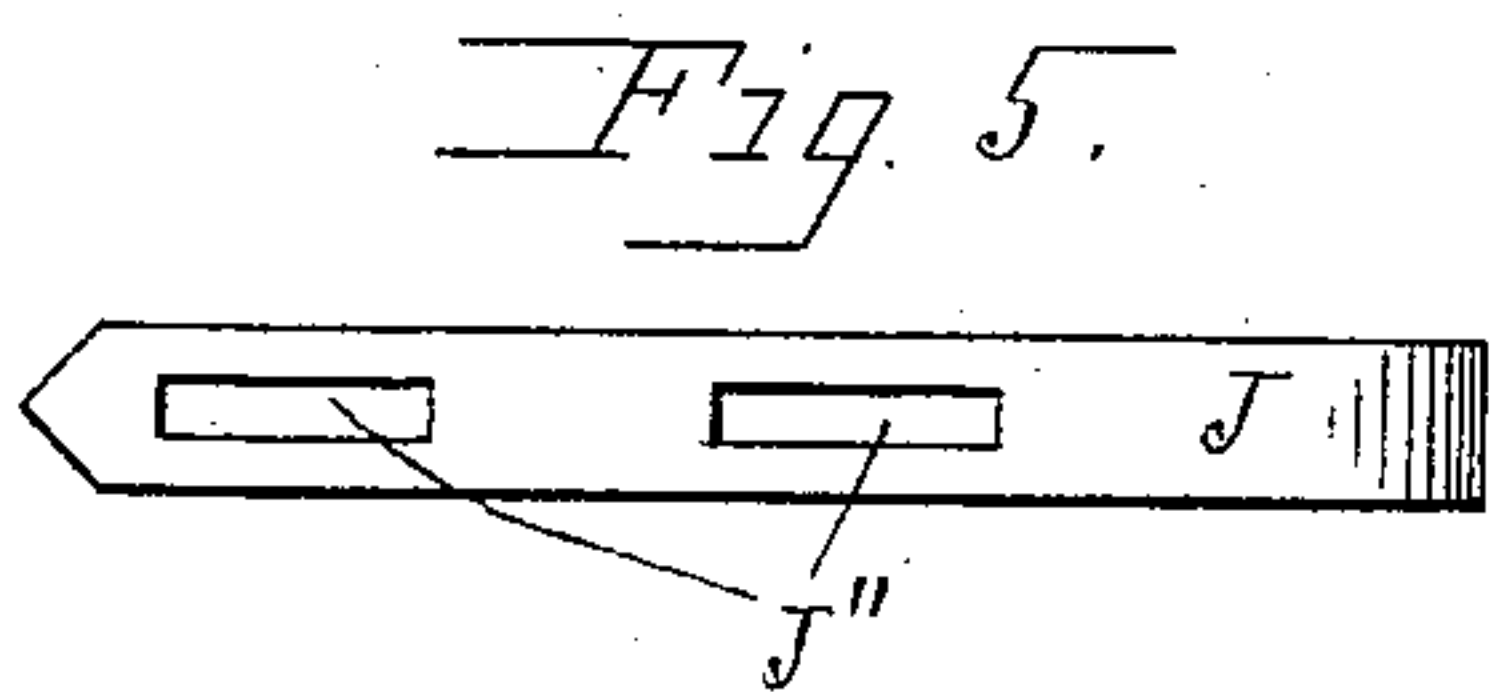
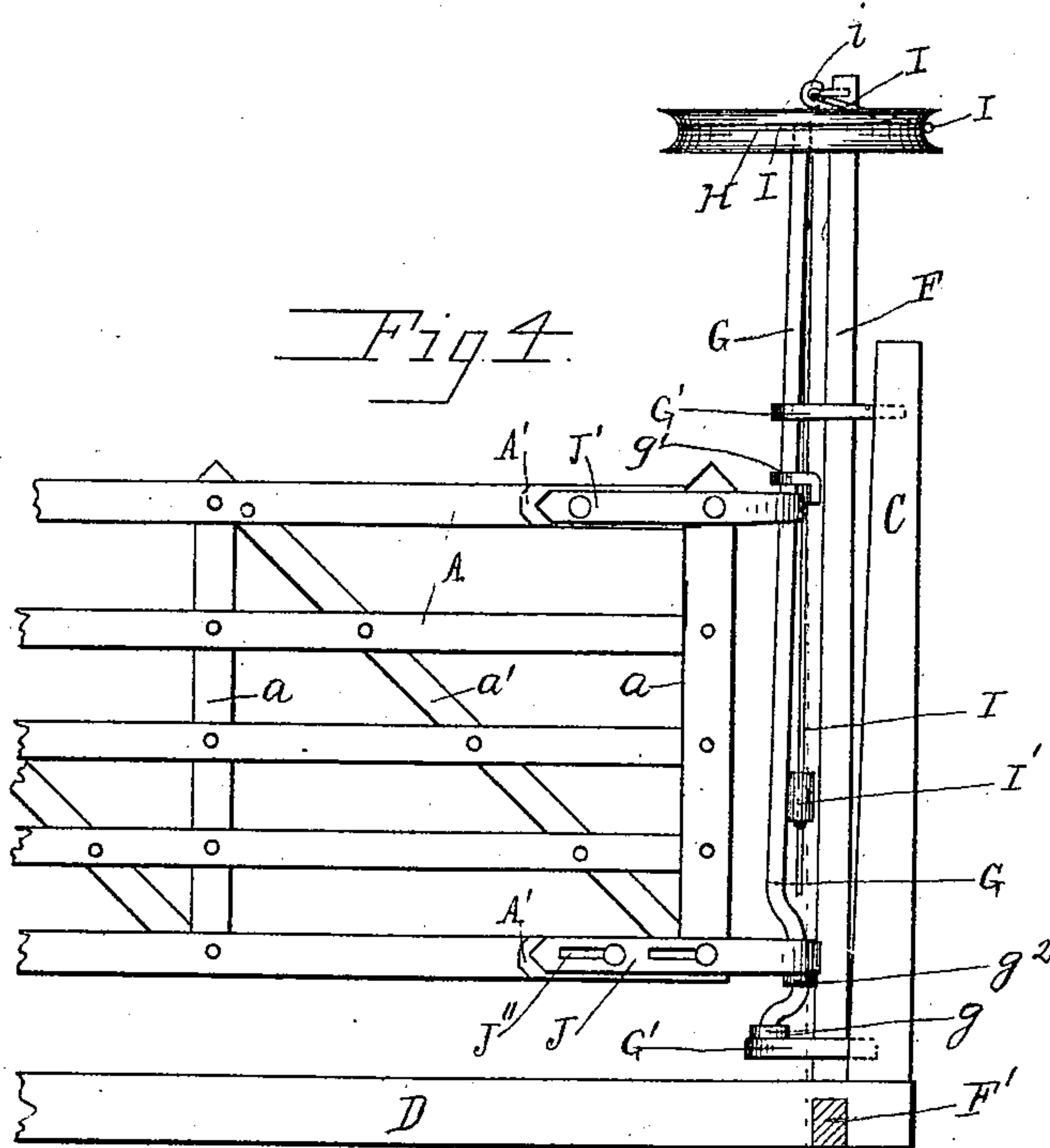
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

E. H. BAUER.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD H. BAUER, OF CARBON CENTRE, PENNSYLVANIA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 397,216, dated February 5, 1889.

Application filed May 10, 1888. Serial No. 273,473. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD H. BAUER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Carbon Centre, in the county of Butler and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to gates; and its objects are, first, to open and close the same without alighting from a vehicle; second, to operate the same from a distance at either side; third, to minimize the expenditure of energy necessary to operate the gate; fourth, to construct the gate so that its swinging will be practically automatic; fifth, to construct the gate so that its operation will neither be affected by time nor season, and, sixth, to accomplish these purposes with structural simplicity and economy. I attain these ends by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a gate embodying the essential elements of my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the catch. Fig. 4 is a view on a larger scale of the operating portion of the gate. Fig. 5 represents a front elevation of the lower hinge-plate. Fig. 6 is a side view of the same, and Fig. 7 is a plan view of the operating-wheel.

The same letters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

On country roads it becomes a frequent necessity to erect gates either to indicate the line of demarcation between a public and a private road or to prevent cattle from straying into forbidden inclosures, or both. To the traveler on horseback or in a vehicle it is very troublesome to dismount often in order to open these gates and close them after his passage. To the obviation of this inconvenience my invention is aimed; and to this end I have devised a gate which can be opened

by pulling a cord on one side fifteen or twenty feet distant from the gate and closed again by pulling the other end of said cord on the other side.

A frame, D, having uprights C C' and lateral projections F' F', is sunk in the ground. To the upright C' is secured the catch E, having a division-pin, e, adapted to hold the latch B of the gate on either side, and the block C'', whereon the gate rests to prevent it from swagging. In the upright C bearings G' G' are respectively inserted at the top and bottom, in the lower one of which the bent spindle G is stepped. Two washers, as g² and g', (more fully illustrated in Fig. 4,) are rigidly secured on the spindle respectively below and above the hinges, the former holding the gate in its elevated position on the spindle and the latter being provided with a depending finger, lip, or flange, which extends down beyond the upper hinge, so as to be forced into contact with the side of the hinge when the spindle is turned, and thereby force the gate around. Upon the top of the spindle is secured a wheel, H, to which the middle of cord I is rigidly affixed. The hinge J has slots J'' to adjust the gate variably with respect to the spindle, and both hinges J J' are secured to braces A' on the gate, whose bars A and cross-bars a' are held together by nails a². In the termini of the lateral projections F' F' are inserted the uprights F F, near whose tops are small pulleys i, over which the respective ends of the cords I pass, having suitable weights, I', mounted thereon, which serve the duplex purpose of limiting the travel of the cord through the pulleys and of preventing the cord ends from twisting around the posts F, which would diminish their accessibility and operativeness.

When a person depresses either weight I', he tilts the gate A, because the lower hinge-plate, J, works on the bent portion of the spindle G, thus increasing the angle of the gate with the dotted perpendicular line shown in Fig. 4, whereby the latch B is lifted out of the catch E, and the gate automatically swings open because of the increase of angle alluded to. When the other weight is depressed, the operation is reversed.

I am aware that heretofore gates have been

operated from a distance at either side; but the means whereby this end was effected differ from those illustrated on my drawings.

Having thus fully described my invention,
5 what I claim is—

The gate A, having latch B pivotally secured thereto, and provided with hinges J J', the former of which has slots J² to vary the angle of its suspension, as illustrated, in combination with the upright C', having a catch,
10 E, with a central pin, e, the upright C, having bearings G', the bent spindle G, having stops g' g², respectively above and below the hinges J J', the former having a depending lip, for
15 the purpose set forth, the terminal grooved

wheel H, mounted on said spindle, the lateral extensions F', having uprights F, in which pulleys i are secured, and the cord I, whose middle portion is secured circumferentially, at one place only, to the wheel H, passing one
20 turn in the groove, and whose ends traverse the pulleys i, terminating in weights I', in the manner specified and illustrated.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD H. BAUER.

Witnesses:

ANDREW G. WILLIAMS,
ALEX. MITCHELL.