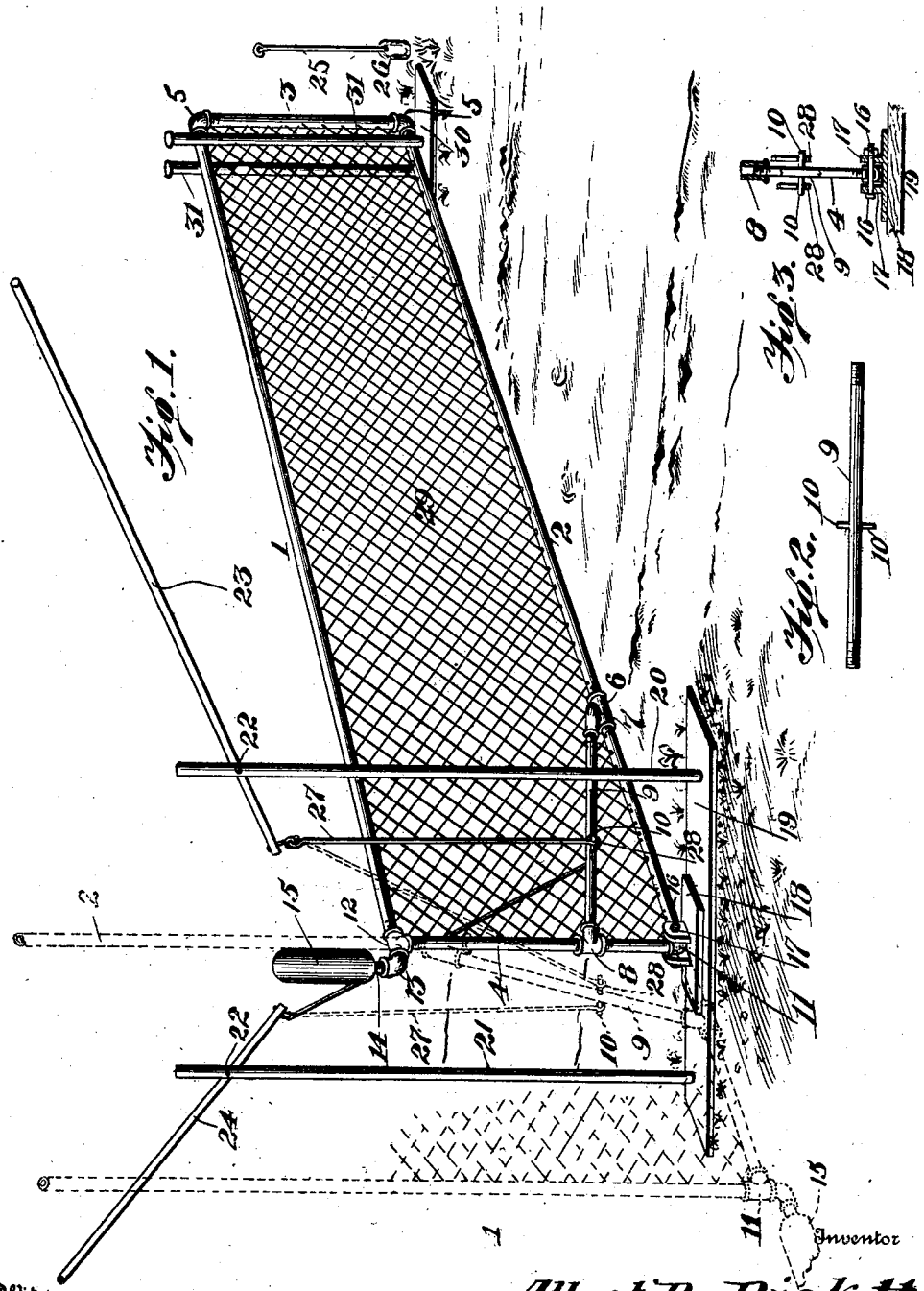
A. B. PICKETT.

GATE.

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923,884. Patented June 8, 1909.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT B. PICKETT, OF OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA.

GATE.

No. 923,884. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 8, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT B. PICKETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Opelousas, in the parish of St. Landry and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to gates of the tiltable type, and has specially in view certain improvements therein whereby the gate may be thrown to an open or closed position from either side thereof and at a distance therefrom, thereby especially adapting the same for use in connection with roadways so that the gate may be readily operated by a person seated in a vehicle or on horse-back.

In carrying out the objects of the invention generally stated above it is contemplated employing a gate the frame members of which have a rigid connection to form a substantial gate one end of which is provided with a weight, and coöperating gate operating mechanism, all of which contribute to form a simple and efficient gate requiring the minimum of operating parts and which may be operated with the expenditure of the minimum of manual labor.

It will be understood, of course, that the essential features involved in the present invention are susceptible of changes in details and structural arrangements, but one practical and preferred embodiment thereof is shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved gate and its operating mechanism, the gate being shown in a closed position. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the brace member of the gate frame with which the lifting mechanism connects. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view of the rear end of the gate showing its pivotal support and also its connection with the lifting mechanism.

Referring to said drawings by numerals, the gate in its entirety has been designated by the letter A, the same consisting of the top member 1 bottom member 2 and side members 3 and 4, said members being preferably formed of piping, the end member 3 being connected to the top and bottom members by means of an elbow coupling 5. The bottom member 2 is preferably formed in two sections which are coupled by means of the union 6, said union 6 being provided with an upper auxiliary coupling 7 which is inclined. The end or side member 4 is also preferably formed in two sections which are connected by means of a T-coupling or union 8, said coupling 8 and the auxiliary coupling 7 receiving the opposite ends of an inclined brace 9, the intermediate portion of which is provided with oppositely disposed outstanding lugs or pins 10. The end member 4 has its lower end connected to the bottom member 2 by means of an elbow union or coupling 11, and its upper end is connected to the top member 1 by means of a T-coupling 12 having a threaded engagement with an outstanding elbow 13 which in turn has a detachable engagement with a shank 14 of an elongated cylindrical weight 15 which, when the gate is in a closed position, projects at right angles to the top member 1, as is clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings.

The elbow coupling 11 carries oppositely disposed laterally projecting pivot pins 16 which engage with spaced apart pivot ears 17 carried by a base plate 18 mounted upon an elongated supporting plate or block 19 buried in the ground with its top surface slightly above the surface thereof. The supporting plate 19 adjacent to each end, carries an upstanding, vertically arranged, standard —20—21—, said standards projecting considerably above the gate when in a closed position, and adjacent to their upper ends, the standards each carry a pivot pin or lug 22 upon each of which is pivotally mounted a gate-lifting lever 23—24. The lifting levers project in opposite directions, and at their free ends are provided with a swiveled pendant rod 25 provided with a handhold 26. The pivoted portion of the levers are adjacent to the end nearest the gate, said ends each having a pendent swiveled rod 27 the lower end of which is provided with an eye 28 which engages with the oppositely disposed lugs or pins 10.

The described gate frame, consisting of the top, bottom and end members may be provided with the crossed wire strands 29, or other suitable or convenient arrangement of wiring such as will prevent animals or fowls passing therethrough.

The free end of the gate when in a closed position, rests with its bottom edge on an embedded plate or block 30 carrying spaced apart gate posts or standards 31. Assuming the gate to be in a closed position such as

shown in Fig. 1, it will be seen that by a downward pull upon either of the hand holes of the gate-lifting levers 23 or 24, the gate will be rocked upon its pivotal connection with the supporting plate 18 and raised from a horizontal position to a vertical position, as is shown in dotted lines. A movement of the lifting levers in the opposite direction will lower the gate to its closed position. It will particularly be noted that the weight 15 by means of its right-angular arrangement relatively to the top member 1, permits the gate to be thrown back on its pivots until it is in a vertical position, in which position the weight will be resting on the ground and the end member of the gate frame resting on the supporting plate. When in this position, it will be seen that the gate will be held in an open position until manually lowered, thereby obviating the danger of the gate falling upon a person or vehicle passing through the gate-way. Another distinctive feature of the invention is in the use of the piping and couplings to form a frame. The use of this material permits the substitution of new parts without the necessity of dismantling the entire gate, and at the same time assures of a strong and serviceable structure.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A tilting gate comprising a base plate, a gate frame having one lower corner hinged thereto, an outstanding elbow coupling detachably carried by an upper corner of said frame directly above the lower hinged corner, an elongated weight having a threaded shank for detachable engagement with said elbow coupling, and means for tilting the gate frame.

2. A tilting gate comprising a base plate provided with pivot ears, a gate frame composed of end and top and bottom members coupled together, a T-coupling at one of the upper corners of the gate frame, an elbow connected to said T-coupling, a weight detachably connected with said elbow coupling and projecting at right angles to the upper member of the frame, a pivot connection between the lower corner of the gate frame, directly below said weight, with the pivot ears of the base plate, a brace rod connecting the bottom member of the frame and the weighted end, and oppositely projecting lifting levers having a connection with said brace rod.

3. In a tilting gate, the combination of a frame provided at one of its lowest corners with an elbow coupling, and with a union coupling and a T-shaped coupling near the first-mentioned coupling, said union coupling provided with an inclined portion extending rearwardly, an incline, detachable brace provided intermediate its ends with oppositely extending lugs, or pins, said incline brace threaded into the inclined rearwardly-extending portion of the union coupling and also into one of the openings of the T-shaped coupling, manually operated means pivotally connected to the lugs of the detachable brace for moving the frame, a base plate provided with a pair of parallel lugs, a detachable member extending through the lugs and through the first-mentioned coupling of the frame for detachably and pivotally mounting the frame upon the base plate, and angular-disposed weight means detachably secured to the upper, rear corner of the frame.

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

ALBERT B. PICKETT.

Witnesses:

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