(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. J. PEARCE.

GATE.

No. 473,777. Patented Apr. 26, 1892.

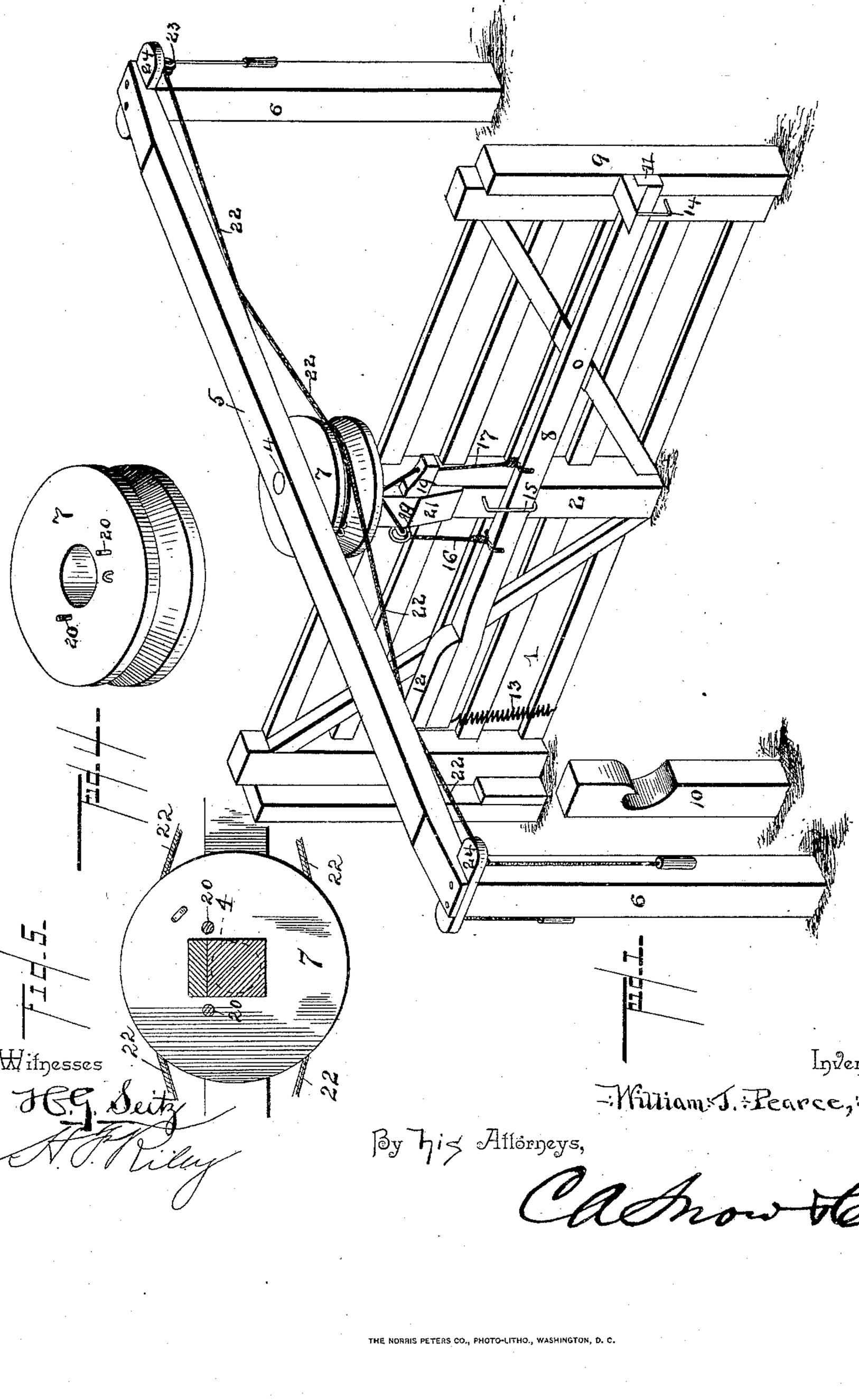

FIG. 5.

FIG. 1.

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

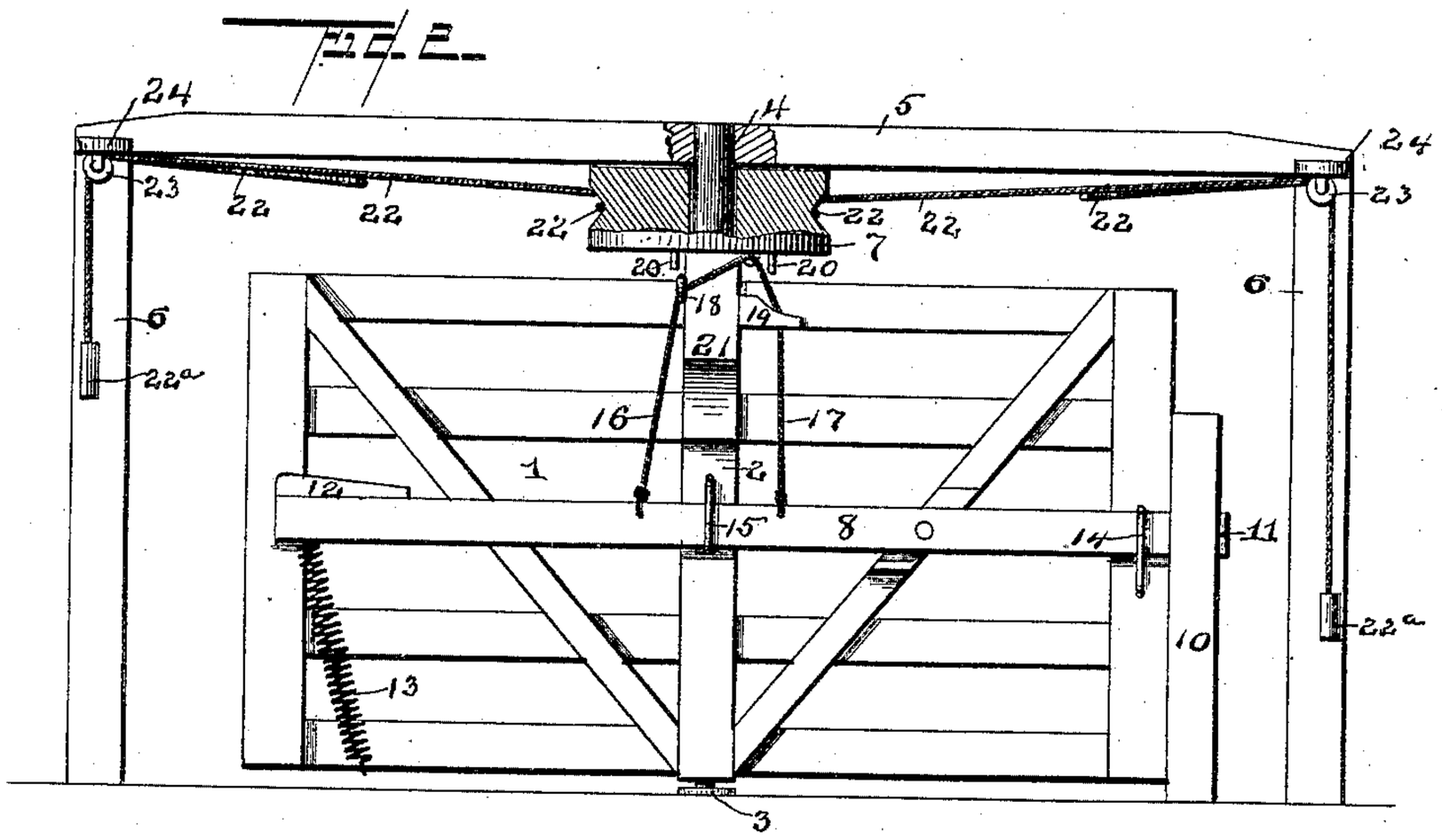
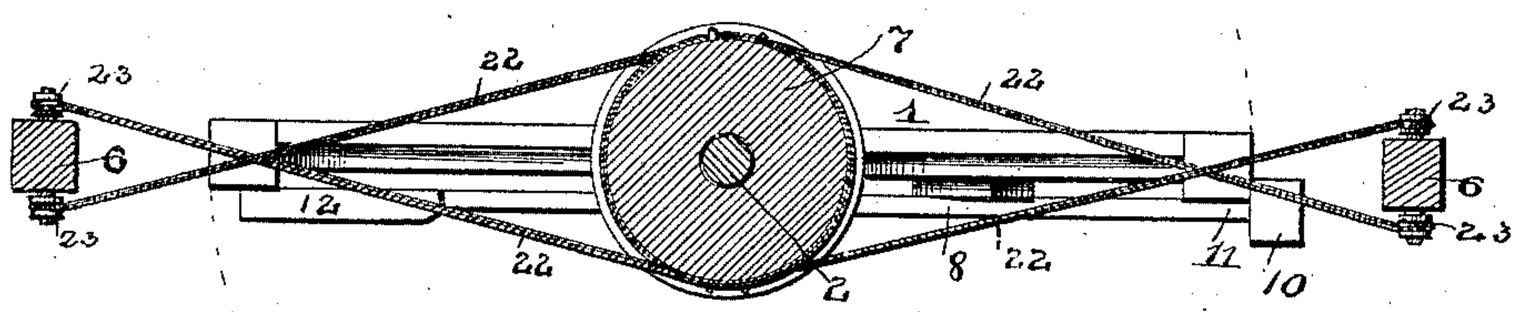


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. PEARCE, OF PILOT POINT, TEXAS.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,777, dated April 26, 1892.

Application filed July 30, 1891. Serial No. 401,184. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. PEARCE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pilot Point, in the county of Denton and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in gates.

The object of the present invention is to simplify and improve the construction of centrally-pivoted gates and to provide simple and effective means whereby such gates may be readily opened and closed from a vehicle or from on horseback.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the gate, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the disk. Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates a gate provided with a central post 2, which has its lower end pivotally mounted on a short post 3 and which has its upper end reduced and rounded and pivoted in an opening 4 of a beam 5, having its ends secured to the tops of uprights 6. A disk 7 is loosely arranged on the rounded portion of the post 2 and is adapted to be partially rotated to lift a latch 8 to release the gate from a latch-post 9 and a supplemental latch-post 10 to permit the gate to be opened and closed. The latch-bar 8 is pivoted intermediate its ends to the gate, and its outer end 11 is adapted to engage keepers of the latch-posts 9 and 10, and the inner end of the latch-bar is normally held depressed by a weight 12 or a spring 13, which holds the outer end of the latch-bar in engagement with the keepers of the latch-posts. The movement of the latch-bar 8 is limited by keepers 14 and 15, and the disk 7 is connected with the latch-bar by cords or wires 16 and 17, which pass through guides 18 and 19 and are attached to the latch-bar at the inner side of the pivotal point, whereby when the disk 7 is partially rotated the cords 16 and 17 will be drawn upon and the inner end of the latch-bar will be lifted to depress the outer end 11 to release the gate. A continued movement of the disk 7 rotates the post 2 and turns the gate, and the free movement of the disk or its movement independent of the bar 2 is limited by stops 20, depending from the lower face of the disk and arranged on opposite sides of the bar 2. An arm is secured to the upper end of the bar and arranged slightly below the disk and provided with a perforation to receive the cord 17 and forms the guide 19. The other guide 18 is formed by a wire loop or staple secured to the bar 2 and extending therefrom at right angles to the guide 17 and is provided at its outer end with an eye. The arm which forms the guide 19 is secured to the bar 2 by a recessed block 21.

The gate is operated and the disk 7 is rotated by cords or ropes 22, a pair of which are arranged on opposite sides of the disk and extend therefrom to the uprights 6, and they have their inner ends secured to the disk and their outer ends provided with weights 22 and depending from rollers or sheaves 23, mounted in suitable hangers and secured to cross-pieces 24, arranged at the tops of the uprights and extending therefrom transversely of the beam 5. Each pair of ropes 21 is crossed between an upright 6 and the disk 7, and the ropes are secured at opposite points to the periphery of the disk 7, which is grooved to receive them. The inner ends of the ropes of one pair are secured to the disk at a point diametrically opposite those of the other pair, and the ropes of each pair pass half-way around the disk and are arranged on opposite sides of the same, whereby when a rope is pulled the disk and the gate will be operated in one direction and by pulling the companion rope the disk and the gate will be moved in the opposite direction. When the gate is closed, the outer end 11 of the latch engages the keeper of the latch-post 9, and when open the latch engages the keeper of the supplemental latch-post 10, which is arranged adjacent to one of the uprights 6.

It will be seen that the gate is simple, inexpensive, strong, and durable, and is adapt-

ed to be readily opened from a vehicle or by a person on horseback, and that it is effective and reliable in its operation.

What I claim is—

The combination of a gate provided with a centrally-arranged and pivotally-mounted post 2, a latch-bar pivoted to the gate and extending longitudinally of the same and having its outer end arranged to engage latch-posts and provided at its inner end with means for holding its outer end in such engagement, a disk loosely mounted on the upper end of the central post and provided with stops to engage the post to limit the independent movement of the disk, guides extending from the post 2 at right angles to each other, cords having their upper ends attached to the disk and passing through the guides and having their lower ends connected to the latch-bar at the inner side of the pivotal point, and operating-ropes passing around the disk and adapted to rotate the same, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM J. PEARCE.

Witnesses:
R. M. DOWDELL,
J. M. GRAHAM.