

No. 715,289.

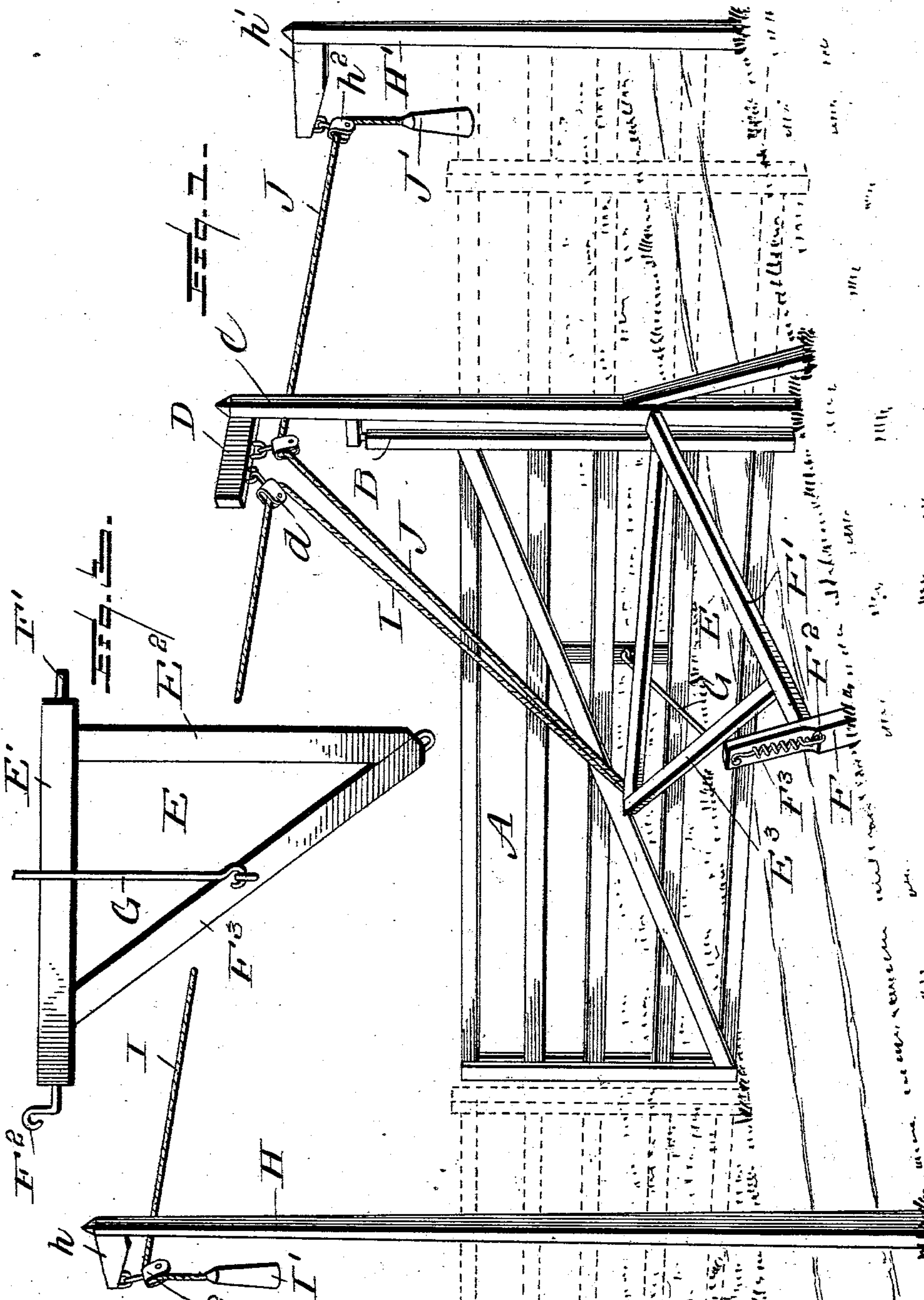
Patented Dec. 9, 1902.

G. W. PEEK.  
ATTACHMENT FOR GATES.

(Application filed Aug. 27, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES:

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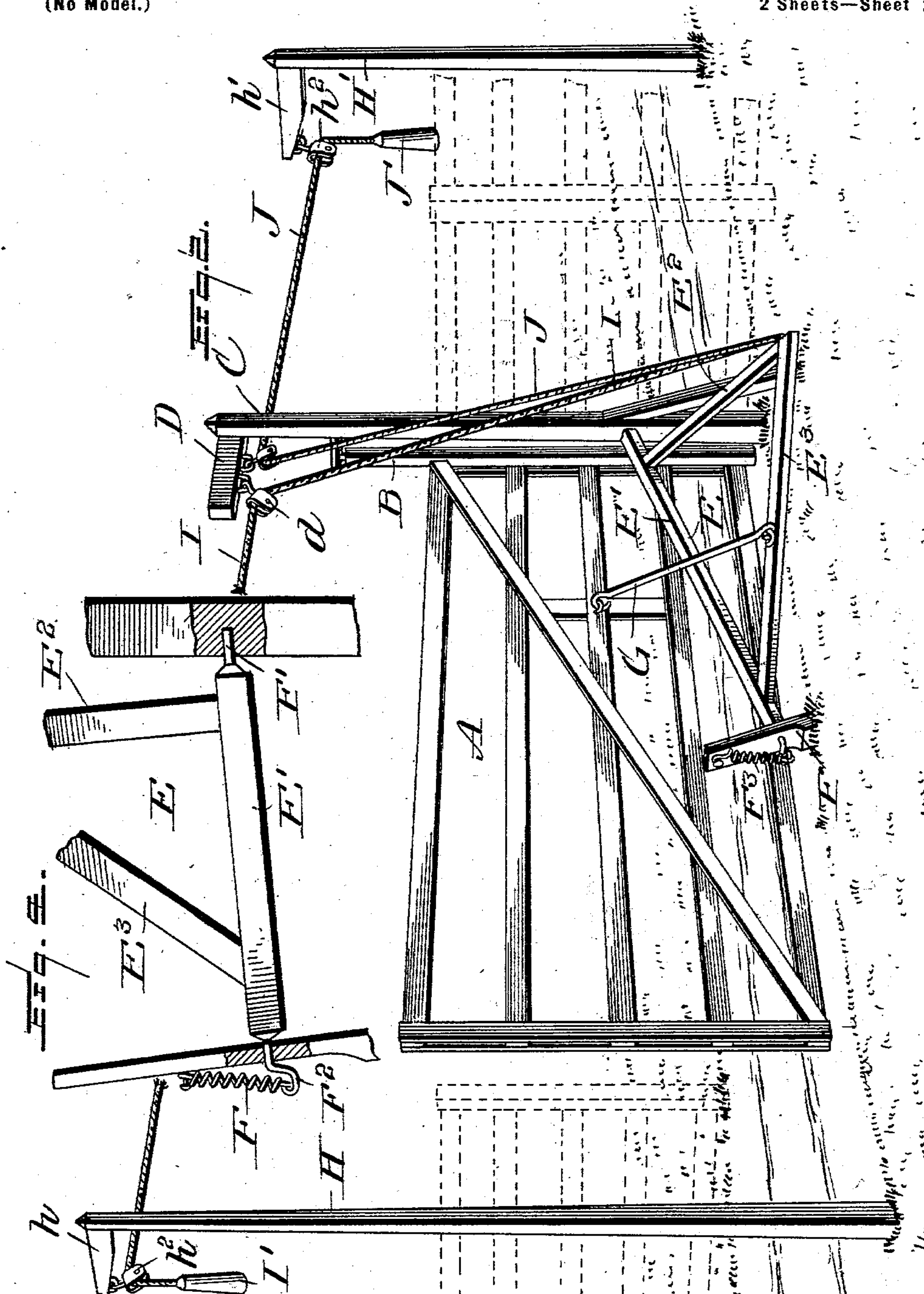
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WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PEEK, OF GREENVIEW, CALIFORNIA.

## ATTACHMENT FOR GATES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 715,289, dated December 9, 1902.

Application filed August 27, 1902. Serial No. 121,252. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE WASHINGTON PEEK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Greenview, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Gates; and I 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in gates; and it relates more particularly to the provision of a simple, cheaply-constructed, and efficient attachment for gates which will serve to assist in the opening of the gate and will also serve to securely brace and lock the gate in an open and closed position.

The device is adapted for use in connection with all forms of swinging gates.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, like letters of reference indicating the same parts throughout the several views, and in which drawings—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate provided with my attachment, the gate being shown as closed. Fig. 2 is a like view in which the gate is shown as open. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view in detail of the pivoted gravity-arm. Fig. 4 is a sectional view through the bearings and support of the gravity-arm.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A represents a swinging gate, which may be of any of the well-known and commonly-constructed forms. In the drawings I have shown an ordinary form of gate the hinged end of which is provided with a post or standard, which is hinged at its upper and lower ends to a fixed post C, which post extends a short distance above the upright or standard B of the gate and is provided at its extreme upper end with a lateral arm D, forming a support for the pulleys *d d*.

E is my improved gravity attachment, which is preferably triangular in form and consists

of a timber or bar *E'*, which is pivoted at one of its ends to the post C and at its opposite end, which is inclined downward at a slight angle, is pivoted to an inclined post or standard F, by means of a rod or wire *F'*, which is passed through the standard F, and upon the opposite side of the standard is bent to form a crank-arm *F''*, connected with which crank-arm is the lower end of a coiled spring *F''*, the upper end of which is connected with the outer face of said standard F at a point near its upper end.

*E''* and *E'''* are bars or timbers which are connected at one of their ends with the bar *E'* at points adjacent to the opposite ends of said bar or timber. The bar *E''*, which is adjacent to the gate, is extended at right angles to the timber *E'*, while the rod or bar *E'''* is extended at an oblique angle to the said timber *E'*, and at its outer end is connected with the outer end of the bar *E''*, thus forming the triangular frame, as shown in the drawings.

G is a rod, wire, or bar one end of which is hinged to the gate and its opposite end connected in a like manner with the under face of the inclined bar *E'''*.

H and H' are vertical posts, which are disposed in line with the hinged post when the same is in a closed position. These posts are of a height corresponding with that of the post C and are provided at their upper ends with laterally-extended arms *h h'*, which arms serve as a place for attaching the pendent pulleys *h''* and *h'''*.

I is a cord or rope having one of its ends attached to the gravity arm or attachment E at the apex of the triangle formed by the united outward ends of the bars or timbers *E''* and *E'''*. This cord is passed over one of the pulleys *d*, supported by the lateral arm D, and the pulley *h''* carried by the lateral arm *h* at the upper end of the post H, the free end of the cord being provided with a suitable handle I'. A like cord or rope J has one of its ends attached at the apex of the triangle referred to, said cord J being passed over one of the pulleys *d* and thence over the pulley *h''*, carried by the lateral arm at the upper end of the post or standard H', and the free end of the cord is provided with an operating-handle J'.

From the foregoing description the opera-



tion of the device may be readily understood. Supposing the gate to be closed and it is desired to open the same, a person either in a vehicle, on horseback, or upon foot, as the  
 5 case may be, is simply required in approaching the gate to pull downward the operating-handle which is most accessible. This downward pull upon the handle, being communicated by means of the cord to which the han-  
 10 dle is attached to the apex of the triangular frame, serves to raise the frame to a vertical position and past the same, when by gravity the frame falls to a horizontal position. Thus through the rod G, which connects the tri-  
 15 angular frame with the gate, the gate is forced open and the frame or triangle rests directly upon the rod F', which forms a support for the same, and the gate is held securely locked in an open position.  
 20 When it is desired to close the gate, it is simply necessary to pull downward upon the handle opposite that which was used in opening the gate. This downward pull upon the handle, it will be observed, will serve to raise  
 25 the triangular frame into and past a vertical position, when the frame will by gravity fall to the opposite side, driving the gate securely shut and locking the same in a closed position.  
 It will be noted that the office of the spring  
 30 F<sup>3</sup> is to check the frame in its downward movement, and thus prevent the gate from being closed too suddenly, as would be the case in the event of the operating-handle being closed

violently or with greater force than is required to open or close the gate. 35

It will be obvious that changes may be made in the details of construction and configuration without departing from the spirit of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim to be new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is— 40

1. In combination with a gate, an operating-bar, pivoted at an angle to the gate, a rod pivotally connected to the bar and gate, means 45 for oscillating said bar upon its pivot, a crank-arm carried by the pivot of said bar and a tension-spring extending from said arm to a fixed support, substantially as specified.

2. In combination with a gate, a triangular 50 frame pivotally mounted at an angle to the pivot of the gate, a rod pivoted to said frame and gate, a standard adjacent to said gate, an operating-cord extending from said frame over pulleys carried by said standard to points 55 at opposite sides of the gate and removed therefrom, a crank-arm carried by the pivot of the frame, and a tension-spring adapted to operate as the frame approaches a vertical position, substantially as specified. 60

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

GEORGE WASHINGTON PEEK.

Witnesses:

H. S. DYER,  
 W. H. DYER.