

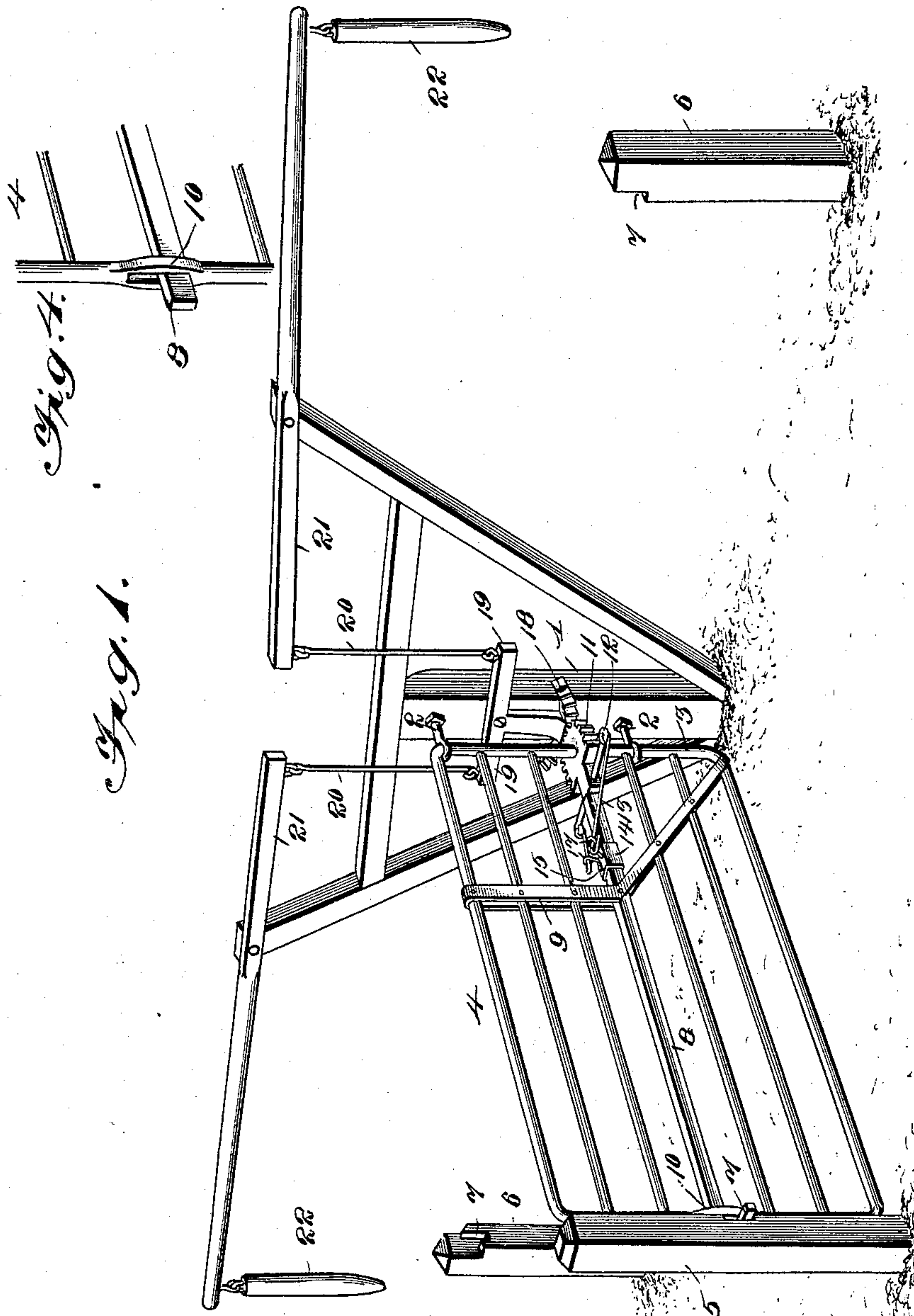
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. G. BOWMAN.
GATE.

No. 571,081.

Patented Nov. 10, 1896.



Inventor

Henry G. Bowman,

Witnesses

W. J. North.
E. E. Doyle

By *his* Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

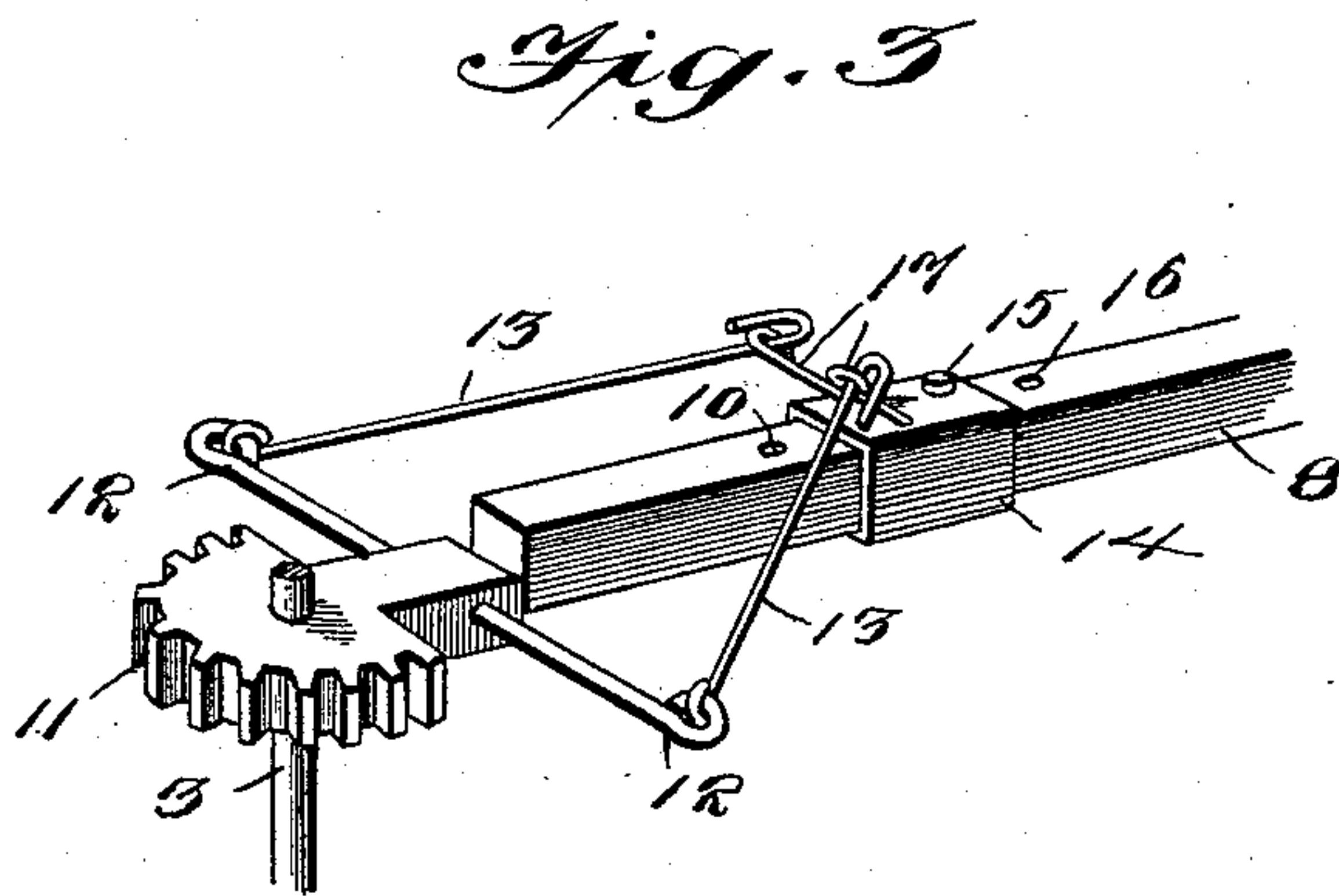
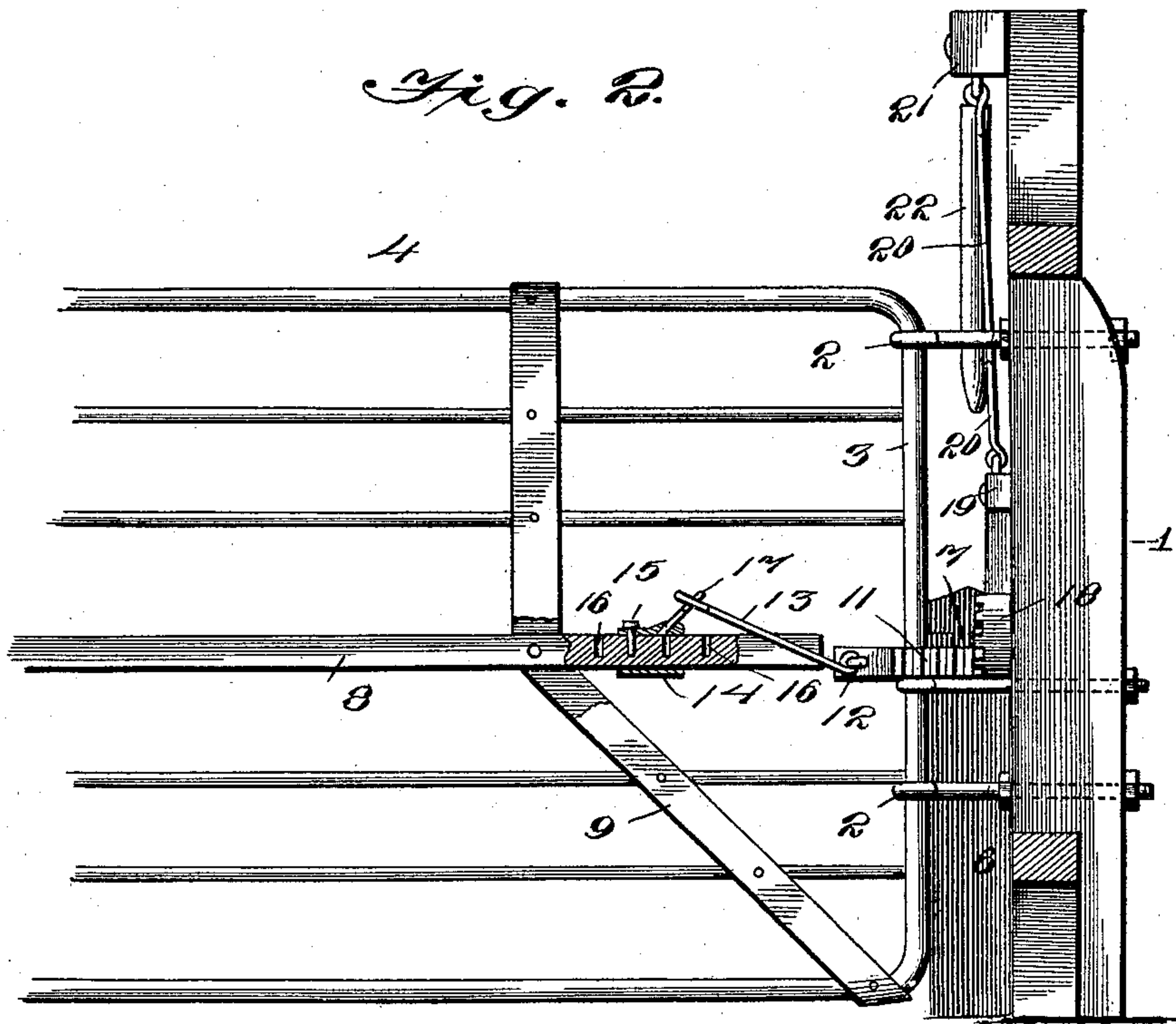
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Henry G Bowman,

Witnesses

W. L. Loeberth.
E. J. Loeberth.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY G. BOWMAN, OF FRANKFORT, INDIANA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 571,081, dated November 10, 1896.

Application filed June 23, 1896. Serial No. 596,646. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY G. BOWMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Frankfort, in the county of Clinton and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to swinging gates, and particularly to means for communicating motion thereto; and the object in view is to provide simple and efficient operating devices whereby the gate may be opened either toward or from the operator.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a partial sectional side view. Fig. 3 is a detail view in perspective of the operating mechanism. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the latch-guide.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a hinge-post, to which are attached adjustable hinge-eyes 2, and in said hinge-eyes is mounted a vertical hinge-rod 3, which forms the inner extremity or end bar of the gate 4.

5 represents a catch-post, and 6 the ordinary stop-posts, which are located at opposite sides of the plane of the gate upon the same side of the road as the hinge-post, said stop-posts in common with the catch-post being provided with catches 7 for engagement by the pivotal latch 8, which projects beyond the outer or free extremity of the gate. This latch is pivoted at an intermediate point, contiguous to its inner end, between the parallel sides of a double bracket 9, and it is obvious that by depressing the inner or short arm of the latch the free outer extremity thereof will be disengaged from the catch in which it is seated, said free end of the latch operating in a parallel-sided guide 10 at the outer end of the gate.

Swiveled or mounted for swinging movement in a horizontal plane upon the hinge-rod or inner end bar of the gate is a rocker 11, provided with lateral arms 12, which are con-

nected, respectively, by means of links 13 with the short arm of the latch, said rocker being located below the plane of the pivotal point of the latch, whereby when the rocker is turned to cause one of the links to draw upon the latch the draft is downward, and thus serves to elevate the free or outer extremity of the latch. In order to provide for adjustment, I preferably employ a sleeve 14, adjustably fitted upon the short arm of the latch and held at the desired adjustment by means of a pin 15, engaging one of a series of sockets 16, (shown in Fig. 2,) said sleeve being adapted to be adjusted toward and from the fulcrum of the latch and being provided with upstanding clips 17, to which the extremities of the links are connected.

Any suitable means for operating the rocker may be employed, such as a toothed segment 18, meshing with a segmental series of peripheral teeth on the rocker, said segment having lateral arms 19, connected by links 20 with the inner ends of operating-levers 21. These operating-levers are provided with depending loosely-connected handles 22, which, however, are inflexible, to provide for either pulling down or pushing up upon an operating-lever to swing the gate either toward or from the operator.

It will be understood that in operation the first portion of the movement of the rocker serves to disengage the free end of the latch from the catch, but the continuance of said motion will cause the gate to swing upon its hinges to either its open or closed position, and the release of the operating-lever will allow the latch to drop to its operative position by gravity.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination with a swinging gate, of a latch pivoted at an intermediate point, a rocker mounted coaxially with the gate and below the plane of the pivotal point of the latch and having lateral arms connected respectively with the latch in rear of its pivotal

point, whereby swinging movement of the rocker will communicate downward pressure to the rear end of the latch, and means for operating the rocker, substantially as specified.

5 2. The combination with a swinging gate, of a latch pivoted at an intermediate point, a rocker mounted coaxially with the gate and provided with lateral arms, a slide adjustably mounted upon the latch in rear of its pivotal
10 point, links respectively connecting the arms

of the rocker with said slide, and means for operating the rocker, substantially as specified.

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

HENRY G. BOWMAN.

Witnesses:

J. L. YOUNG,
E. D. BERGEN.