

(No Model.)

J. SEGO & C. FAUCHER.
BRIDGE GATE.

No. 519,274.

Patented May 1, 1894.

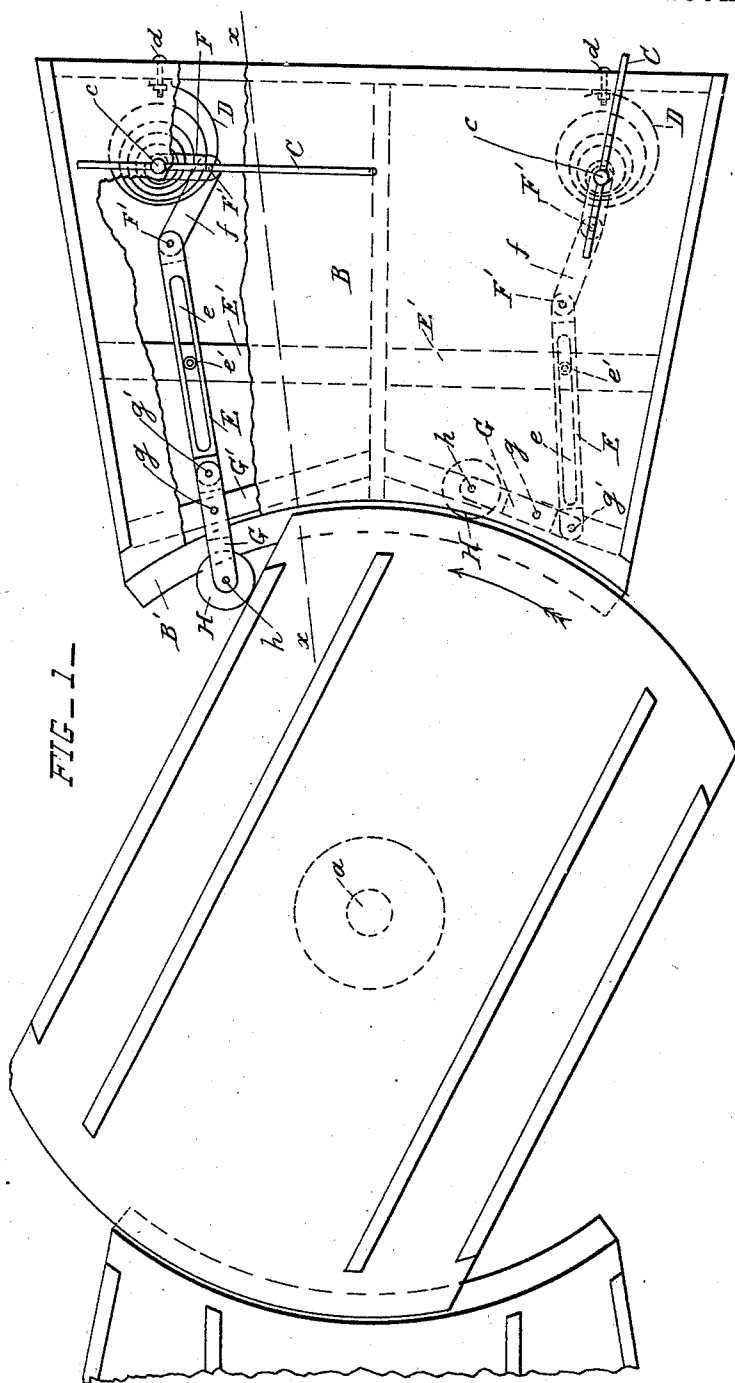


FIG. 1-

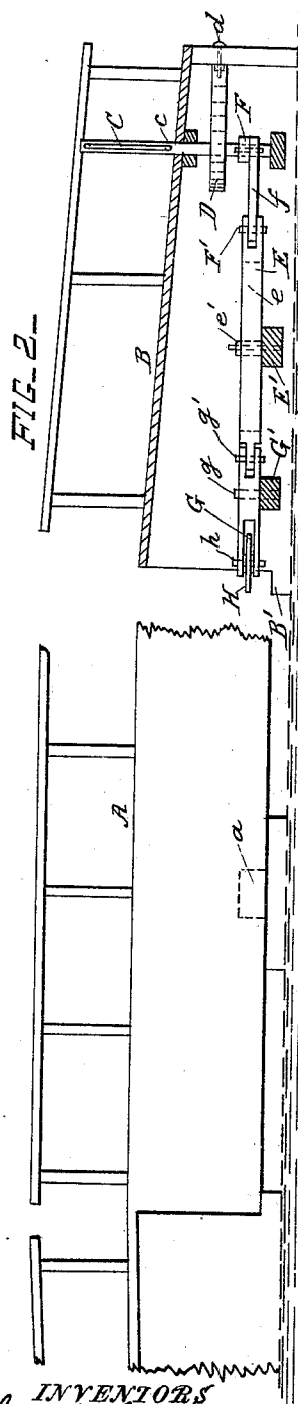


FIG. 2-

WITNESSES
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BRIDGE-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 519,274, dated May 1, 1894.

Application filed February 3, 1894. Serial No. 498,957. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH SEGO and CHARLES FAUCHER, citizens of the United States, residing at Valparaiso, in the county of Porter and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bridge-Gates; and we 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.

This invention relates to gates for bridges; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, whereby the gates are opened and closed automatically as the bridge is closed and opened.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a plan view of a bridge and one of its approaches, a portion of the planking of the approach being removed to show the gate operating mechanism, and the bridge being shown partly open. Fig. 2 is a vertical section, taken on the line $x x$ in Fig. 1.

A is a bridge of approved construction turning upon a central pivot a .

B is one of the approaches to the bridge. Only one approach is shown, as the other is exactly the same in construction.

B' is the ledge whereon the edge of the bridge rests when the bridge is closed.

The approach is provided with two similar gates C, and similar gate-opening mechanism. The gate C is mounted upon a vertical shaft c , and preferably consists of a long portion adapted to project across one half of the roadway, and a short portion adapted to project across the footway.

D is a spring which normally holds the gate closed. The spring shown is a helical spring, and is secured at one end to the shaft c , and at the other end to the stationary anchor bolt d , but any other form of spring, or its equivalent, such as a balance weight, may be used, which will accomplish the same purpose.

E is a longitudinal bar provided with a long slot e ; and e' is a guide roller, mounted on a pin projecting from the support E', and engaging with the said slot. The guide constrains the ends of the bar to oscillate in opposite directions.

F is an arm secured on the gate shaft c , and f is a link pivotally connecting the arm F with one end of the bar E.

F' are the pins by which the link f is connected to the said arm and bar.

G is the operating lever pivoted to the stationary support G' by the pin g . One end of the operating lever is pivoted to the opposite end of the bar E from the link f , by the pin g' ; and the other end of the operating lever is provided with a roller H journaled on the pin h .

The operation of the device is as follows: When the bridge is being moved in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 1, the side of the bridge strikes the roller H, and turns the operating lever on its pin g . This movement draws the bar E endwise, and turns the gate shaft one quarter of a revolution, thereby opening the gate. The parts then assume the positions as shown in the lower part of Fig. 1. The bridge may be revolved to the right or to the left in opening it, and with the same effect upon the gates, because of the slotted bar E and its guide, the said bar being moved endwise in the same direction whether the operating lever is moved to the right or to the left.

The gates have been shown as opening toward the bridge, but they may be made to open in the opposite direction, if desired, by securing the arms F on the opposite sides of the gate shafts. The gates are closed by the springs connected to them when the bridge is turned clear of the rollers of the operating levers.

What we claim is—

1. The combination, with a pivoted bridge; of a gate secured on a vertical shaft, an automatic operating device—such as a spring—normally holding the said gate closed, an arm secured on the gate shaft, the bar E provided with a guide, a pivoted operating lever arranged in the path of the bridge and pivoted to one end of the said bar, and a link pivotally connecting the other end of the said bar with the said arm, substantially as set forth.
2. The combination, with a pivoted bridge; of a gate secured on a vertical shaft, a spring normally holding the said gate closed, an arm secured on the gate shaft, the bar E provided with a long slot and a guide roller, a pivoted operating lever provided with a roller at one end for the bridge to come in contact with,

and having its other end pivoted to the said bar; and a link pivotally connecting the said bar and arm, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a pivoted bridge;
5 of a gate secured on a vertical shaft, the heli-
cal spring secured to the said shaft and adapt-
ed to close the gate automatically, an arm se-
cured on the gate shaft, the bar E and its
10 guide roller, a pivoted operating lever ar-
ranged in the path of the bridge and pivoted

to one end of the said bar, and a link pivot-
ally connecting the said bar and arm, sub-
stantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures
in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH SEGO.

CHARLES FAUCHER.

Witnesses:

FRANK P. JONES,

ART F. ZIMMERMAN.