

No. 611,740.

Patented Oct. 4, 1898.

E. SAYRE & T. J. JOHNSON.

GATE.

(Application filed July 11, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

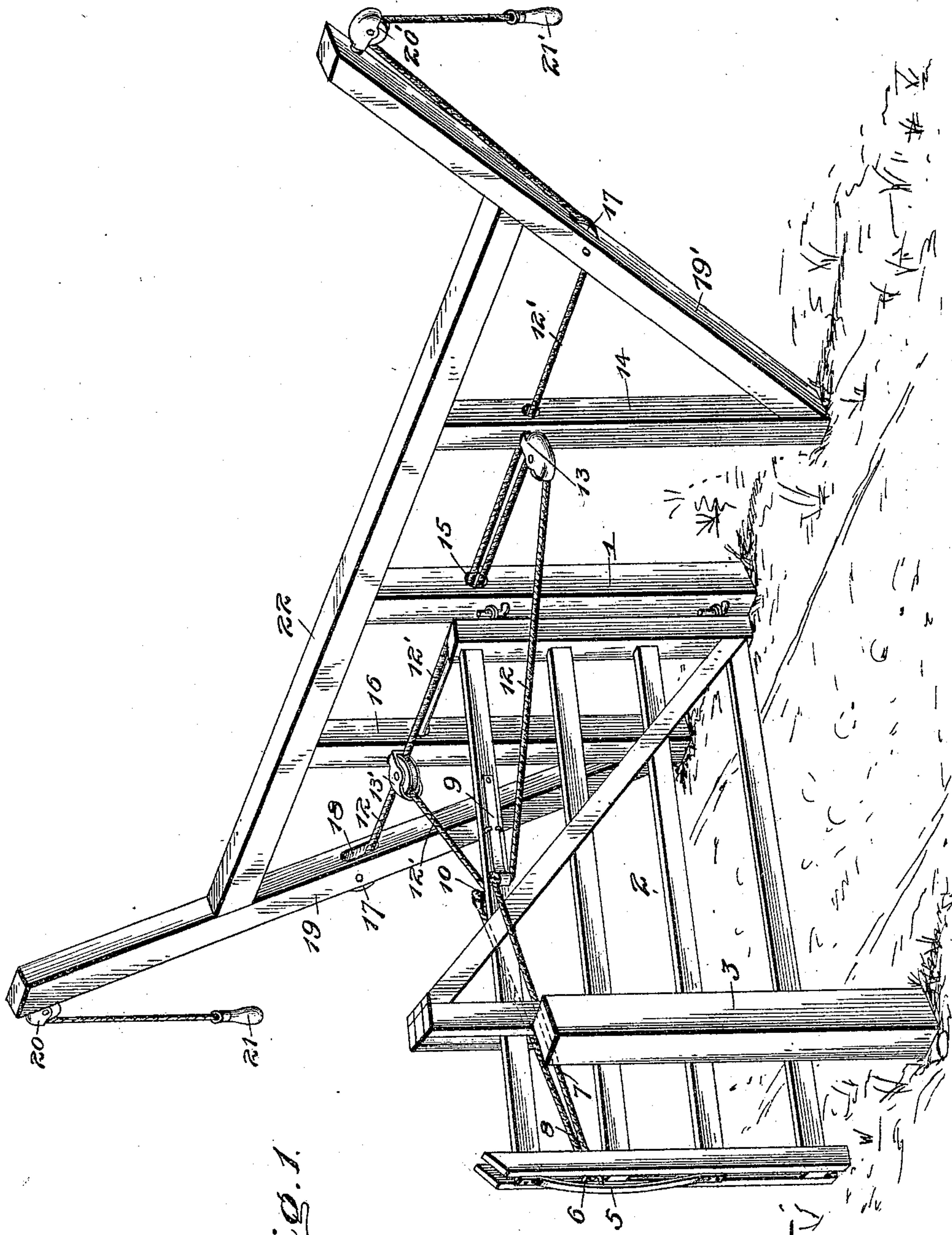


FIG. 1.

Witnesses

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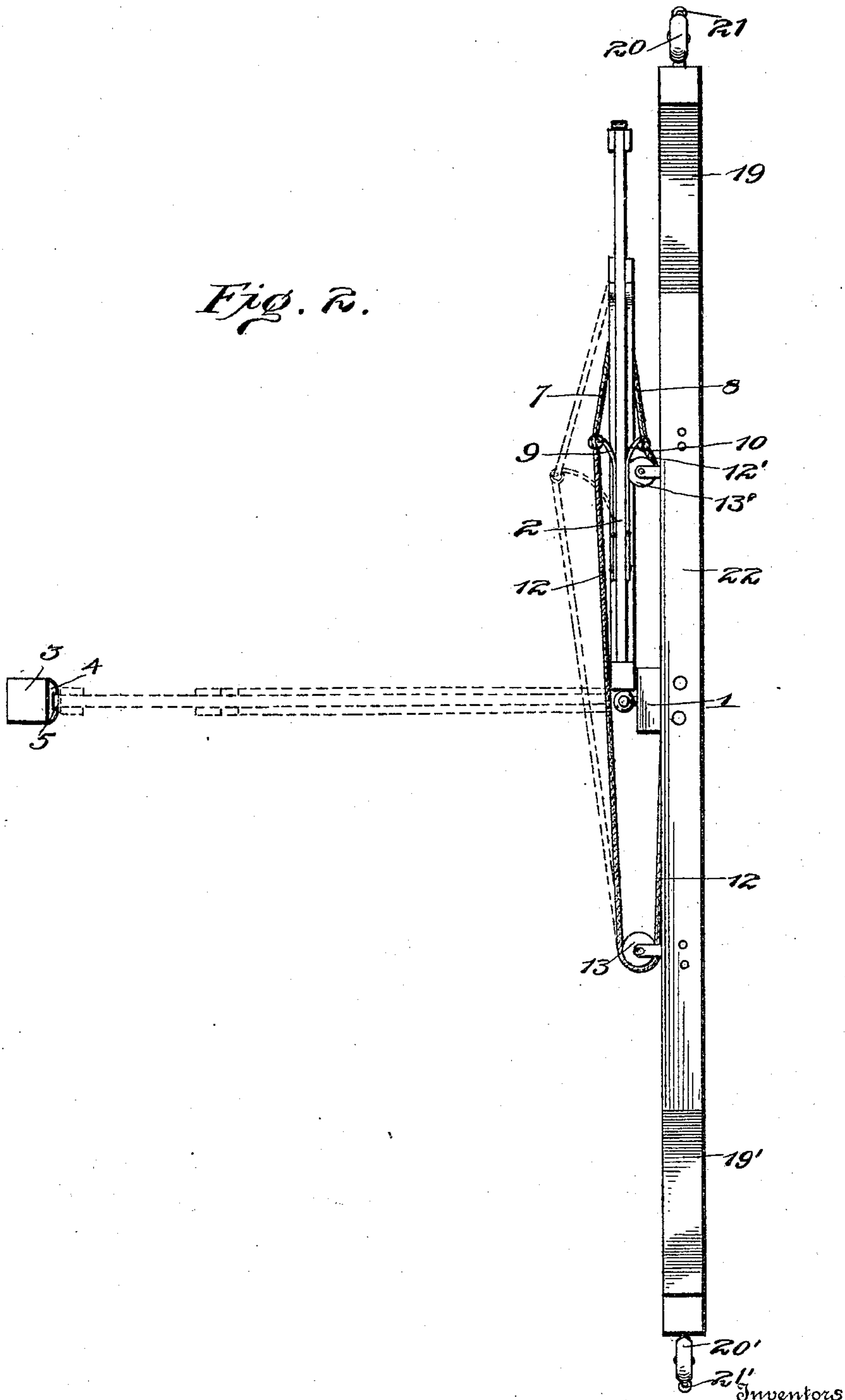
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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ENOCH SAYRE AND TOM J. JOHNSON, OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 611,740, dated October 4, 1898.

Application filed July 11, 1898. Serial No. 685,665. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ENOCH SAYRE and TOM J. JOHNSON, citizens of the United States, residing at Chillicothe, in the county of Ross and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to improvements in hand-operated gates, and more particularly to that class in which an elevated cord extends on each side of the gate, so that a person approaching from either direction may open the gate, pass through, and close it behind; and the object is to provide an inexpensive, simple, durable, and convenient gate of this character.

To this end the invention consists in certain features of construction and combination of parts, which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

The accompanying drawings show our invention in the best form now known to us; but many changes in the details might be made within the skill of a good mechanic without departing from the spirit of our invention, as set forth in the claim at the end of this specification.

In the drawings the same reference characters indicate the same parts of the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved gate. Fig. 2 is a top plan view with the gate open.

1 denotes the gate-post, to which the gate 2 is hinged, and 3 denotes the fence-post, provided with the duplex keeper 4.

5 denotes the convex or elliptical shaped spring-latch, fastened at its upper and lower ends to the front edge of the gate, so that its central bowed portion will engage the keeper when the gate is closed from either side.

6 represents an eye fixed on the concaved or inner face of the latch about midway of its length, and 7 8 denote flexible cords extending from said eye 6 to the eyes in the free end of the spring-metal brackets 9 10, fixed at the opposite sides of the top gate-rail. From the eye in the spring-bracket 9 a flexible cord 12 leads in a horizontal plane around a grooved guard-pulley 13, fixed on the post 14, thence

through a transverse guide-orifice 15 in the gate-post 1 and through a similar alined orifice in the post 16 and under the guide-pulley 17, journaled in a slot 18 in the diagonal brace 19, thence upwardly and parallel with said brace and over a guide-pulley 20, fixed to the upper end of said brace, and thence vertically downward, where its free end is provided with a weighted grip 21 within convenient reach of a person on foot or riding. A similar cord 12' follows a reverse course over the guard-pulley 13', through the orifice 15 in the post 1 and the alined orifice in the post 14 and under the guide-pulley 17' on the diagonal brace 19' and over the pulley 20', and thence downward, as in the first instance, where its free end is provided with a weighted grip 21'. The diagonal braces 19 19' are fixed at their lower ends to the bottom of the posts 14 16, and a horizontal bar 22 connects the diagonal braces 19 19' and the posts 1 14 16 to give the requisite stability to the structure.

When the gate is closed, the spring-latch 5 normally engages the keeper 4 to retain the gate in this position. A person approaching the gate from either direction—say on the side of the cord 12 and grip 21—seizes the latter and draws down on the cord. This movement draws the free end of the spring-bracket 9 away from the top rail to withdraw the latch from the keeper and at the same time swing the gate forward to the position shown in Fig. 2. As soon as the latch is withdrawn from the keeper it abuts against the end of the gate, thereby acting as a limit-stop to prevent the operating-cords 12 or 12' from straining the brackets, the strain imparted to said cords 12 12' in the act of opening or closing the gate being transmitted by the cords 7 or 8 direct to the latch. After the party has passed through the opposite grip 21' is drawn down, which first draws the free end of the spring-bracket 10 outward, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, to give the requisite leverage or purchase on the gate to close it.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination with the gate, the vertical spring-metal latch 5 fixed at its upper and lower ends thereto and provided with the eye 6, the parallel spring-brackets 9 10 fixed at

their inner ends to the opposite sides of said
gate, the cords 7 8 connecting the latch-eye
with the free ends of said spring-brackets,
the cords 12 connected to said brackets and
5 extending outwardly, thence inwardly, cross-
ing each other in opposite directions, and the
keeper 4 fixed in the path of said latch, sub-
stantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set
our hands in presence of two subscribing wit- 10
nesses.

ENOCH SAYRE.
TOM J. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

F. S. BELT,
J. A. WILLSON.