(No Model.)

G. BARTON.

GATE.

No. 577,223. Patented Feb. 16, 1897.

Fig. 1.

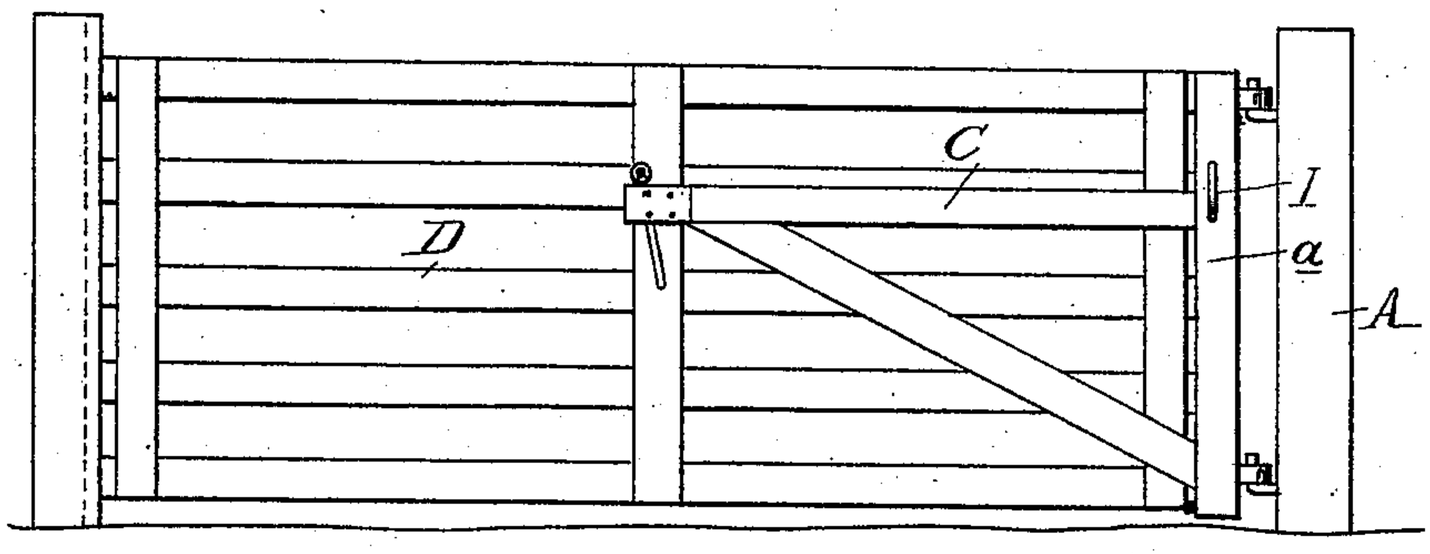


Fig. 2.

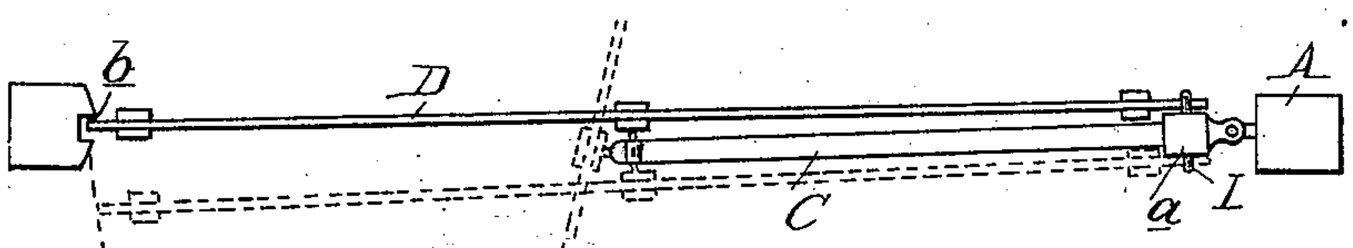


Fig. 7.

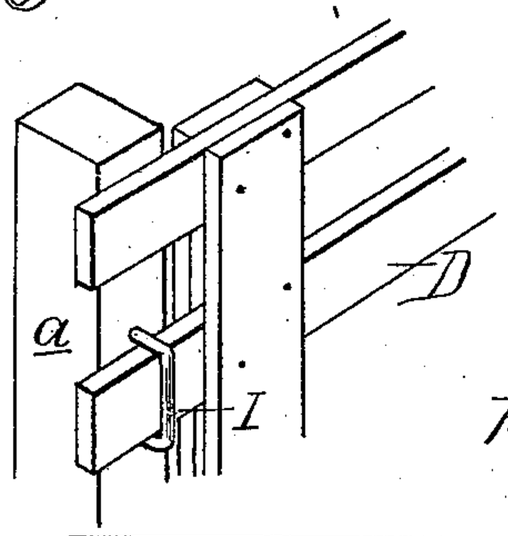


Fig. 3.

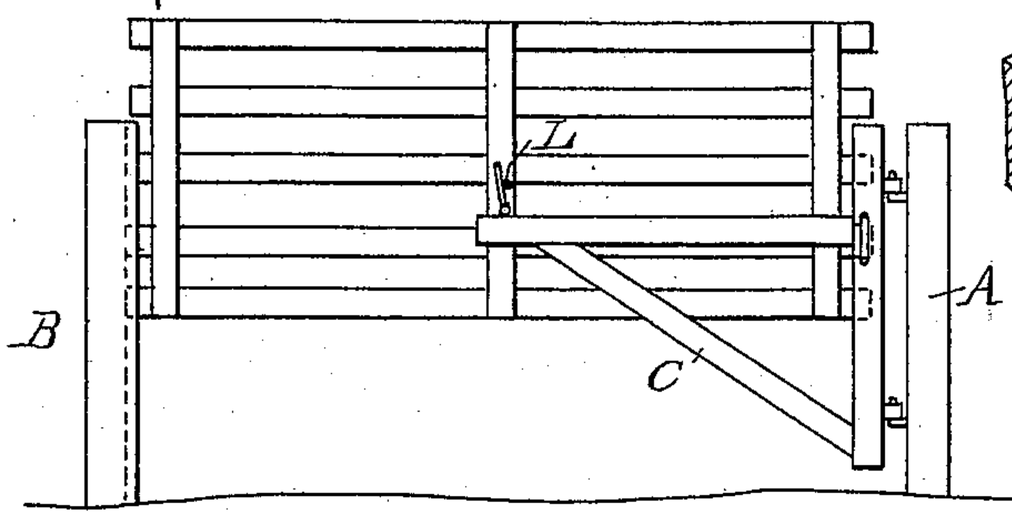


Fig. 4.

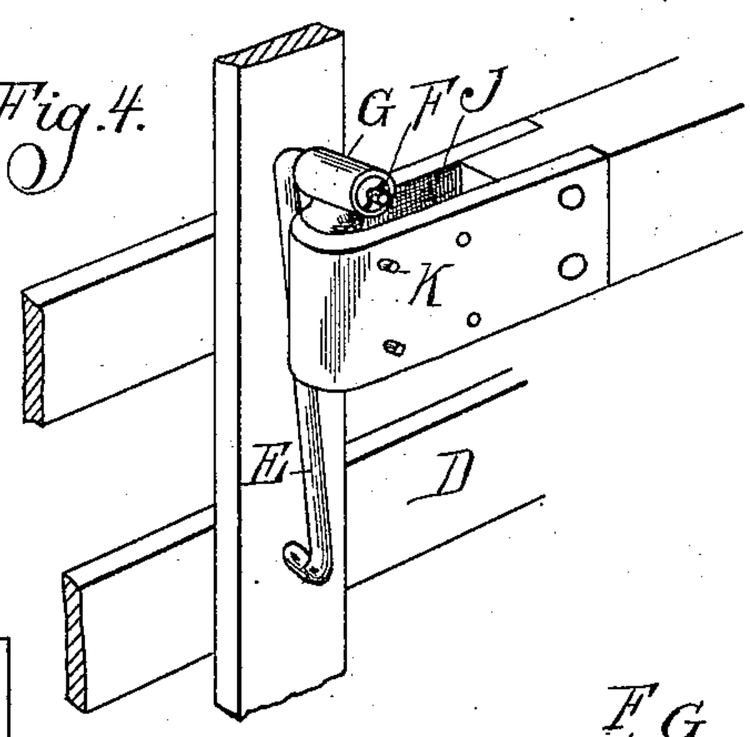


Fig. 5.

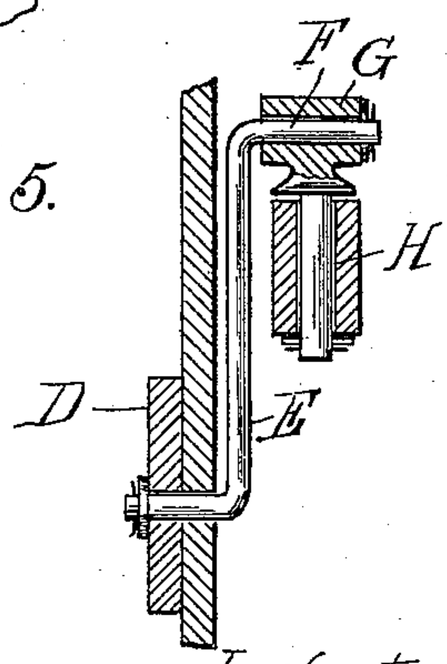
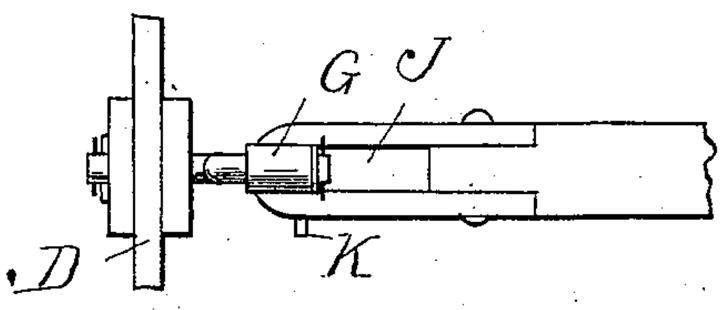


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAVUS BARTON, OF MEMPHIS, MICHIGAN.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 577,223, dated February 16, 1897.

Application filed June 29, 1896. Serial No. 597,392. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVUS BARTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Memphis, in the county of St. Clair and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to an improvement in gates designed especially to be used as farm-gates, although capable of use in other places, and it is embodied in the arrangement and construction of parts, as hereinafter particularly set forth, and definitely pointed out in the claims.

The invention further consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the various parts, all as more fully hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved gate, showing it closed. Fig. 2 is a top plan view showing in full and dotted lines the gate in different positions. Fig. 3 is an elevation similar to Fig. 1, showing the gate raised to its upper position. Fig. 4 is a perspective illustrating the support between the gate and the bracket. Fig. 5 is a section therethrough. Fig. 6 is a top plan view of the outer end of the bracket, showing the gate arranged at right angles to the bracket. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the inner end of the gate, showing the construction of the keeper for that end of the gate on the bracket-post.

A is the hinged post, and B the locking-post, between which is the gateway which my gate is intended to control. To the hinge-post A is hinged the bracket-post *a*, from which extends to about the middle of the gateway the bracket C.

D is the gate, which may be of any suitable construction. I have shown it composed of ordinary boards and connecting posts or slats, the boards projecting slightly beyond the end slats, as shown.

E is a link which at its upper end is pivotally connected with the gate, preferably at or near the middle portion thereof, so as to balance the gate as nearly as possible. This link is so connected that it has an inclination from its pivotal support on the bracket to its pivotal connection with the gate, as plainly shown in Fig. 1, so that the weight of the gate, tending to cause the link to assume a vertical position, will act to force it slightly to one end and thereby hold the end of the gate or a part thereof in a keeper in the post B. I have shown this keeper formed by a notch in the post B, with which the ends of the boards of the gate engage, as plainly shown in Fig. 2.

With the device thus far described I have a complete operative gate which works satisfactorily and as follows: If it is desired to open the gate, the operator first swings the gate endwise toward the post A to disengage the gate from the keeper *b*, and then the gate may be turned upon the hinge of the gate-bracket to open it in either direction. In closing it it is swung upon the hinge so as to be opposite the keeper *b*, when on releasing it its weight will cause it to engage therewith and lock it in its closed position.

I prefer, in addition to the construction already described, to hinge the gate or its supporting-link so that the gate may be turned on the pivot on the end of the bracket, in which case the gate can be opened either by turning the bracket upon its hinge or by turning the gate upon its hinge on the end of the bracket. This I preferably accomplish by supporting the pivot or crank F of the link in the bearing G at the top of the pin H, which in turn is swiveled in the bearing in the end of the bracket, as plainly shown in Figs. 4 and 5. With this construction the person passing through the gate may open it from either side by turning it upon the pin H in the bracket C. This is of considerable advantage, as the person drawing anything or holding a horse or other animal in passing through the gate can swing it on the pivot-pin H, opening in advance of him, and the other end of the gate will swing behind him, so that standing in the same position after passing through he can close the gate in the manner described. In this movement the gate will be turned, for instance, from the position shown in full lines in Fig. 2 to the position shown in dotted lines in that figure. With this construction of gate I preferably arrange keepers I, preferably in the shape of bails, on opposite sides of the bracket-posts *a*, with which one of the boards of the gate may be engaged by the end move-

ment of the gate, so as to prevent the accidental turning of the gate upon the central hinge, as might be the case if but one were locked.

It might be desirable at times, where, for instance, small animals are desired to pass the gate, while larger animals are to be kept out, or in case of heavy snow, to have the gate proper turn upon a higher plane than its normal plane, and I may effect this result by swinging the gate on the horizontal pivot or crank F to the upper position shown in Fig. 3. To do this, it is desirable that the weight of the gate should automatically lock it, and therefore the link should incline in the opposite direction. This I accomplish by adjusting the pin H in the slot J in the end of the bracket, the pin being held in its adjusted position by means of the stop-pins K, or the pin H may be put through one of a series of holes arranged through this bracket. The construction shown is preferable, however, as it obviates the necessity of lifting the pin with the gate up and down in making this adjustment or change. With this construction it is desirable, in order to prevent the gate from falling forward, to arrange some kind of a stop, such, for instance, as the pin L, bearing against the rear side of the link.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination of a hinged bracket, a gate, a link having at one end a horizontally-projecting portion by which it is pivoted to the bracket, and having at the other end a horizontal projecting portion by which it is pivoted to the gate at or near its middle.

2. The combination of a hinged bracket, a link having oppositely-projecting pivots at right angles with the same by one of which it is connected to the bracket, near its end, and a gate suspended near its middle on the remaining pivot.

3. The combination of a hinged gate-bracket, a link pivoted to the bracket horizontally, and a gate having a horizontal pivotal connection with said link, and a post with which a part of the gate engages, the pivoted link causing the gate to be retained in engagement with the keeper by gravity.

4. The combination of a hinged gate-bracket extending substantially to the middle of the gateway, a gate, a link having a horizontal and vertical swivel connection with the bracket, and a pivotal connection with the gate and adapted to be swung to support the gate in different vertical positions.

5. The combination of a hinged gate-bracket extending substantially to the middle of the gateway, a link, a swiveled pin on the end of the bracket in which said link is horizontally pivoted, a gate horizontally secured on the lower end of the link said link adapted to be swung to support the gate in different vertical positions, and retainers for both ends of the gate, one on the gate-post and one on the bracket.

6. The combination of a hinged gate-bracket extending substantially to the middle of the gateway, a link having a horizontal and vertical swivel connection with the end of the bracket, a gate pivoted at its middle to the link and adapted to swing with and be supported by said link in different vertical positions, retainers for the inner end of the gate on both sides of the bracket, and a gate-post having a retainer with which either end of the gate may engage.

7. The combination with the gate-posts, of a gate-bracket hinged to one and extending to substantially midway between the posts, a gate, a link suspended from the bracket to which the gate is pivoted, the link being free to swing upward or downward from the bracket, and a stop on the gate with which the link engages in its upward position to hold it from falling, substantially as described.

8. The combination with the gate-posts, of a gate-bracket hinged to one and extending to substantially midway between the posts, a gate, a link suspended from the bracket and to which the gate is pivoted, the link being free to swing upward or downward from the support on the bracket, and a longitudinal adjustment for the link-support on the bracket.

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

GUSTAVUS BARTON.

Witnesses:

M. B. O'DOGHERTY,

OTTO F. BARTHEL.