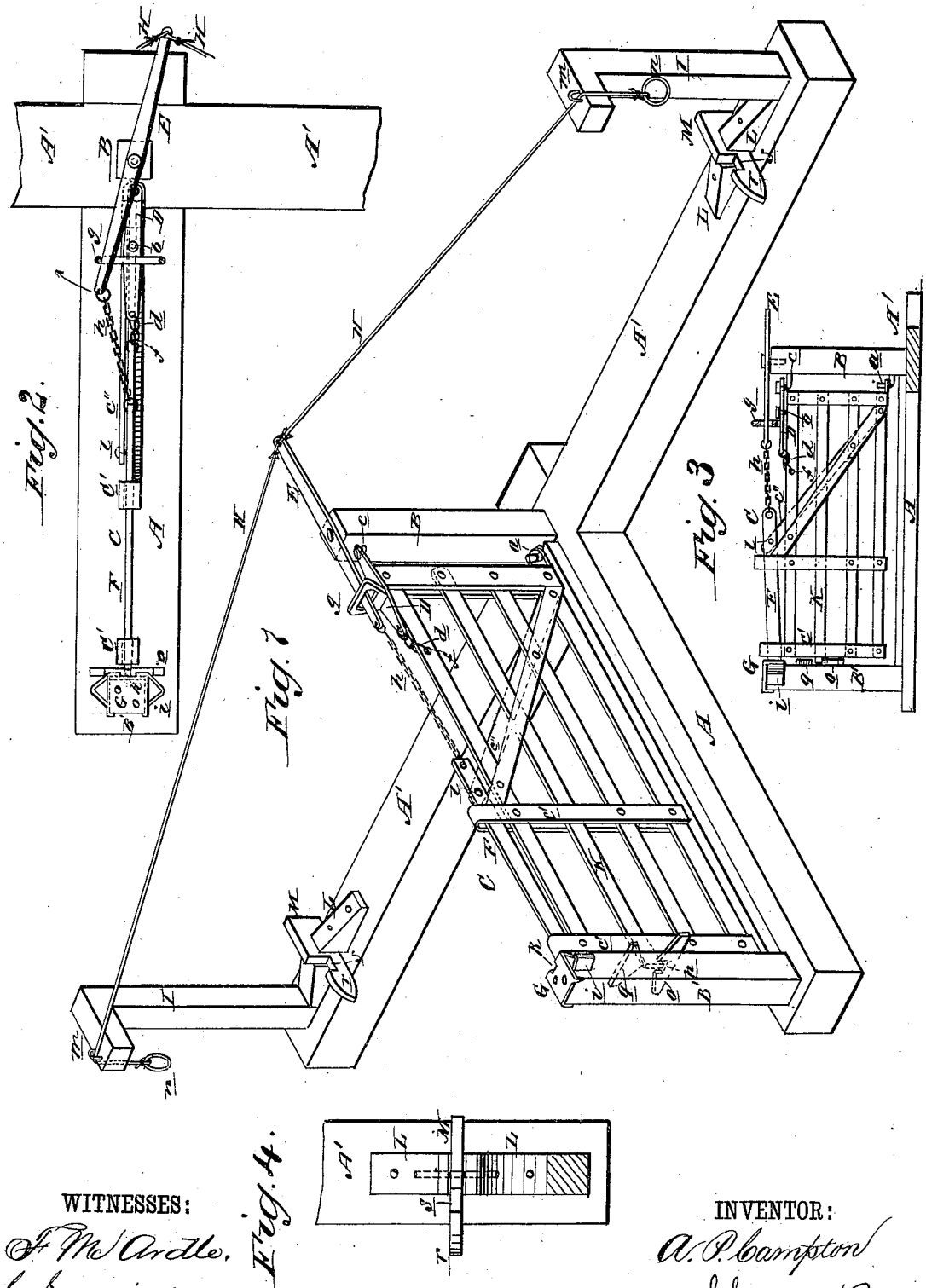
(No Model.)

A. P. CAMPTON.

Gate.

No. 240,963. Patented May 3, 1881.



WITNESSES:

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ALFONZO P. CAMPTON, OF ROHNERVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 240,963, dated May 3, 1881.

Application filed January 25, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFONZO P. CAMPTON, of Rohnerville, in the county of Humboldt and State of California, have invented a new and Improved Gate, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is so to construct a gate and its attachments that it can readily be opened by a person approaching on horseback or in a vehicle.

The invention consists of a horizontal lever-hinge pivoted about centrally on the top of the upper rail of the gate, and having its rear end engaged over the upper pintle on the gate-hinge post, and its forward end connected by a short chain that stretches forward to the top rail of the gate. This lever-hinge is provided with a central vertical eye or loop, through which eye or loop is passed the front end of a horizontal lever, which is pivoted on the top of the gate-hinge post, and has its forward end connected by a chain to a sliding latch that moves on top of the gate, and is locked into the front gate-post by the weight of a diagonal brace, whose lower end is pivoted to the lower gate-rail and whose upper end is pivoted to the rear end of the said latch.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gate and attachments. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a reduced side elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a plan of a tilting catch.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, A represents the gate-sill, and A′ A′ the laterally-extended sills on which the gate swings open.

B B′ represent, respectively, the hinge-post and latch-post of the gate. The gate C is hinged at its lower rear corner, in the usual manner, on a pintle, *a*, which projects from the post B, and secured on the top rail of the gate C by a pivot, *b*, is a lever-hinge, D, whose rear end is engaged over a pintle, *c*, in the post B, and whose forward end is connected by a short chain, *d*, to the top rail at *f*, as shown.

From about the center of the hinge D springs an eye or loop, *g*, through which is passed the forward end of the lever E, which is centrally pivoted on the top of the post B, as shown. The front end of this lever E is connected by a chain, *h*, with the rear end of the sliding latch F, that rests on the top rail of the gate C, and extends forward through the vertical gate-braces C′, to enter the catch G on the top of the front or latch post, B′. This catch G is provided with lateral wings *i*, to guide the latch F as the gate C swings to from one side or the other, and it has a socket, *k*, in it for the engagement of the free end of the latch F, so that when said latch F is engaged in the socket *k* the gate C cannot be raised by cattle, hogs, or other animals. Near its rear end this latch F is pivoted, as shown at *l*, to the top of a diagonal brace, *c″*, whose lower end is pivoted on the lower gate-rail, at the rear end thereof.

To the rear end of the lever E are attached cords H, that are extended in opposite directions at right angles therefrom, and passed through the pulleys or staples *m*, which are fixed in the tops of the posts I, that are set vertically in the extreme ends of the sills A′ A′. These cords H have rings *n* on their ends for the convenience of handling by the operator.

On the face of the latch-post B′ is a catch, *o*, extending laterally either side of said post B′, and having in it a socket or mortise, *p*, for the engagement of the lower latch, K, and fixed on said post B′, above the catch *o*, is a triangular guide, *q*, that serves to guide said latch K as the gate C swings to from either side. This latch K is simply one of the horizontal rails of the gate C, pivoted at its rear end.

On the sills A′ A′, near the posts I, are fixed blocks L, in which are pivoted across said sills A′ A′ the tilting catches M, that are designed to catch and hold the gate C when the latter is opened. Said catches M have their ends that are toward the gate beveled, as shown at *r*, so that the gate may easily rise upon and tip them, and are provided with vertical mortises *s*, in which the lower rail of said gate C engages, and whereby said gate C is held when open.

The operator, on horseback or in a vehicle, approaching the gate C, pulls a cord, H, thereby moving the lever E laterally on its pivot, which lever E, then pressing sidewise in the eye or loop *g*, moves the hinge D on its pivot with the effect of drawing taut on the chain *h*, whereby the gate C is inclined from its vertical plane and raised on its lower hinge or pin-

tle, *a*, and by the same means the latch F is drawn from the catch G, while the raising of the said gate C also liberates the latch K from the catch *o*. A continuous pull upon the cord H throws the gate C open against one of the tilting catches M, which tilts on the contact and admits the lower rail of the gate C into the mortise *s*. After passing through the gateway the operator will pull the opposite cord H with the effect of releasing said gate C from the catch M and restoring said gate C to its primary position.

It will be observed that because the gate C is inclined from its vertical plane when raised by a pull on a cord, H, it can easily be opened against a heavy wind, the said gate C swinging principally by the force of its own gravity.

In this construction the sills A′ may be dispensed with and the gate-posts be inserted in the ground.

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

A gate constructed substantially as herein shown and described, provided with lever E, lever-hinge D, provided with eye *g*, chains *d h*, latch F, diagonal brace *c*″, and catch G, arranged and operating as set forth.

ALFONZO PIERCE CAMPTON.

Witnesses:
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