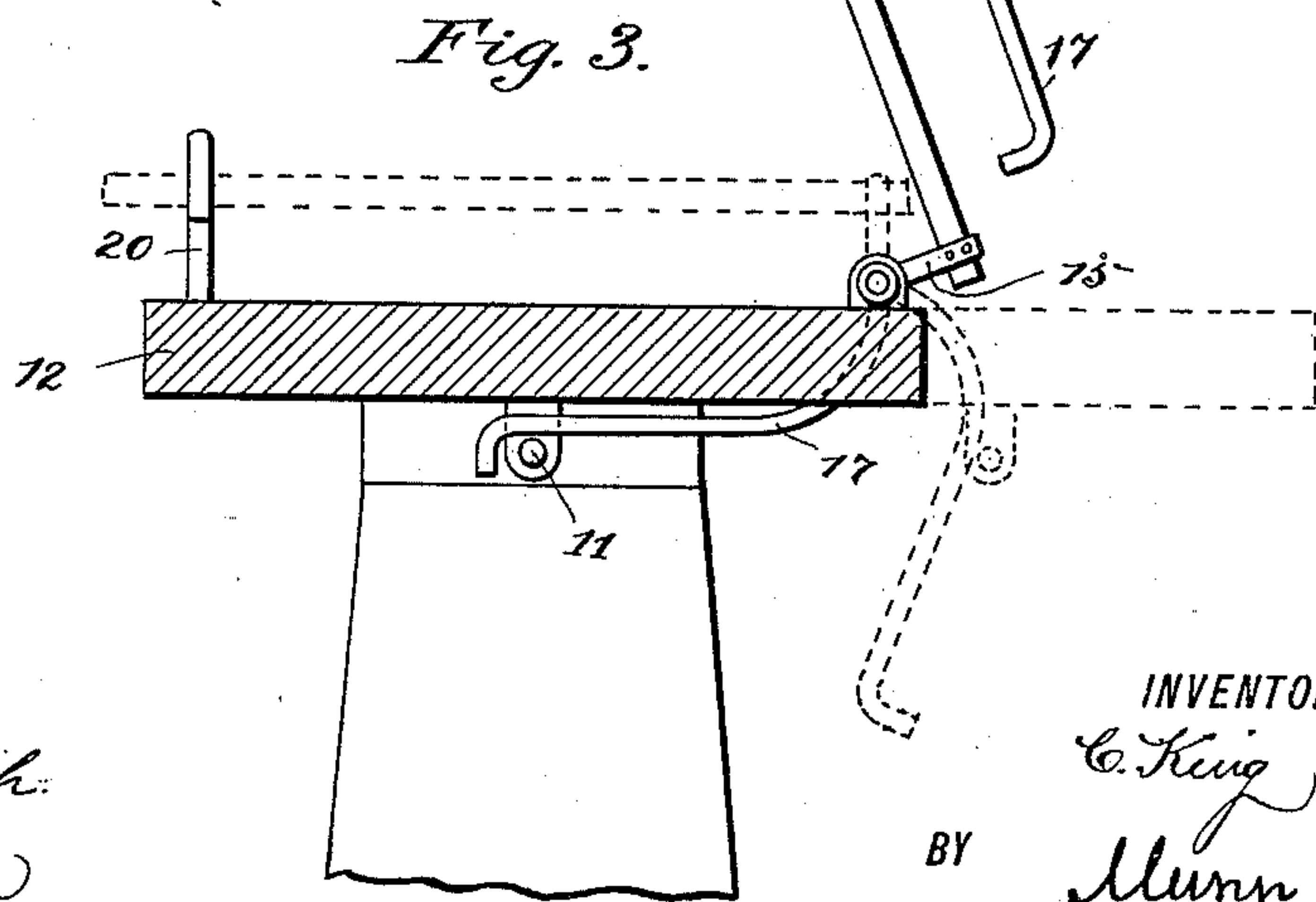
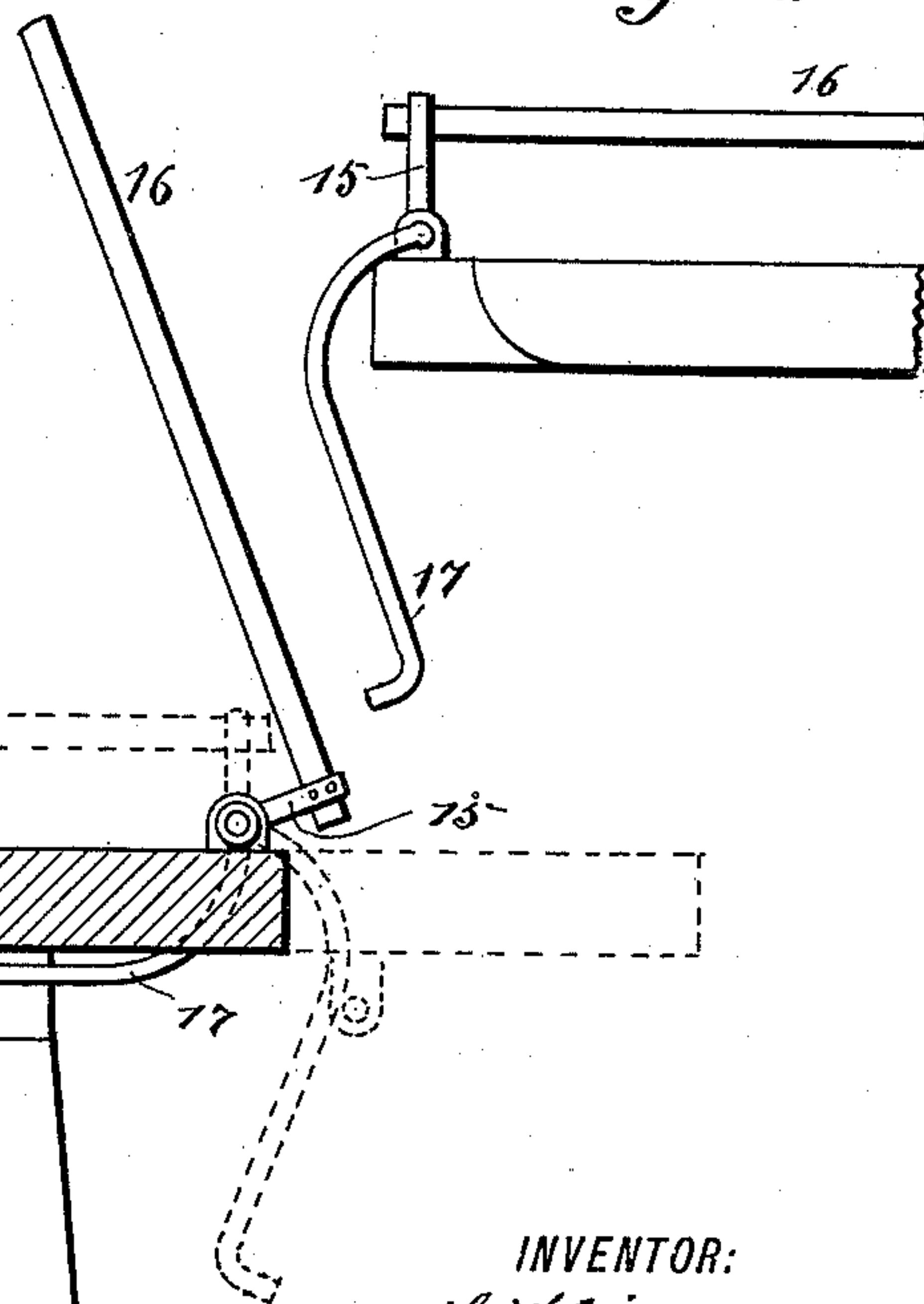
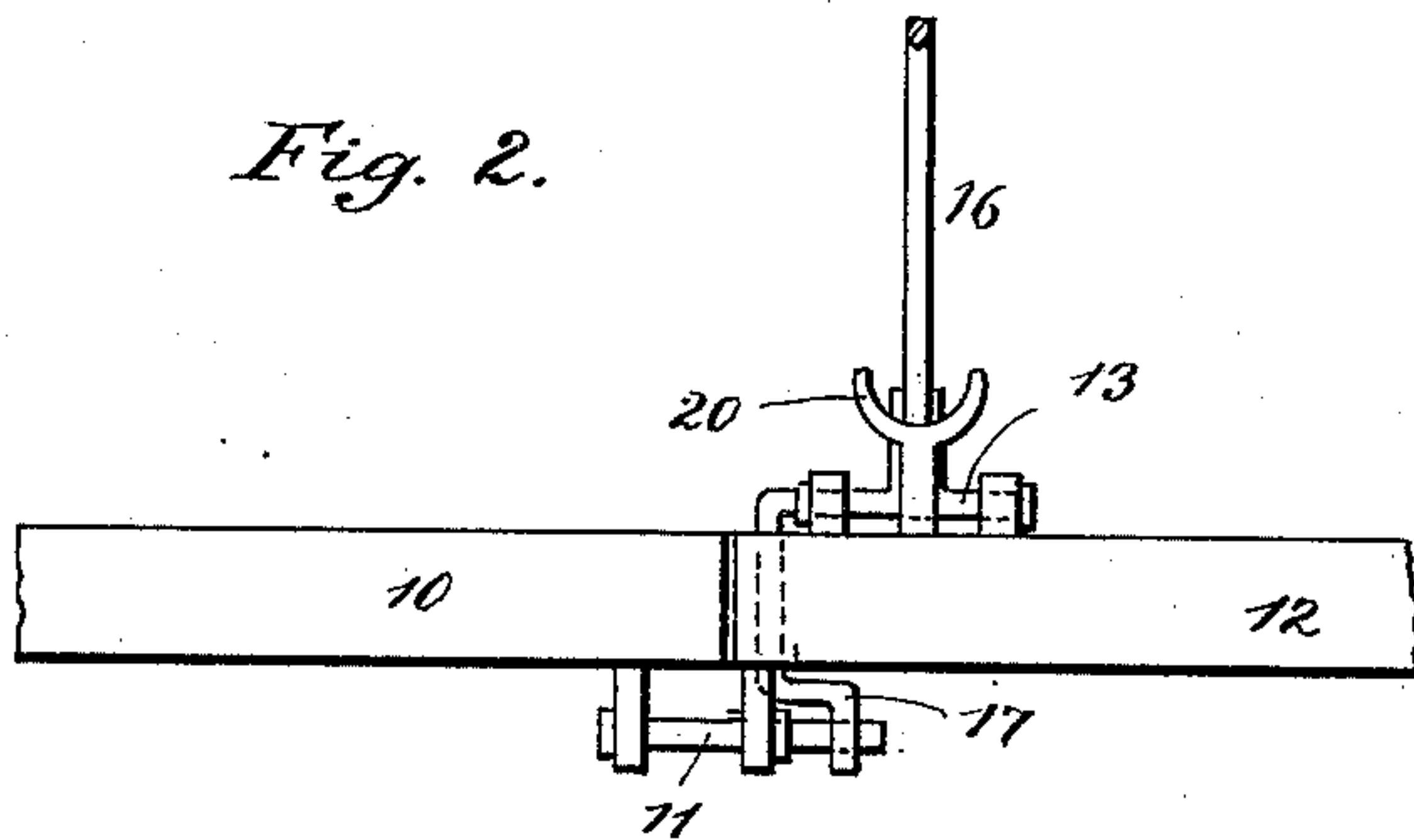
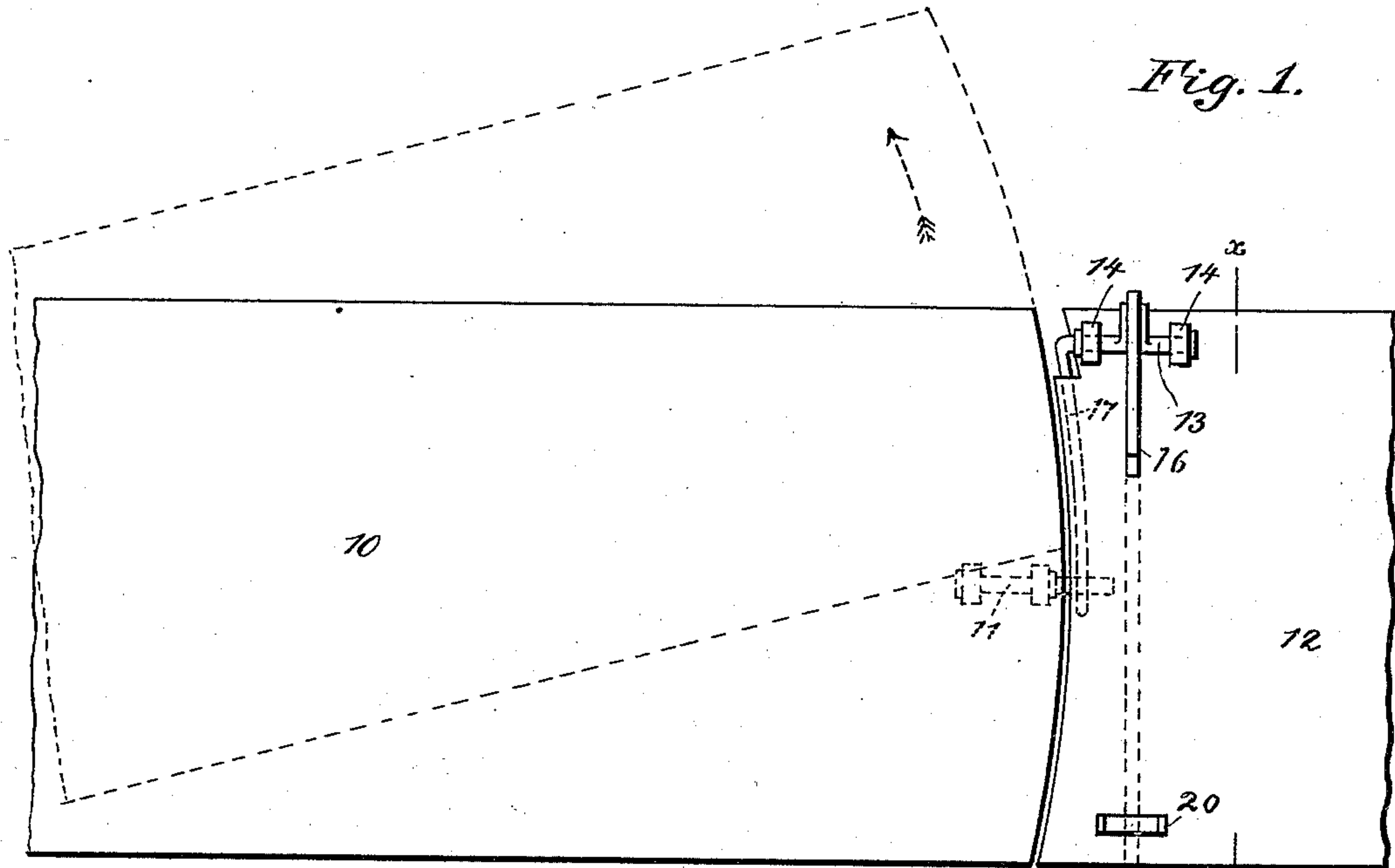


(No Model.)

C. KING.
BRIDGE GATE.

No. 409,407.

Patented Aug. 20, 1889.



WITNESSES:
D. C. Reusch.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:
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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES KING, OF NEW LONDON, OHIO.

BRIDGE-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 409,407, dated August 20, 1889.

Application filed May 3, 1889. Serial No. 309,431. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES KING, of New London, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved
5 Bridge-Gate, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to draw-bridge gates, the object of the invention being to provide a gate which will close automatically upon the
10 opening of the bridge, and conversely, which will be raised to open the way to the bridge upon the closing of the bridge; and to the end named the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as will be
15 hereinafter fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claim.

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

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved bridge-gate. Fig. 2 is a side view thereof. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken on line
25 *x x* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a side view of the gate.

In the drawings, 10 represents a draw-bridge, to the under side of each end of which there is secured a projection 11, which extends
30 beneath the abutment 12. Upon the abutment 12 I mount a rock-shaft 13, which is held by bearings 14, and this rock-shaft I provide with a standard 15, to which there is rigidly connected a bar or frame 16. To the rock-shaft
35 13 I also connect a downwardly-extending curved lever 17, which said lever projects into

the path of the bridge projection 11. When the bridge is closed, as represented in Fig. 3, the projection 11 bears against the lever 17
40 and the bridge bar or barrier is raised to the position in which it is shown in full lines in said Fig. 3; but as the bridge is moved in the direction of the arrow shown in connection therewith in Fig. 1 the projection 11 rides
45 from beneath the lever and the weight of the bridge bar or barrier will carry it to the position in which it is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, the extending end of the bar or barrier being at this time supported by a prop 20. When the bridge is again closed, its projection
50 11 will bear against the lever 17 and said lever will be moved upward to the position shown in full lines, and as the lever so moves the barrier or gate-frame 16 will be carried to its raised position.
55

In applying such gates as the one above described it will of course be understood that a gate would be arranged in connection with each end of the bridge.

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

In a gate for swinging bridges, the combination, with a rock-shaft provided with a standard 15, of a bridge bar or barrier rigidly connected to said standard, a lever rigidly
65 connected to the rock-shaft, and a projection carried by the bridge and arranged to engage the lever, substantially as described.

CHARLES KING.

Witnesses:

G. W. SALTER,
C. A. HILL.