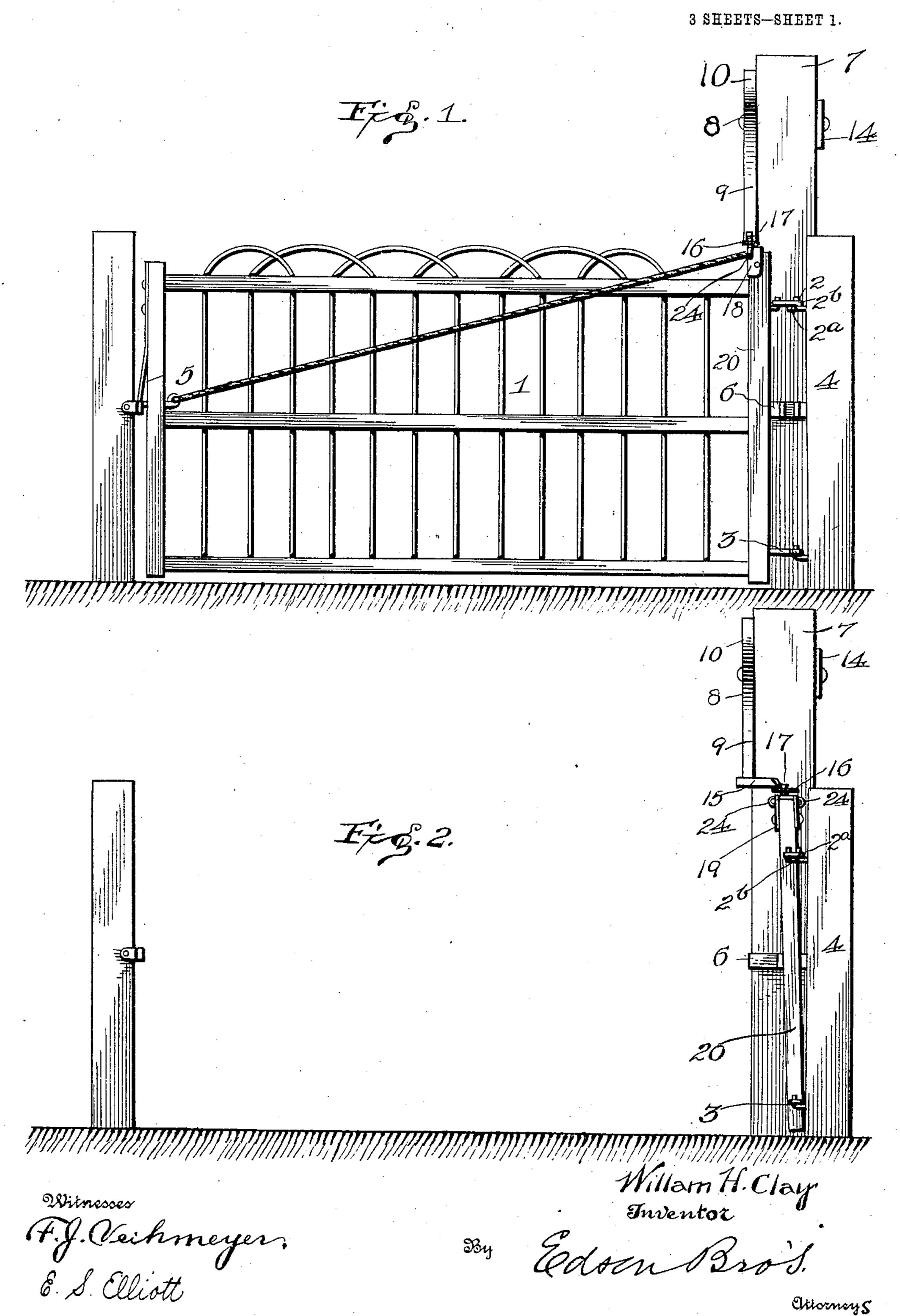
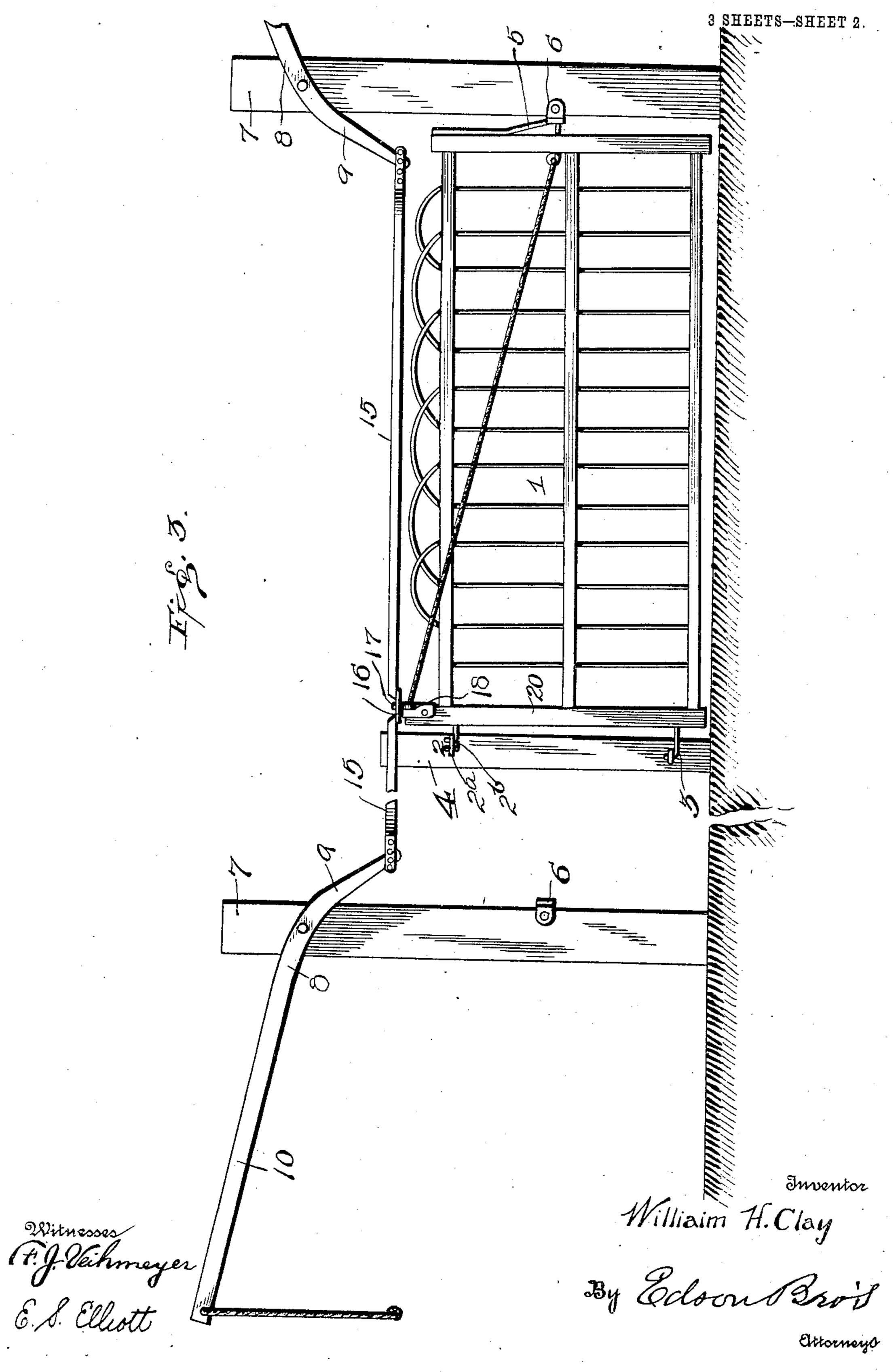
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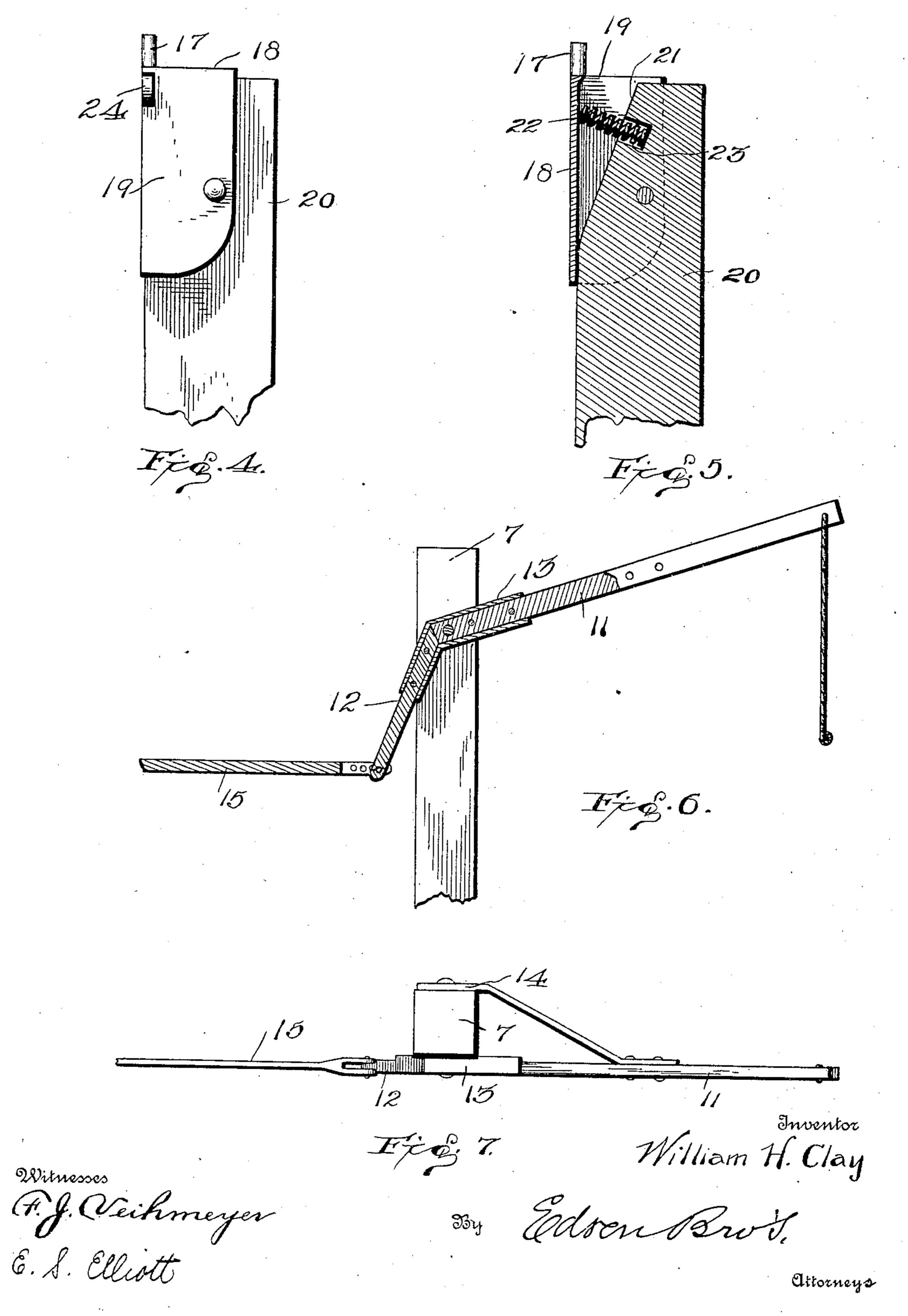


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3 SHEETS-SHEET 3



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. CLAY, OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, ASSIGNOR OF FOUR-FIFTHS TO T. C. JEFFERSON, OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

## GATE.

No. 832,009.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 25, 1906.

Application filed June 13, 1906. Serial No. 321,548.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, William H. Clay, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lexington, in the county of Fayette and State of 5 Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and I do hereby 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 10 it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in gates of that class known in the art as "handoperated swinging gates," and is designed as an improvement on the gate which is the sub-15 ject of United States Patent No. 603,258, issued to mè on May 3, 1898. In order to release and close this patented gate, it is necessary to lift the front end thereof upon the lower hinge as a pivot by means of the hand-20 lever or walking-beam until the latch is raised above the keeper. It has been found that this is sometimes too hard a pull.

It is the object of the present invention to avoid the necessity of raising the gate in or-25 der to release the catch and close said gate.

To this end the invention consists in providing a latch which is adapted to be withdrawn from its keepers on the road-posts, mounting the pivot-stud for engagement by 30 the operating-rods upon a piece pivoted to the back or hinge stile of the gate and employing means of connection between said latch and pivoted piece whereby the actuation of one of the operating-rods attached to 35 the hand-levers will withdraw said keeper from said catch and permit the gate to close.

The invention also consists in the features of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter described, and more particularly. 40 pointed out in the claims concluding this

specification.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the preferred embodiment of my invention, Figure 1 is an elevation of the gate 45 closed looking in the direction of the road. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the gate open. Fig. 3 is an elevation looking across the road with the gate open. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detailed view of the pivoted piece carrying 50 the pivot-stud. Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view thereof. Fig. 6 is a detailed view of a modified form of lever comprising strips of wood fitted in a trough-shaped piece pivoted to one of the road-posts; and Fig. 7 is a

broken plan view thereof, showing the means 55 of bracing the lever to the rear side of the

post.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 is the gate, which is connected by upper and lower hinges 2 and 3, respectively, to 60 the short hinge-post 4. Said hinges are preferably constructed like those shown in my patent referred to above, the upper hinge having a link 2a, provided with a boss 2b, adapted to engage the shank of one of the 65 hinge-bolts and prevent the upper end of the rear or hinge stile of the gate from swinging around in vertical line with the lower end thereof, thus causing the gate when open to assume an inclined position, as shown in Fig. 70 2. This position of the gate causes it to close automatically when the catch 5 is released from one of the keepers 6 on the road-posts 7, as hereinafter described.

Near the top of each of the road-posts 7 is 75 pivoted a lever 8, having a downwardly-extending short arm 9 and an outwardly-extending long arm 10, to the latter of which is connected a depending cord or rope to be grasped by the hand to operate the gate. 80 Said levers are preferably made of metal angle-bars; but they may comprise wooden pieces 11 and 12, fitted in a grooved metal piece 13, pivoted to the road-post, as shown in Fig. 6. The levers are also preferably 85 braced to the rear side of the posts by braces 14, as shown in Fig. 7. The end of the downwardly-extending short arm 9 of each lever 8 is secured to an operating-rod 15, the other end of which is fastened to the eye- 90 plate 16, fitting over the pivot-pin 17. Said pivot-pin 17 is carried by a piece 18, preferably made of metal with side flanges 19, extending along and pivoted to the sides of the the back or hinge stile 20 of the gate. The 95 upper corner of said hinge-stile, which is embraced by the hinged piece 18, is beveled off, as at 21, to permit of the movement of said piece on its pivots. A coiled spring 22, one end of which is seated in a socket 23 in said 100 beveled surface and the other end of which is secured in any suitable manner to the pivoted piece, normally holds said piece in an upright position. The pivoted piece is connected to the gate-latch by any suitable means, 105 such as wires or cords, preferably fastened to eyes or loops 24 on said piece.

To close the gate when in the position

shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the long arm of the right-hand lever in Fig. 3 is pulled down, causing the operating-rod connected to the short arm of said lever to push against the pivot-pin on the hinge-stile of the gate and turning the piece carrying said pin upon its pivots, thereby withdrawing the latch by means of the connection between it and said pivoted piece. As soon as the latch is withdrawn from the keeper on the road-post the gate will swing closed automatically, being aided by a continued pull on the long arm of the lever.

I claim—

a gate hinged thereto, of a road-post carrying a keeper, a latch on said gate adapted to engage said keeper when the gate is open, a lever pivoted to said road-post, a spring-pressed pivot-pin pivoted on the gate, an operating-rod connecting said pivot-pin and said lever, and means of connection between said pivot-pin and the gate-latch, whereby the actuation of said lever will withdraw the latch from the keeper and permit the gate to close.

2. The combination, with a hinge-post, and a gate hinged thereto, of road-posts, one on each side of the hinge-post and each carrying

30 a keeper, a latch on said gate adapted to engage one of said keepers when the gate is open, levers, one pivoted to each of said roadposts, a spring-pressed pivot-pin pivoted on the gate, operating - rods connecting said pivot-pin and said levers, and means of con-

nection between said pivot-pin and the gatelatch, whereby the actuation of said lever will withdraw the latch from the keeper and permit the gate to close.

3. The combination, with a hinged gate carrying a latch, arranged on the free end thereof, of a suitably-supported keeper adapted to be engaged by said latch when the gate is open, a vertical piece pivoted on the hinge-stile of the gate, means extending across the gate for 45 connecting the latch and pivoted piece where-by the operation of said pivoted piece will withdraw the latch from the keeper and permit the gate to close, a portion of said hinge-stile being cut away behind said pivoted piece 50 to provide for its movement, a spring arranged between said pivoted piece and the hinge-stile for the purpose specified, and means to operate said pivoted piece.

4. The combination, with a hinge-post, and 55 a gate hinged thereto, the upper hinge having a boss which prevents the upper portion of the gate from swinging around into vertical alinement with the lower portion thereof whereby the gate will swing closed automat- 60 ically when released, of a road-post carrying a keeper, a latch on said gate adapted to engage said keeper when the gate is open, a lever pivoted to said road-post, a springpressed pivot-pin pivoted on the gate, an op- 65 erating-rod connecting said pivot-pin and said lever, and means of connection between said pivot-pin and the gate-latch, whereby the actuation of said lever will withdraw the latch from the keeper and permit the gate to 70 close.

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

WILLIAM H. CLAY.

Witnesses:

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M. M. CLAY, R. W. CLAY.