

No. 724,933.

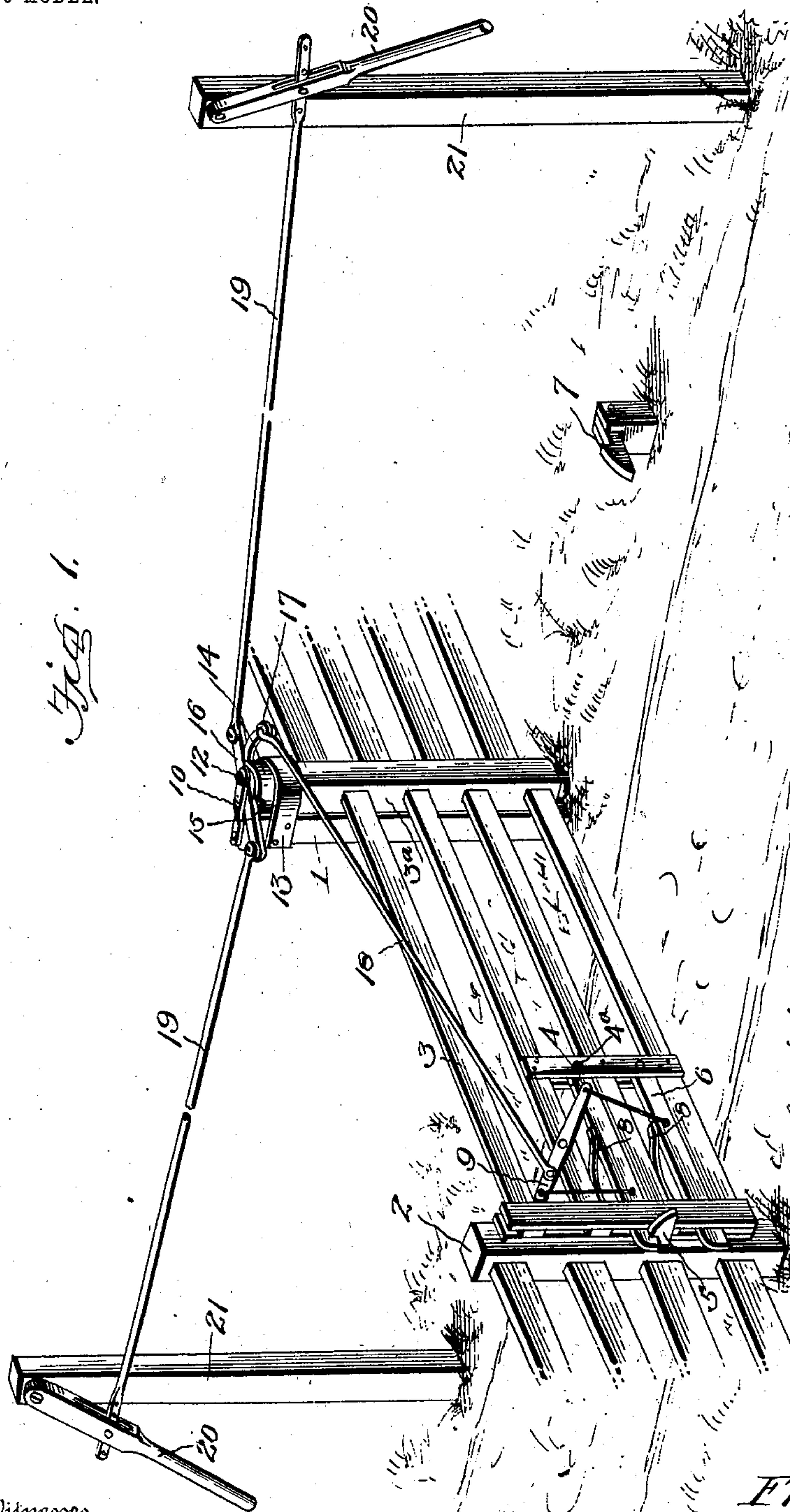
PATENTED APR. 7, 1903.

F. L. PRICE.
SWINGING GATE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 15, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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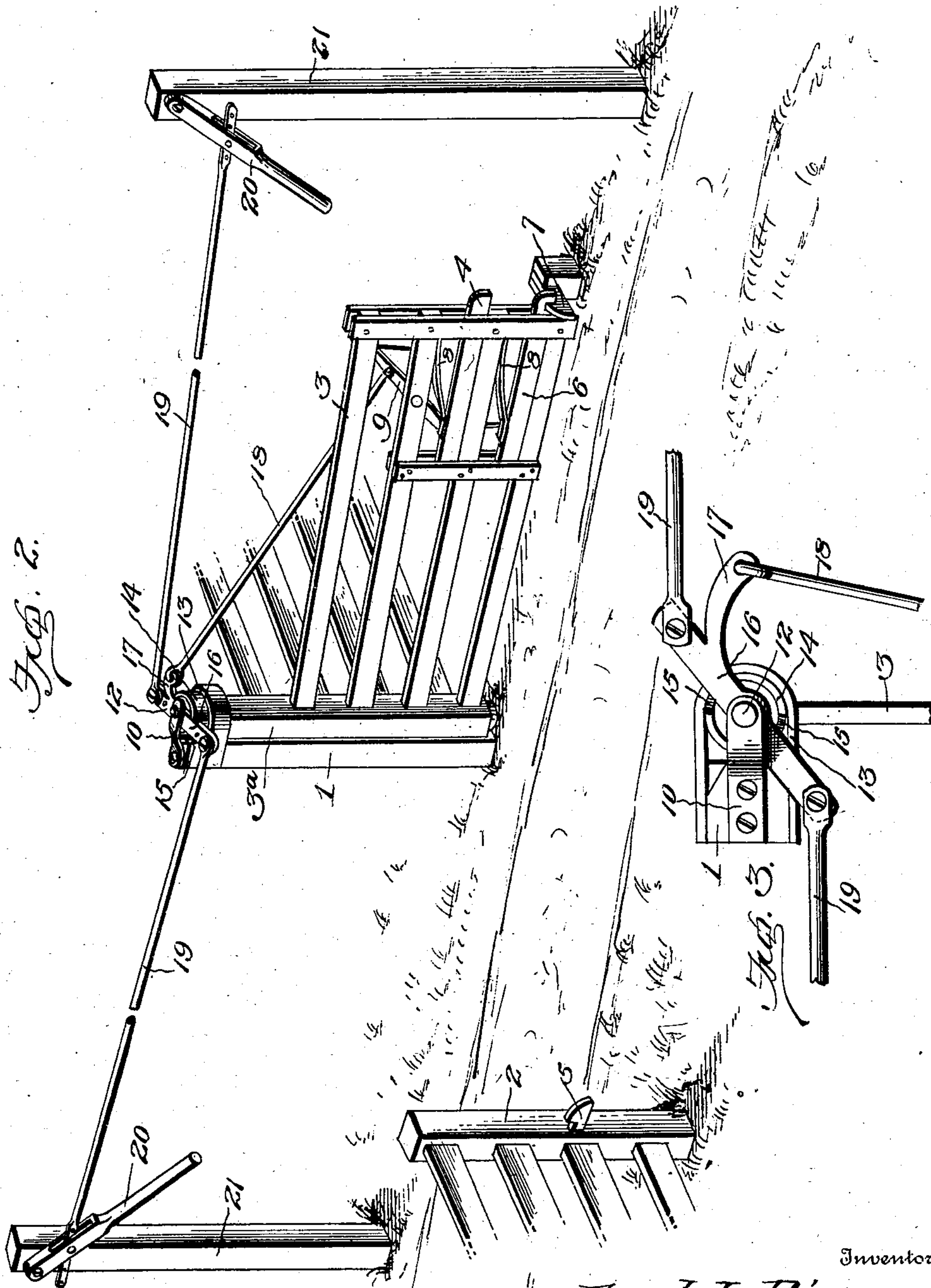
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK L. PRICE, OF HOSKINS, OREGON.

SWINGING GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 724,933, dated April 7, 1903.

Application filed August 15, 1902. Serial No. 119,751. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK L. PRICE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hoskins, in the county of Benton and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swinging 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.

This invention relates to gates, and particularly to the class of swinging gates which are opened and closed by means of hand-levers.

The object is to construct a gate of this character which can be readily opened and closed by persons in vehicles or on horseback without dismounting and which at the same time may be opened and closed by pedestrians in the usual manner.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in certain features of construction and combination of parts which will be hereinafter fully set forth.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gate, showing the same in a closed position. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the gate in an open position. Fig. 3 is an enlarged plan view of the hinge-post and a portion of the gate.

In the drawings, 1 denotes a hinge-post, and 2 a latch-post, and 3 denotes a gate, which may be of any suitable design. The vertical bar 3^a, forming the hinge end of the gate, projects upwardly above the body of the gate for a purpose hereinafter to appear.

4 denotes a latch-bar, arranged about midway between the upper and lower rails of the gate and pivoted thereto, as at 4^a, and adapted to automatically engage a keeper 5, fixed to the latch-post 2, to lock the gate in its closed position. 6 denotes a similar latch-bar pivotally connected to the gate and arranged between the two lower rails of the gate. This latch-bar is adapted to engage a catch or keeper 7, suitably arranged in the path of outward movement of the gate and at a point where the gate is at its extreme open position. The latches 4 and 6 are normally held depressed or in a position to engage their respective keepers by flat leaf-springs 8, interposed between the upper edge of each latch and the lower edge of the gate-rail immediately above the same.

9 denotes a lever pivotally connected to the gate above the latch 4, the extreme outer ends of which are connected by cords or other flexible connection to the latches 4 and 6, the latch 4 being connected to the lever above the pivotal point, and the lever 6 being connected below the pivotal point thereof, so that a movement of the lever in one direction will raise one latch and a movement in the opposite will raise the other latch.

The bar 3^a of the gate has its own lower end suitably mounted in a stepped bearing and its upper end hinged to the post 1 in any suitable manner, but preferably, as shown, by fixing a bracket-arm 10 to the upper end of the post 1 and providing the upper end of the bar 3^a with a bearing pin or lug 12, which is adapted to engage an eye formed in the free end of the bracket-arm 10. The bar 3^a may be further hinged and braced to the bar 1 by means of a strap or loop 13, encircling the upper end of the bar 3^a and having its ends connected to the post 1. It is obvious that I may use one or both of these connections for hinging the upper ends of the gate-post 3^a to the hinge-post 1.

I will now proceed to describe the means for opening and closing the said gate.

The upper end of the gate-bar 3^a is reduced and has mounted thereon a metal band or ferrule 14, which projects a slight distance above the top of said bar and has formed in its upper end diametrically opposite notches 15.

16 denotes a cross head or lever pivoted to the upper end of the bar 3^a by means of the pin 12, the said cross head or lever 16 being adapted to lie in the notches 15 of the ferrule 14 and to be limited in its pivotal movement by the walls of said notches for a purpose presently to appear. One end of the cross-head 16 has fixed thereto or formed integral therewith an offset or arm 17, the free end of which is connected to the latch-operating lever 9 by means of a rod or link 18, the said rod having its lower end adjustably connected to the lever 9 above its pivotal point, as shown. To the opposite ends of the cross-head 16 are connected the inner ends of operating rods or bars 19, which are connected at their opposite ends to operating-levers 20, pivoted to the upper ends of posts 21, which are located at a sufficient distance from the

gate to allow the same to be swung open without interfering with the horse and vehicle in which the person operating the levers may be sitting.

5 In operation to open the gate it will be seen that when one of the levers 20 is pressed the cross-head 16 and the arm 17 are turned on the pin 12 to the limit of the notches 15, which movement is sufficient to cause the rod or
10 link 18 to operate the lever 19 and raise the latch 4, and it will be obvious that further pressure upon the operating-lever 20 and consequent pull upon one end of the cross-head 16 will cause the gate to be swung open to the
15 position shown in Fig. 2, in which position it will be held by the engagement of the latch 6 with the catch or keeper 7. To release the latch 6 from engagement with the catch 7 and close the gate, the operating-levers are pulled
20 in a direction opposite to that just described, when an opposite movement of the cross-head takes place and the gate is forced closed to the position shown in Fig. 1.

It is obvious that the levers may be operated and the gate may be opened by persons
25 approaching from either direction either walking or riding. It will also be seen that the construction shown is extremely simple and efficient and, consisting of few parts, is
30 not liable to get out of order.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it is thought that the construction, mode of operation, and advantages of my improved
35 gate will be readily apparent without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of
40 this invention.

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

45 1. The combination with a swinging gate having vertically-disposed end bars, of a hinge-post arranged adjacent to one end bar, said end bar projecting above said gate and having a hinged connection at its upper end
50 with said hinge-post, a cross-head pivoted

upon the top of said end bar and having an offset or arm, means for limiting the movement of said cross-head, posts arranged at opposite sides of and at some distance from said gate, operating-levers pivoted to said posts, connections between said levers and the ends of said cross-head, a lever pivoted to said gate, means for connecting said lever with the offset or arm of said cross-head, pivoted spring-controlled latch-bars carried by said gate
55 connections, between said latch-bars and the ends of said lever, catches or keepers arranged in the path of movement of said gate and adapted to engage one or the other of said latch-bars when the gate is in an open or
60 closed position, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a swinging gate having vertically-disposed end bars, one of which bars projects above said gate, of a hinge-post arranged adjacent to said end bar, a
70 hinged connection between the upper end of said post and said end bar, latch-posts arranged in the path of movement of the opposite end of said gate when at its open or closed positions, a cross-head pivoted upon the top
75 of said hinged end bar and having an offset or arm, a notched ferrule fixed on upper end of said bar whereby the movement of said cross-head is limited, posts arranged at opposite
80 sides of and at some distance from said gate, operating-levers pivoted to said posts, and adjustable connections between said levers and the ends of said cross-head, a lever pivoted to said gate, means for connecting
85 said lever with the offset or arm of said cross-head, upper and lower pivoted spring-controlled latch-bars carried by said gate, flexible connections between said latch-bars and the ends of said lever, catches or keepers fixed to said latch-posts and adapted to engage one
90 or the other of said latch-bars when the gate is swung to its open or closed position, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.
95

FRANK L. PRICE.

Witnesses:

E. A. TAYLOR,
G. W. HORNE.