

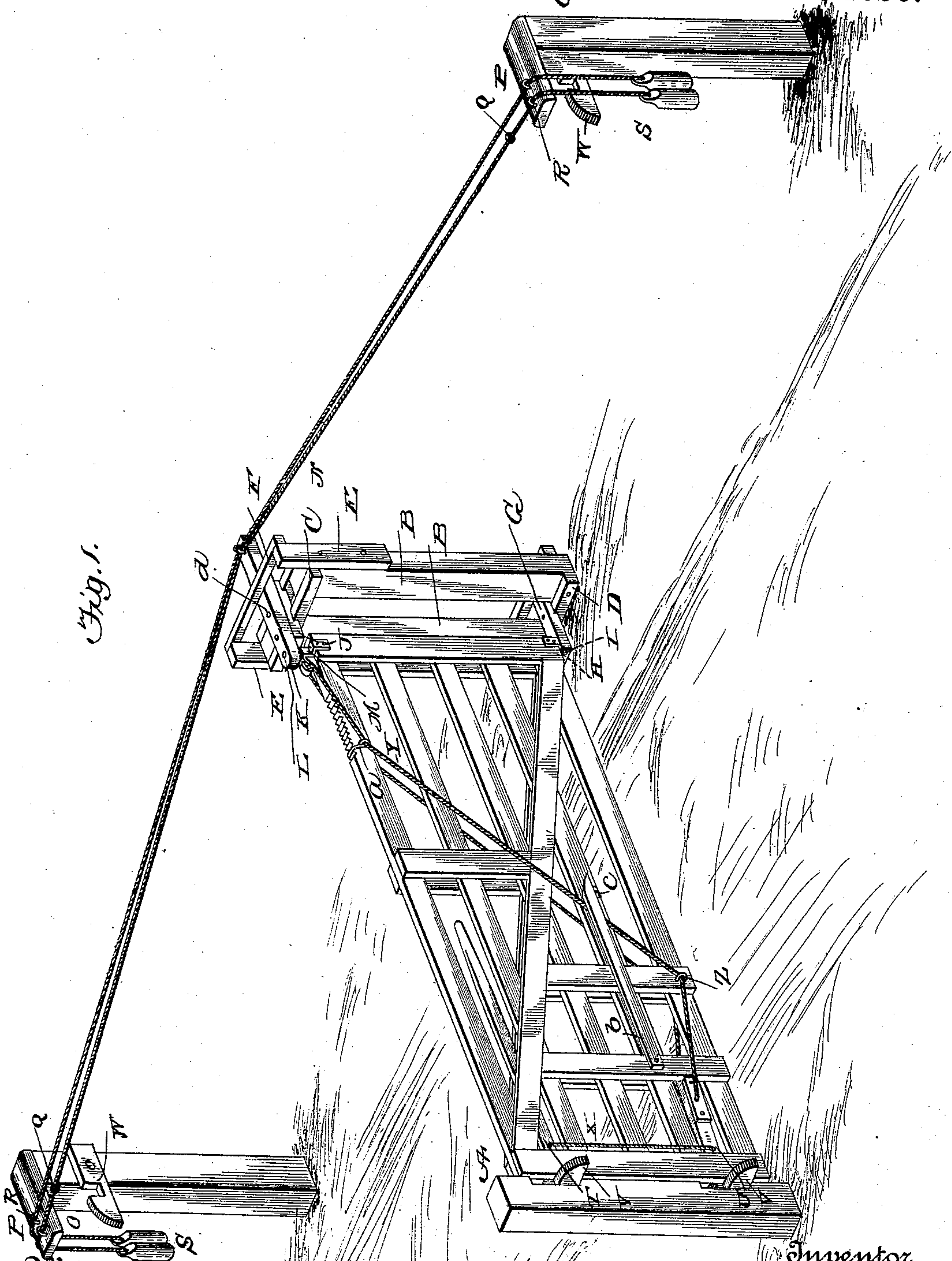
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. BOYD.  
GATE.

No. 490,737.

Patented Jan. 31, 1893.



Witnesses

*John D. Irvine*  
*R. H. Bishop*

Inventor

*Alexander Boyd*  
*by Chase & Donnelly, Secs.*  
*his Attorneys*



(No Model.)

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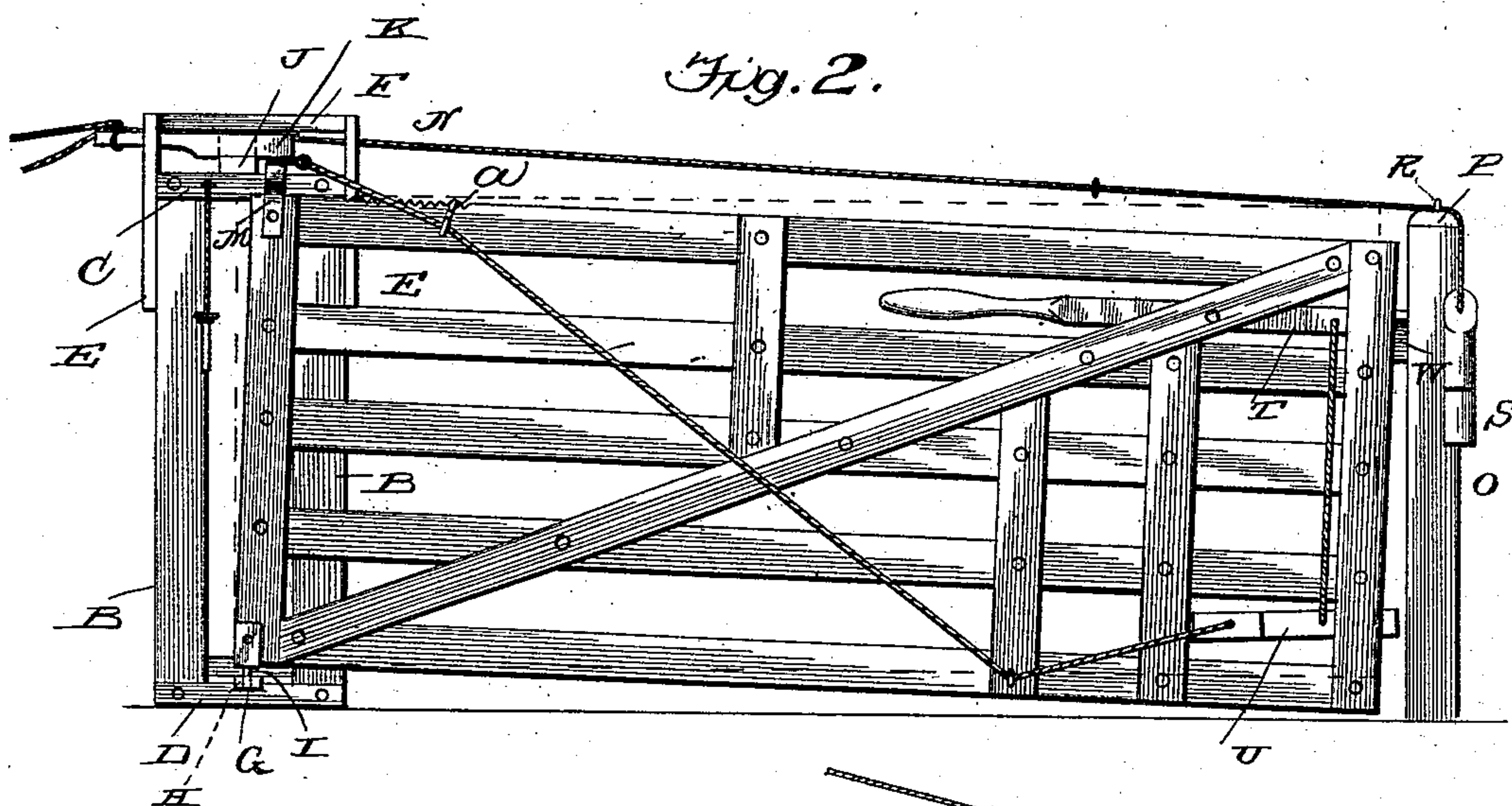


Fig. 3.

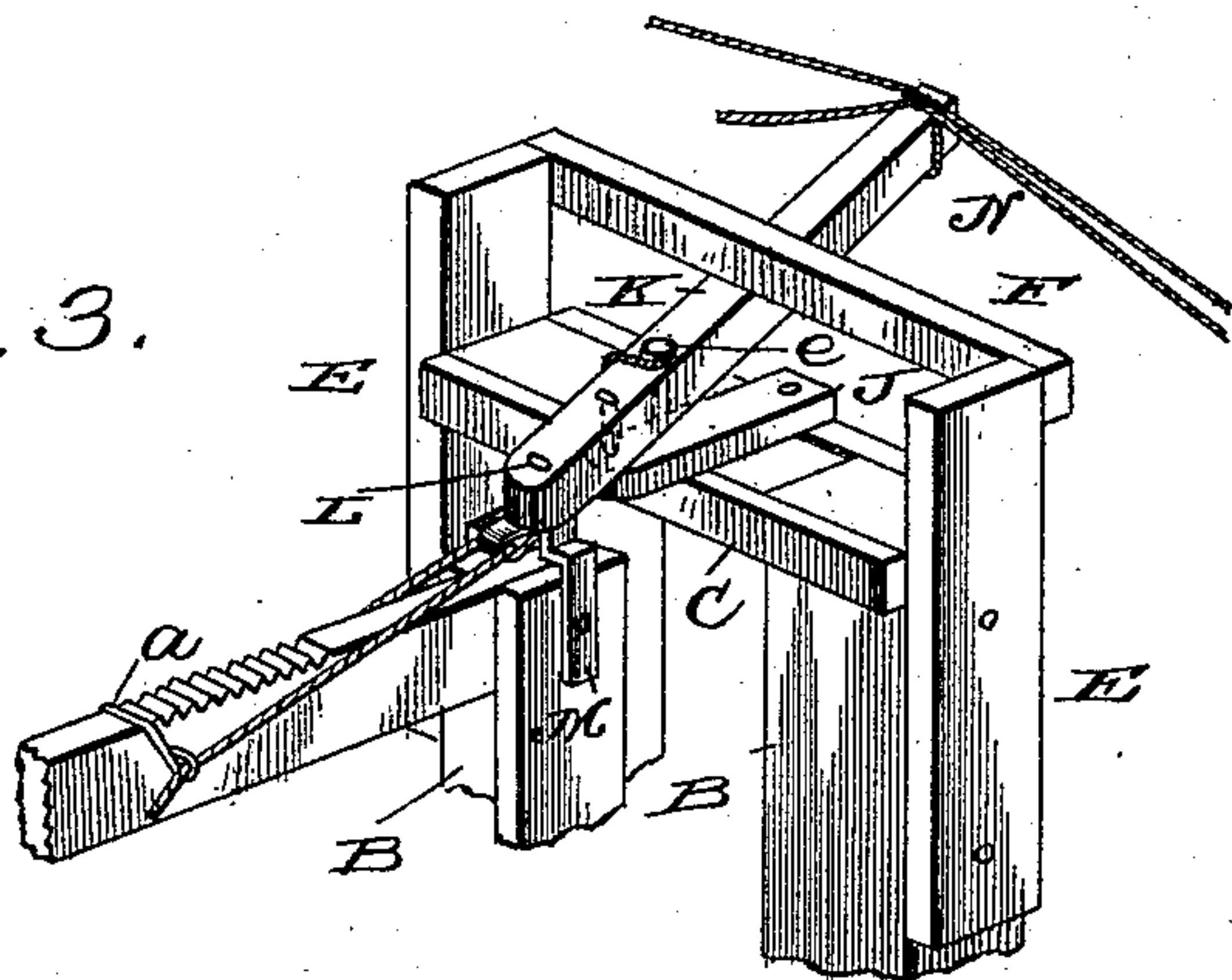
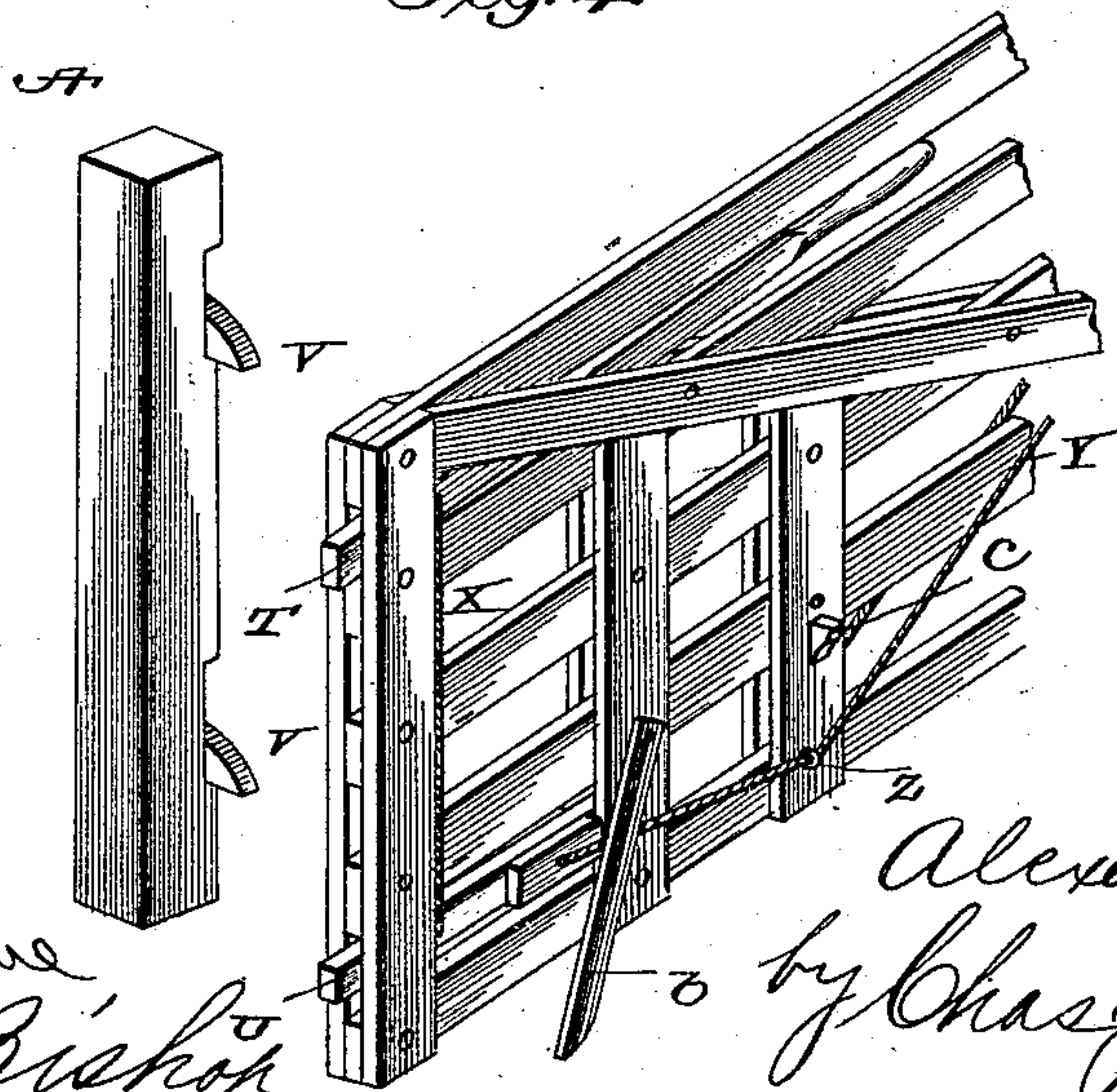


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER BOYD, OF WHITEWRIGHT, TEXAS.

## GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 490,737, dated January 31, 1893.

Application filed June 15, 1892. Serial No. 436,848. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER BOYD, a citizen of the United States, residing at White-  
wright, in the county of Grayson and State of  
5 Texas, have invented certain new and useful  
Improvements in Gates; and I do hereby de-  
clare the following to be a full, clear, and ex-  
act description of the invention, such as will  
enable others skilled in the art to which it  
10 appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in  
automatic gates and it consists in certain  
novel features which will be hereinafter de-  
scribed and claimed.

15 In the annexed drawings, which fully illus-  
trate my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective  
view of the gate in its closed position, Fig. 2  
is an elevation of the same showing the gate  
partly open and Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views.

20 In carrying out my invention, I erect the  
latch-post A at one side of the road and on  
the opposite side of the road, directly opposite  
the latch-post, I erect the posts B, B, which  
are connected at their upper ends by the  
25 cross bars C and at their lower ends by the  
cross bars D as clearly shown. Vertical arms  
E are secured to the upper ends of the post B  
and a keeper F is secured to the said vertical  
arms. A bracket G is secured to the cross  
30 bars D and is provided at its outer end, in its  
upper side, with a socket H which is engaged  
by pivot I depending from the inner lower  
corner of the gate. A similar bracket, J, is  
secured on the cross bars C and a lever K is  
35 pivoted on the said bracket J at the inner end  
thereof, as shown. This lever K projects be-  
yond the ends of the bracket and its front  
end receives a pivot L projecting upward from  
a stirrup or bracket M projecting from the  
40 upper inner corner of the gate. The outer  
end of the said lever has secured thereto the  
operating cords or ropes N which extend along  
the side of the road to the posts O, erected a  
short distance from the posts B, and extend  
45 over the brackets or supporting arms P se-  
cured to the upper ends of the said posts.  
The front cord or rope is provided with a stop  
Q adapted to impinge against the rope guides  
R for a purpose hereinafter mentioned. The  
50 ends of the ropes are provided with weighted  
handles S which keep them taut at all times.

The gate proper is supported by the pivots

I and L and it is provided at its free end with  
the latches T, U, which are adapted to en-  
gage the catches V on the latch-post and the 55  
catches W on the posts O. The latches are  
connected near their front ends by a cord X  
and are pivoted to the gate at any suitable  
point so that they will be caused to operate  
simultaneously. The upper latch further- 60  
more, is extended inward somewhat so as to  
provide a handle by which it may be oper-  
ated by a pedestrian.

In order to overcome the sagging of the  
gate, I provide the cable Y which has its ends 65  
secured to the lower latch in advance of the  
pivot thereon and then passes downward and  
under the pins Z on the sides of the gate and  
thence upward to the stirrup M at the upper  
corner of the gate. An adjustable guide  $\alpha$  is 70  
provided on the upper rail of the gate near  
the pivot of the same and receives and sup-  
ports the cord or cable Y. It will be readily  
understood that by moving this guide or guide  
forward or backward the tension of the said 75  
cord will be increased or diminished and the  
tendency of the gate to sag is consequently  
overcome. When the tension of the cord is  
increased so that the lower outer end of the  
gate will be raised, the latches will at the 80  
same time be drawn downward so as to re-  
main in the path of the catches and conse-  
quently positively engage the same.

The gate is provided on one side with a  
prop  $b$  which is normally held in a support  $c$  85  
on the side of the gate and may be turned  
downward so as to enter the ground and there-  
by hold the gate partially open when so de-  
sired.

The lever K is provided in rear of its pivot 90  
with a vertical opening  $d$  which is adapted to  
receive a pin or bolt  $e$ . The said pin or bolt  
will impinge against the side of the bracket  
J and thereby hold the lever out of the line  
of the gate. 95

It is thought that the operation of my im-  
proved gate will be readily understood. A  
person approaching the gate on horseback or  
in a vehicle will pull downward on the inner  
or back rope and thereby draw upon the le- 100  
ver K so as to swing the same to one side.  
The inner end of the said lever will thus be  
moved to one side of the line of the gate and  
the pivoted end of the gate consequently tilted



so that the front end of the same will be slightly raised and the latches disengaged from the catches V. The weight of the gate will then cause it to swing to one side and thus automatically open as will be readily understood. After passing through the gateway the operator draws downward on the front cord and thereby returns the lever to its normal position and consequently causes the gate to close. The stops on the front cord will prevent the same from being drawn downward so far that the lever will be swung backward sufficiently to swing the gate entirely open again.

It may sometimes be found inconvenient to operate my gate by means of the cords or ropes. Under such circumstances, the gate is set up as described without the ropes and the pin *e* is inserted through the opening *d* of the lever so as to bear against the side of the bracket J, as shown most clearly in Fig. 3. When thus arranged, the gate is always opened by hand and pushed toward that side of the bracket against which the pin bears.

When opened, it will be tilted so much as to close automatically. Should a larger clear

space be afterward provided, the pin can be quickly released and the operating ropes applied so that the gate may be opened from either side.

It will be seen that my gate is composed of very few parts and its advantages are thought to be obvious.

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

The combination with the gate and the latches mounted thereon and connected together, of a stirrup at the upper rear corner of the gate, forming a part of the hinge, a longitudinally adjustable guide on the upper portion of the gate near said stirrup, a fixed guide at the bottom of the gate, and a cable secured to the stirrup, passing through the adjustable and fixed guides and secured to the lower latch in advance of its pivot.

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

ALEXANDER BOYD.

Witnesses:

W. S. RUSSELL,

W. A. WORDEN.