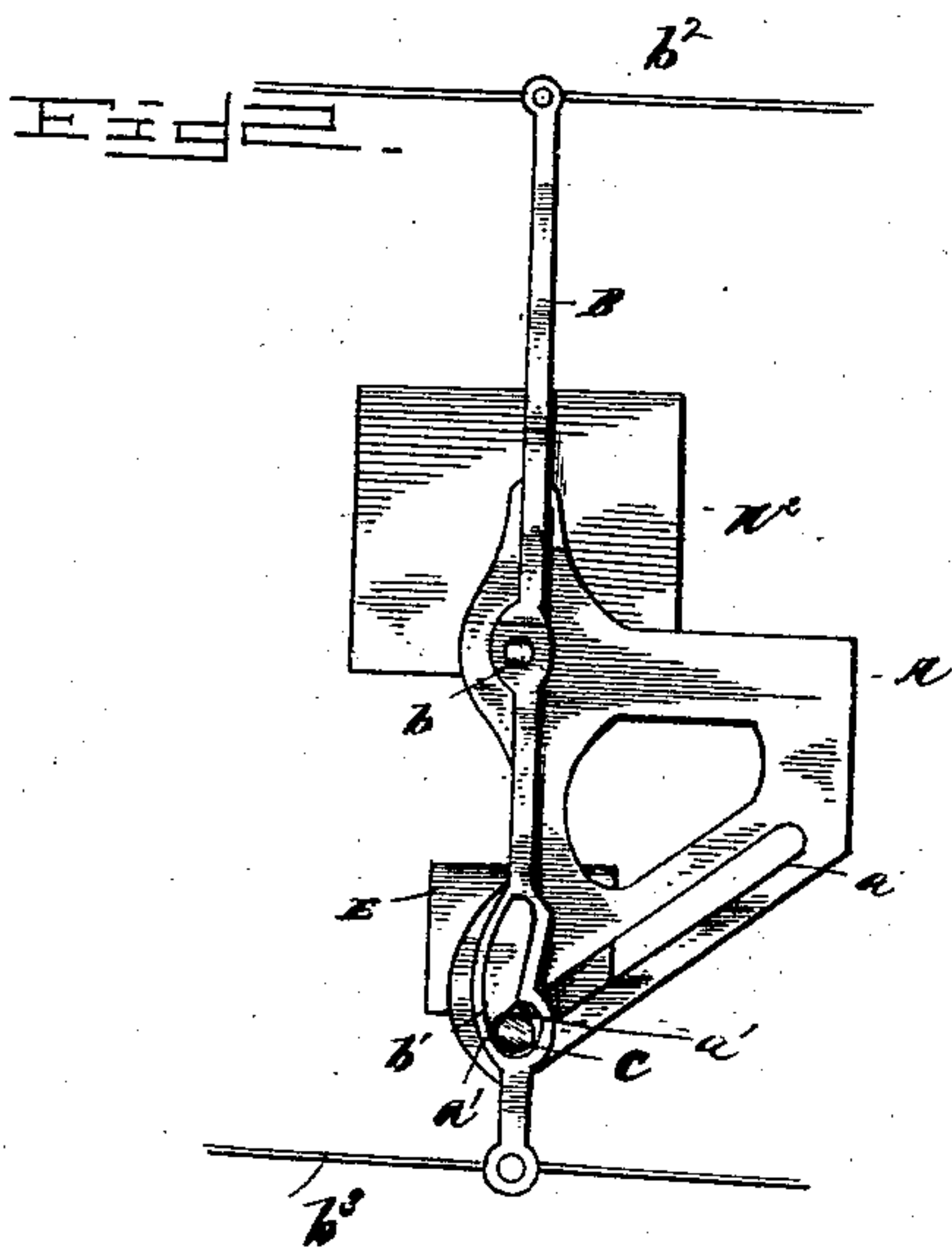
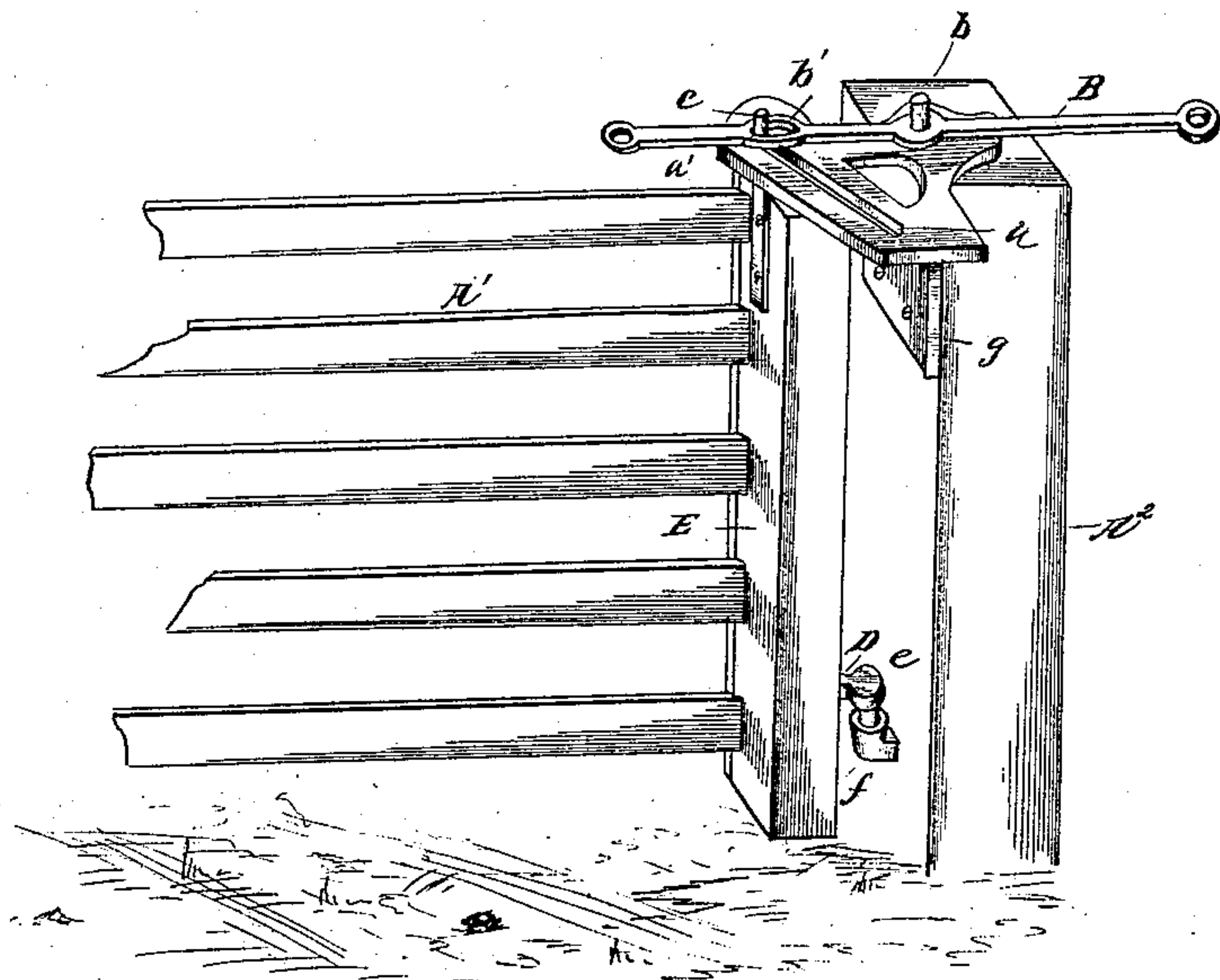


(No Model.)

S. STEWART.
GATE.

No. 435,382.

Patented Aug. 26, 1890.



Witnesses
Paul W. Stevens
Mercer Myers

Inventor
Scott Stewart
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SCOTT STEWART, OF RIVESVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 435,382, dated August 26, 1890.

Application filed January 30, 1890. Serial No. 338,562. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SCOTT STEWART, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Rivesville, in the county of Marion and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to gates generally, but more especially to that class in which the gate can be operated from a vehicle, a horse's back, or other elevated position, or may be operated from the ground, as in operating ordinary gates; and it consists in the novel combination and construction of parts, as will appear from the following description and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved gate, parts being broken away. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the hinge thereof; and Fig. 3 is a detail plan view of the end of my gate-hinge plate, the slotted lever being removed, showing more particularly the recess for the reception of the pivot.

In the embodiment of my invention I employ a gate proper A' , of any desired construction, whose rear end upright E is connected near its lower end to the hinge-post A^2 by a socket-and-pintle hinge e , the pintle D being bolted to said rear end upright and engaging the socket f driven into said post. The upper hinge A consists of a plate or frame screwed or bolted to the upper end of the post A^2 and having a flange g , which is also bolted or screwed to the inner side of said post, and of a pintle c , which projects upward from the upper rear corner of the gate A' and engages an outwardly and rearwardly inclined slot a . This slot terminates at its forward end in extension a' , standing out of the plane of the slot proper, into which the pintle c is received when the gate is closed, taking the upper end of said pintle out of the inclined portion of said slot to cause the forward end of the gate to incline until it is closed, when pintle c springs into the extension a' , allowing the forward end of the gate to rest upon the ground, and thus to relieve the strain upon the hinge.

B is a lever, which is fulcrumed upon a stud

or pivot b , projecting from the upper side of the plate A at a point near the outer corner edge of the front side of the post A^2 , and which is provided with a slot b' , having a recess or extension in its outer end aligning with the extension a' in the slot a when the gate is closed. Said slot b' receives the upper end of the pintle c above the plate A , the pintle thus having the requisite play to allow it to move from one end of the slot to the other and the lever the required connection with said pintle to actuate the gate. The ends of the lever B are connected to parallel lines or wires $b^3 b^2$, which are themselves connected at suitable points distant from each side of the inclosure or plane of the gate to other levers (not shown) supported in an elevated position for convenience of manipulation from horseback or other elevated position in opening and closing the gate.

In operation, by drawing upon or manipulating the required line or wire—as, for instance, b^3 —the lever B will be moved along the inclined slot a of the plate, carrying with it the pintle c , and at the same time swinging the gate A' outward and inclining it upward toward its forward end, the gate thus being opened. Now by a slight pull upon the other line or wire b^2 the gate will, by reason of the momentum given through its inclined position, be caused to complete its closing movement automatically or by gravity.

A suitable latch d is provided for engaging the gate A' with the latch-post, which, when the gate is opened, will readily disengage itself from said post, said disengagement being effected by the lifting movement which the gate receives, together with the latch, as it is opened.

It is obvious that the gate can also be operated by the direct application of the hand thereto, as practiced by persons on foot in opening and closing other forms of gates.

By my construction a very efficient, durable, and inexpensive gate-hinge is produced.

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

In a gate, the upper hinge composed of the fixed plate having therein an outwardly-inclined slot with a recess at its inner end, the

pivoted lever having a slot near one end thereof, said slot having a recess therein aligning with the recess in the plate, the pintle connected to the rear of the gate engaging the
5 slots in said plate and lever, the operating cords or ropes connected to said lever, and the lower hinge composed of two bars, one of which has a projection on its outer end which

engages a socket in the other, substantially as shown and described. 10

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

SCOTT STEWART.

Witnesses:

W. M. THOMPSON,

H. J. PRICE.