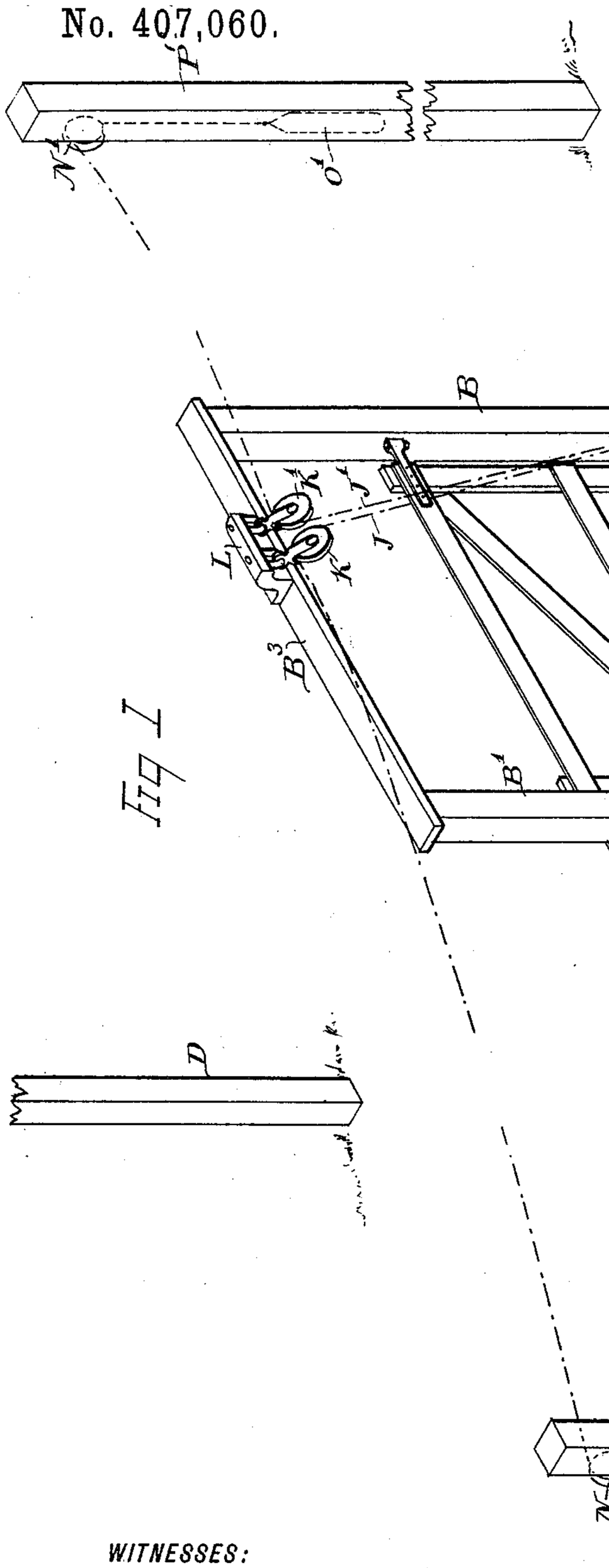
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

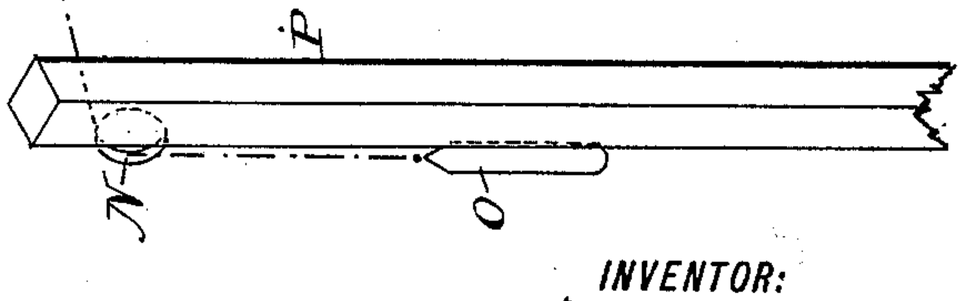
A. W. CHILCOTT.

GATE.

No. 407,060. Patented July 16, 1889.

FIG 1





WITNESSES:
H. Walker
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:
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BY Munn & Co
ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

A. W. CHILCOTT.

GATE.

No. 407,060. Patented July 16, 1889.

Fig 2

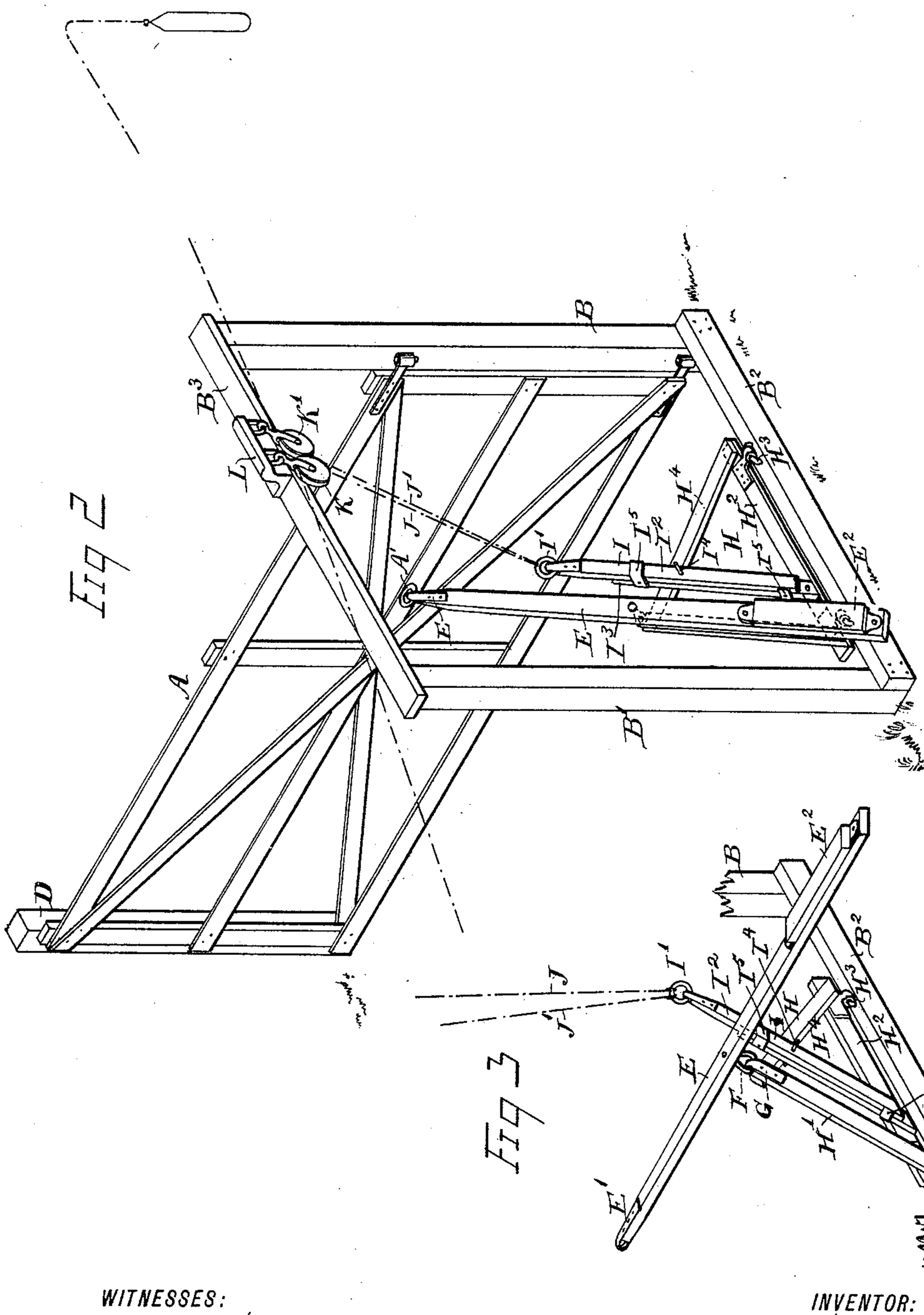

Fig 3

WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMON W. CHILCOTT, OF MATTOON, ILLINOIS.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,060, dated July 16, 1889.

Application filed March 22, 1889. Serial No. 304,285. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMON W. CHILCOTT, of Mattoon, in the county of Coles and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Gate, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved gate which is simple and durable in construction, very effective in operation, easily opened and closed without dismounting from the horse or vehicle, and automatically locked in position when opened or closed.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement in an open position. Fig. 2 is a like view of the same in a closed position, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the gate-lever and adjacent parts.

The gate proper A is of suitable construction, and is pivotally connected at one end to a post B and adapted to swing across the gateway C onto the post D, standing directly opposite the post B in the gateway C.

On the gate A is secured an eye A′, engaging a staple E′, secured on one end of a lever E, provided on its other end with a suitable weight E^2. The lever E is provided at or near its middle with an eye F, engaging a staple G, formed on the outer end of a bar H′, which is part of a triangle H, the base H^2 of which is connected by hinges H^3 with a beam B^2, connecting the lower end of the post B with a similar post B′, extending on one side of the gateway C. An extensible arm I extends parallel to the side H′ of the triangle H, and its inner member I^3 is connected at its lower end to the base H^2 and at its upper end is secured to the other side H^4 of the said triangle H. The upper or outer member I^2 of the arm I projects beyond the triangle H, and is provided on its upper end with a ring I′, in which are secured the ends of ropes or chains J and J′, extending upward and passing over the pulleys K and K′, mounted to swing on a bracket L, secured to the connecting-bar B^3, held on top of the posts B and B′.

The members I^2 I^3 of the arm I are connected by clips I^5, so that the length of the arm may be adjusted by sliding the outer member inwardly or outwardly, according to whether the arm I is to be shortened or lengthened, and the two members are held in the adjusted position by a pin I^4.

The ropes or chains J and J′, after passing over the pulleys K and K′, extend in opposite directions and pass over the pulleys N and N′, mounted to turn on the posts P and P′, placed alongside the gateway C in line with the posts B and B′. The downwardly-hanging ends of the ropes J and J′ carry weighted handles O and O′, respectively, which serve for conveniently operating the said ropes in order to open or close the gate. The triangle H is mounted to swing inward into the gateway C, as is plainly shown in Fig. 2, and outward in the opposite direction, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

When the gate A is in a closed position, as shown in Fig. 2, the triangle H extends into the gateway C, and the lever E holds the gate in a closed position—that is, with the outer end of the gate resting against the post D.

When the operator desires to open the gate, he pulls on one of the handles O or O′, so that the respective rope J or J′ pulls on the arm I, thereby causing an upward and outward swinging motion of the triangle H, whereby the lever E pulls on the gate, thus opening the same. When the triangle H has reached a vertical position in its outward motion and the operator releases the handle O or O′, the weight E^2 of the lever E causes a downward and further outward swinging of the triangle H, so that the latter assumes the position shown in Fig. 1. The gate is thus swung against the post B′ and is completely opened, and at the same time is locked in place in this open position by the lever E and the triangle H, both held in an outward and downward position.

When the operator has passed through the gateway C, he pulls on the opposite handle O′ or O, so that the respective rope J or J′ raises the triangle H, the latter swinging up-

ward into and by its momentum past a vertical position, after which, as soon as the operator releases the respective handle O or O′, the weight E^2 presses said triangle downward into an innermost position, and at the same time the lever E pushes the gate outward into a closed position, as shown in Fig. 2. As soon as the gate has swung against the post D the triangle H is in its lower innermost position, the lever E resting on top of the same and holding the gate locked.

Thus it will be seen that by successive pulls on the handles O or O′ the gate A is conveniently opened or closed and locked in place without the operator's dismounting from the horse or vehicle.

The gate A is preferably made of a skeleton frame covered with wire-netting, so as to present as little resistance as possible to the wind.

It is to be understood that the pulleys K and K′ are located somewhat to one side of the hinges H^3, so that the pull on the ropes J and J′ in opening the gate always carries the triangle H over its dead-point—that is, its vertical position—so that the triangle swings outward, as before described, the momentum given the triangle carrying it past its dead-point in closing the gate.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, with the hinged gate, of a lever pivotally connected at one end to the gate, a triangle hinged at its base and pivotally connected at its apex to the said lever between the ends thereof, and a weight on the projecting end of the lever beyond the apex of the triangle.

2. The combination, with the hinged gate, of the triangle hinged at its base and provided with an operating-arm projecting beyond one of its sides near the apex and an operating-lever E, pivotally connected at its under side between its ends to the apex of the triangle, pivotally connected at its inner end with the gate, and provided at its free end with a weight E^2, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a gate mounted to swing, of a weighted lever pivotally connected with the said gate, a triangle pivotally connected at its apex with the said weighted lever and mounted to swing at its base, an extension-arm secured to the said triangle, ropes connected with the said extension-arm, pulleys located above the base of the said triangle, over which pass the said ropes, and a second set of pulleys held on posts alongside the gateway and over which the said ropes pass, substantially as shown and described.

4. The combination, with a gate mounted to swing, of a weighted lever pivotally connected with the said gate, a triangle pivotally connected at its apex with the said weighted lever and mounted to swing at its base, an extension-arm secured to the said triangle, ropes connected with the said extension-arm, pulleys located above the base of the said triangle, over which pass the said ropes, a second set of pulleys held on posts alongside the gateway and over which the said ropes pass, and handles held on the downwardly-hanging ends of the said ropes, substantially as shown and described.

AMON W. CHILCOTT.

Witnesses:
W. E. McHENRY,
H. C. KINCAID.