

(No Model.)

L. W. YOUNGS.
GATE.

No. 509,346.

Patented Nov. 21, 1893.

Fig. 1

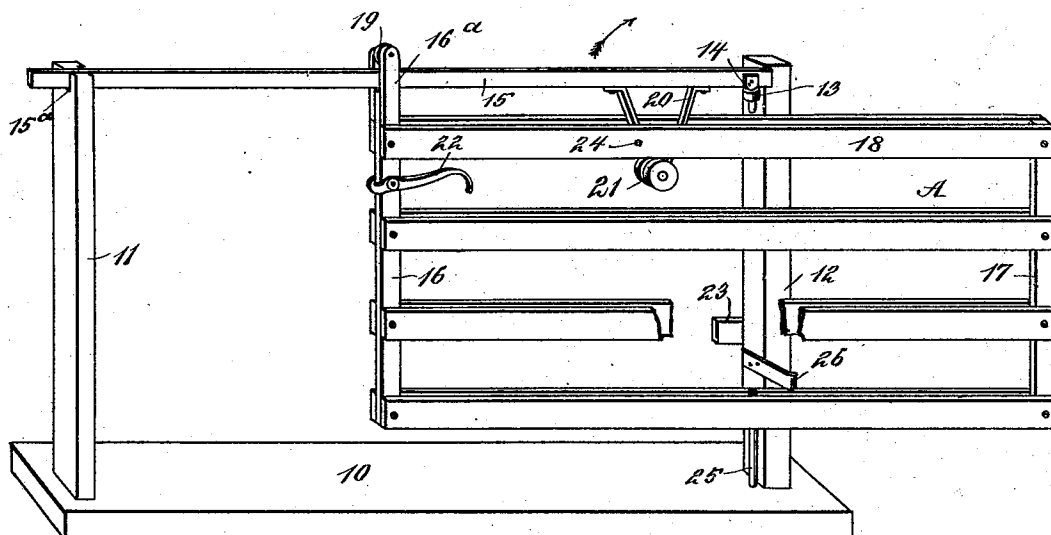


Fig. 2

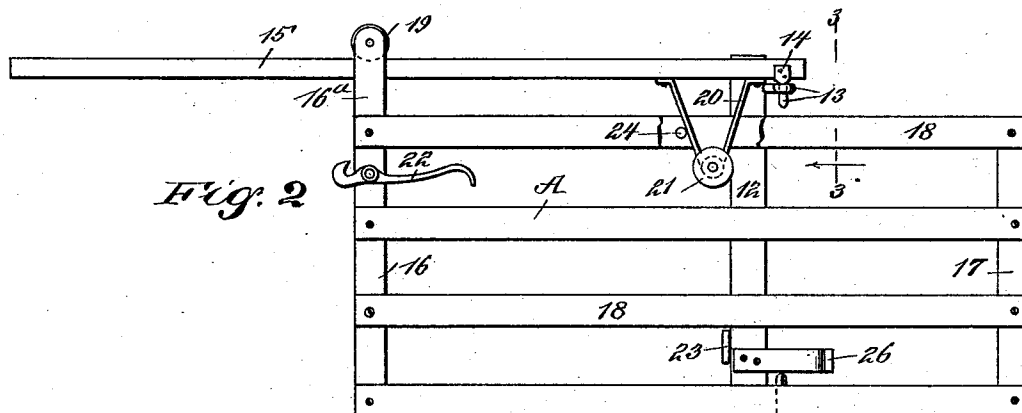
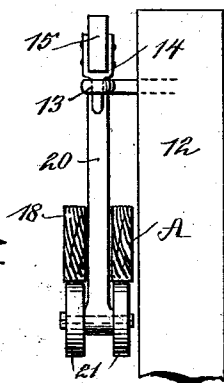


Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

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GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 509,346, dated November 21, 1893.

Application filed August 23, 1893. Serial No. 483,869. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI W. YOUNGS, of Sackett's Harbor, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gates, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in gates, and it has for its object to construct a gate which may be set up conveniently in a short space of time upon any kind of land, and which may be carried readily from place to place when required.

A further object of the invention is to provide a gate which will be attractive in appearance and suitable for farm-yard and residence, which gate may be slid open to admit of the passage of stock, or which may be swung entirely open for the passage of vehicles or large objects, the gate being manipulated with but little exertion on the part of the operator.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gate, illustrating it slid to a partially open position, one of the bars being broken to show the gate rest. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the gate, illustrating it swung to a fully open position; and Fig. 3 is a section taken substantially on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2.

In carrying out the invention a bed beam or bar 10 is provided, of suitable length and thickness, and upon this bed piece or beam, at each end, an upright is erected, the two uprights being designated respectively as 11 and 12, one of them being adapted as a keeper post for the gate and the other as a swing post. The swing post is provided at its upper end with a socket 13, the said socket being adapted to receive a pin 14, attached to what I denominate a supporting bar 15, which bar, when the gate is closed extends to and beyond the keeper post 11, and rests in

a recess 15^a, preferably made in the top of that post.

The gate A, may be of any approved construction; preferably it is a slatted gate, comprising end standards 16 and 17, and longitudinal rails 18, arranged in pairs, the rails of a pair being parallel and attached to opposite sides of the standards. Thus a space intervenes between each pair of rails. The forward standard 16, is provided with an extension 16^a at the top thereof, said extension being slotted longitudinally, and between its members at the top a friction roller 19, is journaled, while the supporting bar 15, is passed between the members of the extension, the friction roller resting upon the upper edge of the bar. A guide bracket 20, is secured to or projected downwardly from the under face of the supporting bar 15, near its pivotal connection with the swing post, and the said bracket 20, is carried between the upper pair of rails, and is provided with two friction rollers 21, at its lower end, one friction roller engaging with the lower edge of each rail of the upper pair.

The gate is preferably provided with a latch 22 of any approved construction, adapted for engagement with the keeper in or upon the keeper post. It is evident that when the supporting bar 15, is in engagement with both the keeper and the swing post, the gate may be slid backward past the swing post, and will be supported by the friction rollers 19 and 21, from the supporting bar 15, as shown in Fig. 1. The gate is manipulated in this manner, that is, it is thus opened as far as required when stock or persons are to pass through, but when vehicles are to pass through the gate it is necessary that the supporting bar 15 should be removed from the opening normally closed by the gate in order to afford a clear passage-way. This is effected in the following manner: At one side of the swing post a rest bar or block 23, is projected at right angles to the perpendicular face of the post, the rest bar or arm extending in direction of the keeper post 11. The gate is slid backward until a pin 24, located in the upper pair of slats comes in contact with the hanger 20 connected with the supporting bar. At this time the gate will be nearly balanced upon

the supporting bar 15 at its pivot point and the hanger 20, and by pressing downward upon the rear portion of the gate the supporting bar will be lifted out of its recess and the gate may be swung around at right angles to the inner face of the swing post, until the rest arm or block 23, shall have entered into an engagement with a lower pair of slats, as shown in Fig. 2, and the gate will then be supported upon the said arm, and the opening it formerly closed will be unobstructed.

In order to guide the gate when it is slid to an open, or partially open position, a pin 25, or the equivalent thereof is secured in the bed beam 10, and made to extend upward through the lower pair of rails or slats, while a second guide 26, ordinarily in the nature of a plate, is secured to one face of the swing post, and located between the lower and next upper pair of slats.

This gate may be expeditiously set up at any time or at any place where its services may be required, and it may as conveniently be removed to another place. It is evident that it may be manipulated with the least possible amount of exertion. The guide arm or plate 26, in addition to serving as a guide, prevents the gate from being lifted up by small animals, for example.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a gate, the combination, with a keeper post, a swing post, and a supporting bar having latch connection with the keeper post and pivotal connection with the swing post, of a gate, the forward standard of which is extended above the top of the gate and slotted

to receive the supporting bar, and provided with a friction roller traveling on the top of the said bar, a bracket extending downward through the guide-way in the upper portion of the gate, a roller carried by the bracket and having supporting and rolling connection with the upper portion of the gate, a rest bar attached to the swing post, and a guide extending upward through a guide slot in the lower portion of the gate, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a gate, the combination, with a bed, a keeper post secured upon the bed, a swing post secured near the opposite end of the bed, and a supporting bar having pivotal connection with the swing post and a latch connection with the keeper post, of a slatted gate, the slats being arranged in pairs, a slotted extension at one end of the gate through which the supporting bar passes, the extension being provided with a wheel or roller having bearing on the upper edge of the bar, a hanger projected from the supporting bar near its pivot point downward between the upper slats of the gate, a friction roller or wheel carried by the hanger and engaging with the said upper slats, a stop pin located in the upper slats of the gate, a rest arm secured to the swing post, a guide engaging with the lower portion of the gate, and a stop adapted for engagement with the gate, to prevent an upward movement, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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