

No. 829,725.

PATENTED AUG. 28, 1906.

C. McCLUER.
AUTOMATIC GATE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 14, 1905.

Fig. 1.

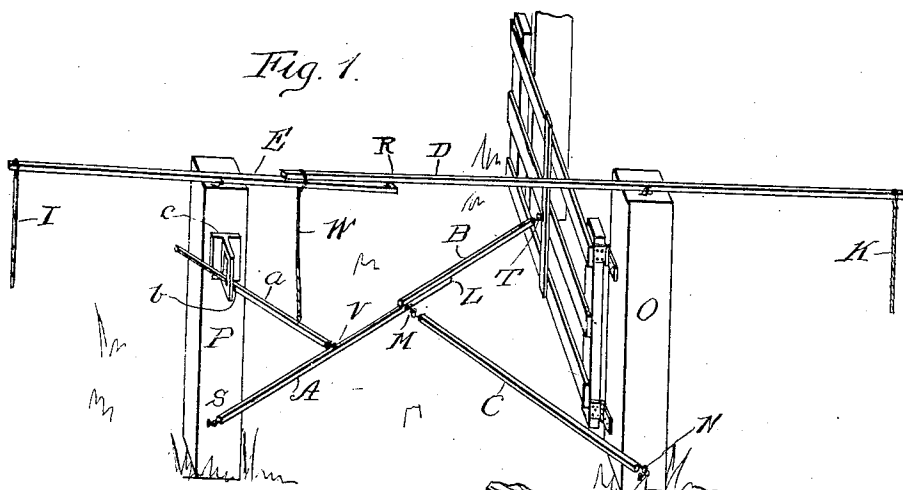


Fig. 2.

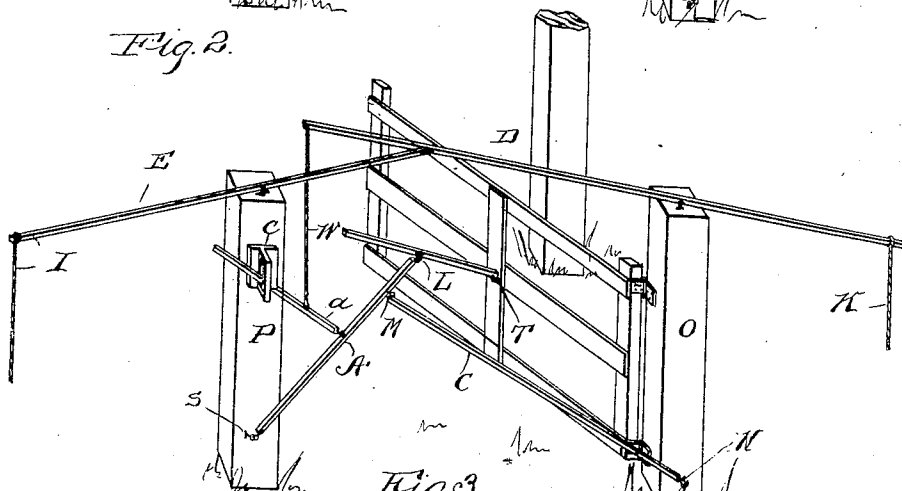


Fig. 3.

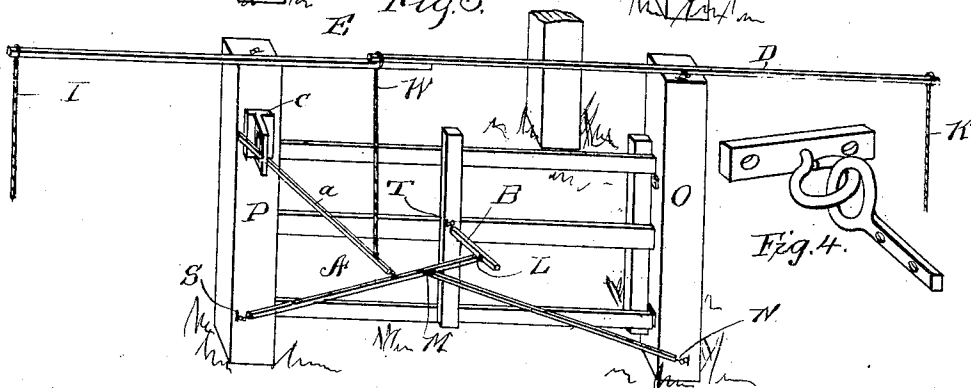
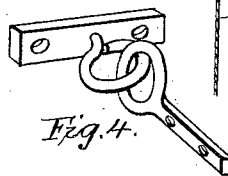


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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AUTOMATIC GATE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES McCLUER, a citizen of the United States, residing at El Paso, in the county of Woodford and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Automatic Gates, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in automatic gates of the class operated by an overhead lever.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my gate closed; Fig. 2, a side view of my gate half open; Fig. 3, view of gate wide open; Fig. 4, view of a pair of my hinges detached.

In the construction of my device I hinge lever A to a post P at S and lever B to the gate at T by double-ring hinges, as shown in Fig. 4, while the two levers are also hinged together at L by a similar hinge, the end of lever B overlapping lever A, as shown in Fig. 1. To lever A is hinged, some distance from its inner end at M, link or rod C, which is hinged at its outer end at N to the gate-post O. All my hinges are double-ring hinges, as shown in Fig. 4, which allow pivotal movement. Pivoted on posts O and P are two levers D E, which are hinged together at R, the end of lever D overlapping that of lever E. Attached to lever D at U, and to lever A at V is a connecting-rope W.

The operation of my device is as follows: With the gate wide open, as shown in Fig. 3, a person on horseback or in a vehicle wishing to close the gate after him pulls down on cord I or K. This raises the inner ends of levers D and E and through connecting-rope W the inner end of lever A, which causes parts A B C to assume the positions shown in Fig. 2, forcing the gate out from post P and swinging it toward post X, at the end of which movement parts A B C assume the positions shown in Fig. 1, levers A and B being in a straight line, the end of lever B overlapping lever A, both steadying each other, and link

or rod C forming a brace nearly at right angles to them to hold the gate securely shut.

To open the gate, a pull on either of the cords I or K causes a reverse movement of the levers, swinging the gate open, where the weight and position of parts A, B, and C hold it. The parts A, B, and C also form a brace when the gate is open, as shown in Fig. 3, which, together with their weight, prevents the wind from closing the gate. The rod C being hinged at its outer end near the bottom of post O below its junction with levers A B supports them from sagging down, braces them against sidewise movement, and guides them so that B will always aline with A when they are extended.

While the position and weight of my levers suffice to hold the gate in position when shut, it might be possible for an animal to get its head underneath them and by lifting them open the gate sufficiently wide to let other animals get through. To prevent this, I attach an additional rod *a*, having a shoulder *b* thereon, to lever A, as shown in Fig. 1. The free end of rod *a* plays in a slot through a block *c* on side of post P. The other end is pivoted to lever A, and the rod *a* is also pivoted to the lower end of connecting-rope W. When the gate is closed, the shoulder on lever *a* bears against the block *c*, preventing the opening of the gate except through an upward pull by the connecting-rope W.

What I claim is—

The combination with a swinging gate, of the levers A, B, having toggle connections, the lever B overlapping and resting upon lever A, the bracing, supporting and guide rod C, at right angles to levers A, B, and hinged to post O below levers A, B, the latch-rod *a* and rope W, as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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