

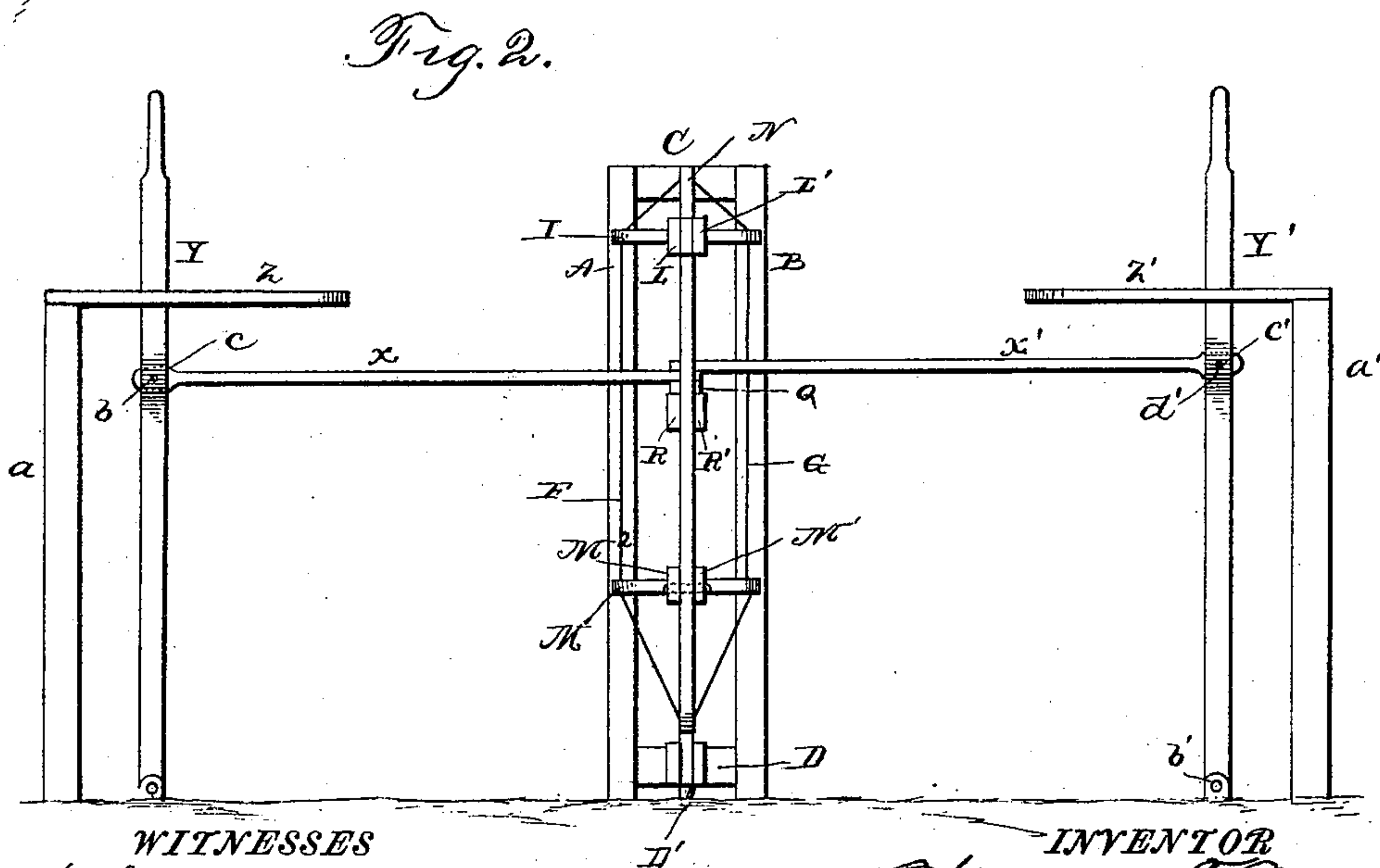
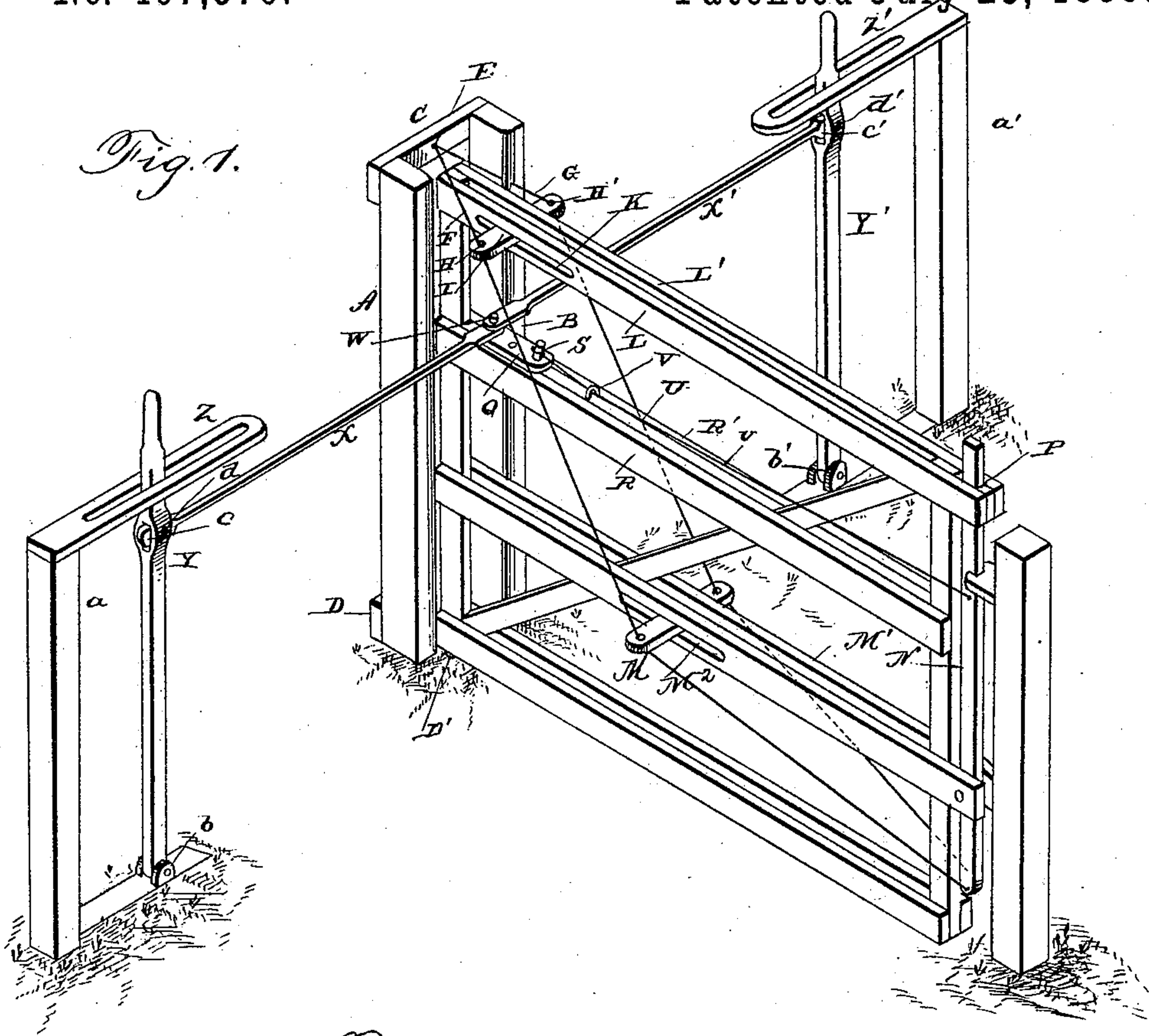
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. F. BRADLEY.
GATE.

No. 407,570.

Patented July 23, 1889.



WITNESSES
F. L. Curand
George A. Wooster.

INVENTOR
William F. Bradley
by Louis Dugger & Co.
Attorneys.

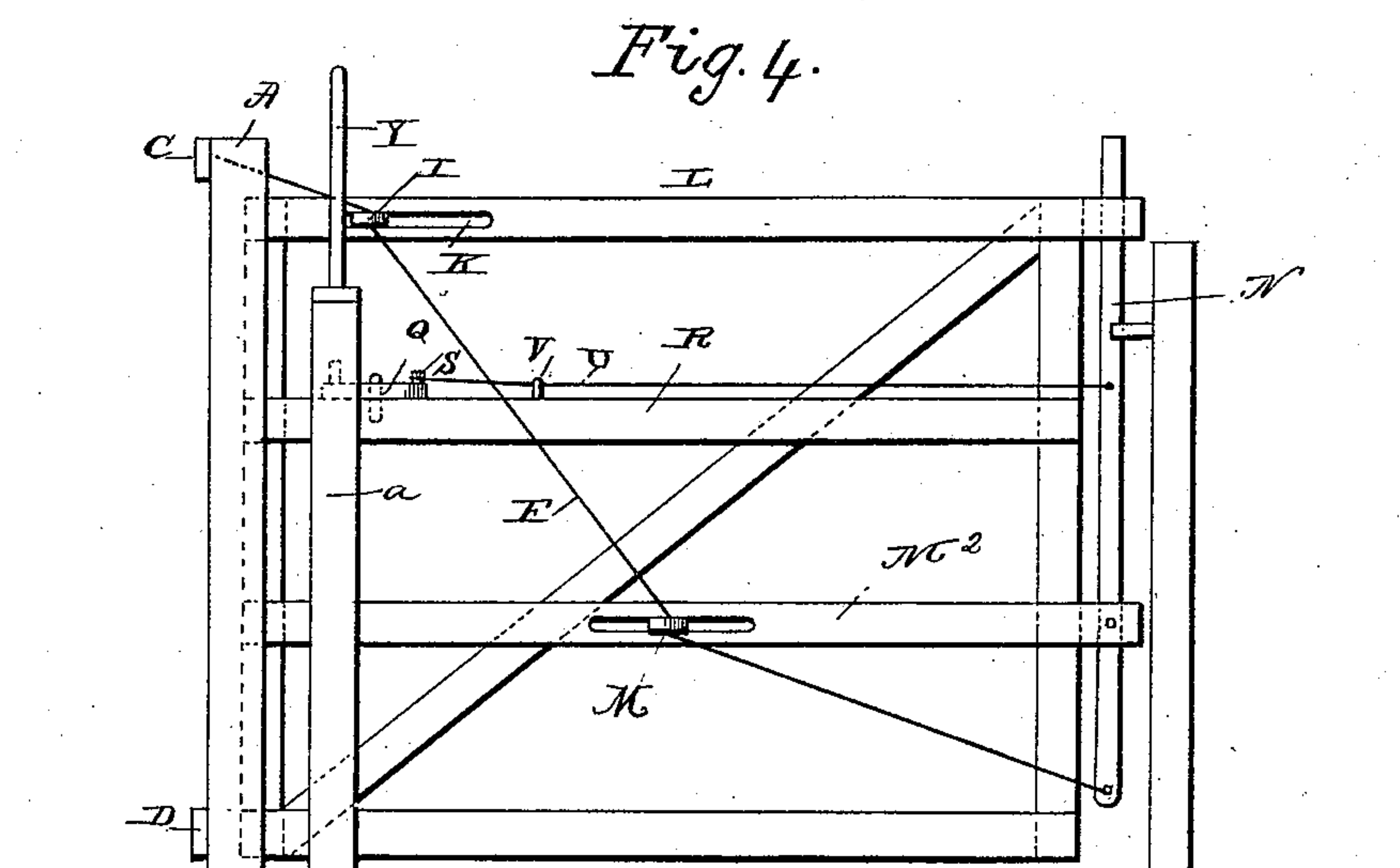
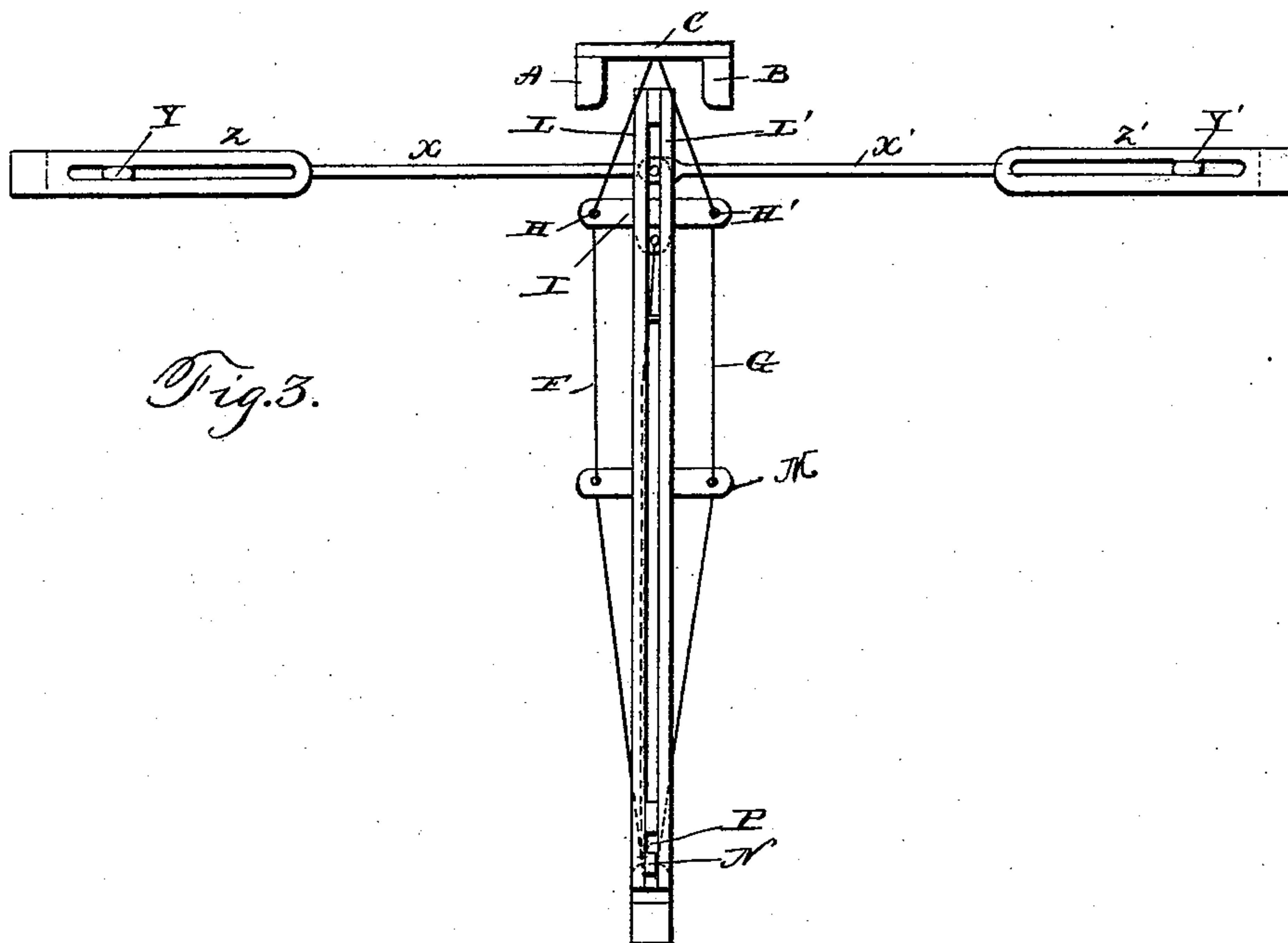
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INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. BRADLEY, OF OLD ROUND ROCK, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM B. SHIFFLETTE, OF SAME PLACE.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,570, dated July 23, 1889.

Application filed March 5, 1889. Serial No. 301,932. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. BRADLEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Old Round Rock, in the county of Williamson and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has relation to farm-gates; and it consists in the construction and novel combination of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The object of the invention is to produce a farm-gate that may be opened and closed from either side of the gate by a person mounted on horseback, or by a person in a vehicle, without its being necessary in either instance for the person to dismount or alight.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a farm-gate embodying the improvements of my invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the improved farm-gate, and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the improved gate.

Referring by letter to the accompanying drawings, A and B designate the supporting-posts, which are preferably inserted into the ground at a short distance apart, and are connected on their rear edges at their tops by a cross-strip C, and are connected immediately above the ground, also on their rear edges, by a similar cross-strip D, to give them greater stability. The upper cross-strip C is also provided with a perforation E, preferably centrally located, to which the supporting-ropes F G are tied and pass downward on a forward incline through the perforated ends H H' of a transverse strip I, which is seated loosely in parallel slots K K' in the upper parallel bars L L', and through the ends of the next cross-strip M in the slotted parallel bars M' M² of the gate-frame, and thence forward to the lower end of the vertical lever N, pivoted near its middle portion between the projecting ends of the slotted parallel bars M' M². The upper end of the lever N is seated in a box P, formed between the projecting ends of

the top rails or bars L L'. The ropes serve the double function of supporting the outer end of the gate (its inner end being supported by a pivot D', which fits in a socket in the ground) and of operating the locking-lever N. The transverse strips, moving in the slots in the bars, serve to take up any slack and aid the supporting-ropes to keep the outer end of the gate from coming in contact with the ground when the same is opened or closed. A shifting-block Q is pivoted upon the next to the upper pair of rails R R', and is provided on its upper face, at its front end, with a pin S which is connected by a cord or rope U, passing through a staple V to the lever N, near its upper end. The rear end of the shifting-block is also provided on its upper face with an upwardly-projecting pin W, which is connected by horizontal oppositely-extending rods X X' with shifting-levers Y Y', the upper ends of which work in slotted guide-arms Z Z', which extend inwardly from posts a a' at each side of the gate-frame and in front of the supporting-posts A B. The lower ends of the shifting-levers Y Y' are fulcrumed in blocks b b', set into the ground and recessed to receive said lower ends. Near their upper ends said shifting-levers Y Y' are mortised through at c c' to receive the outer ends of the shifting-rods, which are loosely secured in said mortises by transverse pins d d', which permit the connections to work like hinges when the levers Y Y' are operated to close or to open the gate from either side of the same.

It is evident from the foregoing description, when taken in connection with the drawings, that a person mounted on horseback can ride up to either of the shifting-levers Y or Y', and by grasping the one approached, can by pushing on the same throw the gate open, and may then pass through the open gate, and after having passed through can by pushing the opposite shifting-lever toward the gate cause the same to be again closed. This operation can be performed from either side of the gate. Furthermore, the parts of the gate are neither numerous nor complicated, and when they become broken or inoperative from use they can be readily repaired by any farmer.

Having thus fully described my invention,

what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The combination, with the supporting-post provided with the lower cross-strip and
5 the upper centrally-perforated cross-strip, of the gate-frame having the upper parallel slotted gate-rails and the intermediate parallel slotted gate-rails, the transverse strips seated in the slots of said parallel gate-rails, the
10 hinged lever at the front of the gate-frame, the cords or ropes connected to the upper cross-piece of the supporting-post passed through the ends of the sliding cross-strips and connected to the lower end of the hinged
15 front lever, the shifting-block provided with the front pin connected to the hinged front lever, the shifting-levers fulcrumed at opposite sides of the gate in front of its rear edge, their upper ends working in slotted
20 guides, and the shifting-rods hinged to the shifting-levers and connected to a pivot-pin on the rear end of the hinged block that is connected to the front lever, substantially as specified.

2. In a farm-gate, the combination, with the 25 supporting-post provided with upper and lower cross-pieces, of the gate-frame provided with the transverse perforated slides resting in slots in the upper and intermediate rails of the gate-frame, the vertical lever at the 30 front of the gate-frame, the rope connecting the lower end of the lever with the cross-slides and with the upper cross-piece of the gate-post, the pivoted shifting-block connected to the front lever, and levers fulcrumed 35 on each side of the gate and connected by rods to the shifting-block, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature 40 in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM F. BRADLEY.

Witnesses:

H. G. NIBLO,
R. M. WOMACH.