

C. C. GISH.
FARM GATE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 6, 1911.

1,054,529.

Patented Feb. 25, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

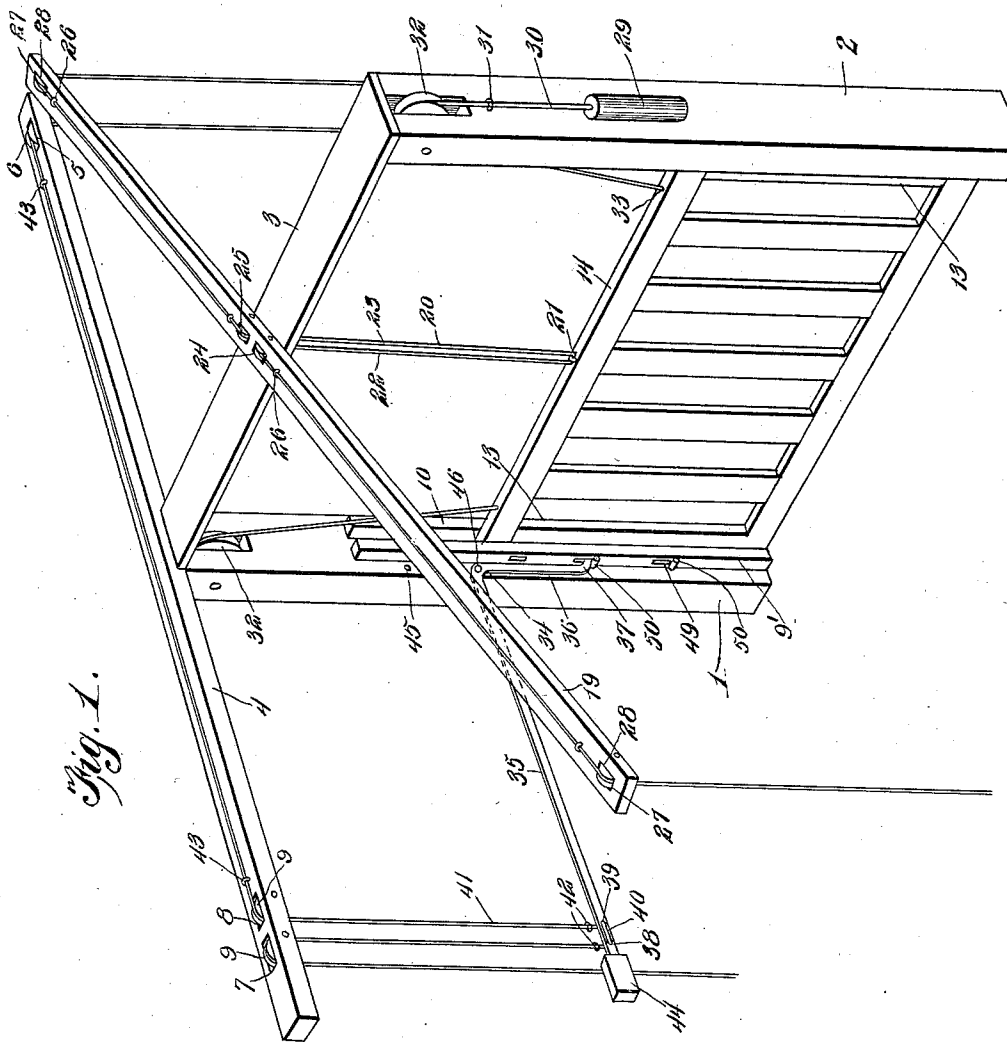


Fig. 1.

Witnesses

Louis R. Heinrichs
James A. [Signature]

Inventor
Christopher C. Gish

By Victor J. Evans
Attorney

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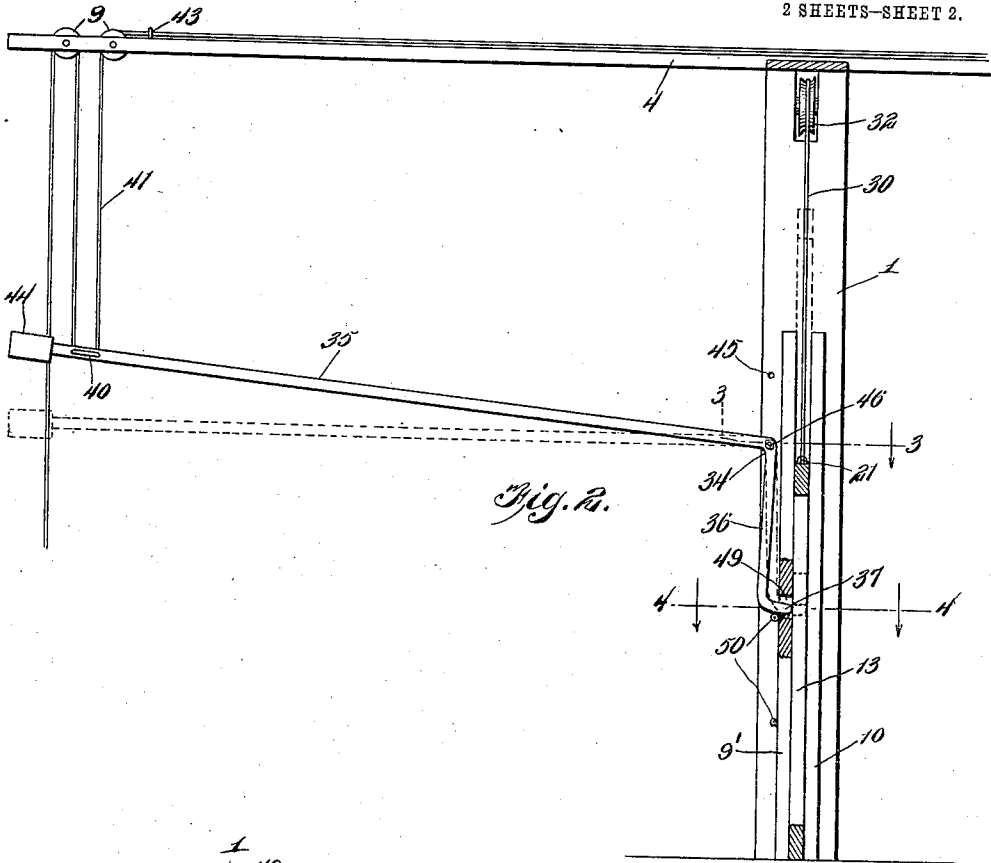


Fig. 2.

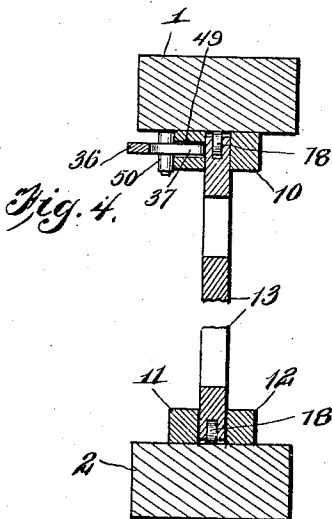


Fig. 4.

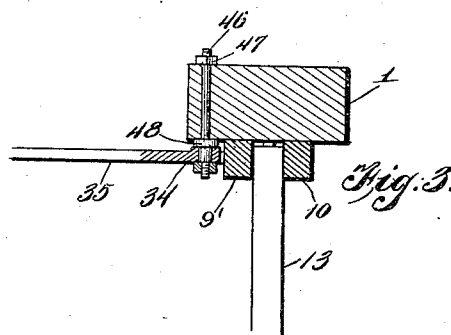


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

Louis R. Heinrichs
James A. Koch

Inventor
Christopher C. Gish

By Victor J. Evans
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER C. GISH, OF SWANSEA, ARIZONA.

FARM-GATE.

1,054,529.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 25, 1913.

Application filed September 6, 1911. Serial No. 647,836.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER C. GISH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Swansea, in the county of Yuma, Arizona, have invented new and useful Improvements in Farm-Gates, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to farm gates or the like, and has for an object to provide a gate which when extended across a roadway or the like can be readily opened by one in a conveyance without necessitating his alighting from the conveyance to open the gate, the gate being further constructed so that after the person passes through the same he can also close the same without leaving his conveyance.

Another object of the invention is to provide effective and simple means for securing or holding the gate in an open position to prevent the same from accidentally falling onto the person passing under the same.

In the drawings, forming a portion of this specification and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gate showing the same in a closed position. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the gate showing the same in a closed position in full lines and in an open position in dotted lines to illustrate the locking and releasing positions of the locking member. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section through a portion of the gate, taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

The gate structure comprises the vertical spaced posts or standards 1 and 2 whose lower ends may be anchored in the ground or otherwise held thereto in any suitable well known manner. The standards are connected with each other at their upper ends by a horizontal cross bar 3 and secured thereon and extending at right angles thereto is the pulley support 4 having its end portions extended beyond the standards 1 and 2, as shown. At one end, the support 4 is provided with a vertical passage 5 and between the walls of the passage is mounted a pulley 6. At the opposite end the support 4 is provided with similar passages 7 and 8 and each has mounted therein a pulley 9 which is identical with the pulley 6 hereinbefore described.

The standard 1 has secured thereto spaced guide strips 9' and 10 which are disposed

opposite similar strips 11 and 12 on the standard 2. The guide strips form vertical channels or guideways to receive the vertical end members 13 of the sliding gate 14. The sliding gate may be of any suitable well known construction but in addition to the end members 13 it includes the upper and lower bars and the vertical slats. Antifriction rollers 18 are mounted in the members 13 of the gate, and as illustrated, they have portions extending into the guide channels on the standards 1 and 2 so as to roll upon the standards on sliding movement of the gate.

The raising mechanism for the gate comprises a pulley support 19, the intermediate portion of which being secured to the top bar 3 which connects the standards 1 and 2 with each other. This support extends diagonally with respect to the hereinbefore described support 4 and its ends are extended beyond the bar 3 for a purpose to be hereinafter referred to. An operating cable has an intermediate looped portion attached, at 21, to the upper bar of the gate, and as shown, the cable has the portions 22 and 23 of the loop slidably extended through the bar 3 and extended over the intermediate guide pulleys 24 and 25. The portions 22 and 23 extend in opposite directions, each being passed through suitable guides 26 which extend upwardly from the pulley support 19, the terminals of the portions 22 and 23 being extended through the passages 27 at the ends of the pulley support and over the guide pulleys 28 in the passages. From this construction the terminals of the portions 22 and 23 will depend from the support and be positioned where they may be conveniently reached by the operator.

To prevent the sudden closing of the gate, I provide the sliding weight 29. These weights are secured to the outer terminals of the cables 30. The cables are slidable in guides 31 on the standards 1 and 2 and passed over the pulleys 32 on the standards and attached, at 33, to the upper bar of the gate.

The means for holding the gate in its vertically adjusted position comprises in connection with the pulley support 4 a gravitating locking member 34. This member is substantially in form of a bell crank lever, being provided with a long arm 35, a short arm 36, and an effective locking portion or

branch 37. The long arm 35 is provided with the passages 38 and 39 through which the actuating portion 40 of the cable 41 is engaged. One terminal of the cable extends upwardly and over the pulley in the passage 7 in the pulley support 4 and it then extends downwardly from the support to occupy a position where it may be conveniently grasped and operated. The opposite terminal of the cable extends upwardly over the pulley in the passage 8 and is slidable in guides 43 on the pulley support 4 and is extended over the pulley 5 so as to depend from the opposite end of the pulley support, as shown. The long arm of the locking member is provided with a weight 44.

The standard 1 is provided with a vertical series of passages 45 which are adapted to interchangeably receive the pivot 46 of the locking member. This pivot is preferably in form of a bolt which is adapted to be extended through the passages 45 and operatively held upon the standard 1 by the retaining nut 47. The bolt is provided with a shoulder 48 which is adapted to bear against the standard to prevent binding of the locking member thereagainst.

The guide member 9' on the standard 1 is provided with a vertical series of passages 49 through which the branch portion 37 of the locking member may be extended according to the vertical adjustment of said member. Beneath each of the passages 49 is an antifriction roller 50 on which the branch 37 of the locking member may freely travel.

Under the tension of the weight on the long arm of the locking member the branch portion 37 of the member will be normally extended through its receiving passage in the guide member 9' and engaged frictionally against the gate so that when the gate is in the required elevated position the branch portion of the locking member will automatically extend beneath the gate and thereby hold the same in the required adjusted position.

From the construction described it is now

stated that in operation a person traveling upon a roadway in the direction of the gate may operate the lifting cable at one side of the gate so as to cause the gate to be raised to its open position. After the person has passed through the gate the terminal of the lowering or locking member releasing cable may be actuated and the gate will then gravitate to its closed position.

By providing means whereby the gate can be held open at any required distance from the ground the gate may be used either as a farm gate to permit the passage of stock therethrough or it may be used as illustrated, for the passage therethrough of pedestrians.

I claim:

In combination with a gate structure including spaced standards connected with each other by a horizontal cross bar, of means for opening the gate, said means comprising a support connected to one end of the cross bar, and another support of equal length connected at an intermediate portion of the cross bar and extending diagonally with respect to the former mentioned support, guide pulleys journaled in the opposite ends of each of said supports, another set of guide pulleys journaled in the intermediate portion of the latter mentioned support, guide members positioned on the top face of each of said supports adjacent each of said guide pulleys, a cable for each support, said cables passing through said guide members and extending longitudinally along the top of each of said supports, and a gate latch, one of said cables being extended downwardly at the free end of the support connected at the free end of the cross bar and adapted to operate the gate latch while the other of said cables being adapted to lift the gate.

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

CHRISTOPHER C. GISH.

Witnesses:

JOHN GISH,
ARTHUR J. EDDY.