

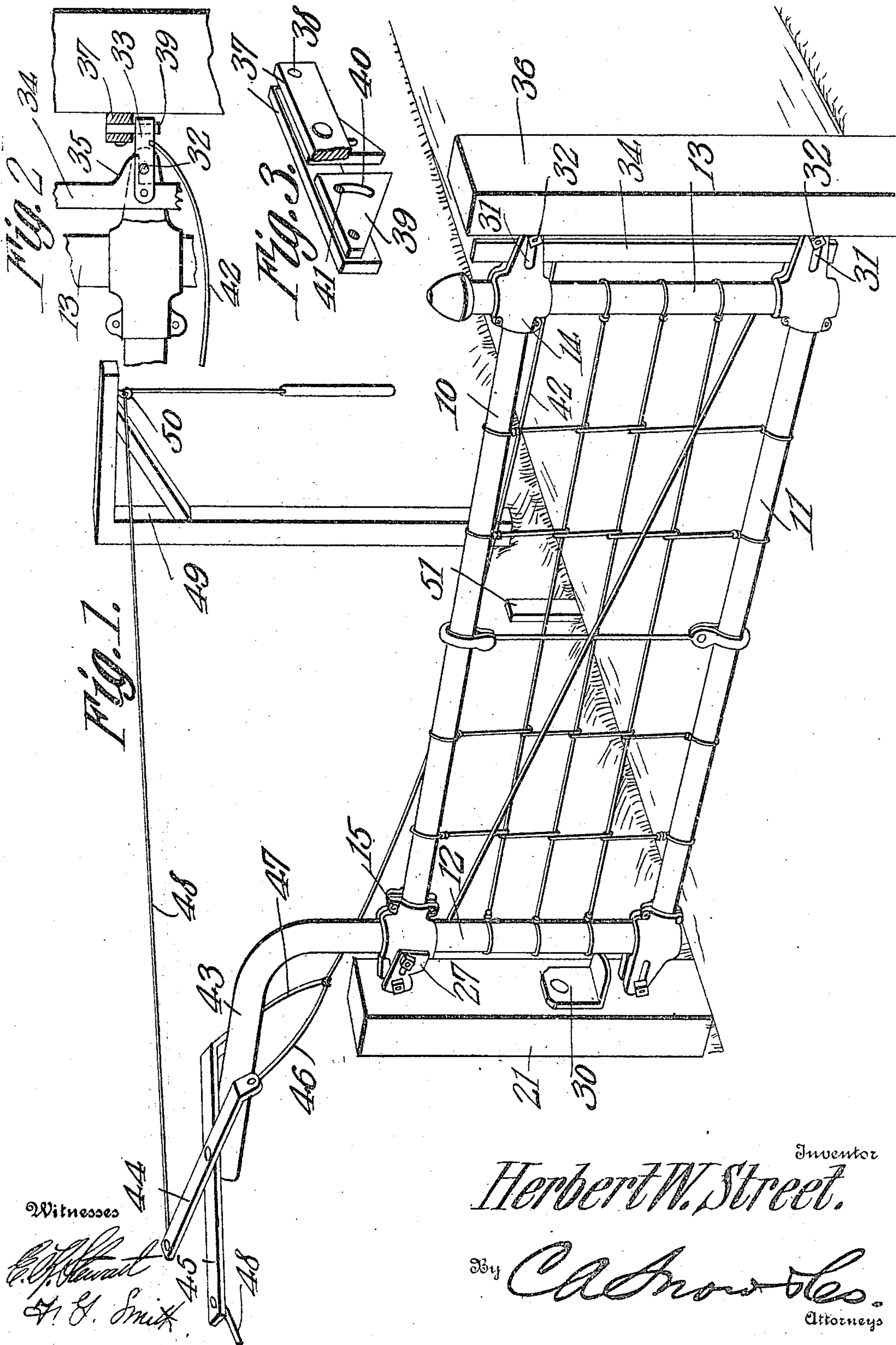
H. W. STREET.

GATE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 23, 1908.

948,869.

Patented Feb. 8, 1910.



Witnesses

C. W. Street
H. E. Smith

Inventor

Herbert W. Street.

By

C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT W. STREET, OF WAGGONER, ILLINOIS.

GATE.

948,869.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 8, 1910.

Application filed September 23, 1908. Serial No. 454,285.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT W. STREET, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waggoner, in the county of Montgomery and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gates, and more particularly to swinging gates, and to that class which are designed to be opened manually from a distance.

One of the novel features of the invention resides in the provision of a novel means for actuating both the latch and the gate by pulling upon a single rope, the initial pull serving to disengage the latch of the gate from its keeper, and a subsequent pull acting to open the gate in the direction in which the operator of the mechanism is traveling.

In the accompanying drawings;—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate constructed in accordance with the present invention, the post of the gate being also shown. Fig. 2 is a view in elevation of part of the invention showing the construction of the latch keeper for the gate, and, Fig. 3 is a detailed perspective view showing the construction of the latch keeper in detail.

As shown in the drawings, the gate proper, embodied in the present invention, comprises an upper bar 10 and a lower bar 11, and end bars 12 and 13. The upper and lower bars of the gate and the end bars 12 and 13 are connected to form a hollow rectangular frame by means of corner castings each of which is indicated by the numeral 14. The corner castings 14 which connect the upper and lower bars 10 and 11 of the gate to the upright bars 12 thereof are arranged to hingedly connect with a gate post which is indicated by the numeral 21, a bracket plate 30 being secured upon this post directly above one of the hinged castings whereby to hold the same against upward displacement. The other castings 14 include in their structure spaced portions between which latch members 33 are pivoted, said latch members having pivotal connection inwardly of their pivots 32, which are the pivots just referred to, with a bar 34 which bar serves to connect the upper and lower latch members as will be readily understood, and also serves to cause the latch members to act in unison. The latch bar 34 is provided at a point directly above its

point of pivotal connection with one of the latch members 33 with a lug or shoulder 35 which normally engages with the latch bolt 32 or one of the latch members 33 and serves as a means for limiting the downward movement of the bar and the upward movement of the outer end of the latch member, this construction being clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

Properly positioned opposite the hinge post 21 is a keeper post which is indicated by the numeral 36 and it is upon this post that the keepers for the latches 33 are mounted. Each of the keepers just mentioned comprises a pair of strips or narrow oblong plates 37 secured to the keeper post 36 by means of bolts 38 which are passed through the said strips adjacent their ends and also through the keeper plates 39, the said bolts serving as pivots for the keeper plates. Each of the keeper plates is substantially triangular in form and between each pair of strips 37 is mounted a pair of such keeper plates, corresponding edges of the plates of each pair being presented toward each other, and their pivots being oppositely located. Each of the keeper plates 39 is formed with an arcuate slot 40 through which engages a pin 31 which serves to guide the plates while swinging upon their pivots 38 and also to limit the swinging movement of the plates.

As clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the latch members 33 are designed to ride below the lower inclined edges of the keeper plates 39, upon closing the gate, and swing or lift the plates upwardly until the outer ends of the said latch members have engaged between the opposing edges of the keeper plates at which time the keeper plates will automatically drop to normal position, thereby locking the gate.

It will be understood that in order to open the gate it is necessary to swing the outer end of the latch members 33 downwardly out of engagement between the opposed edges of the keeper plates, and this is accomplished by means of a cable 42, which cable is connected with the upper one of the two latch members 33 and is extended above the gate in the direction of the hinge post 21.

The end bar 12 of the gate is provided with an extension 43 which is bent laterally to extend above the upper end of the hinge post 21. Pivoted in crossed relation to the extension 43 of the end post 21 of the gate adjacent the end thereof, is a pair of bars,

one of which is indicated by the numeral 44 and the other by the numeral 45 the bars being independently movable upon their common pivot. In connection with the cable
5 42 are branch cables 47 which lead respectively to the inner ends of the bars 44 and 45. Cables 48 are connected one to the outer end of each of the bars 44 and 45 and are extended to each side of the hinge post 21 to a
10 post 49 where they are trained over pulleys 50 and have their ends depending in reach of a person traveling along the road in a vehicle, it being understood that the depending end of either of the cables 48 may
15 be pulled upon to rock the corresponding arms 44 and 45 and thereby pull upon the cable 42. The initial strain placed upon the cable 42 will result in the latch 32 being disengaged from the keeper plates 39, and fur-
20 ther pull upon the cable will cause the same to become taut whereby the strain will be imposed upon either one or the other of the arms 44 and 45 and to the extension 43 there-
25 by tending to swing the gate upon its hinges in the direction of travel of the operator.

Stops 51 are conveniently located between the posts 49 and the hinged post 41 to limit the swinging movement of the gate to open position.

I claim—

30

In a device of the class described, a gate having end posts, a latch carried by one of the posts, the other post having an upward extension having a portion projecting later-
ally, a pair of arms pivoted freely upon the
35 laterally projecting portion of the extension, said arms being capable of pivotal movement independently one of the other, a pull-rope fixedly secured to one end of each arm, a
rope connected to the latch, and branch
40 ropes directly connected to the last mentioned rope and to the other end of each arm.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HERBERT W. STREET.

Witnesses:

JOHN M. WAGGONER,
FRANK F. KNOTTS.