

(No Model.)

C. STOCKER, Jr.
BRIDGE GATE.

No. 484,122.

Patented Oct. 11, 1892.

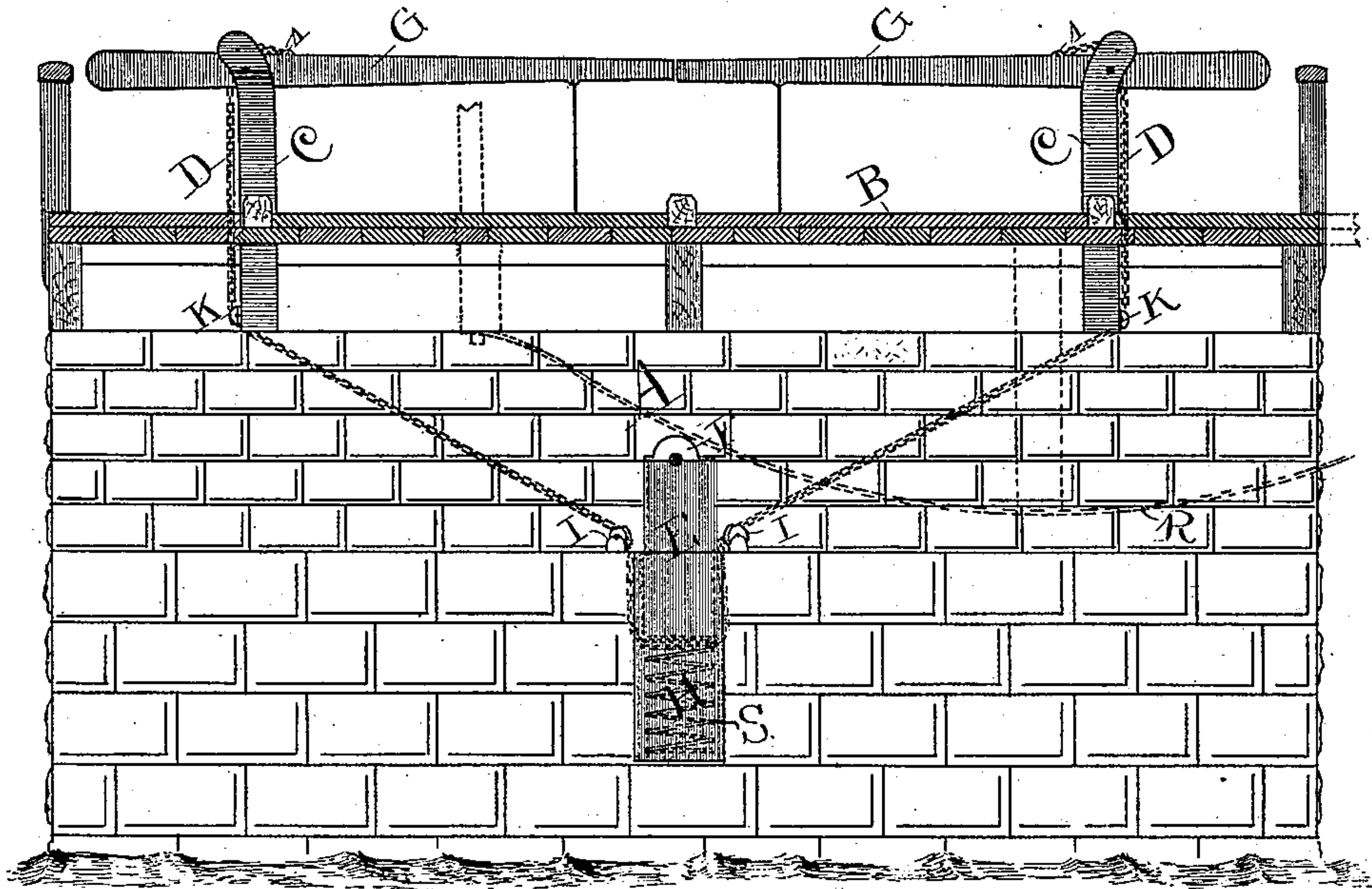
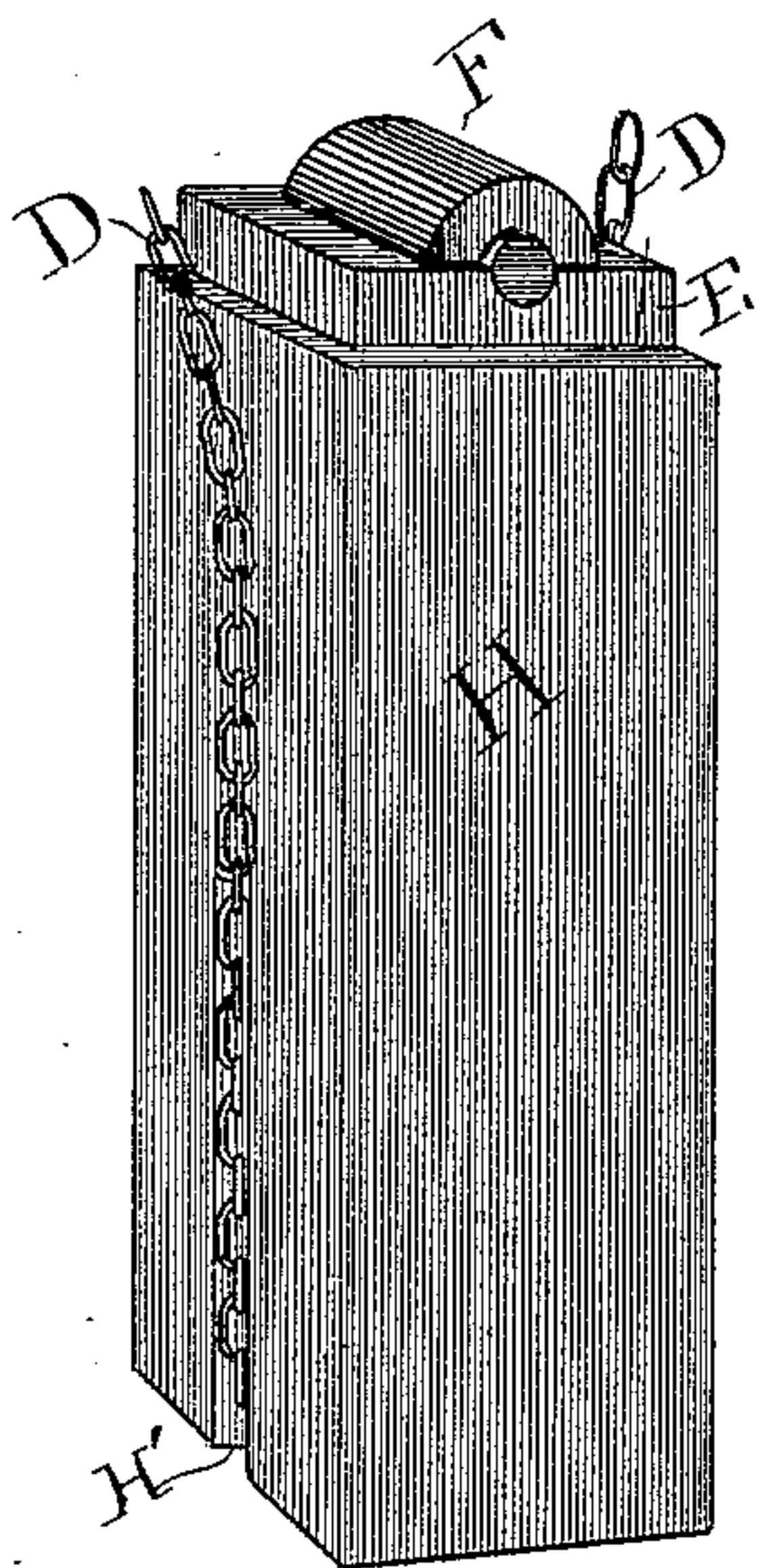


Figure 1.



WITNESSES: Figure 2.

Geo. W. Hudson.
George A. McLandress.

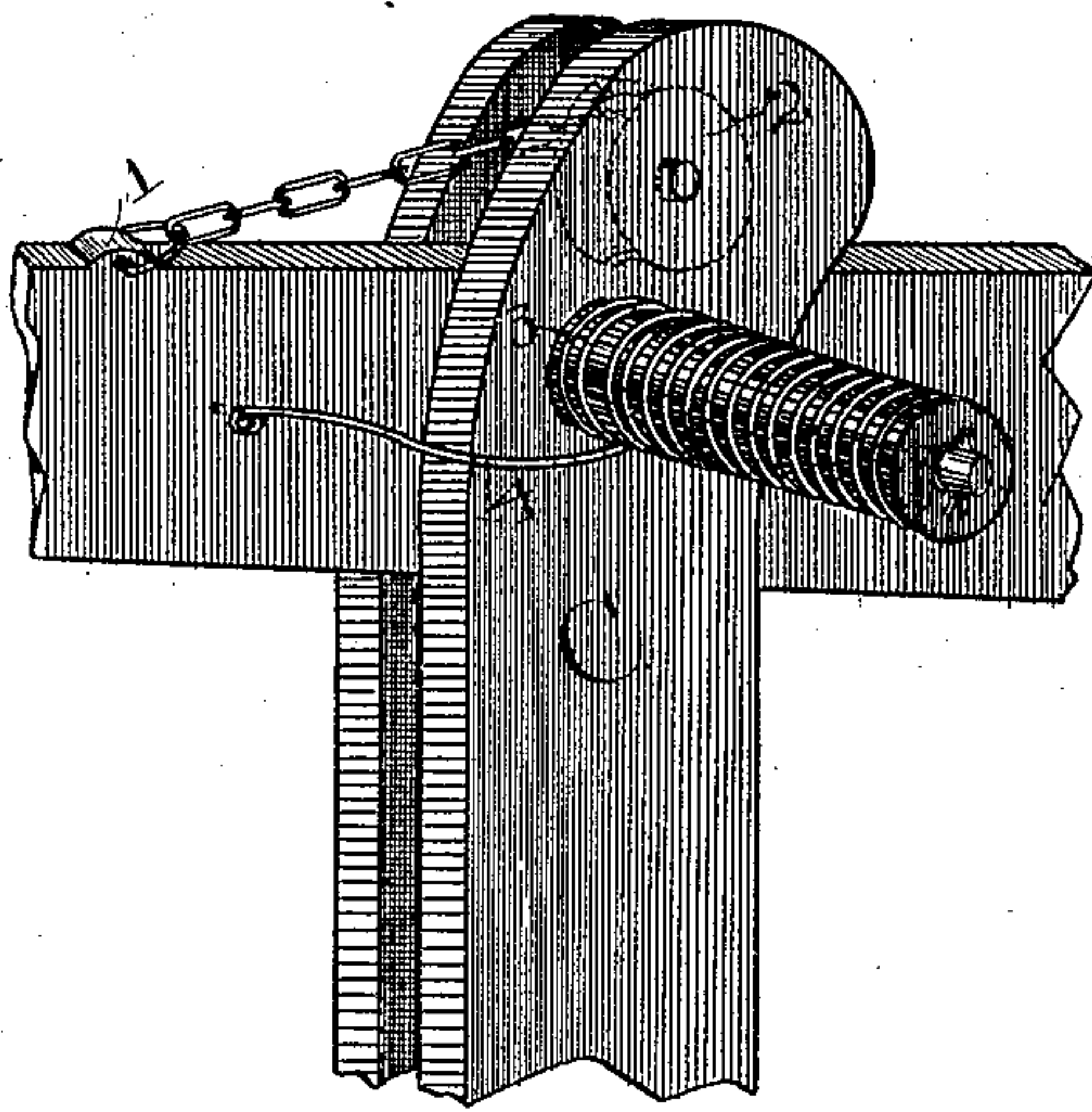


Figure 3.

Charles Stocker Jr. INVENTOR
BY
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES STOCKER, JR., OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

BRIDGE-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 484,122, dated October 11, 1892.

Application filed January 20, 1892. Serial No. 418,636. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES STOCKER, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Bridge-Gates; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention is a bridge-gate designed to be simple, sure, and safe and automatic; and it consists in the arrangement and combination of the parts.

Figure 1 is a front view of the gate and bridge-section. Fig. 2 is a view of the sliding post E and its box H. Fig. 3 is a view of the gate-post, arm, and spring.

In the drawings, A is the pier; B, the bridge; C C, the gate-posts at the side of the driveway and near the draw. G G are the gate-arms, pivoted to the gate-posts C C so as to extend over the driveway and walk when horizontal.

D D are the chains or cables connected to the arms near their pivots and extending downward over the pulleys K K at the base of the gate-posts and to the pier or base of the bridge.

H is a box or mortise cut into the pier or built at the side just under the edge of the draw and at the proper distance therefrom. E is a post adapted to fit into the box H, and has upon its top end a roller F, journaled in the top of the post.

To the lower end of the post E is secured the ends of the chain or cable D D. The chains D D may pass down the side of the post E within the box H, or they may pass down outside the box H part way and connect to the post through the slots H' in the side of the box, as shown in Fig. 2. It is evident

that as the post E is pressed down into the box H the arms of the gate will be raised.

S is a coiled spring in the bottom of the box H under the post E, and is intended to push the post up when the pressure on it is removed. The post is pressed down by the draw of the bridge as it is swung back into its place, the shoe R (shown in dotted lines on Fig. 1) passing over the roller F, and, being convex, it gradually forces the post down, and thereby raises the gate. When the draw is swung open, the pressure is removed from the post E and the arms are lowered by the springs 4, secured on one side of the posts C C, as shown in Fig. 3, at one end, the other end secured to the gate-bar G in front of the post C. The operating parts of the gate being below the draw, they are protected from storms, and the other parts being so simple there is nothing to get out of repair, so that my gate possesses the advantage of being simple, cheap, and durable.

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

In a bridge-gate, the combination, with the gate, of the cables D D, secured to the arms G G at one end, the other end connected to the lower end of the sliding post E, and one or more pulleys over which the cables run, the sliding post E, the roller F, journaled in the top of the post E, the box H, the coiled spring S within the box H under the post E, the convex shoe R on the draw, adapted to run upon the roller F, and thereby force the post E downward, thereby raising the arms, and the springs 4 4 for lowering the arms, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES STOCKER, JR.

Witnesses:

A. H. SWARTHOUT,

GEORGE A. MCLAUDRESS.