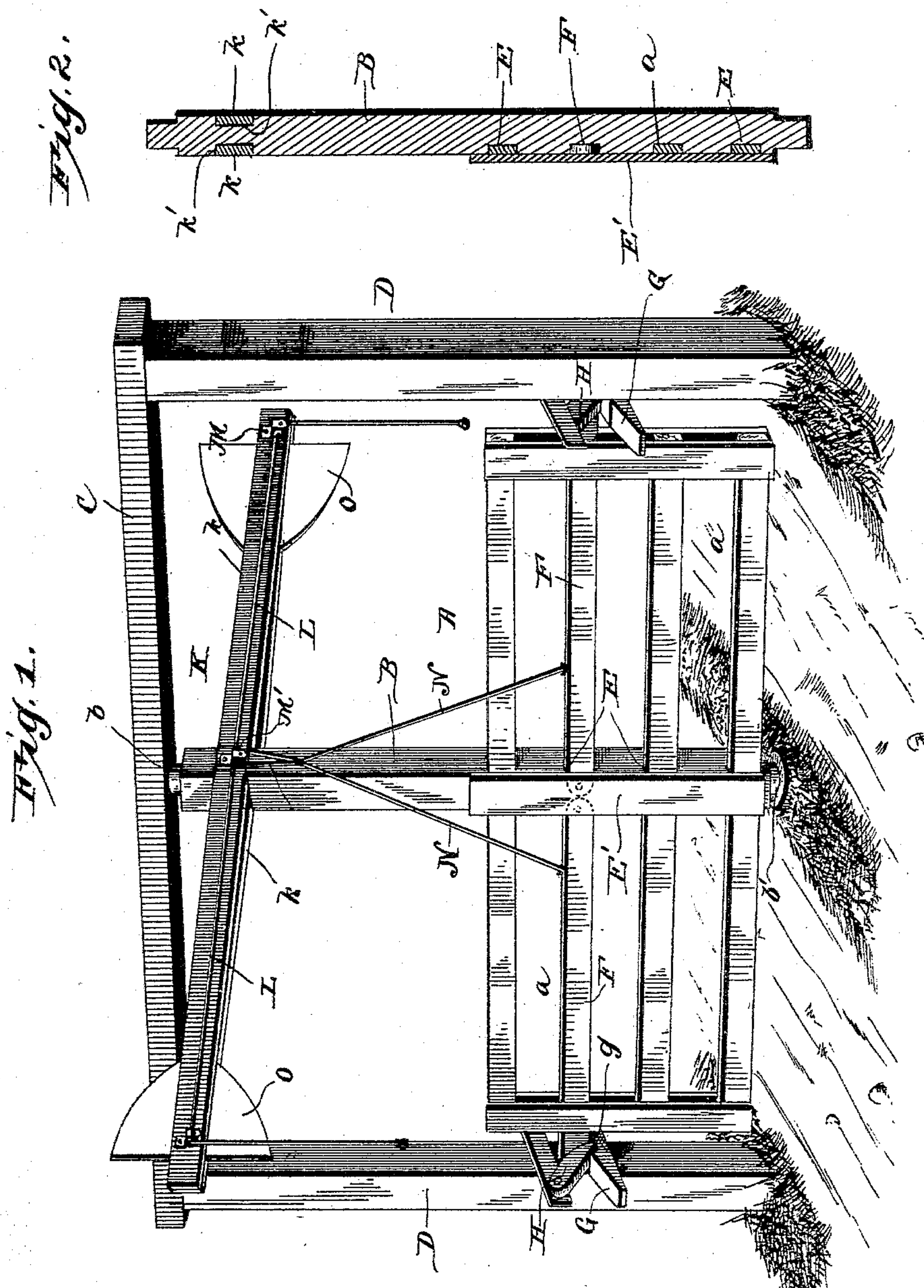


(No Model.)

T. J. EUBANKS.
GATE.

No. 411,858.

Patented Oct. 1, 1889.



Witnesses

Thos. J. Eubanks

D. E. Doyle

Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS JEFFERSON EUBANKS, OF ROGERS, TEXAS.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 411,858, dated October 1, 1889.

Application filed December 6, 1888. Serial No. 292,780. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS JEFFERSON EUBANKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rogers, in the county of Bell and State of Texas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in gates; and it consists in a certain novel construction and combination of devices, fully described hereinafter in connection with the accompanying drawings, and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the central post.

Referring by letter to the drawings, the gate A, having the horizontal bars *a a*, is secured at its center to the central post B, which is mounted at its upper and lower ends, respectively, in suitable sockets *b* and *b'*. The upper socket is formed in a cross-beam C, which is supported on the side posts D D, and the lower socket is set in the ground midway between the said side posts.

The horizontal bars composing the gate are secured at their central points in notches E E in the side of the central post, and a vertical strip E' is secured to the post over the said notches to hold the bars *a a* therein. One of the horizontal bars of the gate is divided at its center to form the latch-bars F F, the adjacent ends of which are pivoted to the central post, and the said latch-bars are extended beyond the ends of the gate. Catch-bars G G are secured to the inner sides of the posts, and are provided with beveled ends and central notches *g g*, in which the ends of the latch-bars are adapted to engage to hold the gate in its closed position. Small gravity-latches H H are pivoted at their outer ends to the side posts and bear at their lower ends on the catch-bars.

When the gate is rotated on its central post and the outer ends of its latch-bars come in contact with the outer beveled ends of the catch-bars, the former are raised. The free ends of the gravity-latches are then raised, the outer ends of the latch-bars drop into the notches *g*, and the free ends of the gravity-latches resume their former positions, whereby, when it is desired to open the gate, the

ends of the latch-bars must be raised entirely above the gravity-latches. The operating-bar K, which is secured to the upper end of the central post, is composed of the side bars *k k*, secured together at their ends and separated at their centers. The said side bars are fitted, respectively, in notches *k' k'*, formed in opposite sides of the central post, and it will be evident that the elasticity of the side bars will hold them in position in the notches without supplemental securing devices.

The operating cords or chains L L pass over pulleys M M at the extremities of the operating-bar and over a pulley M' near the center of the bar, and are connected at their inner ends to the center of a loop N of cord or chain, the ends of which are attached to the latch-bars a short distance from their adjacent ends. It will be evident that when the free outer end of one of the operating cords or chains is drawn the latch-bars are disengaged from their respective catches, and the gate is free to swing.

When a horseman or driver approaches the gate, he grasps the cord or chain, and then as the gate swings open he drives through between the center post and one of the side posts, still holding the operating cord or chain. Thus the gate opens as he drives through, and then closes behind him as he passes beyond the same.

O O represent wings or blades, which are secured on the ends of the operating-beam in such position as to be caught by the wind. If through accident or neglect the gate is left open, the wind, acting on these wings or blades, will cause it to swing, and when the ends of the latch-bars come in contact with the catches they will be automatically engaged thereby.

I am aware of the patent to M. L. Cope, No. 281,026, and do not desire to claim the construction shown therein.

I am aware that swinging gates of this character operated by cords and similar devices are old, and therefore I do not desire to claim the same. By the peculiar arrangement of the parts described herein I attain simplicity and cheapness of construction and effectiveness in operation.

Having thus described the invention, I claim—

The combination of the revoluble centrally-

mounted gate having a central post B, the latch-posts arranged at equal distances on opposite sides of the central post and provided with suitable catches, the latches pivoted at
5 their inner ends to the center post and adapted to engage the said catches, the operating-bar affixed at its center to the upper end of the center post and at right angles to the gate, the loop N, connected at its free ends, respectively, to the latches, and the operating-
10 cords L L, running over guide-pulleys M and

M', and connected at their inner ends to the closed upper end of the loop N, whereby both latches may be raised by drawing either operating-cord, substantially as specified. 15

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

THOMAS JEFFERSON EUBANKS.

Witnesses:

W. H. McCULLOCH,
J. H. EUBANKS.