

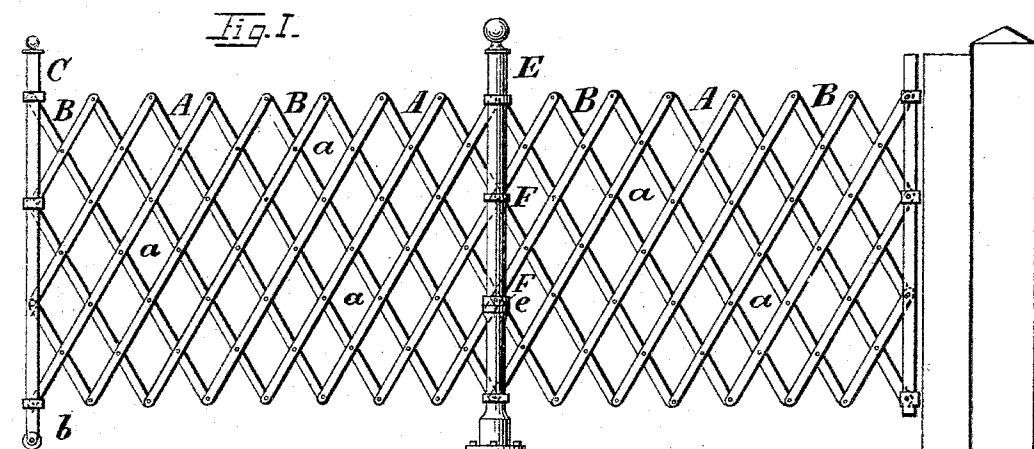
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. R. PITT.
FOLDING GATE.

No. 514,663.

Patented Feb. 13, 1894.



Witnesses:

L. St. Legendre.

C. Sundgren.

Inventor

William R. Pitt

by Attorneys

Frederick Howard

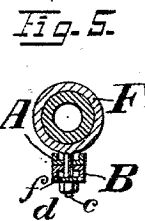
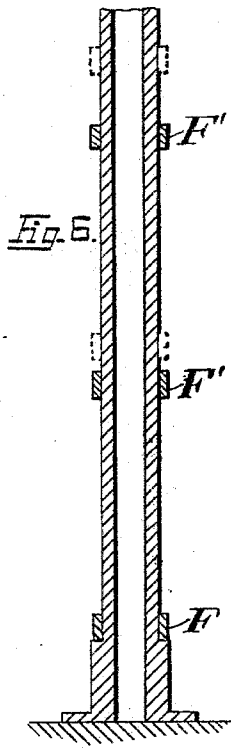
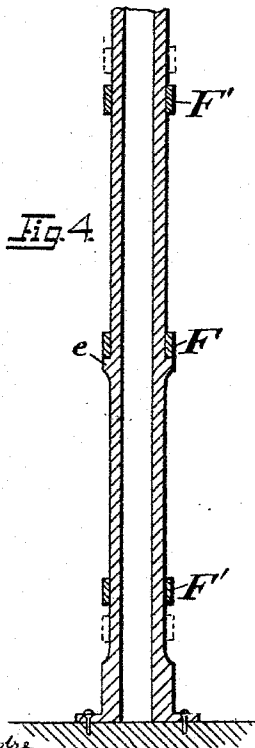
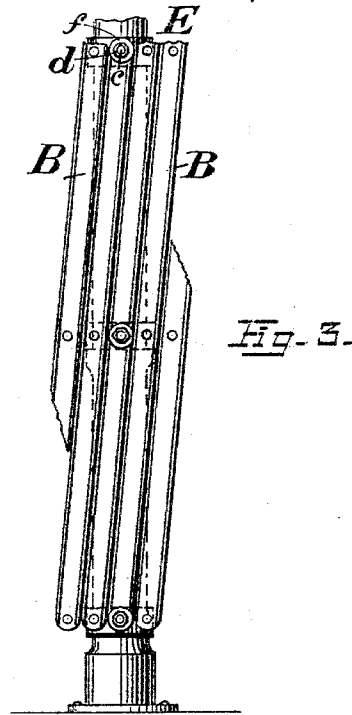
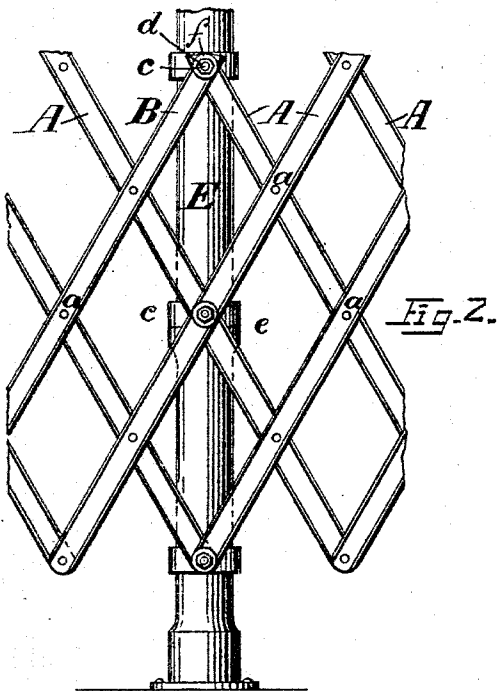
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. PITT, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

FOLDING GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 514,663, dated February 13, 1894.

Application filed February 4, 1891. Serial No. 380,122. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. PITT, of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Folding Gates, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This improvement relates to folding gates composed of diagonal bars crossing each other and pivoted together at the points where they cross and which are capable of turning about an upright pivotal post.

I will first describe my improvement in detail with reference to the drawings and afterward point out its novelty in a claim.

Figure 1 represents an elevation of a gate embodying my improvement showing the gate spread and closed. Fig. 2 represents an elevation of a portion of the gate showing it spread, as when closed. Fig. 3 represents an elevation corresponding with Fig. 2, but showing the gate contracted as when open. Fig. 4 represents a vertical sectional view of a portion of the upright pivotal support. Fig. 5 represents a horizontal section of said pivotal support and the connection of the gate therewith. Fig. 6 represents a vertical section corresponding with Fig. 4 illustrating a modification of the improvement.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A A and B B designate the two series of intersecting diagonal bars of which, with the pivots *a* which connect the said bars together, the gate is mainly composed.

C D are uprights with which certain of the bars A and B are pivotally connected to complete the gate. The upright C has at its bottom a wheel or roller *b*. As thus far described the gate resembles other gates of the same class in common use.

E designates an independent fixed upright post or column which may be of cast iron or other suitable material, upon which the gate is mainly supported, the said post or column being constructed with a surrounding shoulder *e* and being permanently secured at its base to a suitable foundation as a floor or sill. The said post is here represented as of cylindrical form and hollow.

F F' F' are a series of collars fitted to turn

on the said post or column and each furnished on one side with a horizontally projecting pivot *c*, which may be integral with it or riveted or otherwise secured thereto. The pivots *c* of the several collars pass through pivot-holes in the bars A and B and take the place of certain of the pivots *a*. The said pivots are screw-threaded at their ends and furnished with nuts *d* and washers *f* to confine the bars A, B, to the collars F F'. The collar F rests upon the shoulder *e* of the post or column and the other collars F', of which there may be one or more, are free to slide up and down on the said post or column as well as to turn thereon like the collar F, for the swinging of the gate, the said sliding movement being necessary for the vertical movements of the bars consequent upon the lateral expansion and contraction of the gate in closing and opening. This sliding movement may be understood by a comparison of the positions of the collars F' in Figs. 2 and 3 and by the representation of the said collars in Figs. 4 and 6 in bold outline in their positions when the gate is open and in dotted outline in the position they assume when the gate is closed.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, the shoulder *e* of the post or column is at some distance from the bottom of the gate and the sliding collars F' are above and below the collar F, which rests upon the said shoulder, but in Fig. 6 the shoulder *e* and the collar F are at the bottom of the gate and the sliding collars F' above the collar F. In the last mentioned arrangement the bottom of the gate does not rise from the ground or floor.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination with a gate composed of intersecting diagonal bars pivoted together and a fixed post for the same, of a collar fitted to turn on said post and provided with a horizontally projecting pivot which forms one of the pivotal connections between two of the intersecting diagonal bars, substantially as herein set forth.

WILLIAM R. PITT.

Witnesses:

GEORGE BARRY,
L. N. LEGENDRE.