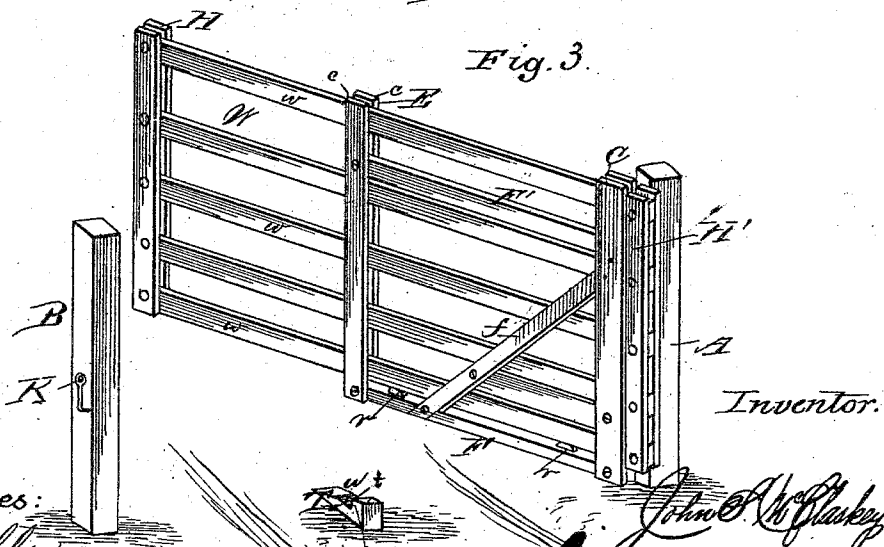
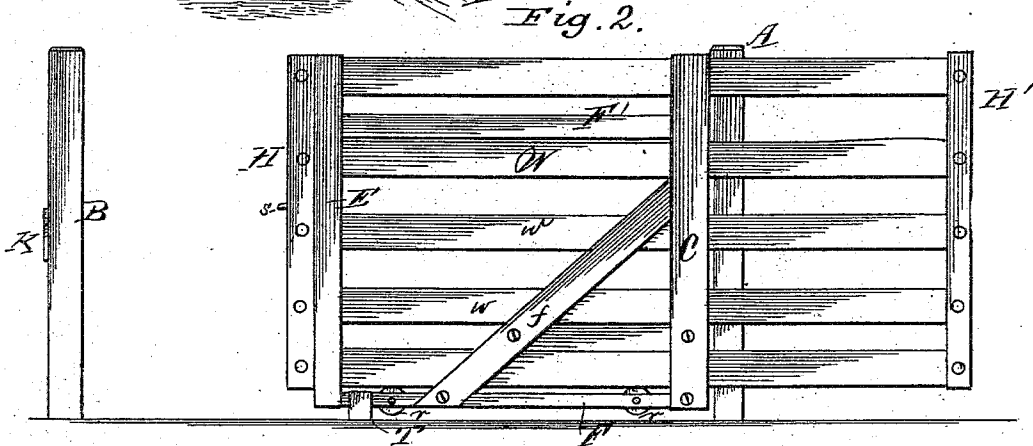
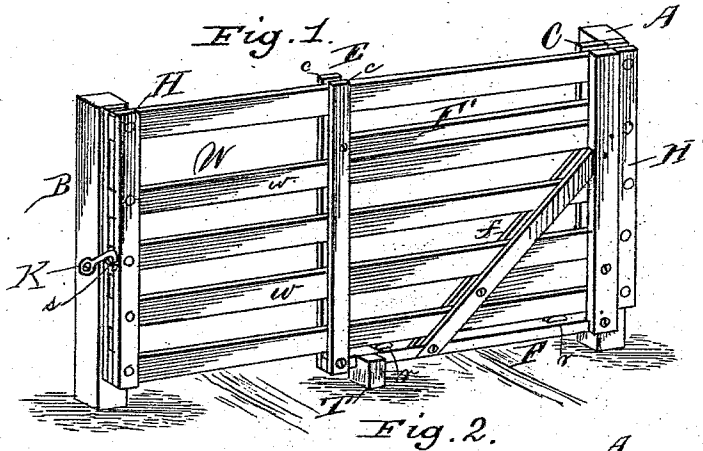


(No Model.)

J. S. McCLASKEY.  
SLIDING GATE.

No. 296,595.

Patented Apr. 8, 1884.



Witnesses:  
L. L. Hills  
E. W. Johnson

Inventor.  
John S. McClaskey  
Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. McCLASKEY, OF GRAHAM, MISSOURI.

## SLIDING GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 296,595, dated April 8, 1884.

Application filed October 6, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN S. McCLASKEY, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Graham, in the county of Nodaway and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sliding Gates; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to that class of farm-gates in which a main gate-frame swings on hinges and carries a sliding wicket for the use of pedestrians, and for other purposes requiring the opening of only a narrow passage-way.

The object of the improvement is to provide a gate of this class which is strong and light, simple in construction, easily operated, and not liable to sag or otherwise get out of order.

The invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter particularly described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gate closed entirely. Fig. 2 is a view in elevation of the gate with the sliding wicket opened. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the gate open and the sliding wicket run out.

The letters A and B indicate the gate-posts.

C is a double or two-part upright, which is hinged to the post A, so as to stand to one side thereof. This and another two-part upright, E, bottom bar, F, upper bar, F', and double brace J, form the main gate-frame.

W indicates the sliding wicket, composed of horizontal bars *w* and double uprights H and H', between the two parts of which the ends of the horizontal bars are secured. These horizontal bars slide between the two parts *c c* of upright E, and also between the two parts of the brace, and while one of the uprights of the wicket stands in front of the main frame and next to the shutting-post, the other stands behind the hinged upright, so that the play of the wicket is limited by its uprights coming against the uprights of the main frame.

In slots formed in the bottom bar, F, of the main frame are mounted rollers *r r*, projecting slightly above the bar, and serving as anti-friction bearings, upon which the bottom bar of the wicket slides.

The front upright, H, of the wicket is provided with a staple, *s*, and the shutting-post B has pivoted to it a hook, K, to engage the staple, for holding shut both the main frame and wicket.

Between the hinging-post A and shutting-post B is set a sill-post, T, having a shoulder, *t*, with a beveled portion, *u*, which serves to guide the bottom bar of the main frame up onto the shoulder and against the upright portion *v* of the sill-post. The shoulder *t* prevents the main frame from sagging under the weight of the wicket, and the upright portion *v* serves as a stop to arrest the gate at the proper place when it is swung shut.

When pedestrians wish to pass the gate, it is only necessary to slide back the wicket, and persons leading horses, and cattle and other live animals, may also pass through the wicket-opening, which should in practice be about four feet wide; but when wagons or droves of animals are to pass, the main frame must be swung open, carrying the wicket with it.

I am aware that it has heretofore been proposed to construct hinged gates having a sliding wicket-section, and also to arrange stop-sills in gateways; hence, I make no broad claim to either of these features; but

What I claim is—

The combination of the hinging-post A, the main frame having double uprights hinged to stand to one side of said post, the sliding wicket W, having its horizontal bars between the two parts of the uprights, the rollers supporting the bottom bars of the wicket, the sill-post having the shoulder and beveled portion, and located in the center of the gateway to support the end of the main frame, its beveled portion extending and facing in the direction in which the gate is swung, and the shutting-post B, provided with devices for engaging the wicket, substantially as described.

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

JOHN S. McCLASKEY.

Witnesses:

IRA G. GRAHAM,  
CLEMMER MORTON.