

No. 701,868.

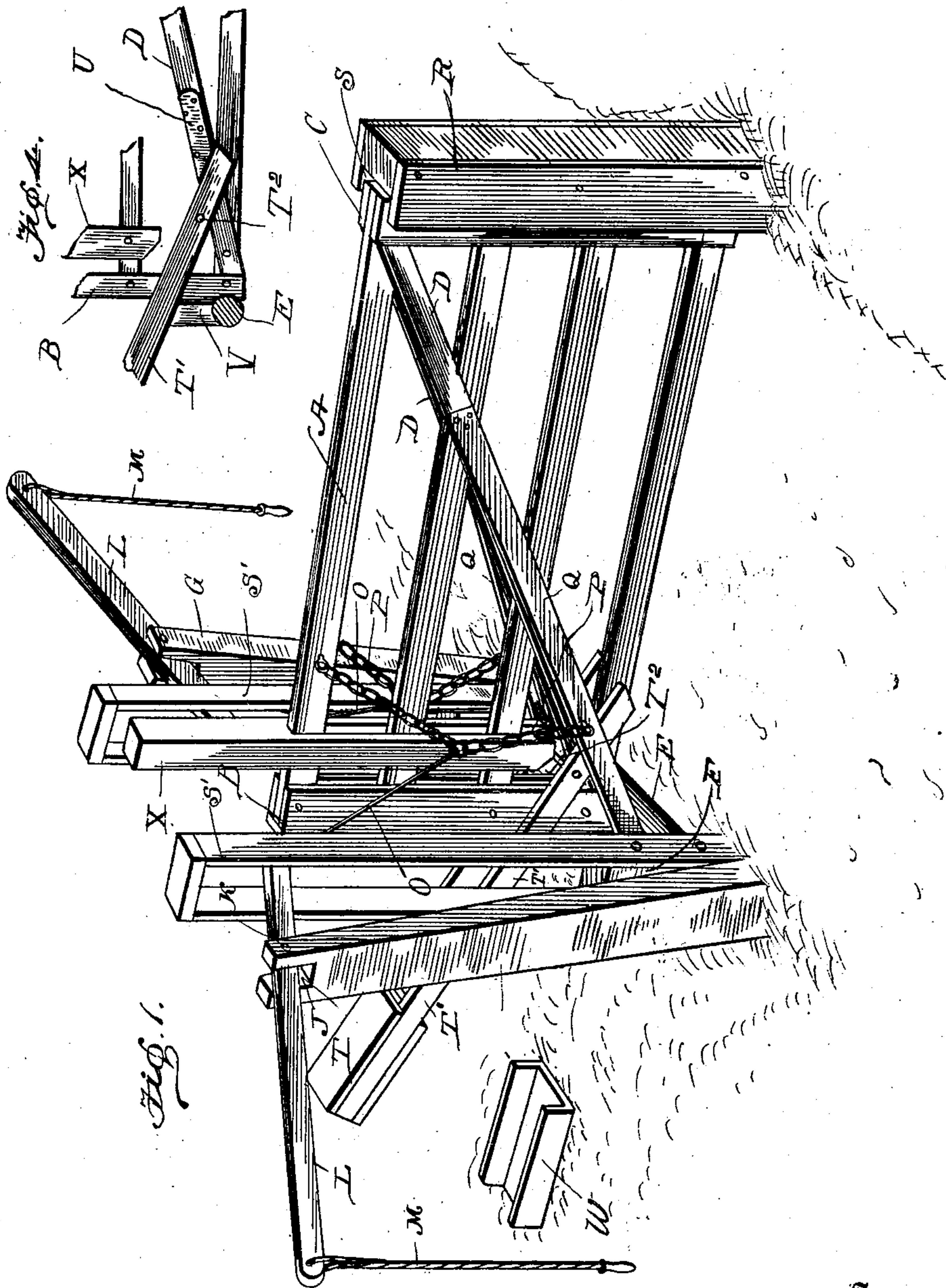
Patented June 10, 1902.

B. A. FISHER.  
TILTING GATE.

(Application filed July 16, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses  
Bernard M. Offutt.  
A. Cassel

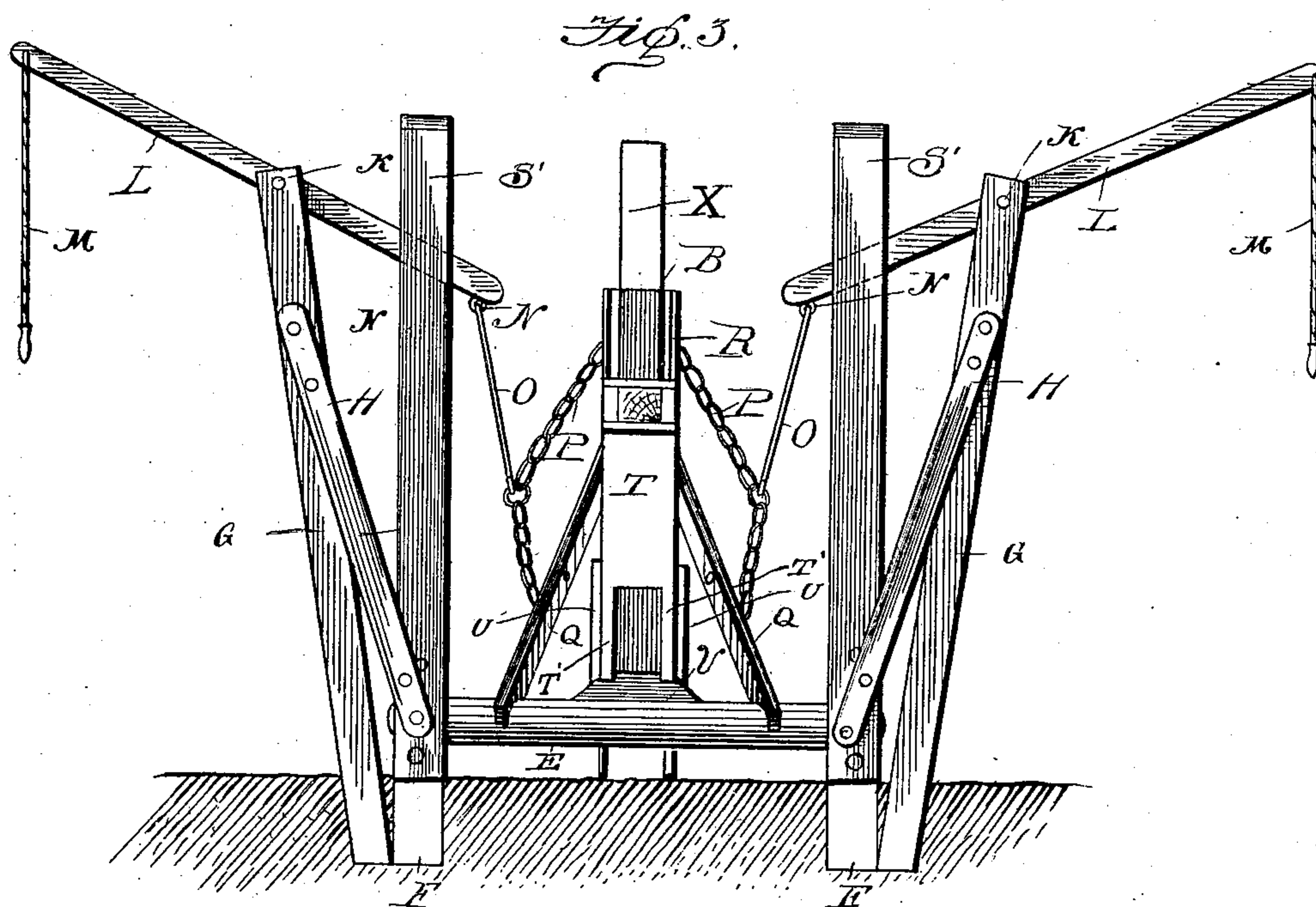
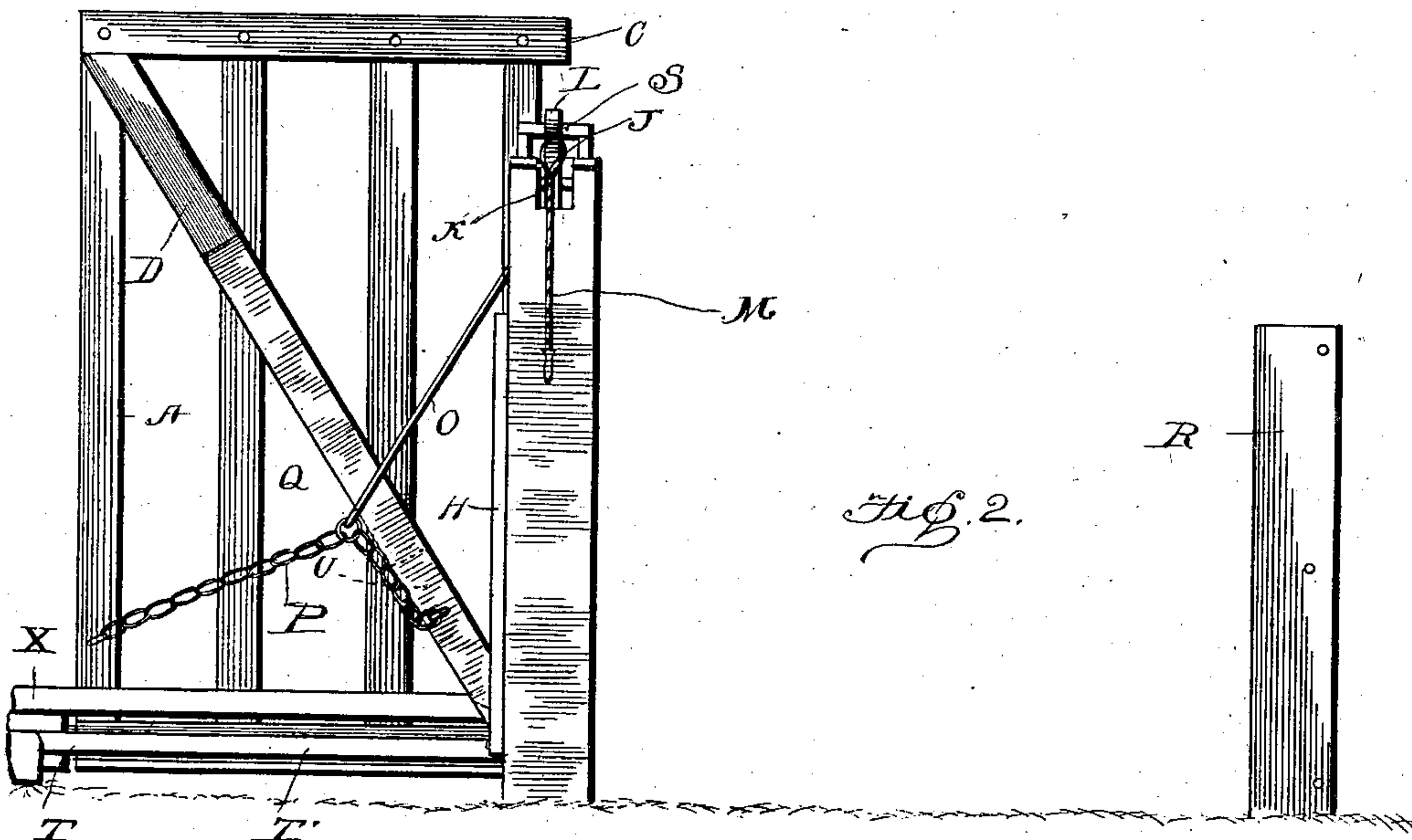
Inventor  
Beverly Allen Fisher,  
by David P. Moore,  
his Attorney

B. A. FISHER.  
TILTING GATE.

(Application filed July 18, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses  
Bernard McOffutt  
A. Cassie

Inventor  
Bevly Allen Fisher,  
by David P. Moore,  
his Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BEVLY A. FISHER, OF HAMILTON, MONTANA.

## TILTING GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,868, dated June 10, 1902.

Application filed July 16, 1901. Serial No. 68,464. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BEVLY A. FISHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hamilton, in the county of Ravalli and State of Montana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tilting Gates, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in tilting gates; and the main object of my invention is the provision of a gate which is adapted to be easily and quickly tilted or opened either from the ground or from a seat when driving a team, said gate being provided with a means for assisting the operator in accomplishing the desired result.

Another object of my invention is the provision of a simple, durable, and inexpensive tilting farm-gate, which is very useful and thoroughly practical.

To attain the desired objects, the invention consists of a tilting farm-gate embodying novel features of construction and combination of parts substantially as disclosed herein.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gate closed. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the gate tilted or open, and Fig. 3 is a rear end view thereof. Fig. 4 is a detail of the lower end of the gate.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A designates a gate provided with the two parallel uprights or stiles B and C and the brace-pieces D, which extend from the bottom of the upright or stile B to the top of the upright or stile C. The lower end of the upright or stile B is connected and movable with the roller E, whose outer ends are journaled in the bearings of posts F, which are securely placed in the ground and braced by the lower ends of the two inclined posts or lever-supports G. These posts are additionally braced or supported by the inclined braces H, whose lower ends are connected to the posts F and their upper ends to the inclined posts.

Provided in the upper ends of the lever-supports G are the recesses or channels J, in which by means of pivots or axles K are pivoted the levers L, having pull-cords M secured to their outer ends and the eyes N to their inner ends. Pivoted or swingingly connected to these eyes are the pull-rods or loose coupling-rods O, whose lower ends are connected to the chains P, secured to the lifting or bracing stays Q and the top of the gate. The bracing-stays' lower ends are secured to the roller E, equidistant upon each side of the gate, and incline inward and upward and are secured to the brace-pieces of the gate upon opposite sides thereof, said securing-point being above and beyond the center of the gate, so as to overcome the dead-center when tilting the gate.

I employ a post R, provided with the vertical groove or guideway S, to receive the free end of the gate when the same is closed, and as the gate is provided with the series of braces it is perfectly steady when closed or opened, as the bracing-stays Q, with the post R, prevent the gate from being racked by the wind when closed and the stays in conjunction with the posts F and G form a series of braces to prevent the gate from being racked when tilted or open.

To guide the inner ends of the levers in their upward and downward movements, I provide the guiding-frames S', secured to and extending upward from the posts F.

In order that the gate may be more easily opened and closed, I provide the weight T, having the supports T', whose lower ends are connected together by the pin T<sup>2</sup>, which passes in the space between the braces and the next to the lower rail of the gate to form a pivot for said supports. To limit the movement of the supports and to allow the weight to assist in opening the gate, I provide the abutments or stops U upon the opposite sides of the braces and the chock V, secured to the roller at the bottom of the post B. To receive the weight and allow the same to slide therein, I place a guide-plate W upon the ground, and to support the gate more firmly when the same is tilted I provide the post X, which is carried by the gate and has its outer end resting upon the weight when the gate is tilted and projecting above the gate when the same is closed.

The operation of my gate is readily understood and its numerous advantages fully appreciated; but, briefly stated, the operation is as follows: The inclined supports, bearing posts, and remaining parts are secured in their proper places, the gate being normally as shown in Fig. 1. When it is desired to open the gate, the pull-cord from either side



is grasped and is given a steady pull or a jerk downward, this motion raising the gate and at the same causing it to tilt. The weighted supports, the lower ends of which are in engagement with the stops U, assist in raising the gate until the weight comes to rest upon the plate W, after which the gate sinks by its own weight into the position shown in Fig. 2. To close the gate, the cord is again pulled upon, and the weight L as soon as its supports are again brought into contact with the stops U acts to check the descent of the gate toward the post R.

From the foregoing it is evident that I provide a very simple, durable, and cheap tilting farm-gate, and one which by reason of its construction and arrangement of its parts will not become racked when open or closed, and is therefore thoroughly efficient and practical in use.

I claim—

In a tilting gate the combination of inclined lever-supports, bearing-posts, braces

connecting said supports and posts, a roller journaled in said posts, a gate carried by said roller, stays connected to said roller upon each side of the gate having their upper ends connected to the gate, chains connected to said stays and to the gate, coupling or lifting rods connected to the said chains, levers pivoted in the upper ends of said inclined supports and connected to the said lifting-rods, supports connected by a bolt between the rails at the lower ends of the gate, a weight carried by the free ends of said supports, chocks carried by the roller, and a stop upon each side of the gate adapted to be engaged by the lower ends of the supports which also contact with the chocks when the gate is ascending or descending.

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

BEVLY A. FISHER.

Witnesses:

T. L. ADAIR,  
W. P. BAKER.