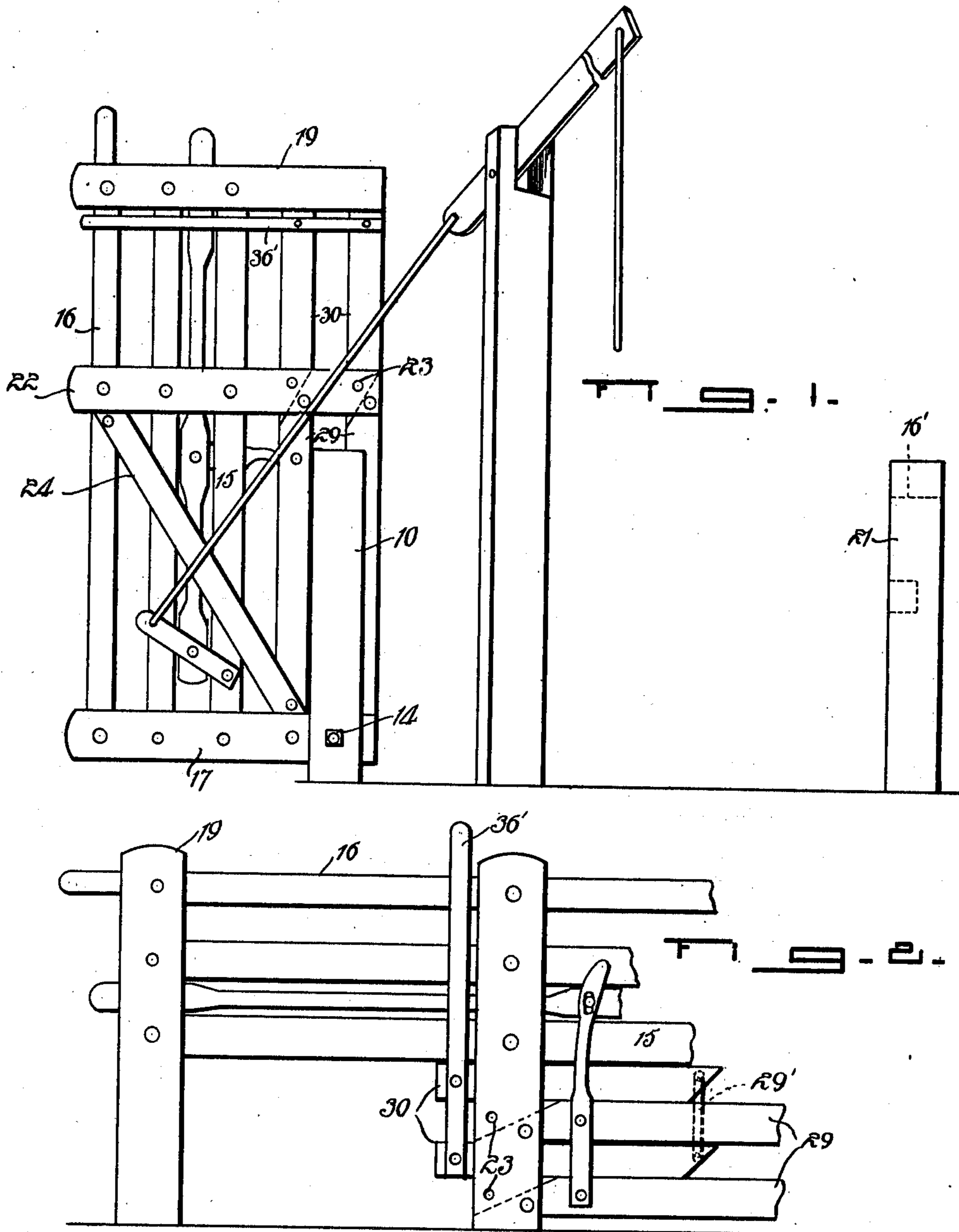


D. L. ROE.  
GATE OPENER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 17, 1909. RENEWED FEB. 23, 1911.

990,010.

Patented Apr. 18, 1911.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID L. ROE, OF PILOT GROVE, MISSOURI.

## GATE-OPENER.

990,010.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 18, 1911.

Application filed February 17, 1909, Serial No. 478,432. Renewed February 23, 1911. Serial No. 610,391.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID L. ROE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pilot Grove, in the county of Cooper and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gate-Openers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gates, and more particularly to those which may be entirely opened in order to admit vehicles and large live stock to pass therethrough, or which may be opened only partially in order to allow small live stock to pass therethrough preventing the large stock from passing through with the smaller stock as it is very frequently necessary to make a provision of this character about field gates.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description, and it will be understood that changes in the specific structure shown and described may be made within the scope of the claim without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the complete gate shown in the open position, Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the gate showing the bars removed for the passage of small live stock.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, 10 designates standards which are vertically disposed in parallel and are enlarged at their lower ends through which is formed a transverse aperture through which is secured a pivot pin 14. The pivot pin 14 is supported in the standards 10 at approximately one foot from the lower ends thereof and is adapted to engage through an aperture formed at the lower rear portion of a gate 15, said aperture passing through the gate at a distance of approximately one foot from the bottom of the gate 15.

The gate 15 comprises a plurality of horizontally disposed bars 16 which are secured at their rear ends by spaced uprights 17 and at their front ends by the spaced uprights 19. The uppermost bar 16 is extended a slight distance forward of the uprights 19 to engage in a recess 16' in the top of a fence post 21. The gate 15 is also provided with central spaced uprights 22 which are arranged on the opposite sides of the bars 16 in parallel. For the purpose of further

reinforcing the gate, diagonal brace bars 24 are secured on the opposite sides of the longitudinal bars 16 which extend from the upper end of the uprights 22 to the lower inner corner of the gate.

The lower two bars 16 each comprise a front slidable section 30 and a stationary section 29. The outer ends of the section 30 are secured between the pendent arms of a U-shaped member 36' the bight of which is disposed slidably over an upper bar 16. The rear ends of the section 30 are beveled on their lower portion, while the forward ends of the section 29 are similarly beveled on their upper portion for overlapping engagement therewith and secured between the uprights 22. The short section projects outwardly of the member 36' and engages slidably between the uprights 19. At their inner ends the bars of the section 30 are held in spaced relation by a metal strap 29' disposed rearwardly of the uprights 22.

The uprights 22 are provided with perforations for the reception of pin members 23 through the inner ends of the bars of the section 30 to prevent their movement when in closed position. In this way the section 30 may be moved inwardly to provide a small opening in the gate for the passage of small animals such as pigs and sheep, and larger animals will be prevented from passing without the attention of a person.

The operation of the gate is as follows: The pins 23 are removed and the inner ends of the bars of the section 30 are raised into engagement with the upper edges of the bars of the section 29 and are forced backwardly thereon. This opening will allow the passage of small live stock and will prevent the passage of the larger stock at the same time. When, however, it is desired to allow the passage of vehicles or large live stock, the entire gate may be swung upon the present pivot pin 14 into open position.

What is claimed is:—

In a gate of the class described, the combination with a frame comprising upright members and a plurality of horizontal bars carried thereby, certain of said upright members being disposed at the outer extremity of the gate, and others spaced inwardly thereof, certain of said horizontal members terminating adjacent the last named upright members and being secured thereto, the secured extremities being beveled

eled inwardly and upwardly, movable bar  
sections similarly beveled on their under  
sides and disposed snugly against the first  
named beveled portions, and projecting in-  
5 wardly of the last named upright member,  
the opposite ends of the bar sections being  
disposed slidably adjacent the outer up-  
rights, and a U-shaped yoke member having  
its bight portion disposed slidably over cer-  
10 tain of the upper horizontal members and  
secured to the outer portions of the sectional

bars for slidable manipulation of the sec-  
tional bars to present a small opening in  
the gate, and means for securing the sec-  
tional bars in closed position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signa-  
ture, in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID L. ROE.

Witnesses:

A. F. WATSON,  
W. I. ROE.

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Washington, D. C."

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