

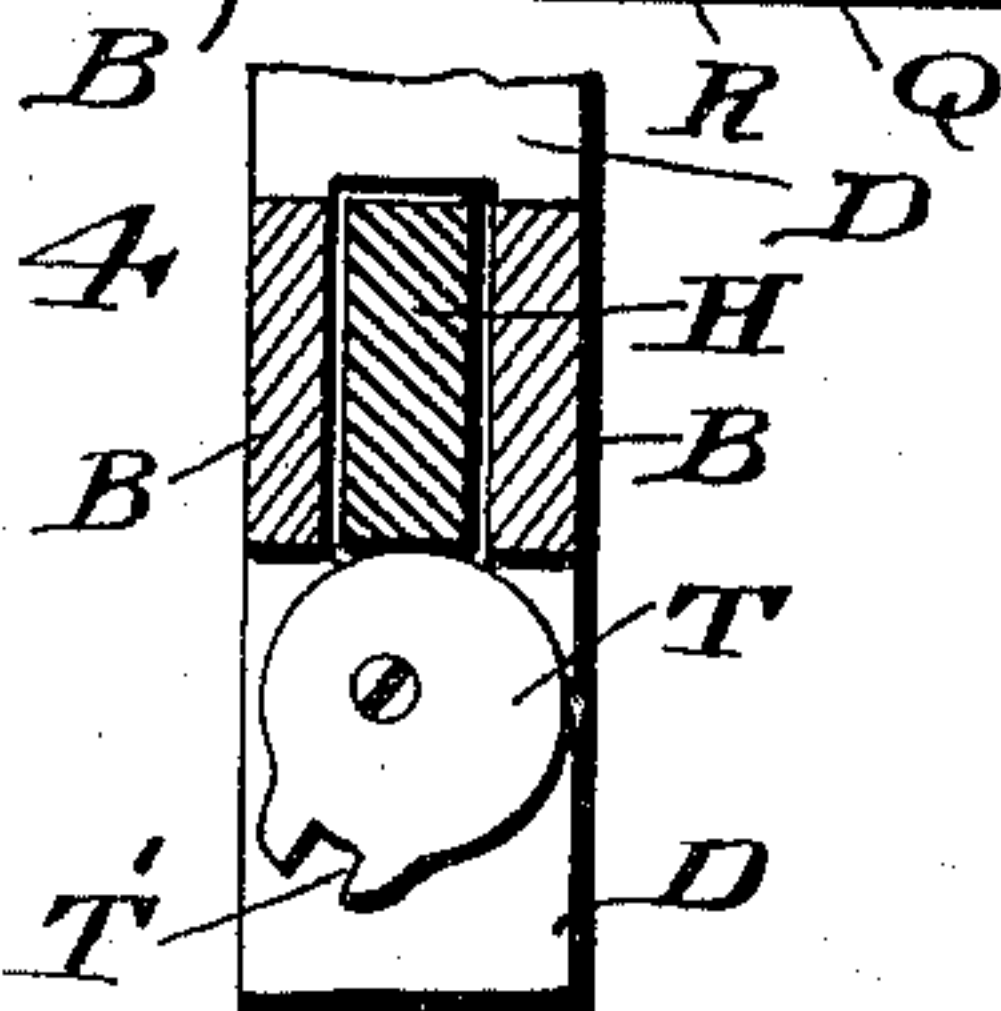
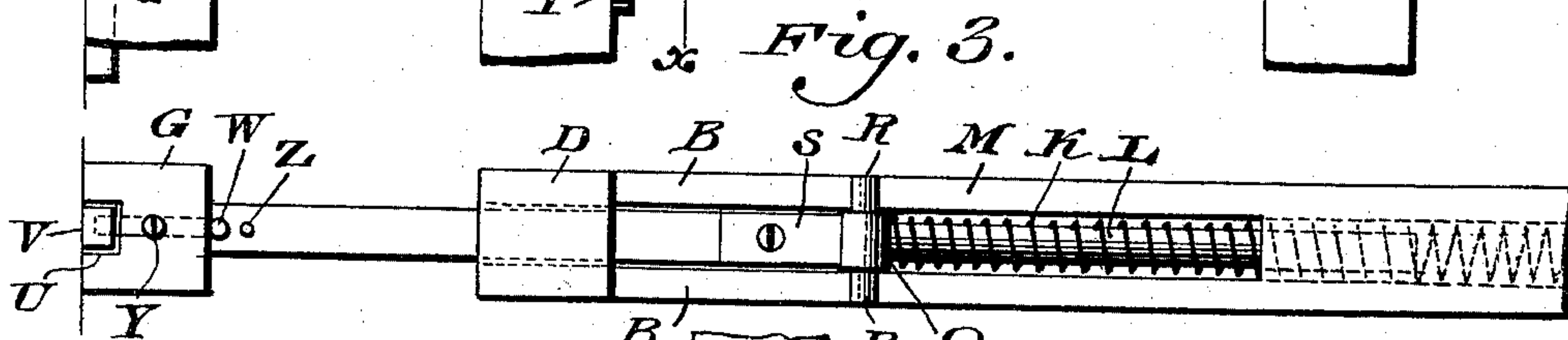
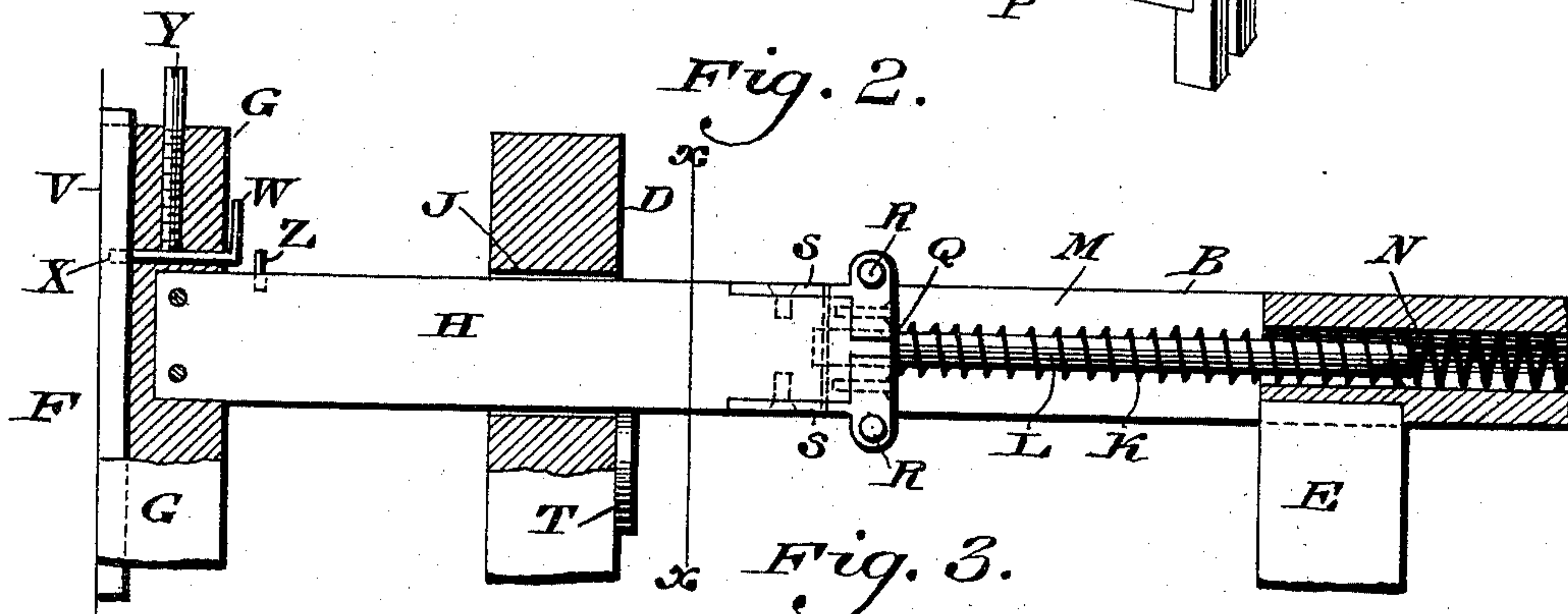
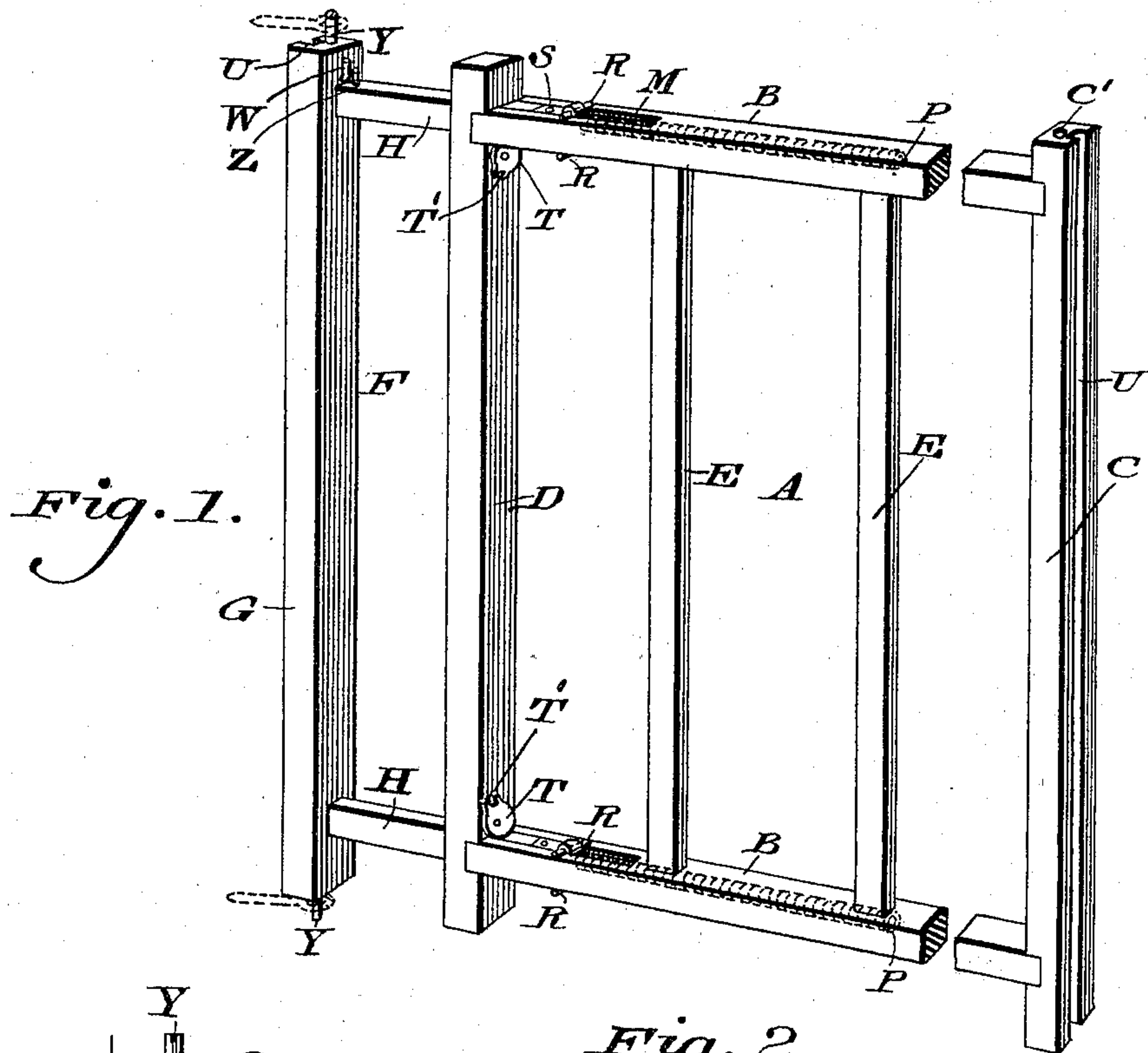
No. 610,193.

Patented Sept. 6, 1898.

P. MOTLEY.  
NURSERY GATE.

(Application filed May 14, 1898.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## NURSERY-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 610,193, dated September 6, 1898.

Application filed May 14, 1898. Serial No. 680,679. (No model.)

*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 improvements in a gate of the class known as "nursery-gates," the same being adjustable in width and provided with means for retaining it in its adjustment, strengthening the connection of the separate parts, preventing raising or lowering of the gate, and adapting the gate to be hinged, as will be hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal section of a portion on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a top or plan view of the parts shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents an irregular vertical section on line *x x*, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the body or main frame of the gate, the same consisting of the top and bottom horizontal bars B B, the vertical side stiles C D, and the intermediate vertical bars E.

F designates an extension-frame consisting of the vertical side stile G and the horizontal bars H, the latter passing through openings J in the upper and lower portions of the stiles D of the main frame, so that said frame F is telescopically fitted to the frame A and thus adapts the gate to be adjusted in width.

In order to cause the frame F to be forced from the frame A, I employ the springs K, which encircle rods L, which partly occupy slots M and openings N in the bars B and bear against the end walls of said openings N, as at P, and against the bars H, as at Q, it being noticed that when the gate is contracted the inner portions of said bars H enter the slots M.

R designates cross-heads which are secured to the inner ends of the bars H and freely embrace the upper and lower sides of the bars B at the walls of the slots M, so that said heads are adapted to slide on said walls dur-

ing the adjustment of the frame F, thus guiding the latter and strengthening the connection of the two frames one with the other, while also forming stops for limiting the outward motion of the frame F.

In order to provide a firm connection for the cross-heads R with the bars H, said heads are formed with or attached to plates S, which are preferably of elbow form and screwed or otherwise secured to said bars.

On the end portions of the stile D are mounted the eccentrics T, whose peripheries are adapted to engage with the bars H and tighten against them, whereby the frame F may be held in the position to which it is adjusted.

Where it is intended to permit the gate to be raised or slide vertically, the outer sides of the stiles C G have vertical grooves U to receive the vertical tongues V, which are secured to the door or other frame.

In order to prevent the gate from being raised, I employ the latch W, which is passed through the stile G and adapted to enter the opening or keeper X in the adjacent tongue V.

Y designates a bolt which is passed through the upper end of the stile G at a right angle to the latch W and adapted to be screwed against the latter to prevent improper motion thereof. When said bolt is unscrewed, the latch may be withdrawn and the gate unlocked, thus permitting the latter to be raised on the tongue V.

In order to prevent disconnection and loss of the latch, the bar H is provided with a pin, stud, or lid Z, the same being so disposed as to be engaged by the latch when drawn back clear of the tongue V, as will be apparent on inspection of Figs. 2 and 3.

A bolt, such as Y, may be applied to the lower end of the stile G, the two bolts projecting in such manner that eyes may be placed thereon when it is desired to hang the gate on hinges.

The stile C is provided with openings C' in the ends thereof to receive bolts therein for hinging the gate at the end opposite to the bolts Y. The eccentrics T are formed with notches or recesses T' to receive a screw-driver or other implement for turning said eccentrics. As the springs are within the



bars B of the main frame, they are virtually concealed and are guarded, so that the hands will not come in contact with the same.

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

1. In a gate composed of main and auxiliary frames fitted to each other telescopically, and formed of vertical side stiles and horizontal bars, a spring occupying a horizontal bar of the main frame and bearing against said bar and the adjacent bar of the auxiliary frame, and a laterally-projecting cross-bar secured to the inner end of the bar of the auxiliary frame and adapted to ride on the bar of the main frame and abut against the stile of the latter.

2. In a gate composed of main and auxiliary frames fitted to each other telescopically and formed of vertical side stiles and horizontal bars, a plate secured to the end of a horizontal bar of the auxiliary frame and a laterally-projecting cross-head mounted on said plate and adapted to ride on a horizontal bar of the main frame.

3. In a gate formed of main and auxiliary frames fitted to each other telescopically and comprising vertical side stiles and horizontal bars, a rod projecting from the inner end of a horizontal bar of the auxiliary frame and entering the horizontal bar of the main frame, a spring bearing against the bars of said frames for forcing out the auxiliary frame, a plate secured to the end of the horizontal bar of the auxiliary frame adjacent to the place of connection of said rod with said bar and a cross-head on said plate adapted to ride on the horizontal bar of the main frame.

4. In a gate having main and auxiliary frames fitted to each other telescopically and composed of vertical side stiles and horizontal bars, an eccentric pivotally mounted on a stile of the main frame and having its periphery contiguous to a horizontal bar of the auxiliary frame.

5. In a gate of the character stated, the latch W, and stop Z on a stile of one of the frames thereof.

6. In a gate of the character stated, the latch W, and the bolt Y in a stile of one of the frames thereof, said bolt being adapted to control said latch and form part of a hinge for the gate.

7. In a gate composed of main and auxiliary frames fitted to each other telescopically and formed of vertical side stiles and horizontal bars, an eccentric pivotally mounted on the stile of the main frame and having its periphery contiguous to a horizontal bar of the auxiliary frame, said eccentric being adapted for the reception of an operating implement.

8. In a gate composed of main and auxiliary frames fitted to each other telescopically and formed of vertical side stiles and horizontal bars, a vertical groove in the outer side of the stile of the auxiliary frame, a stationary tongue adapted to be secured to a sustaining object and freely entering said groove and a latch passing through said stile into said tongue.

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