

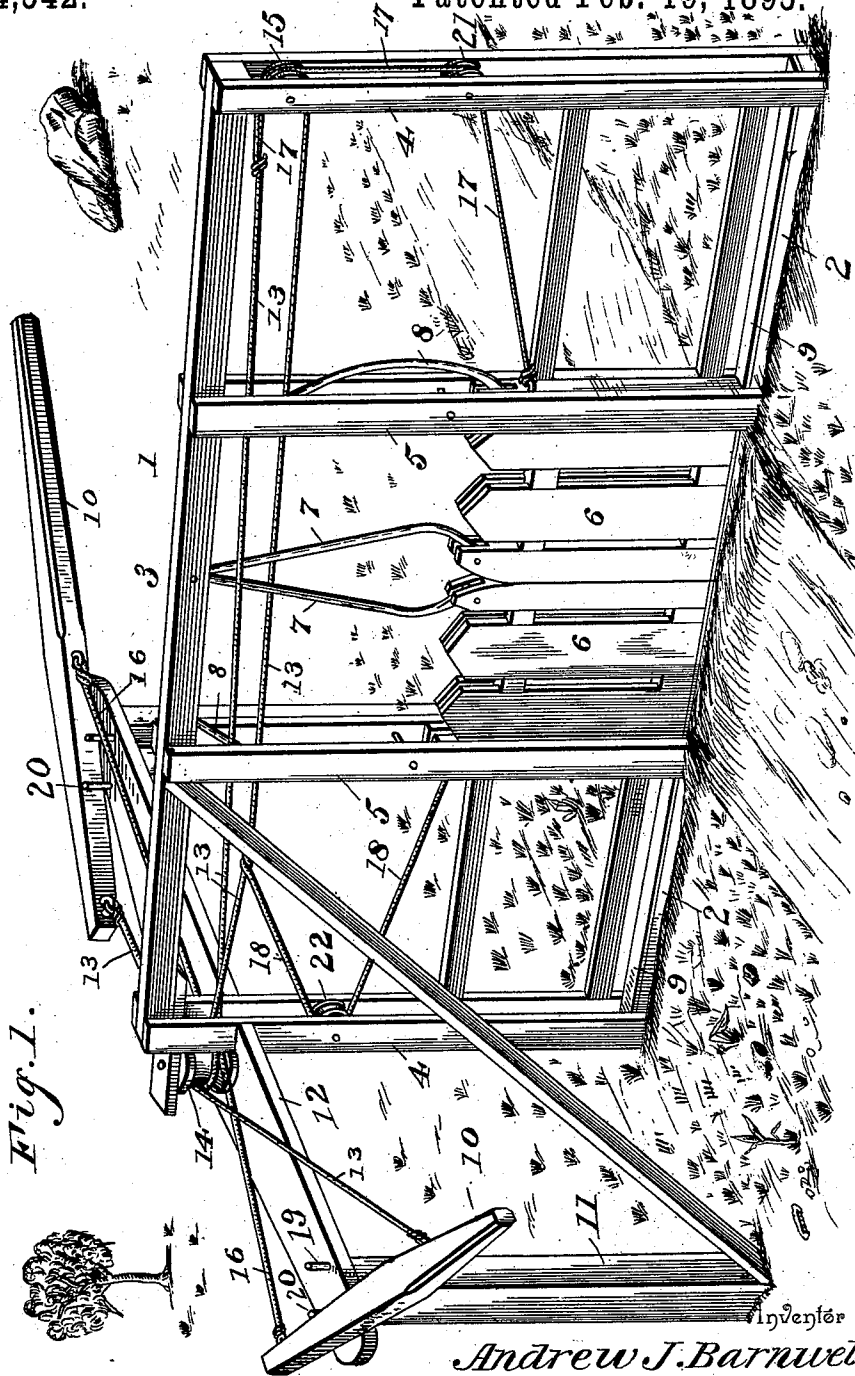
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. J. BARNWELL.
GATE.

No. 534,542.

Patented Feb. 19, 1895.



Witnesses

Julius Ulke, Jr. By his Attorneys:
J. F. Riley

Chenoweth

No Model.)

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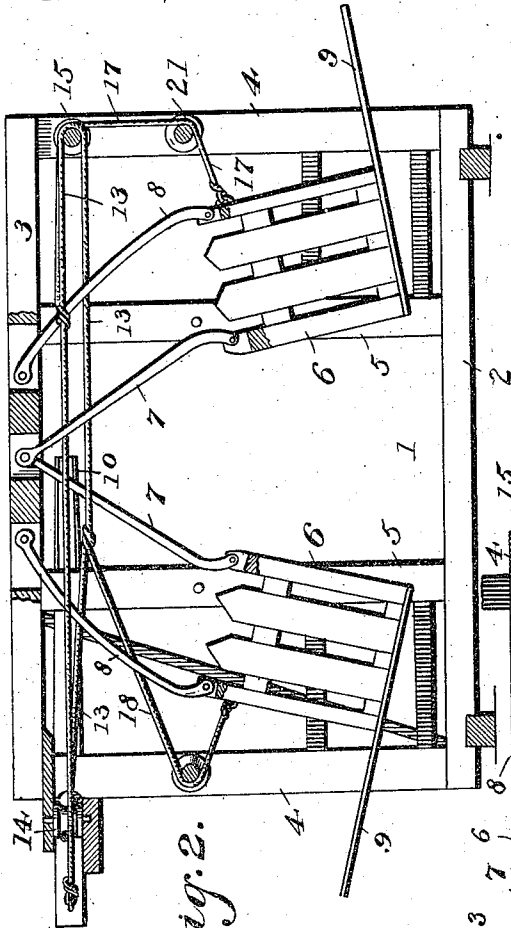


Fig. 2.

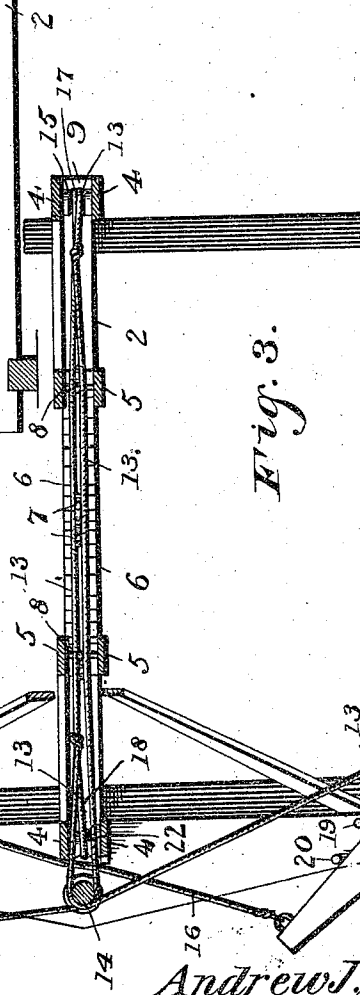
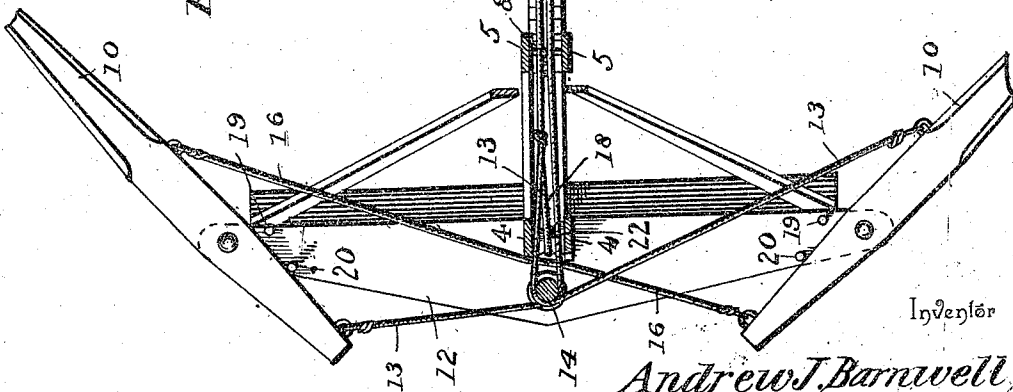


Fig. 3.



Inventor

Andrew J. Barnwell

Witnesses

Julius H. Ke, Jr.
J. H. P. Key

By his Attorneys.

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW J. BARNWELL, OF BATESVILLE, ARKANSAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JESSE M. BARTLETT, OF SAME PLACE.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 534,542, dated February 19, 1895.

Application filed August 28, 1894. Serial No. 521,541. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. BARNWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Batesville, in the county of Independence and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in gates.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of gates, and to provide a simple and inexpensive one, which may be readily operated a distance from either side of it to avoid dismounting or leaving a vehicle.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a supporting frame, comprising a bottom sill 2, an upper horizontal top bar 3, and vertical bars 4 and 5, arranged in pairs at opposite sides of the frame, and forming ways for oscillating gates 6, which are suspended in the frame. The gates 6, which may be either one or two, are suspended from the horizontal bar 3, by depending rods 7 and 8, arranged at the ends of the gate, and having their terminals pivotally connected to the gates, and to the frame in slots thereof. These gates are adapted to swing apart, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the accompanying drawings, and are provided at their bottoms with outward extending guide bars 9, located in the ways formed by the pairs of bars 4 and 5 of the frame. They are operated by horizontally disposed levers 10, fulcrumed intermediate of their ends on an extension of the supporting frame, which consists of uprights 11, and a horizontal beam 12, secured to the uprights at the tops thereof, and to the adjacent parallel bars 4 of the supporting frame. The inner ends of the levers 10 extend over the

roadway and are shaped into handles, and they have secured to them the terminals of an operating cord, wire, or rope 13, or the like, which is continuous, and which extends from the levers to the adjacent end of the supporting frame, and passes around pulleys 14 and 15, located at the ends of the supporting frame. The pulley 14 is arranged vertically, and the opposite pulley 15 is disposed horizontally, and the doubled portion of the operating cord is located above the gate, and is arranged horizontally. One end of the operating cord 13 is attached to the outer end of one of the operating levers, as shown in Fig. 3 of the accompanying drawings, and the cord extends therefrom to the pulley 14, and then passes longitudinally of the supporting frame, being returned to the said pulley 14, from which it extends to the other operating lever, and is attached to the same at the inner side of the pivotal point. The outer end of this lever is connected with the inner portion of the other lever by a wire, cord 16, or the like, whereby both levers are simultaneously operated and swung in opposite directions.

The outer ends of the gates are connected with opposite sides of the horizontally disposed doubled portion of the operating cord or rope, by short wires, cords, or ropes 17 and 18, or the like, whereby when the operating levers are swung in the direction of the gate, the latter will be swung upward away from each other to open them. As soon as the levers are moved in the opposite direction, or away from the gates, the latter will close. The opening of the gates is accomplished by a positive action of the cords or ropes, and the gates swing to, in closing, by gravity.

Stops 19 and 20 are arranged on the horizontal beam 12 of the supporting frame, and are located at opposite sides of the pivotal point of each lever, and are adapted to limit the swing of the levers. These stops consist of projecting pins, but may be of any other desired construction. The short connections 17 and 18 have their lower ends attached to the tops of the gates, and they pass around lower horizontally disposed pulleys 21 and 22, which are located at opposite ends of the supporting frame.

It will be seen that the gates are simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction.

And that they are readily opened and closed from a distance, and that the operating levers are arranged to swing in the direction of the gates in opening them, and away from the gates in closing the same.

Changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention, such as employing wires, cords, ropes, chains, and the like, in constructing the connections between the operating levers and the oscillating gates.

What I claim is—

The combination of a supporting frame, depending gates suspended therein and arranged to swing in opposite directions, pulleys located at opposite ends of the frame, operating levers disposed horizontally and arranged at opposite sides of the frame, an operating rope having a doubled portion dis-

posed longitudinally of the frame and arranged on said pulleys, one terminal of the rope being attached to the outer portion of one operating lever and the other terminal being connected to the inner portion of the other operating lever, the rope 16 connecting the opposite portions of said levers, the lower pulleys 21 and 22 mounted in the frame, and the short connections passing around the pulleys 21 and 22 and having their lower ends attached to the outer ends of the gates, and their upper terminals secured to opposite sides of the doubled portion of the operating rope, substantially as described.

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

ANDREW J. BARNWELL.

Witnesses:

SY MCGUFFIN,
F. L. FENSWELL.