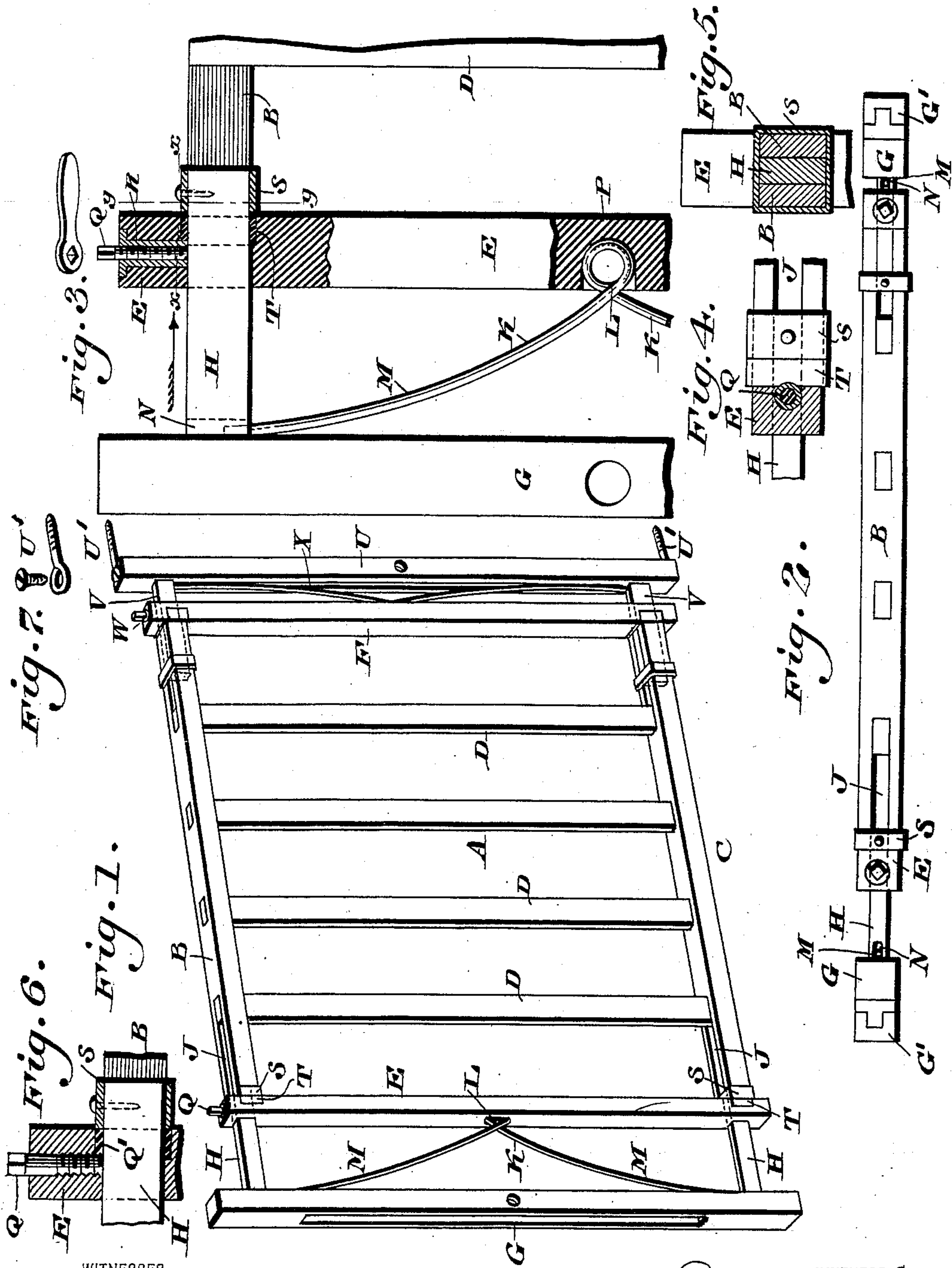


(No Model.)

P. MOTLEY.
NURSERY GATE.

No. 604,411.

Patented May 24, 1898.



WITNESSES
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PETER MOTLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

NURSERY-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 604,411, dated May 24, 1898.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER MOTLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Nursery-Gates, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

My invention consists of a nursery gate or bar adapted to be adjusted so as to be applicable to doorways and windows of variable widths, the construction and operation of the same being hereinafter set forth, and the novel features pointed out in the claims that follow the specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a nursery-gate embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a top or plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a partial side elevation and partial vertical section of a detached portion thereof on an enlarged scale. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of a portion on line *xx*, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of a portion on line *yy*, Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a vertical section of a modification of a portion. Fig. 7 is a hinge that may be employed.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the frame or body of the gate, the same consisting of the top and bottom horizontal rails B and C and the vertical bars D, E, and F, connected therewith.

G designates a vertical stile located adjacent to the bar E and provided with horizontally-extending tongues H, which telescopically enter slots or grooves J in the ends of the rails B and C, respectively, said vertical or upright stile and tongues or bars H constituting the sliding member of the gate. Interposed between the bar E and stile G is the spring K, whereby said stile G is forced from the bar E and may thereby be pressed against the relative portion of a window or door frame, to which the gate may be applied.

In order to cause the spring K to press uniformly against the stile G, the same is formed of a suitable piece of metal, preferably wire, bent at its center into a coil L, from which diverge the limbs M M, whose ends are seated in the recesses N N in the tongues H, by which provision a single spring may be employed,

and the same is uniform and effective in its operation in forcing out the stile G from the frame A.

In order to prevent shifting of the spring, the bar E has in its side toward the stile G the recess P, which receives the coil L, the effect of which is evident.

In the upper end of the bar E is fitted the screw Q, whose lower end or point is adapted to bear against the adjacent tongue H for holding the stile G in adjusted position.

In order to prevent wearing action of the threads of the screw Q on the bar E, the opening which receives the former is occupied by a bushing R, which is internally threaded for the engagement of the threads of said screw.

In order to limit the outward motion of the stile G, the inner ends of the tongues H have secured to them the yokes or plates S, formed of metal or other rigid material, the same being adapted to abut against the stops T, which occupy recesses in the sides of the bar E and embrace the adjacent portion of the rails B and C, without, however, interfering with the sliding motion of the tongues H.

It will be seen that when the stile G is pushed in or toward the frame A it may be readily introduced into the doorway or window and will engage with the frame of said doorway or window, thus holding the gate in position. In order, however, to prevent the improper removal of the gate, the screw Q is tightened, whereby the tongues H, and consequently the stile G, are controlled, and so the gate is secured.

While I have described a movable stile at one end of the frame, it is evident that a stile U may be provided at its opposite end, the same having tongues V, movably connected to the rails B and C and adapted to be locked by means of the screw W, a spring X being employed for forcing out the stile U, and, if also desired, the stile U may be provided with hinges U', so that the gate may be made to swing. The gate may also be made to slide in a vertical direction or raised and lowered by having its stiles bear against the tongued and grooved pieces G' in the doorway or window-frame, as shown in Fig. 2.

The bushing R may be dispensed with, in which case the threads of the screw Q are engaged by the plate Q', secured to the upper

end of the bar E at the base of the opening occupied by said screw, as shown in Fig. 6.

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

1. The combination with the body of a gate of the character described, of a movable member consisting of an upright, and a bar projecting therefrom and telescopically arranged
10 in the body of the gate, a stop carried by said movable member adapted to abut against a stationary part of said body to limit the movement of said movable member, a screw on the stationary member to hold the movable mem-
15 ber in adjustment and a spring between the body of the gate and the movable member.

2. In a nursery-gate, a frame provided with a recess on the side thereof, an adjustable stile fitted to said frame and a spring having
20 a coil at its center, the same being seated in said recess and its limbs diverging from said coil and occupying recesses in said stile.

3. A nursery-gate having an adjustable stile with tongues thereon, and a spring bear-

ing outwardly against the same, in combina- 25
tion with yokes which freely embrace the rails of said frame and are secured to the tongues of said stile and stop-pieces on the ends of the frame freely encircling said tongues and tightly embracing said rails about the slots 30
or grooves occupied by said tongues.

4. The combination with the body of a gate of the character described, of a movable member consisting of an upright, bars projecting therefrom and telescopically arranged in the
35 body of the gate, stops carried by said bars adapted to abut against an upright of the body of the gate to limit the movement of the movable member, a screw on said body for engagement with either of the bars of the
40 movable member to hold the latter and a spring between the body of the gate and the upright of the movable member.

PETER MOTLEY.

Witnesses:

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