

No. 768,449.

PATENTED AUG. 23, 1904.

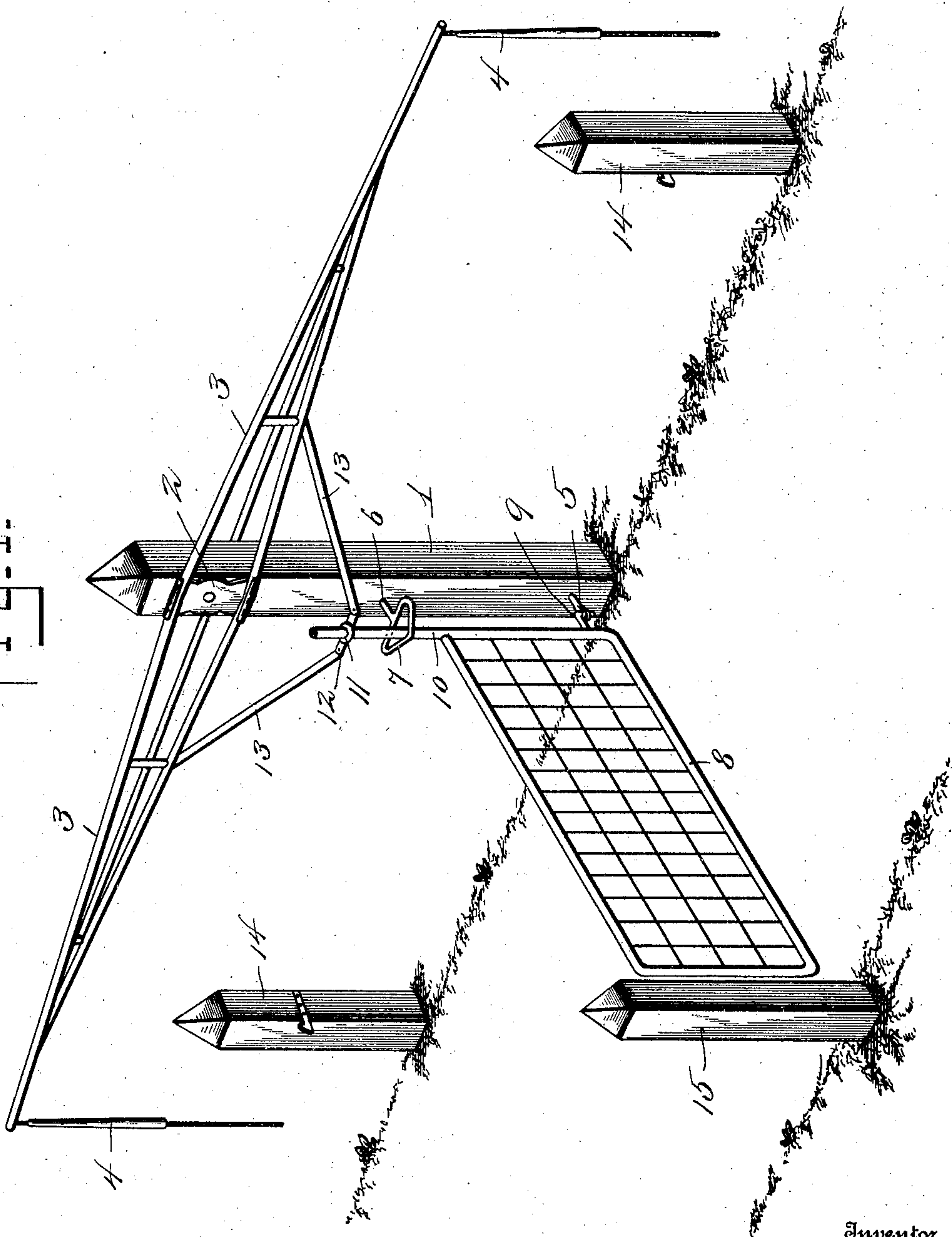
W. H. GRIFFITH.
GATE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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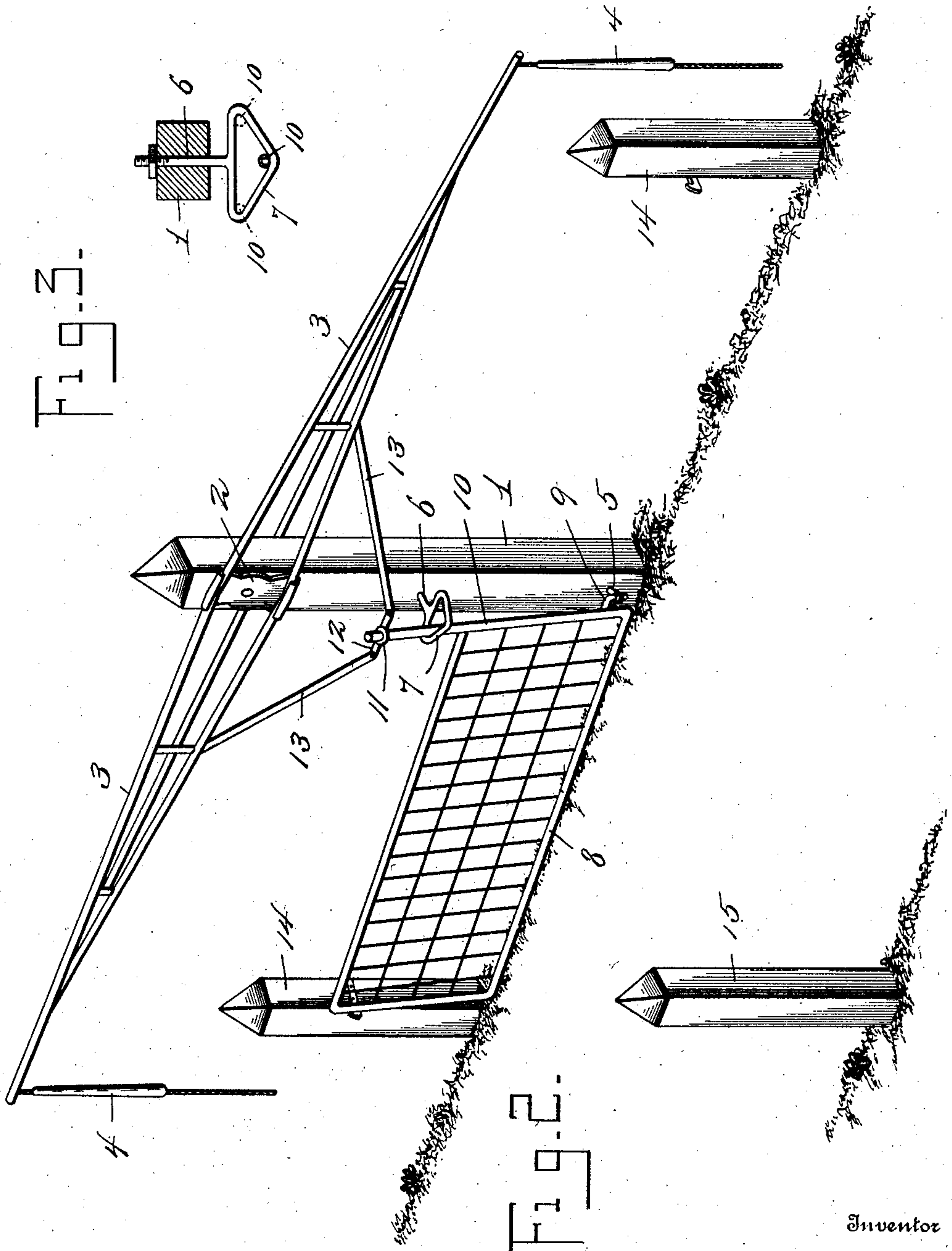
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH, OF WORTHINGTON, INDIANA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 768,449, dated August 23, 1904.

Application filed April 9, 1903. Serial No. 151,859. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worthington, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in gates of that character adapted to be operated by means of a pivoted beam extending to opposite sides of the device and having handles whereby the same may be readily grasped.

The object of the invention is to provide simple mechanism whereby the gate may be so inclined as to swing by gravity to any position desired, thereby doing away with the use of intricate and expensive mechanism for producing this result.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gate in closed position. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the gate open, and Fig. 3 is a detail view of the guide for the shank of the gate.

Referring to the figures by numerals of reference, 1 is a main post, having a plate 2 pivoted adjacent to the upper end thereof, and secured to this plate is a beam 3, formed of any suitable material and extending suitable distances from opposite sides of the post. A handle 4 is preferably connected to each end of the beam, so as to permit the same to be readily operated by a person on foot or in a vehicle. Brace-rods 3^a may extend from the beam to the side of the post 1 farthest removed from plate 2.

An eyebolt 5 is secured to post 1, adjacent to the lower end thereof, and directly above this bolt is fastened a bolt 6, having a triangular eye 7 integral therewith and of suitable size, the apex of said eye 7 being adjacent to the gate. The opening through the eye is unobstructed by inner projections or guide devices. A gate 8 of any suitable construction has an L-shaped hanger 9 at one end, which fits within eyebolts 5, and a hinge-stile 10 projects

upward from the inner end of the gate and is arranged within the triangular eye 7 before referred to. This hinge-stile is inclosed by a collar 11, which is loosely mounted thereon, and is provided with oppositely-extending arms 12, pivotally connected at their lower ends to arms 13, which extend downward from opposite sides of beam 3 with the upper ends thereof rigid with the latter. Posts 14 are arranged at opposite sides of post 1 at a distance therefrom equal to the length of gate 8, and a post 15 is arranged opposite post 1 at the same distance therefrom.

When it is desired to open the gate and cause the same to swing away from the person operating it, the adjacent end of beam 3 is pulled downward. This will cause arms 12 and 13 to throw the collar 11 and hinge-stile 10 longitudinally within the triangular eye 7 and into one of the positions shown in the dotted lines in Fig. 3. The collar 11, with its oppositely-extending arms 12, provides an operating-slide which is elevated or depressed on the hinge ends of the beam 3, and though the arms 13 are rigidly attached to the beam at their upper ends the pivotal connections between the lower ends of said arms 13 and the terminals of the arms 12 of the operating-slide provide for movement of the lower ends of the arms 13 in relation to the arms 12 to compensate for the angular position assumed by the hinge-stile when the gate is swung open in opposite directions, and thus avoid straining the pivot connection or fulcrum of the beam 3. As the end of the gate will thus be inclined, it is obvious that said gate will open automatically by force of gravity and will assume a position between post 1 and one of the posts 14. By raising the adjacent end of beam 3 the gate can be caused to swing toward the person operating the same, and when the gate is in open position and it is desired to close it it is merely necessary to swing the beam a sufficient distance to bring hinge-stile 10 within the apex of the triangular eye. It will be understood that suitable locking means may be employed for holding the gate into any of the positions into which it may be moved.

The device is extremely simple and inexpensive in construction and requires the ex-

penditure of but little effort in operating it.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

5 A gate comprising posts of different lengths arranged at suitable distances apart, the longer one of which is provided at its central portion with a triangular eyebolt, a hinge on the lower end of the longer post, a plate pivoted on one side at the upper end of said post having loops
10 on opposite sides, a beam composed of a plurality of sections, the outer ones of which are secured to the loops, the middle one being arranged on the opposite side of the post, brace-rods secured to the beam, a collar having lateral extensions on opposite sides whereby to
15 pivotally secure the terminal ends of the brace-rods thereto, a gate pivotally mounted on the

hinge at the lower end of the post, said gate having an upwardly-extended end passing through and loosely secured within the triangular eyebolt and having its upper end secured in the collar, and means on opposite ends of the beam serving to operate the said plate so as to move the brace-rods and permit of a lateral movement of the extension of the gate within the triangular eyebolt whereby to open or close the gate to or from the short post, substantially as specified. 20 25

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

WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. MOORE,

A. H. LOVE.