No. 675,980.

Patented June 11, 1901.

L. W. SECKLER.

GATE.

(Application filed Nov. 8, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

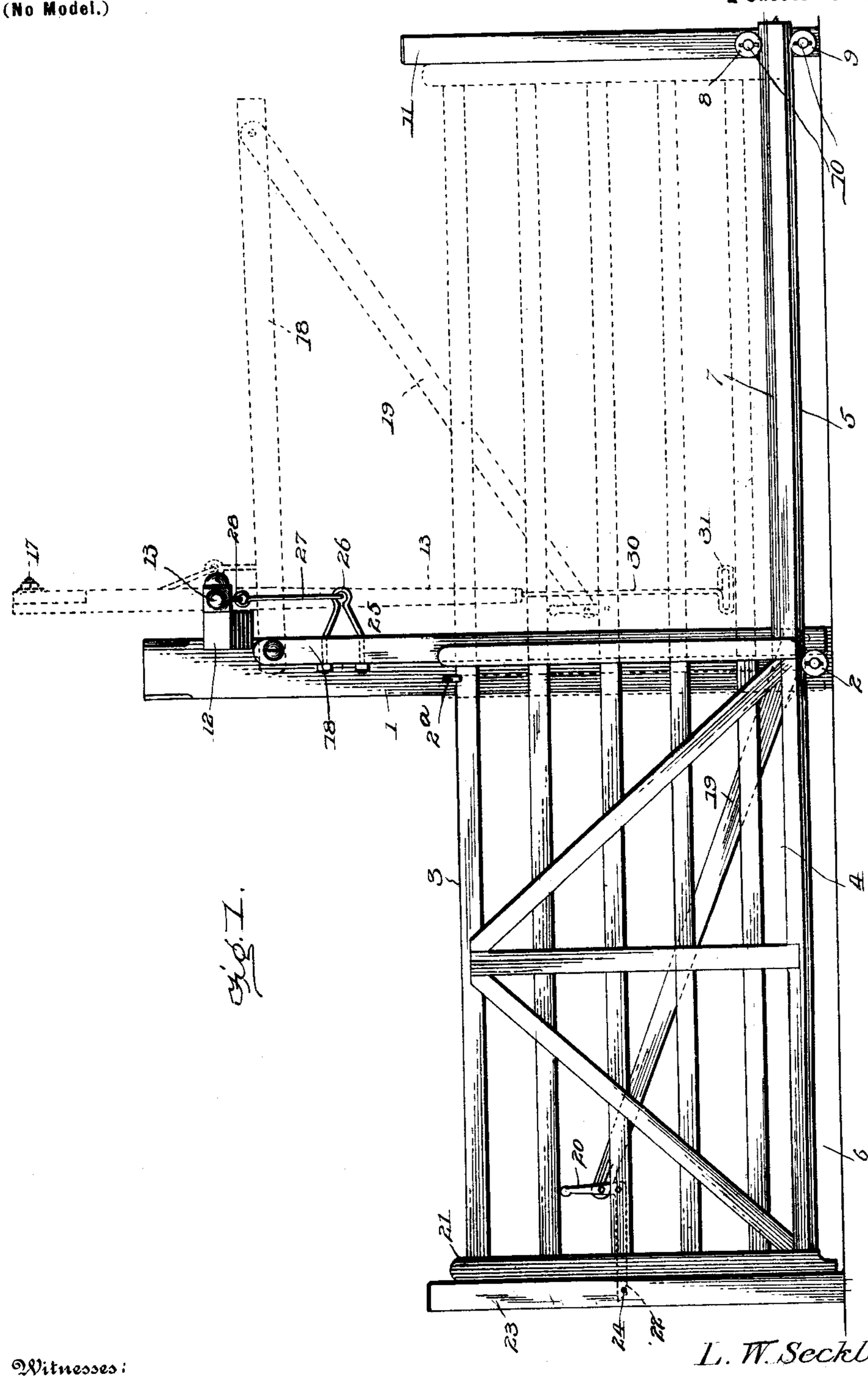

Fig. 1.

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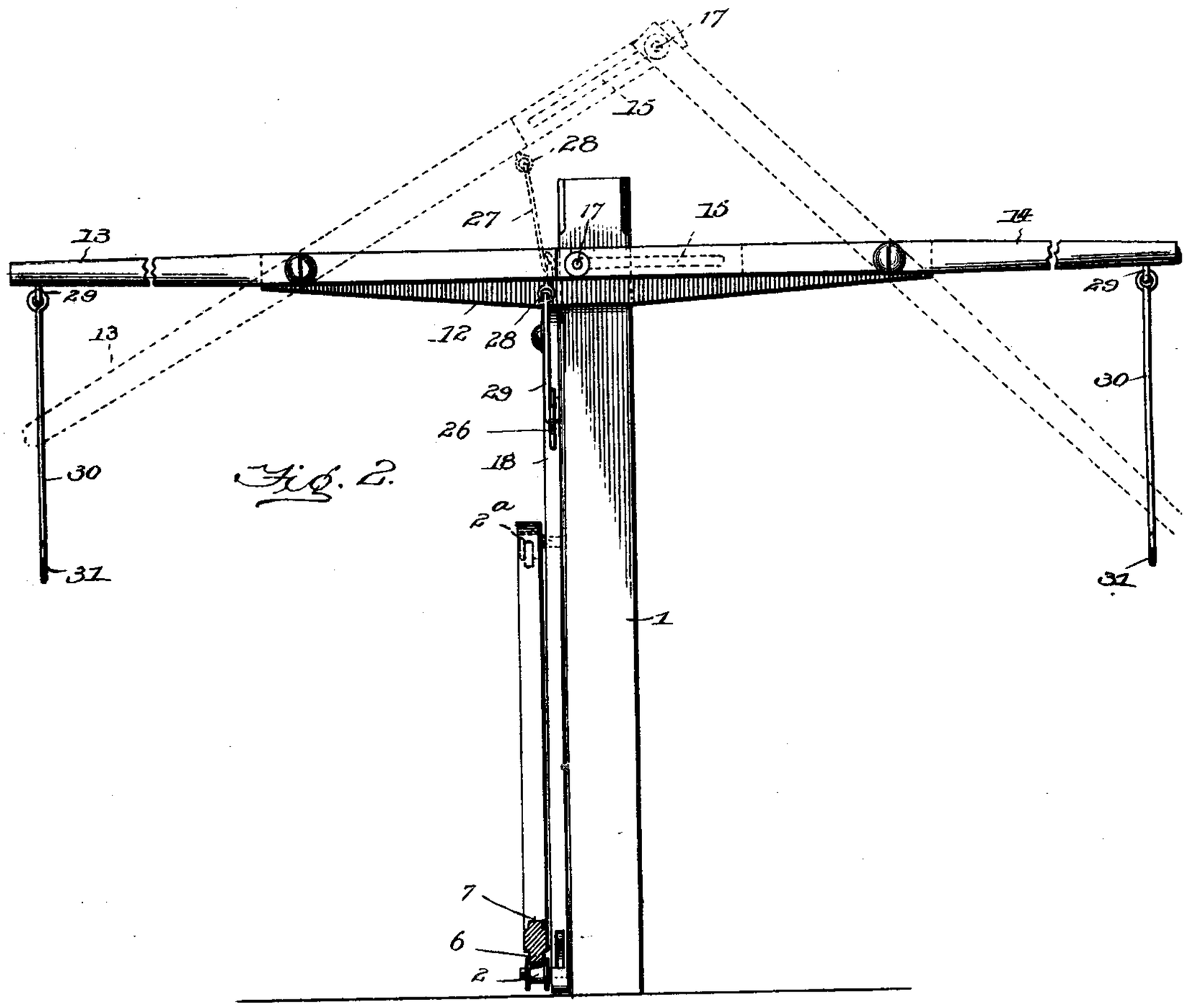
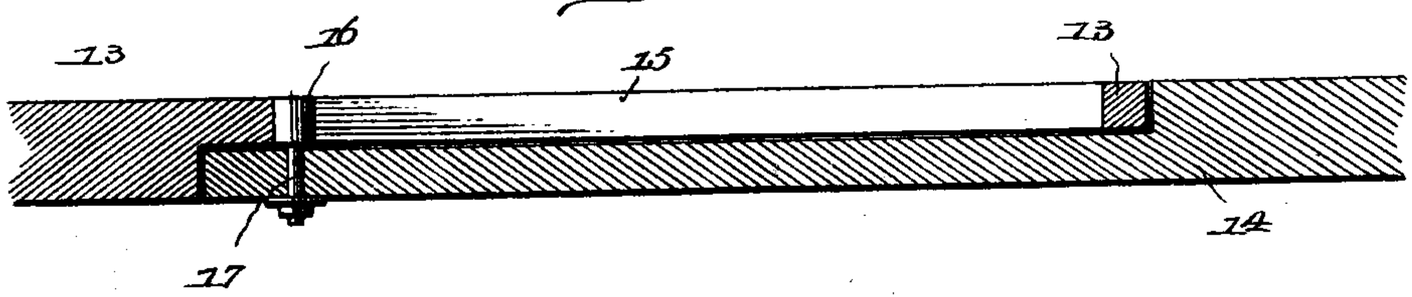


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI W. SECKLER, OF JOSSERAND, TEXAS.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,980, dated June 11, 1901.

Application filed November 8, 1900. Serial No. 35,856. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI W. SECKLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Josserand, in the county of Trinity and State of Texas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to sliding gates of the class adapted to be opened from either side of the gate by occupants of vehicles or equestrians without alighting.

The object of the invention is to provide simple and easily-operated mechanism for opening and closing a gate and for controlling the latch thereof by the same mechanism which opens and closes the gate.

The construction of the improvement will be fully described hereinafter in connection with the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and its novel features will be defined in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a gate embodying the invention, the open position of the gate being indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 2 is an end elevation, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the oppositely-disposed levers.

The reference-numeral 1 designates a standard, on one side of which is mounted upon a suitable axial support a grooved roller 2, which constitutes a trackway for the lower rail 4 of the gate. The upper rail 3 is adapted to travel beneath a downwardly-extending projection secured to the standard 1. The lower rail 4 is formed with a longitudinal extension 5, and said rail is provided on its under surface throughout its length with a depending tongue or rib 6. The upper surface of the extended portion of the lower rail is also formed with a projecting rib or tongue 7, said ribs 6 and 7 serving as bearing-surfaces and guides to support the gate upon the lower grooved roller 2 and between a pair of grooved rollers 8 and 9, supported upon pins 10, projecting from a post 11 in line with the standards 1 and 23.

12 represents a cross-bar secured to the standard 1 at right angles to the gate and having fulcrumed thereon two oppositely-disposed levers 13 and 14, the inner ends of which are recessed, as illustrated in Fig. 3, to overlap each other. The inner end of the lever 13 is formed with an elongated slot 15, within which projects an antifriction-roller 16, mounted upon a pin 17, extending through the end of the lever 14, this connection of the meeting ends of the levers insuring their simultaneous movement when either of them is operated.

18 designates a lever pivotally secured at its upper end to the standard 1 and at its opposite end to one end of a link 19, the opposite end of said link being pivotally attached to a bell-crank lever 20, fulcrumed on one of the longitudinal bars of the gate and having its long arm extending through the adjacent end rail 21 of the gate and notched, as shown at 22, to form a latch which projects within a recess in the gate-post 23 to engage a cross-pin 24. The lever 18 is provided near its upper end with a projecting forked rod 25, having a loop 26, to which is loosely attached one end of a link 27, the opposite end of which is loosely secured to an eye 28, depending from the under side of the lever 13.

Depending from the outer end of each of the levers 13 and 14 and loosely secured to eyes 29 is a pull-rod 30, formed with a handle 31.

The operation of the mechanism constructed as thus described is as follows: To slide the gate open, it is only necessary to depress the outer end of one of the levers 13 and 14 by means of its pull-rod, which elevates the lever 18 through the medium of the link 27 and arm 25, and this movement of the lever 18 swings the link 19 to the position illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The initial movement of the link 19 operates to tilt the bell-crank lever 20, thus releasing the latch, and the further movement of said link 19 slides the gate upon its roller-supports to the open position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. A reverse movement of the levers 13 and 14 closes the gate, as will be apparent.

The coöperation of the ribs 5 and 7 with the grooved rollers 8 and 9 reduces the friction incident to the sliding movement of the gate to the minimum and enables it to be moved with little effort.

The arrangement and coaction of the lever 18 and link 19 imparts a positive and direct

pulling and pushing strain upon the gate in the direction of its length, thus contributing to the easy action thereof.

I claim—

1. A sliding gate comprising a standard; a grooved roller mounted thereon; a post arranged in a line with said standard and the latch-post; grooved rollers mounted on said post; a gate having a longitudinal extension guided by the rollers on said post; a cross-bar secured to said standard; oppositely-disposed operating-levers fulcrumed on said cross-bar, one of said levers having an elongated slot, while the other lever carries an antifriction-roller working in said slot; a lever pivotally secured at its upper end to said standard and having a link connection with one of said operating-levers; and pivoted at its lower end to one end of a link, the opposite end of which is pivotally connected to the gate-latch.

2. A sliding gate comprising a standard; means for guiding the gate thereon; a post arranged in a line with said standard and the latch-post; a pair of grooved rollers mounted on said post; a gate having a rail extension guided by said rollers and formed at its edges with ribs; a cross-bar secured to the standard; oppositely-disposed overlapping levers fulcrumed on said cross-bar, one of said levers having an elongated slot, while the other lever carries an antifriction-roller working in said slot; a lever pivotally secured at its upper end to said standard and having a link connection with one of said overlapping levers and pivoted at its lower end to one end of a link, the opposite end of which is pivotally connected to the gate-latch.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LEVI W. SECKLER.

Witnesses:
R. E. ERWIN,
W. A. BELL.