

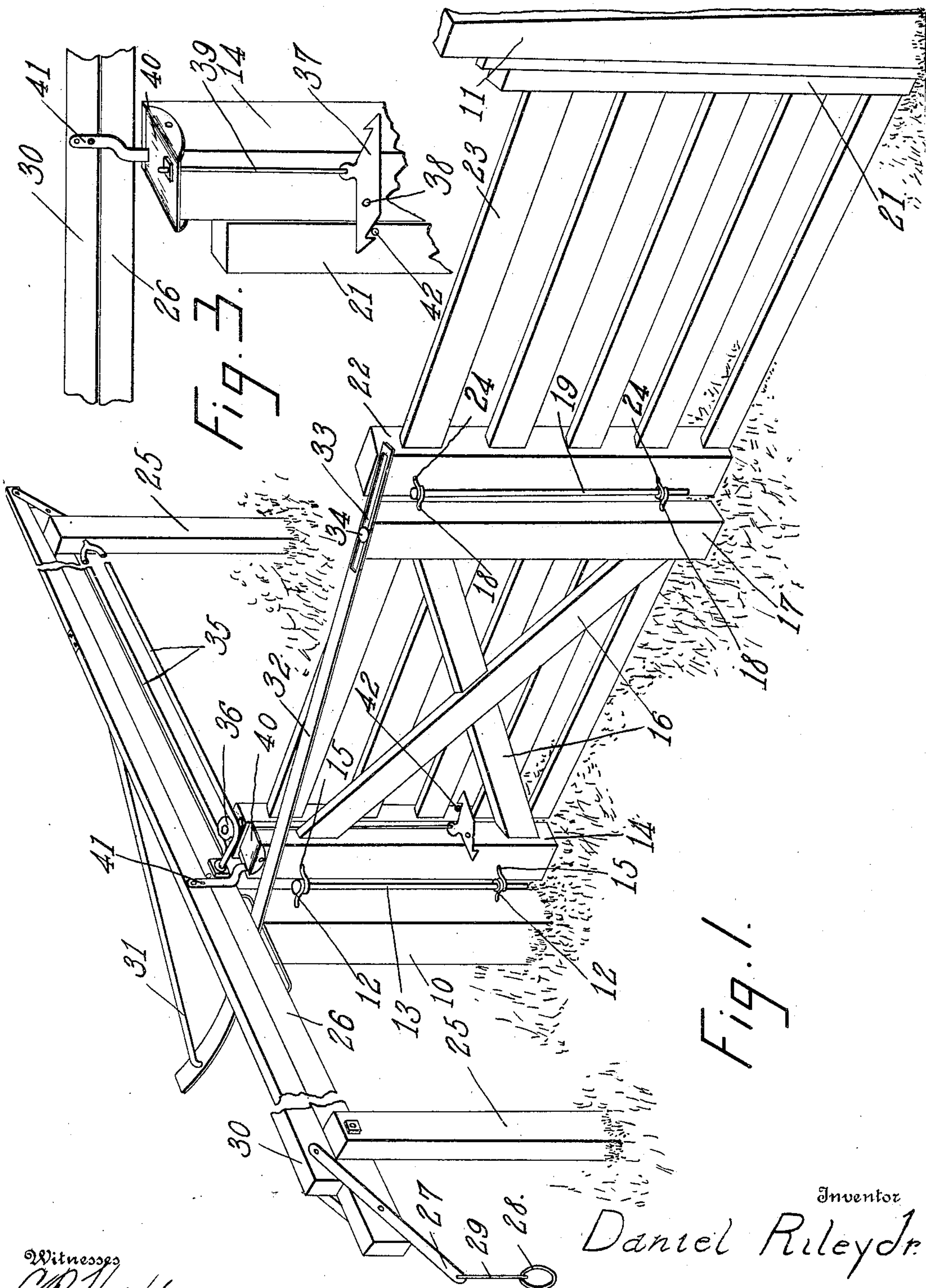
D. RILEY, JR.  
GATE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1909.

930,418.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses  
*C. R. Hardy*  
*W. C. Gillis*

Inventor  
*Daniel Riley Jr.*

*Thomas C. Chandler*  
Attorney

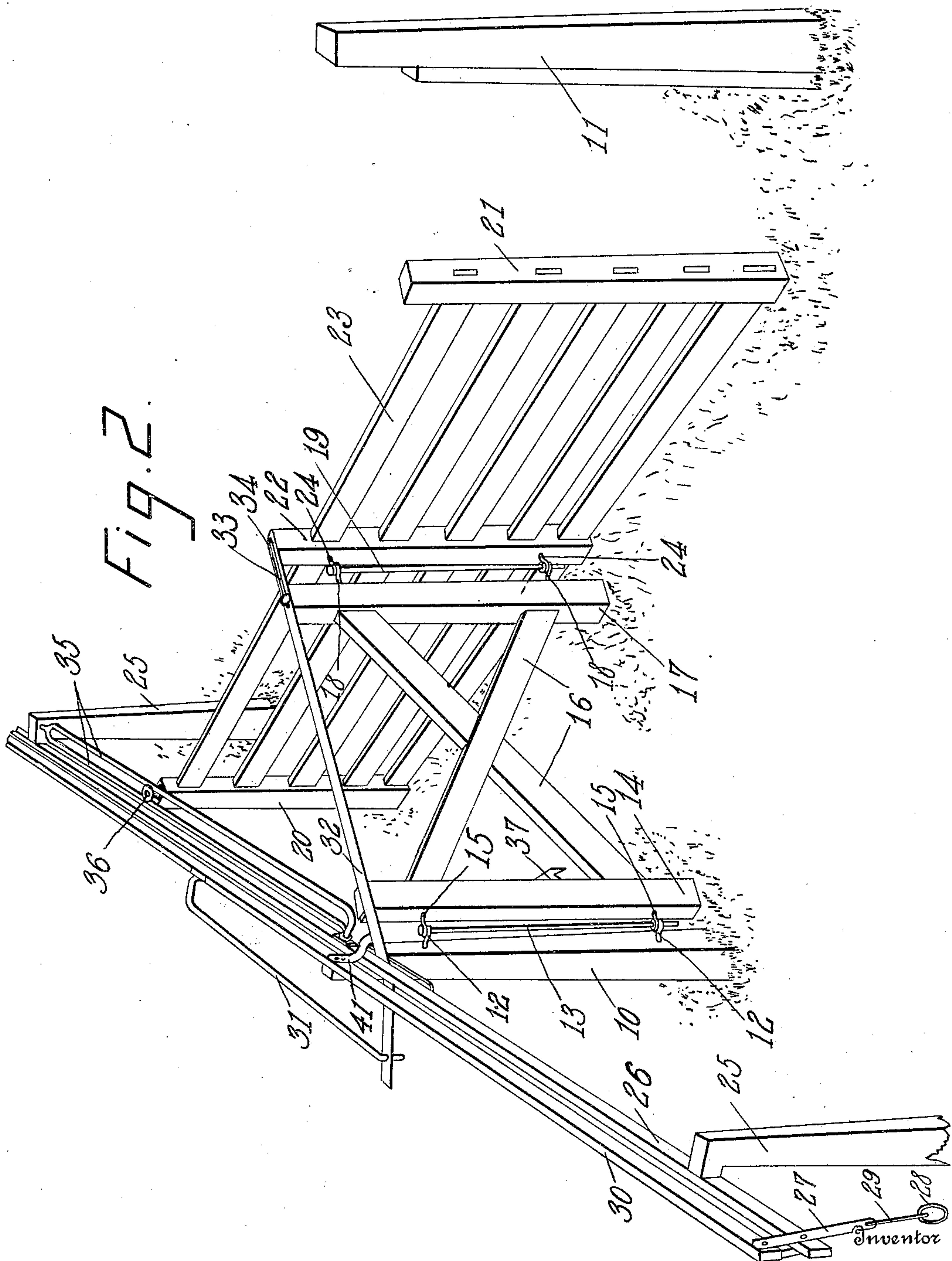
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*C. R. Hardy*  
*V. M. Gillis*

Daniel Riley Jr.

By *Chandler Chandler*

Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL RILEY, JR., OF PITTSFIELD, ILLINOIS.

## GATE.

No. 930,418.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.

Application filed April 29, 1909. Serial No. 492,875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL RILEY, JR., a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsfield, in the county of Pike, State of Illinois, 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 it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to gates and has special reference to a type of farm gate adapted to be actuated by means of mechanism placed in spaced relation to the gate on either side thereof.

One object of the invention is to improve the general construction of gates of this character.

A second object of the invention is to provide a gate of the above described class which shall be of improved construction and very rapid in its opening and closing movements.

A third object of the invention is to provide an improved form of gate arranged to open in such manner as to pass over the minimum of ground when being opened.

A fourth object of the invention is to provide a novel form of automatically operating lock to be used with such a gate.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in general of a gate comprising a member having a fixed pivot and a second member pivoted thereto at the free end of the first member, said second member being arranged to have one end slide longitudinally of the road way; together with certain novel operating and locking mechanisms therefor.

The invention further consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and specifically set forth in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, like characters of reference indicate like parts in the several views, and:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate constructed in accordance with this invention showing the same closed and locked. Fig. 2 is a similar view taken at a slightly different angle and showing the gate in its partially opened position. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view showing the manner in which the lock operates automatically.

In the construction of this invention there is provided at one side of the road a hinge post 10 and upon the opposite side of the road there is provided a gate post 11. Secured upon the post 10 are eyes 12 through which passes a hinge pintle 13.

At 14 is the hinge post of what is preferably termed the fixed pivot gate member and this hinge post is provided with eyes 15 through which the rod 13 passes. The hinge post 14 is thus secured firmly to the fixed post 10 so that it may revolve around the pintle 13. Cross braces 16 serve to secure this hinge post 14 to the front post 17 and upon this front post are mounted eyes 18 through which passes a pintle rod 19.

The gate proper comprises end posts 20 and 21 and a center post 22. Bars 23 serve to connect these posts and the center post 22 is further provided with eyes 24 through which passes the pintle rod 13. The gate proper is thus secured in a pivotal manner to the post 17 which constitutes the swinging hinge post.

Braced on either side and in alinement with the post 10 are posts 25 and a bar 26 is fixedly mounted on the posts 10 and 25. Pivotaly mounted upon each end of the bar 26 are levers 27 having one of their ends provided with actuating handles 28 attached to the lever by a wire or cord 29. The opposite ends of these levers are connected by means of a bar 30 and the levers and bar 30 are so arranged that when either of the levers is rotated the bar 30 is moved forward and back parallel to the bar 26 and in a manner similar to the common parallel ruler.

Fixedly attached to the bar 30 is an arm 31 and pivotaly mounted beneath the bar 26 is a lever 32 one end of which is connected with the arm 31 as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2 while the other end of this lever 32 is provided with a slot 33 which engages with a pin 34 fixed vertically in the head of the post 17. The arm of the lever 32 to which the bar 31 is connected is relatively short compared with the arm which is connected to the post 17 so that the movement of either of the levers 27 from one extreme position to the other serves to move the post 17 from a position midway between the gate posts 10 and 11 to a position substantially at right angles thereto.

In order that the gate proper may be not only moved so that its center post describes



substantially the arc of a circle but may also be swung so as to lie parallel with the direction of the road, there is also provided on the bar 26 a guide comprising a pair of spaced members 35 and upon the gate post 20 is a roller 36 which moves in this guide. It will now be noticed that as the gate is swung open the roller 36 will travel along the guide 35 so that this end of the gate is caused to move in a straight line. Now as the gate proper preferably has the post 22 midway between the posts 20 and 21 and the swinging pivot member is connected to this post the post 21 will be caused to move in substantially a straight line from the post 11 to the post 10 as the post 20 moves in a straight line from the post 10 along the guide 35. In this manner the gate will occupy but little of the road while it is being opened or closed so that a team may be driven close up thereto without making it necessary to back them away from the gate while it is being swung open.

In order to hold the gate locked there is provided a latch member 37 which is pivoted to the post 14 as at 38. Extending upward from the latch member 37 is a rod 39 which is attached to a tilting plate 40 mounted on the upper end of the post. This rod serves to raise the latch member when the rear end of the tilting plate 40 is depressed. In order to depress the rear end of the tilting member 40 there is mounted on the bar 30 a finger 41 which is adapted to contact with the rear end of the plate 40 when the bars are in the position indicated in Fig. 1. A pin 42 is provided on the post 20 and is adapted to engage with the latch 37 when the gate is closed.

It will be noted that when the gate is closed the bar 30 occupies the position shown in Fig. 1 and this causes the finger 41 to contact with the rear end of the plate 40 and pull upward on the rod 39. This lifts the latch 37 until it engages with the finger 42 thus securely holding the gate from opening until one of the members 28 has been moved to actuate its lever 27.

There has thus been provided a simple and efficient device of the kind described and for the purpose specified.

It is obvious that minor changes may be made in the form and construction of this invention without departing from the material principles thereof. It is not therefore desired to confine the invention to the exact form herein shown and described, but it is wished to include all such as properly comes within the scope of the appended claims.

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

1. In a device of the class described, a stationary gate post, a swinging member hinged thereto, a gate hinged to the free edge of the swinging member, a guide for

one end of said gate arranged to move said end in a straight line, and means to swing said gate and member.

2. In a device of the class described, a stationary gate post, a swinging member hinged thereto, a gate hinged intermediate its ends to the free edge of the swinging member, a guide for one end of said gate arranged to move said end in a straight line, and means to swing said gate and member.

3. In a device of the class described, a stationary gate post, a swinging member hinged thereto, a gate hinged to the free edge of the swinging member, a fixed bar supported on said post, a second bar, parallel links connecting said bars, a pivoted lever having one end connected to said gate and the other to the moving bar, and means to actuate the moving bar.

4. In a device of the class described, a stationary gate post, a swinging member hinged thereto, a gate hinged intermediate its ends to the free edge of the swinging member, a fixed bar supported on said post, a second bar, parallel links connecting said bars, a pivoted lever having one end connected to said gate adjacent the free edge of the swinging member and the other end to the moving bar, and means to actuate the moving bar.

5. In a device of the class described, a stationary gate post, a swinging member hinged thereto, a gate hinged to the free edge of the swinging member, a guide for one end of said gate arranged to cause said end to move in a straight line, a fixed bar supported on said post, a second bar held to move in parallel relation to the first bar, a pivoted lever having one end connected to said gate and the other to the moving bar, and means to actuate the moving bar.

6. In a device of the class described, a stationary gate post, a swinging member hinged thereto, a gate hinged intermediate its ends to the free edge of the swinging member, a guide for one end of said gate arranged to cause said end to move in a straight line, a fixed bar supported on said post, a second bar held to move in parallel relation to the first bar, a pivoted lever having one end connected to said gate adjacent the free edge of the swinging member, the other end being connected to the moving bar, and means to actuate the moving bar.

7. In a device of the class described, a stationary gate post, a swinging member hinged thereto, a gate hinged to the free edge of the swinging member, a fixed bar supported on said post, a second bar held to move in parallel relation to the first bar, a pivoted lever having one end connected to said gate and the other to the moving bar, means to actuate the moving bar, locking elements carried on said swinging member and the gate, and means on the moving bar



to actuate one of said locking elements and hold the same in locked relation to the other.

8. In a device of the class described, a stationary gate post, a swinging member hinged thereto, a gate hinged intermediate its ends to the free edge of the swinging member, a guide for one end of said gate, a fixed bar supported on said post, a second bar held to move in parallel relation to the first bar, a pivoted lever having one end connected to said gate adjacent the free edge of the swinging member, the other end being connected to the moving bar, means to actuate the moving bar, a latch pivoted

to said swinging member, a pin on said gate engageable by the latch, a tilting member on said swinging member connected to the latch by a rod, and a finger on the movable bar arranged to hit the tilting member and lift the latch when the gate is closed. 15 20

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

DANIEL RILEY, JR.

Witnesses:

O. D. TICKER,  
G. W. WEBSTER,  
PAUL F. GROTE.