

No. 672,364.

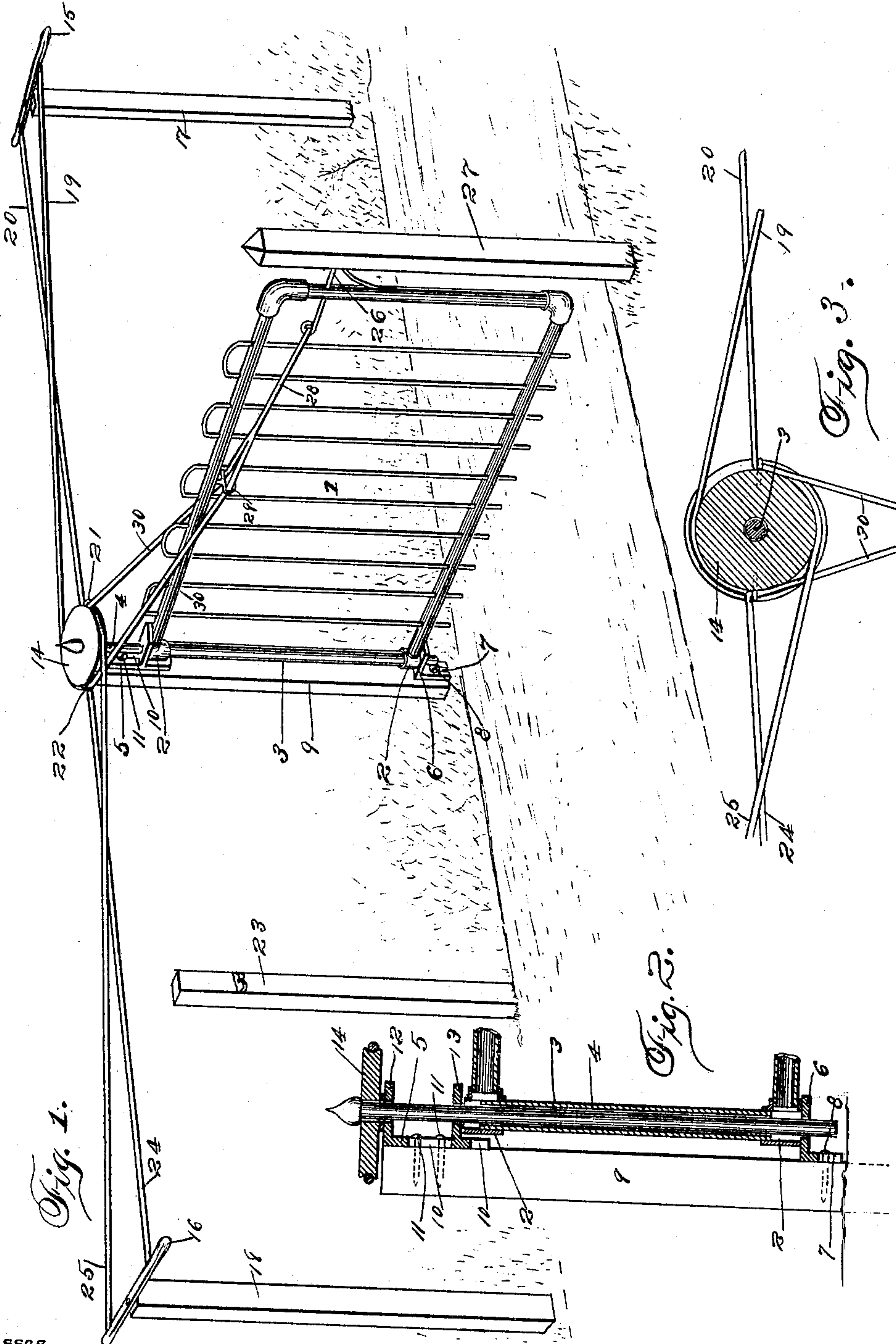
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Patented Apr. 16, 1901.

GATE.

(No Model.)

(Application filed Nov. 8, 1900.)



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 672,364, dated April 16, 1901.

Application filed November 8, 1900. Serial No. 35,843. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. HAZLETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Allensville, in the county of Mifflin and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in gates.

10 The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of swinging gates and to provide a simple, strong, and durable one which will be comparatively inexpensive in construction and which may be readily  
15 opened and closed at a distance from either side of it without dismounting from a horse or leaving a vehicle.

20 The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

25 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the rear portion of the gate, illustrating the manner of mounting the same on the hinge-post. Fig. 3 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view illustrating the arrangement of  
30 the wires on the disk or wheel.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

35 1 designates a swinging gate, which may be constructed of any suitable material, but which is preferably provided with a rectangular supporting-frame of tubular metal composed of sections connected at their adjacent ends by couplings, as clearly shown in Fig. 1  
40 of the accompanying drawings. The frame is provided at its inner or rear end with upper and lower T-shaped couplings 2, receiving a vertical tube 3, forming the inner end bar of the gate and providing a continuous  
45 eye or opening for the reception of a vertical pintle 4. The vertical pintle 4 passes through upper and lower eyes of leaves or brackets 5 and 6, which constitute the fixed members of the hinges. The lower bracket 6, which is  
50 approximately L-shaped, is provided in its horizontal arm with an opening to receive the pintle to form the lower eye, and the vertical

arm of the lower L-shaped bracket 6 is provided with a vertical slot 7, receiving a screw 8 or other suitable fastening device for ad- 55 justably securing the lower bracket to a hinge-post 9. The upper bracket, which is provided with a vertical slot 10 to receive screws 11, has a pair of horizontal arms 12 and 13, which are perforated to form the upper eyes for the 60 pintle. The eye 13 of the upper bracket fits against the frame of the gate, and the upper arm 12 forms a support for a rotary disk or wheel 14, to which the operating mechanism is connected for opening and closing the gate 65 at a distance from either side of the same, as hereinafter explained.

The disk or wheel, which is provided with a central opening to receive the pintle, is preferably grooved at its periphery, and the up- 70 per end of the pintle is preferably provided with a head to limit the downward movement of the pintle, which may be readily withdrawn to detach the gate from the hinge-post. The gate is opened and closed by means of a pair 75 of levers 15 and 16, fulcrumed between their ends on posts or uprights 17 and 18 and connected with the disk or wheel by wires or other suitable flexible connections arranged in pairs at opposite sides of the gate. The lever 15 80 is connected with the said wheel by wires 19 and 20, and the wire 20 extends from the rear end of the lever 15 to the near side of the wheel and is secured to a staple 21 or other suitable fastening device. The other wire 19 85 extends from the front or outer portion of the lever 15 around the back of the wheel to an eye 22, preferably formed by a staple and located diametrically opposite the eye formed by the other staple 21. As the wheel is con- 90 nected with the gate by the means hereinafter explained, the said gate will be opened and swung toward the supplemental latch-post 23 from its closed position when the lever 15 is pulled away from the gate, which op- 95 eration draws upon the wire 19 and rotates the wheel 14. The lever 15 may be operated to close the gate by moving it in the opposite direction, which operation pulls upon the wire 20 and brings the eye 21 back to its nor- 100 mal position.

The lever 16, which is located at the opposite side of the gate, is connected with the wheel 14 by wires 24 and 25, and the wire 25



extends from the rear end of the lever 16 and passes across the front of the wheel 14 to the staple or eye 21. The other wire 24 extends from the front portion of the lever 16 to the eye 22 at the rear side of the wheel. The gate may be opened by moving the lever 16 toward the gate, which operation pulls upon the wire 25 and swings the gate toward the supplemental latch-post 23. A reverse movement of the lever 16 will operate to close the gate.

The gate is provided at its front with a resilient latch 26, adapted to engage a keeper of the main latch-post 27 when the gate is closed, and the supplemental latch-post is provided with a supplemental keeper, which is engaged by the latch when the gate is open. The latch is connected with the wheel by a latch-wire 28, passing through a guide 29 and provided with two branches 30, diverging rearwardly and connected with the wheel at opposite sides thereof by being secured to the eyes 21 and 22. When the wheel is rotated in either direction, it first draws upon one of the branches of the latch-wire and disengages the latch, and a continued movement of the wheel operates to rotate the gate. The rotation of the wheel is just sufficient to open or close the gate, and the latter will thereby be prevented from slamming excessively. The guide depends from the top of the frame of the gate and is provided with an opening through which both of the branches of the latch-wire pass, and the said branches extend rearward from the guide and are arranged at opposite sides of the gate.

It will be seen that the gate is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, that it is easily operated to open and close it from either side of it, and that the wires are so arranged that the gate will be swung the desired distance without slamming; also, it

will be clear that the gate may be removed from the hinge-post by simply withdrawing the pintle.

Instead of grooving the periphery of the wheel the latter may be provided with a plain edge, and I desire it to be understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details of construction within the scope of the appended claim may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is—

The combination of a hinge-post, the lower bracket having a horizontal arm and provided with a vertical slotted portion arranged against the post, the upper bracket having a vertical slotted portion and provided with a pair of horizontal arms located near the upper and lower ends of the vertical portion, fastening devices passing through the slots of the vertical portions of the brackets and adjustably securing the latter, the gate provided at its inner end with a vertical tube arranged between the horizontal arm of the lower bracket, and the lower horizontal arm of the upper bracket and resting upon the former, the pintle passing through the tube and through each of the arms, a wheel mounted on the pintle and supported by the upper arm of the upper bracket, a latch, connections between the latch and the wheel, and the flexible connections extending from the wheel and adapted to rotate the same, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM F. HAZLETT.

Witnesses:

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SILAS M. HAZLETT.