

No. 845,444.

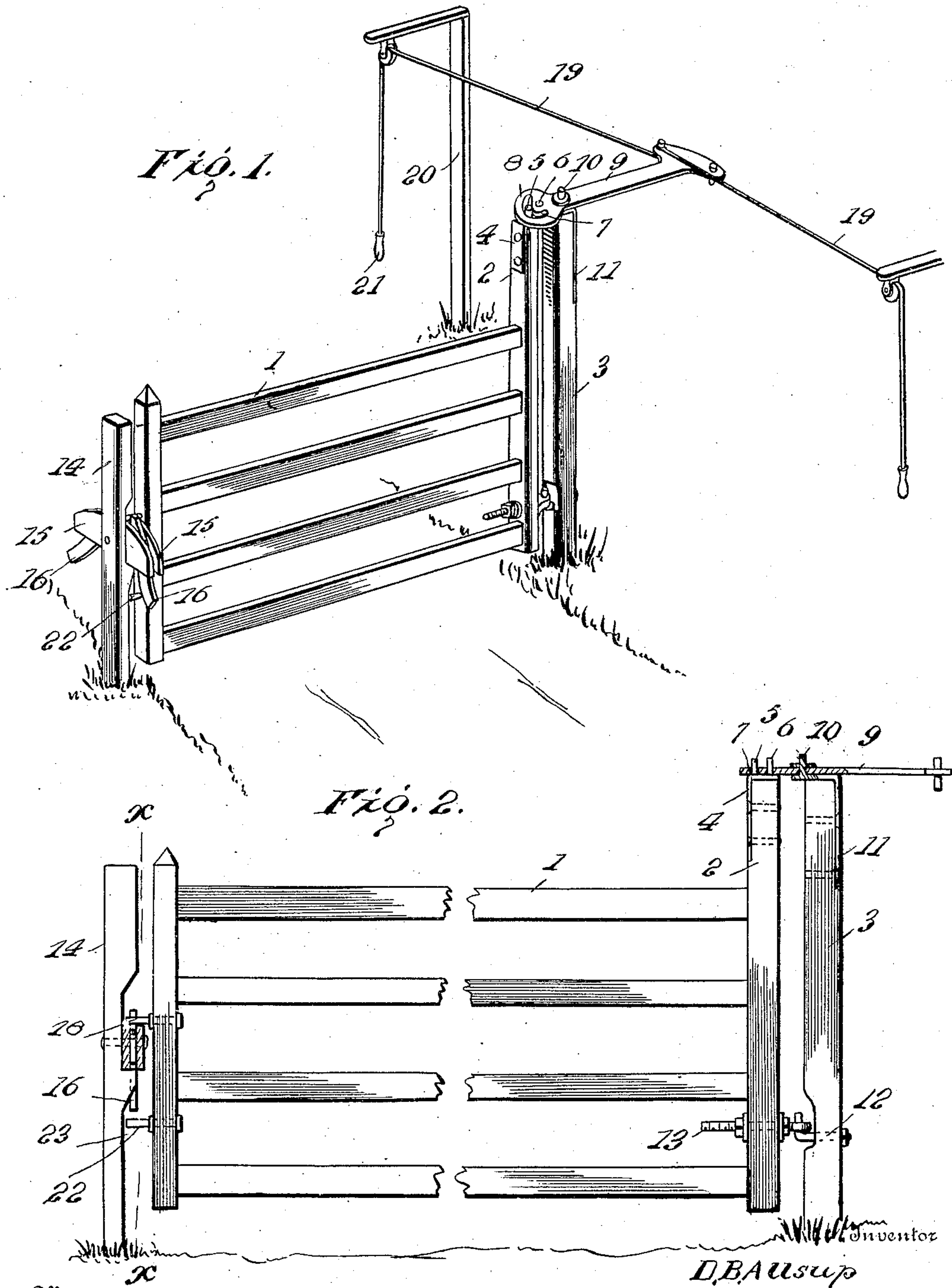
PATENTED FEB. 26, 1907.

D. B. ALLSUP.

GATE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 25, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

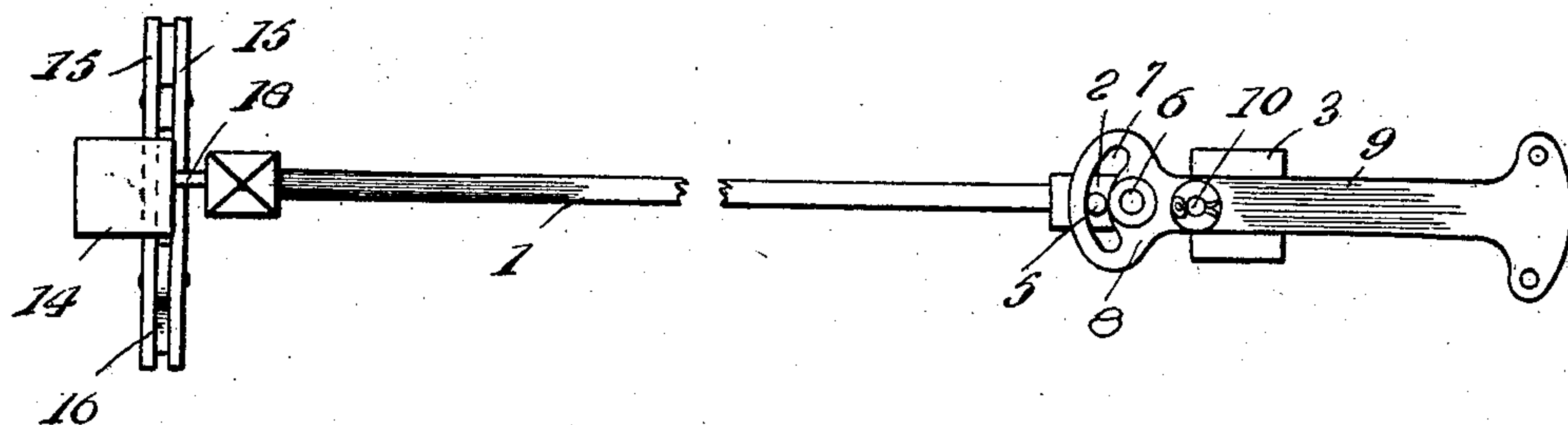


Fig. 4.

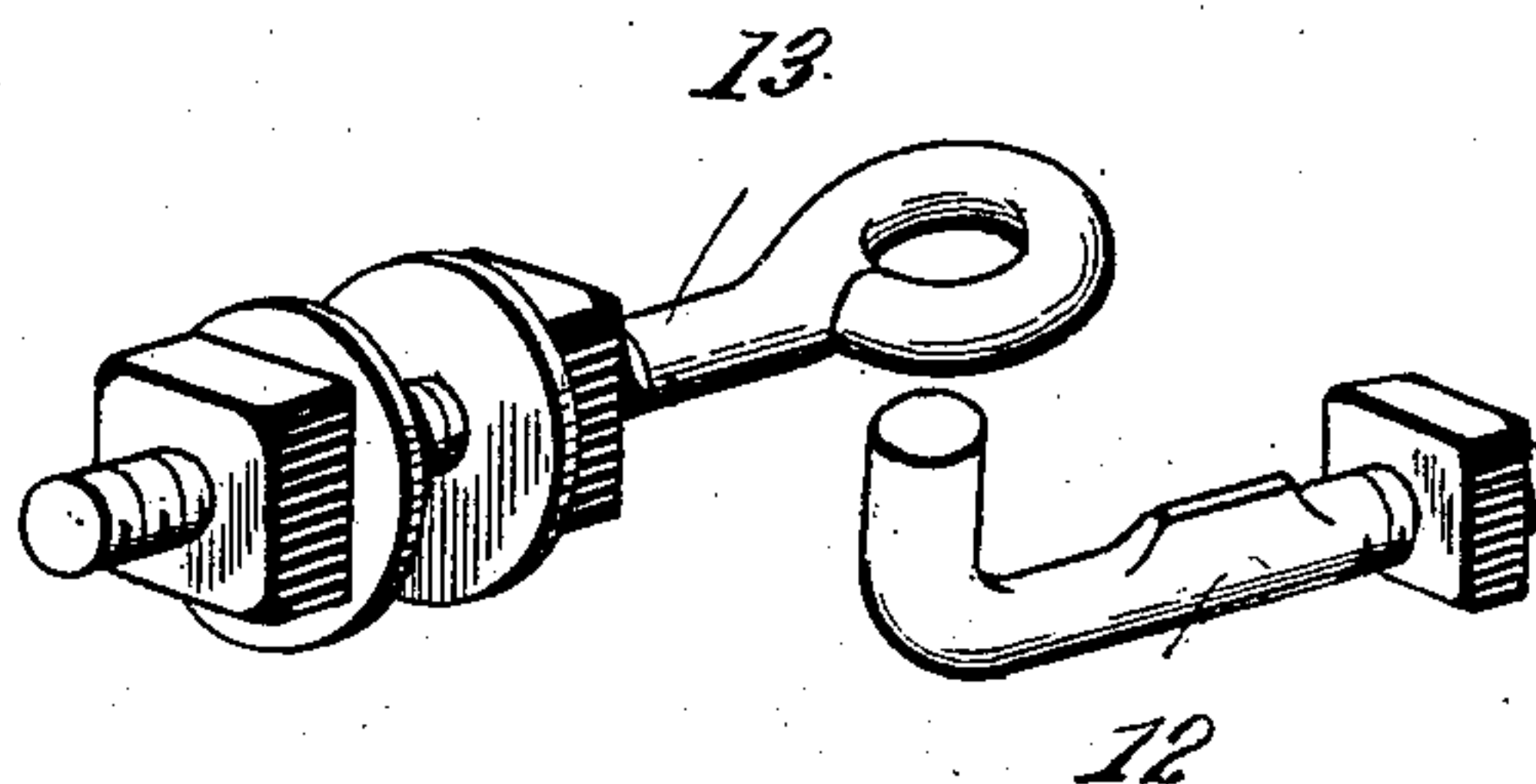
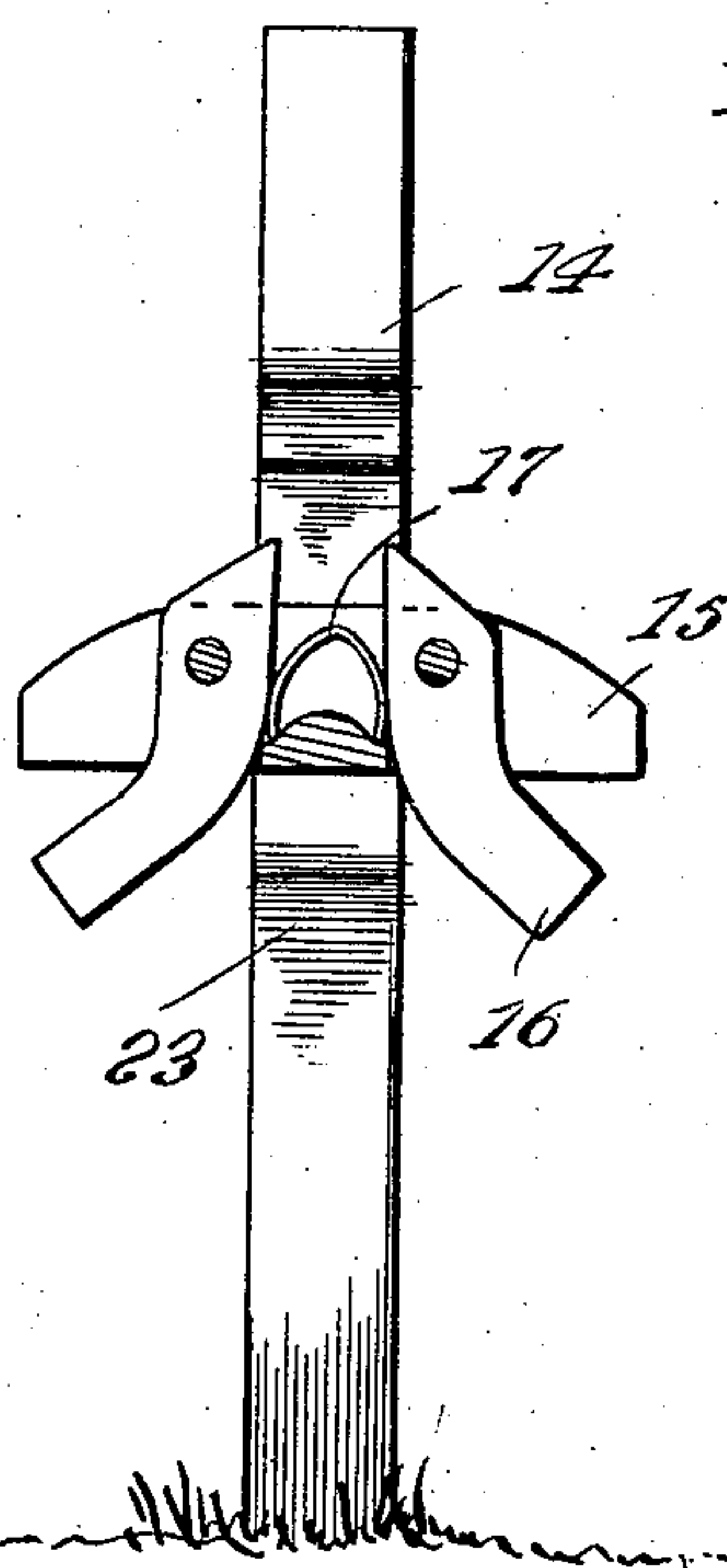


Fig. 5.

Witnesses

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GATE.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL B. ALLSUP, a citizen of the United States, residing at Livingston, in the county of Park and State of Montana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a novel form of gate particularly designed for road or farm use and of that type which utilizes mechanism for tilting the gate vertically and swinging the same open.

The invention includes novel operating mechanism for the gate, as well as peculiar latch mechanism for holding same closed, said latch mechanism being particularly designed for that type of gate to which it is applied.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, certain parts shown in section. Fig. 3 is a top plan view. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on the line X X of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the lower hinge connection between the gate and the supporting-post upon which it is mounted.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Specifically describing the invention, the gate is indicated at 1 and may be of any suitable construction adapted for use as a farm-gate or on roads. The gate is provided at one end with the usual vertical bar 2, which is hingedly connected with the gate-post 3 by special means provided for these members. The upper end of the bar 2 projects upwardly from the top portion of the gate, and attached to the upper extremity of the bar is a plate 4, from which upwardly project spaced pins 5 and 6. The pin 5 is received in an arcuate slot 7, formed at the widened end portion 8 of an actuating-bar 9, pivoted to the top of the post 3. The bar 9 is pivoted between its ends, as shown at 10, to a pivot-stud projecting upwardly from a plate 11, attached to the upper end of the post 3 and of a shape similar to that of the plate 4. The actuating-bar 9 is provided with an opening

intermediate of its pivot-opening and the slot 7, and this last-mentioned opening receives the pin 6, projecting upwardly from the bar 2 or from an end of the guide 1. The lower end of the gate 1 is connected with the post 3 by pintle members 12 and 13, the pintle member 12 consisting of a hook-bar attached to the post 3, while the pintle member 13 consists of an eyebolt longitudinally adjustable with reference to the bar 2 of the gate and having the hook of the member 12 received in the eye of said bolt. The body portion of the bolt 13 is threaded and passes through the bar 2 of the gate 1, suitable nuts and washers being applied to the bolt on opposite sides of the bar 2, whereby the eyebolt or pintle member 13 may be readily adjusted longitudinally of the gate to move the lower end of the same into an adjusted position nearer or farther from the gate-post 3, as may be desired. In other words, the adjustment of the member 13 admits of raising or lowering the outer end of the gate, and sagging of this end portion of the gate may be readily prevented.

The gate 1 is normally held closed by means of suitable latch mechanism attached to a latch-post 14. This latch mechanism consists of spaced plates 15, attached to the post 14 transversely thereof and having catches 16 pivotally mounted therebetween. The catches 16 may be gravity-operated or may have the noses thereof held apart by means of a spring 17, said catches being pivoted at a point between the ends of the same. A catch member 18 projects from the gate 1 and is adapted to be engaged by the catches 15 when the latter hold the gate closed. When the gate is closed, the catch member 18 of the gate normally assumes a position in the space between the noses of the catches 16 and just above the upper edge portions of the plates 15 between which said catches are arranged.

The means for operating the gate consists of operating cords or ropes attached at one end to pins at the outer end of the actuating-bar 19, which bar projects some distance in rear of the gate-post 3. The operating cords 19 extend from the gate on opposite sides and pass over pulleys on supporting-posts 20, situated at some distance from said gate. Weights or handles 21 are preferably attached to the outer ends of the cords or ropes 19 and convenient to be grasped by any one approaching the gate either on foot

or in a vehicle, so that said ropes may be actuated in order to pull the gate open and admit of passage thereby, after which one of the cords is again pulled to close the gate.

5 When one of the cords 19 is pulled open, the actuating-bar 9 is moved pivotally, thereby throwing the pin 6, which virtually constitutes an upper pintle member of the gate, out of line with the line of axis of the lower pintle
10 member 12, and this causes the gate to open toward the side toward which the bar 2 is caused to incline. In other words, the variation in the position of the upper pintle 6 causes the gate to open by gravity, and the
15 movement of the bar 2 when the actuating-bar 9 is thus actuated is such as to lift the outer or free end of the gate, thereby disengaging the catch member 18 from the catch 16, against which it would otherwise move.
20 In addition to the swinging movement imparted to the gate on actuation of the bar 9 an upwardly-tilting movement is given to the outer or free end of the gate to disengage the member 18 from either of the catches 16.
25 As one approaches the gate the nearer operating-cord 19 is manipulated, and when one has passed by the gate the other of said operating-cords is pulled upon to effect closing of said gate.
30 In order that there may be no likelihood of the catch member 18 being lifted too high as the gate is closed and thereby caused to avoid the catches 16, a stop 22 is provided and projects from the free end of the gate some distance below the point at which the catch
35 member 18 is located. The latch-post 14 is provided with a clearance portion 23 transversely thereof and below the catches 16 to permit the stop 22 to pass said latch-post as the gate is thrown open. If, however, as the
40 gate closes the free end is tilted too high or high enough for the member 18 to miss the catches, the stop 22 will be raised also a distance sufficiently high to prevent it from entering the clearance portion 23 of the post 14,
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and this will prevent the gate from swinging by the post 14 as it closes in an obvious manner. As soon as the free end portion of the gate is lowered sufficiently for the stop 22 to enter the clearance portion 23 the catch
50 member 18 may be moved into engagement with the catches 16 and will hold the gate closed in an obvious manner.

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

1. In combination, a gate, a gate-post, a latch-post, latch mechanism on the latch-post and embodying suitable catches, a catch member on the gate for coöperation with the catches, means for swinging the gate open,
60 means for simultaneously tilting the free or swinging end of the gate as it opens to disengage the catch member thereof from the catches, and a stop applied to the swinging end of the gate for coöperation with the latch-
65 post and to limit the upward tilting movement of the gate and effect engagement of the catch member thereof with the catches.

2. In combination, a gate, a gate-post, a latch-post, latch mechanism on the latch-
70 post and embodying suitable catches, a catch member on the gate for coöperation with the catches, means for swinging the gate open, means for simultaneously tilting the free or swinging end of the gate as it opens to dis-
75 engage the catch member thereof from the catches, the latch-post being provided with a clearance portion transversely thereof and below the catches aforesaid, and a stop applied to the free or swinging end of the gate
80 and projecting therefrom to enter the clearance portion of the latch-post and effect engagement of the catch member on the gate with the catches.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 85 in presence of two witnesses.

DANIEL B. ALLSUP. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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H. BURMARTER.