

No. 619,652.

Patented Feb. 14, 1899.

D. B. ALLSUP & S. M. WOOTAN.

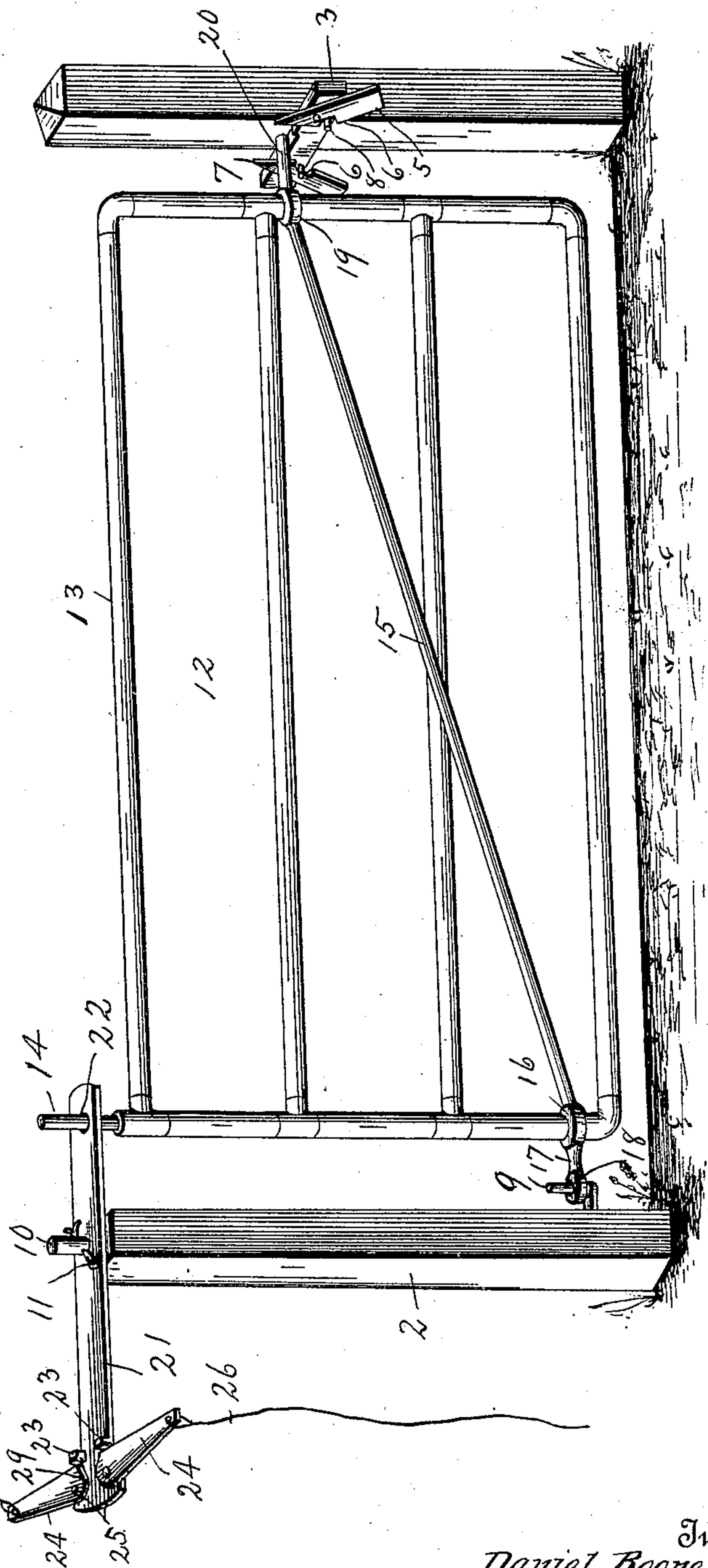
GATE.

(No Model.)

(Application filed May 19, 1898.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 1.



Witnesses  
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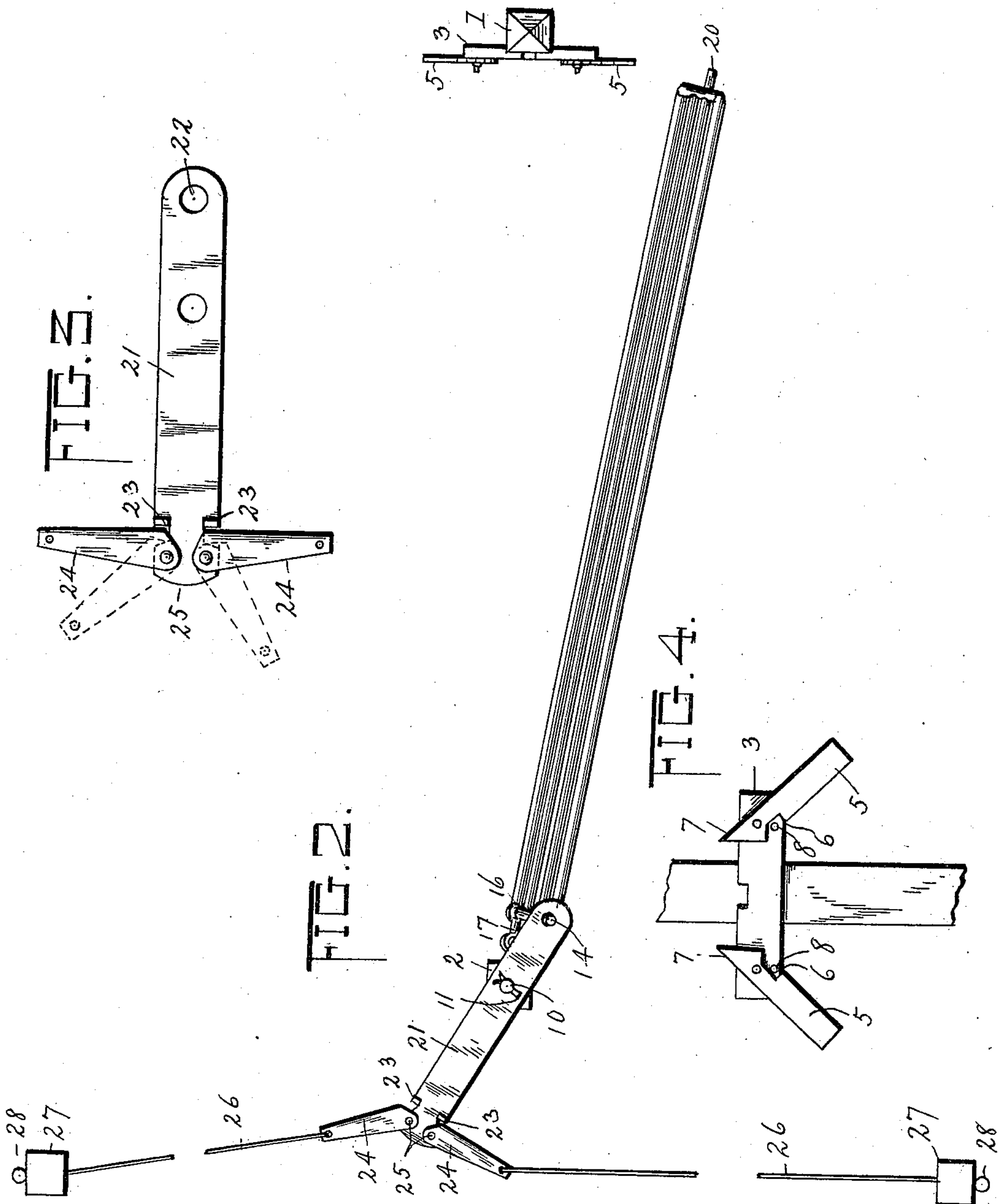
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL BOONE ALLSUP AND SILAS MESSER WOOTAN, OF CASTELL, TEXAS.

## GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 619,652, dated February 14, 1899.

Application filed May 19, 1898. Serial No. 681,146. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, DANIEL BOONE ALLSUP and SILAS MESSER WOOTAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Castell, in the  
5 county of Llano and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others  
10 skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a gate which is swung on a single lower hinge-pintle and operated by an upper shifting bar, having op-  
15 posite shifting levers coacting with lugs on the bar and provided with operating-cords or analogous devices extending away on opposite sides of the gate a suitable distance to posts and a stationary latch-bar at the front  
20 end of the gate coacting with oppositely-situated gravity-catches.

The invention consists of the details of construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter  
25 described and claimed.

The object of the invention is to provide a gate adapted for use on farms or other places and opened and closed at a distance from op-  
30 posite sides thereof to permit the passage of vehicles therethrough without requiring the occupants to alight and wherein the parts are simple and effective in their construction and operation, strong and durable, easily and readily set up in operative position, and com-  
35 paratively inexpensive.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the gate, shown partially open. Fig. 3 is a top  
40 plan view of the shifting bar and shifting levers, showing the latter in dotted lines to illustrate the operation thereof. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of a latch-striker and opposite gravity-catches thereon together with a  
45 part of the supporting-post therefor.

Referring to the drawings, wherein similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views, the numeral 1 designates an outer post, and  
50 2 an inner post, spaced apart from each other a distance proportionate to the dimensions of

the gate. On the inner side of the outer post at a suitable elevation a horizontal striker 3 is secured, having a central recess 4 in the upper edge thereof. The said striker pro-  
55 jects outwardly beyond opposite sides of the post and has pivotally secured on the inner side thereof opposite gravity-latches 5, the greater portion of which depend below the said striker, and each has its inner edge near  
60 the top formed with a recess 6, which in the main is located near the pivotal point of each latch. The inner upper ends of said latches are beveled, as at 7, and engaging the re-  
65 cesses 6 are pins 8, which are mounted in the said striker. The latches are prevented from falling inward or to a perpendicular position by the said pins 8, and an outer inclined rid-  
70 ing-surface is thereby provided by each of the latches. The preponderance of weight of each latch being below its pivotal point will cause the same to assume the normal po-  
sition shown by Figs. 1 and 4.

The post 2 has secured to the inner lower portion thereof a vertical hinge-pintle 9, and  
75 at the upper end said post is also provided with a vertical pivot 10, with an opening therein for the reception of a linchpin or analogous device 11. A gate 12 is movably  
80 mounted between the posts 1 and 2 and, as shown, is constructed of tubing joined together to form an outer surrounding frame 13, which is projected upwardly at the rear end and reduced in the form of a pivot-rod  
85 14. Extending diagonally across the said gate is a brace 15, having the rear end provided with a ring 16, which is secured to the rear vertical member of the surrounding  
90 frame 13 and has an arm 17 projecting therefrom, with an eye 18 at the termination thereof, which loosely engages the hinge-pintle 9. The upper front end of the said brace 15 has also connected thereto a ring 19, from which  
95 projects a stationary latch-rod 20, adapted to engage the gravity-latches and be held be-  
tween the same on the striker 3. The ring 19 engages the front vertical portion of the surrounding frame 13, and by this means the gate is strengthened and held against bend-  
100 ing or becoming misshapen. Though this is a very excellent form for the gate, it will be understood that the general structure and



make-up of the same, so far as the gate itself is concerned, might be varied for different purposes.

Rotatably mounted on the pivot 10 and loosely bearing on the top of the post 2 is a shifting bar 21, which projects toward the front over the said post 2 and has an opening 22 therein in which the pivot-rod 14 has loose bearing. The said shifting bar 21 is held in place on the post 2 by the linchpin or analogous device 11, and adjacent its rear end said bar is formed or provided with opposite upwardly-projecting lugs 23. In rear of said lugs shifting levers 24 are pivoted on the shifting bar 21 and have inner enlarged ends through which the pivots 25 eccentrically extend, the outer ends of said shifting levers being reduced and apertured for the reception of operating cords, cables, or analogous devices 26, which extend at a distance away from the said levers and through posts 27, as shown in Fig. 2, and have weights 28 connected thereto for maintaining a taut condition of the said cords, ropes, or analogous devices and also to assist in the operation of the cord. The inner ends of the shifting levers 24 are formed with straight edges 29 near the lugs 23 and are adapted to clear the said lugs for a purpose which will be presently set forth.

In operation either one of the cords, ropes, cables, or analogous devices 26 is pulled, and the lever 24 connected thereto has a drawing tension applied thereto, which is transmitted directly to the shifting bar 21. The latter during its turning movement draws on the pivot 10 and tilts the gate to unlatch it and swings it open, owing to the inclination it assumes, away from the operator. In closing the gate a purchase must necessarily be obtained to avoid a dead-pull, and hence the levers 24 are eccentrically pivoted and have each an edge which is forced against one of the lugs 23. Consequently when operating the opposite lever 24 to close the gate the inner straight edge thereof is brought to bear against the nearest lug and greater leverage

is provided to overcome the resistance of the gate, which is increased, owing to its inclined position when open. If the levers 24 were centrally pivoted and no resistance offered to their turning inwardly when operated to close the gate, all the inertia would have to be overcome by a steady and strong pull.

When the gate is open, it assumes an angle of inclination, as shown by Fig. 2, either toward one side or the other, and is thereby held against accidental closing.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a gate, the combination of a gate proper having a pivot-rod projecting upwardly from the rear portion thereof and a lower hinge-eye, a rear post having a lower vertical hinge-pintle thereon loosely fitting said hinge-eye, a shifting bar pivotally mounted on the upper end of said post and having its front end loosely engaging said pivot-rod and its rear portion provided with opposite lugs, oppositely-extending shifting levers eccentrically pivoted on the rear portion of said shifting bar, and an outer post.

2. In a gate, the combination of a gate proper having an upwardly-extending pivot-rod at the rear upper portion thereof and a lower hinge-eye, a rear post having a lower vertical hinge-pintle loosely fitting the said hinge-eye and also provided with a top pivot, a shifting bar movably held on said pivot and projecting to the front and rear, said bar loosely engaging said pivot-rod and also having lugs on the rear upper portion thereof, shifting levers having inner enlarged ends eccentrically pivoted on the said shifting bar adjacent said lugs, cords or analogous devices attached to said levers, and an outer post.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

DANIEL BOONE ALLSUP.  
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Witnesses:

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H. THIERS.