

(No Model.)

V. THOMPSON.
SLIDING GATE.

No. 469,286.

Patented Feb. 23, 1892.

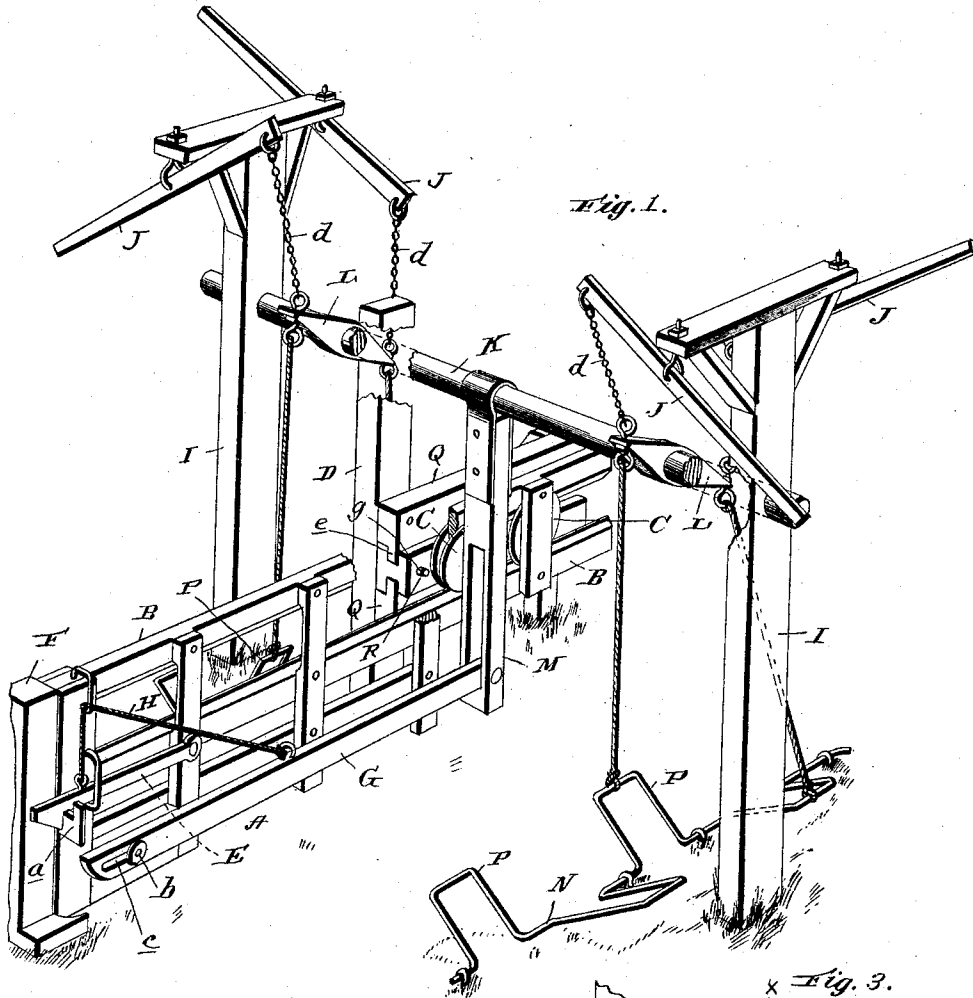


Fig. 2.

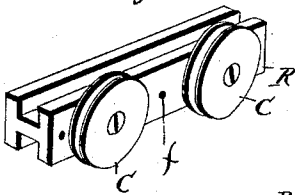
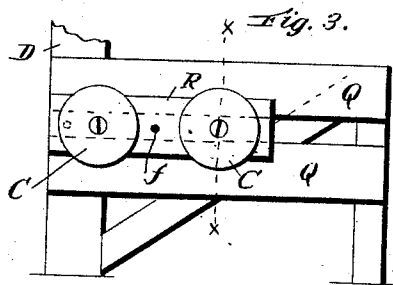
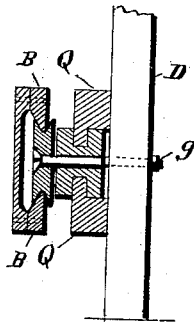


Fig. 4.



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VICTOR THOMPSON, OF RUSSIAVILLE, INDIANA.

SLIDING GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 469,286, dated February 23, 1892.

Application filed October 29, 1890. Serial No. 369,755. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VICTOR THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Russia-ville, in the county of Howard and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sliding Gates; and I do 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.

My invention has relation to improvements in sliding gates; and it has for its general object to provide a gate and devices for operating the same of such construction that the gate may be readily opened and closed by the wheels of a vehicle, by a person upon horseback or seated in a vehicle, and by a pedestrian.

A secondary object of the invention is to provide a construction embodying elements adapted to be adjustably fixed to limit the movement of the gate; and a further secondary object of the invention is to provide a construction whereby at the first movement of the devices to open the gate the latch thereof will be disengaged from its keeper.

To the attainment of the foregoing and other objects the invention consists in the construction, certain novel combinations, and adaptation of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved sliding gate and its operating devices, the gate being illustrated in a closed position. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the adjustable bar supporting the friction-pulleys upon which the gate is mounted. Fig. 3 is a detail front elevation of the guide-bars and the adjustable bar carrying the friction-pulleys mounted therein, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken in the plane indicated by the line $x-x$ on Fig. 3.

Referring by letter of designation to the said drawings, A indicates my improved sliding gate, which may be of the ordinary or any approved construction. Two of the longitudinal bars B of the gate A are extended rearwardly therefrom and preferably have their adjacent edges beveled to prevent their casual displacement from the friction pulley or pulleys C, which are preferably provided

with grooved peripheries and are adapted to be adjustably fixed with respect to the gate-post D, as will be presently described.

Connected to the gate A at a suitable point is a latch, as E, which is adapted when the gate is closed to be engaged and held by a suitable keeper a upon the latch-post F.

Extending laterally from the gate A, beneath the latch E, is a lug b , which takes through a longitudinal slot c in the forward end of a bar G, which connects the gate with the devices for operating the same, as will be presently described. Connected at one end to the latch F and taking over a pulley or through an eye, as c , and connected at its opposite end to the bar G is a cord H, through the medium of which the latch is disengaged from the keeper a , inasmuch as at the first movement of the devices for operating the gate in opening the same the bar G will be pulled rearwardly, as will be presently explained.

Situated at suitable points on opposite sides of and in line with the post D are uprights I, which are provided at their upper ends with T branches or lateral arms, to which are fulcrumed levers J, through the medium of which the gate may be opened and closed, as will be presently set forth.

Journaled in the gate-post D and in the uprights I is a rocking bar K, which is provided at suitable points in its length with respect to the inner ends of the levers J with fixed beams L, the ends of which are connected to the inner ends of the levers J by chains d , whereby it will be seen that when the levers are manipulated the bar will be rocked. Fixedly connected to the rocking bar K and depending therefrom is a branch M, which is preferably slotted adjacent to its lower end to receive the rear end of the bar G, which is pivotally or loosely connected to said branch.

By the construction thus far described it will be readily perceived that by manipulating the levers J on either side of the gate said gate may be readily opened and closed.

Suitably journaled upon a suitable base embedded in the ground on opposite sides of the gate are rocking bars N, which are respectively provided with four crank-branches P, two of which are connected to the ends of

the beams L by ropes or chains, while the other two are adapted to be engaged by the wheels of a vehicle to open and close the gate.

Connected at one end to the gate-post D and at their opposite ends to a suitable upright or support are guide-bars Q, which are provided on their inner edges with ledges *e*, so as to prevent a lateral displacement of the adjustable bar R, upon which the friction-pulleys C are mounted. This bar R, which is preferably grooved longitudinally to receive the ledges *e* of the guide-bars, is provided at suitable intervals in its length with transverse bolt-holes *f* to receive a bolt *g*, which takes through the post D and is adapted to fix the adjustable bar thereto. By this construction it will be readily perceived that the bar R and the friction-pulleys mounted thereon may be readily adjusted and fixed to regulate the distance the gate may be opened.

Although I have specifically described the construction and relative arrangement of the several elements of my invention, yet I do not desire to be confined to the same, as such changes may be made as fairly fall within the scope of my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a sliding gate and devices for operating the same, the combination, with the gate and the latch pivotally connected thereto, of the bar having a longitudinal slot in its forward end and loosely connected to the gate by a bolt or lug taking through said slot, a cord or chain connected at one end to the latch and taking through an eye or pulley and connected at its opposite end to the slotted bar, and a suitable means for pulling said bar rearwardly to open the gate, substantially as specified.

2. In a sliding gate, the combination, with the gate, the gate-post having a transverse bolt-hole, and the guide-bars connected to said post and having ledges on their inner edges, of the adjustable bar having transverse bolt-holes at intervals in its length and friction-pulleys mounted on said adjustable bar to be engaged by the longitudinal bars of the gate, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a sliding gate, the combination, with the uprights I, of the gate arranged between the same, the guide-bar Q, grooved, as shown, and arranged in a horizontal position, the bar R, adapted to be placed between the guide-bars Q and adjustable therein, the friction-rollers C, pivoted in one side of said adjustable bar, the gate having two of its horizontal bars extending rearwardly and beveled to enter the groove of the rollers, the upright D, the transversely-disposed rock-shaft K, arranged above the gate, the arm M, fixed at its upper end to the rock-shaft, the bar G, loosely connected at its forward end to the gate and pivotally connected at its opposite end to the lower end of the branch M, the hand-levers pivoted on the uprights I, the beams L, fixed at a central point to the rock-shaft, the chains connecting the opposite end of said beams to one end of the hand-levers, and cranked rods arranged in the roadway and connected with said fixed beams on the rock-shaft, substantially as specified.

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

VICTOR THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

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