(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. W. SHOWALTER & J. N. CARVER.

GATE.

No. 571,140. Patented Nov. 10, 1896.

Fig. 2.

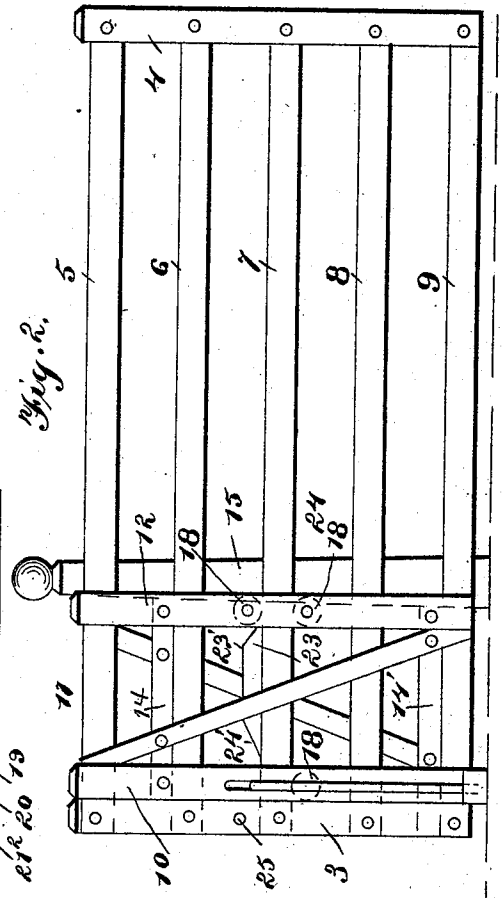
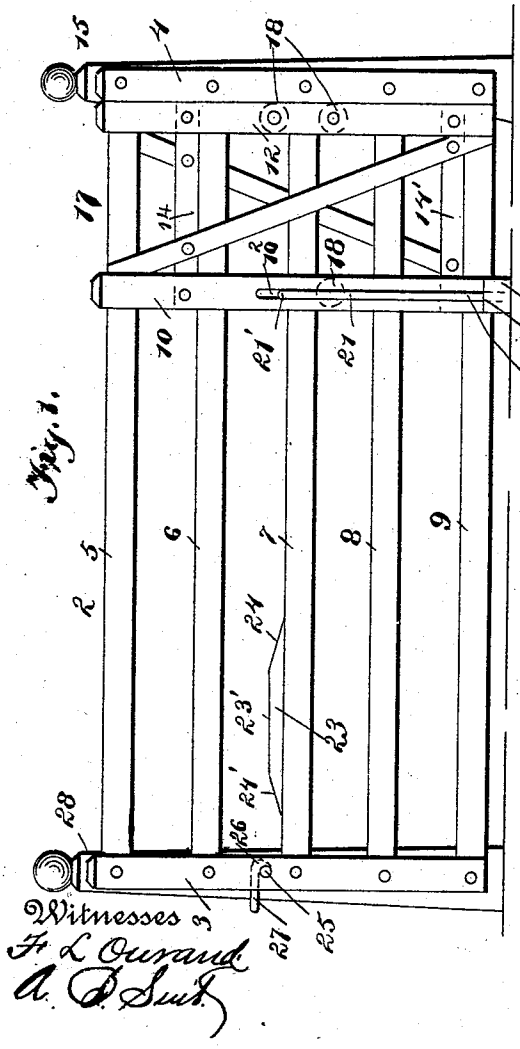
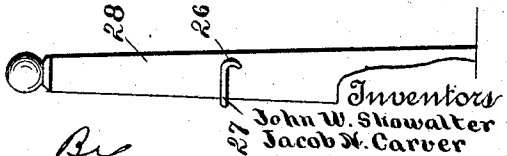


Fig. 1.





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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3

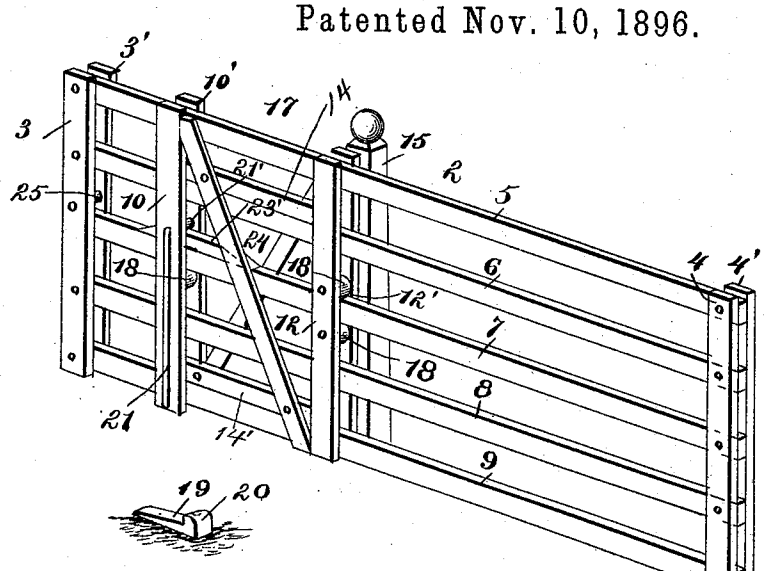


Fig. 5.

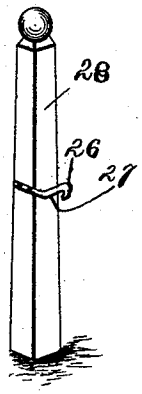
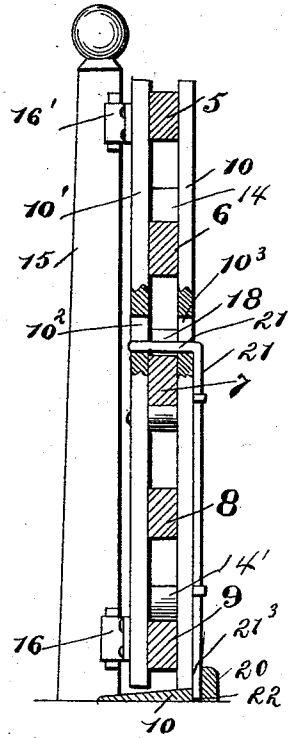
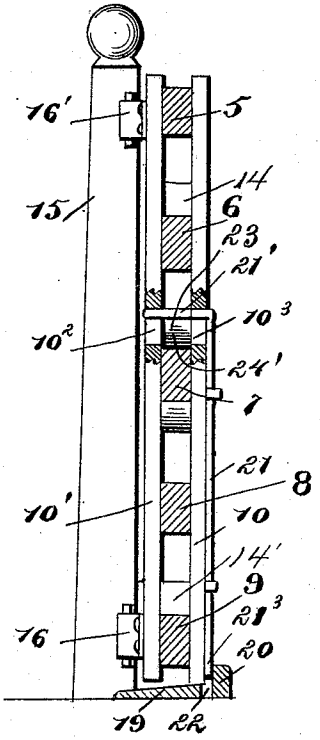


Fig. 4.





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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. SHOWALTER AND JACOB N. CARVER, OF ALTOONA, KANSAS.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 571,140, dated November 10, 1896.

Application filed April 21, 1896. Serial No. 588,475. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN W. SHOWALTER and JACOB N. CARVER, citizens of the United States, residing at Altoona, in the county of Wilson and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and we 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.

Our invention has relation to gates, and more particularly to that class of double-acting gates which have both a sliding and a swinging movement, and the object is to provide a cheap, convenient, and effective device of this kind that can be easily operated for the purpose set forth; and to these ends the novelty consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of the several parts of the same, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings the same figures and letters of reference refer to like parts of the invention.

Figure 1 is a front view of our improved gate as it appears in operation and closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the gate open to its full width longitudinally to permit the passage of a person or an ordinary team. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the gate opened about one-half of its longitudinal length and then swung around at a right angle to permit the passage of a hay or lumber wagon or other extraordinarily large and loaded vehicles. Fig. 4 is a vertical section showing the bolt for locking the gate against the swinging movement, and Fig. 5 is a similar view showing the bolt withdrawn to allow the gate to be swung around as shown in Fig. 3.

2 is the gate proper, and it is formed of a single panel consisting of the uprights 3 3′, the uprights 4 4′, and the rails 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, secured between them at suitable intervals, as shown.

A frame 17, consisting of a pair of uprights 10 10′ and 12 12′, rigidly secured together by suitable longitudinal braces 14 14′, is hinged to a post 15 by a pair of ordinary hinges 16 16″, said post, which is firmly set in the ground, supporting the frame 17 in an upright position and permitting the same to swing around the quarter of a circle or to a right angle from a closed position. This swinging frame 17 is provided with a series of friction-rollers 18, secured between the uprights 10 10′ and 12 12′, as shown, between which rests and slides a rail of the gate proper and permits a longitudinal movement of the same in the frame 17. A shoe 19 is secured to the ground in line with the post 15 and at a point immediately below the upright 10, the foot of which engages with a heel 20 on said shoe and stops the movement of the gate when it is in line with the fence.

A bolt 21 is vertically secured to the upright 10, and its upper end 21′ is bent at a right angle to and extends through guide-slots 10^2 and 10^3 in the uprights 10 and 10′, its lower end 21^2 falling by gravity into a circular recess or orifice 22 in the shoe 19, which locks the swinging frame, and consequently the gate proper, 2, against any lateral movement.

A block 23, having a plane surface 23′ and an inclined end 24, is secured to the rail 7 at such a point that when the gate is slid back to its full length the upper end 21′ of the bolt 21 will be raised by the inclined end 24 and supported in an elevated position by the plane surface 23′ of the block 23 and the lower end 21^2 released from the recess 22 in the shoe 19. The gate may then be swung around to the position shown in Fig. 3. To close the gate, it is first swung back to its longitudinal position and the panel A slid forward in the hinged frame 17. This movement releases the block 23 from the bolt 21, which falls by gravity into the recess 22 in the shoe 19, thus locking the frame 17. The gate is then slid all the way forward until the rigid cross-bolt 25, secured in the uprights 10 10′, engages with the pawl 26 on the projecting end of the spring-catch 27, secured at a right angle to the gate-post 28, firmly set in the ground. This catch 27 is of peculiar construction, and it consists of a rigid portion secured to the post. Thence it extends forwardly, its spring body portion being bent at a right angle in a horizontal plane, thence extending downwardly and terminating in the pawl 26, which engages with the rigid bolt 25 and secures the gate.

To open the gate a short distance to permit the passage of persons or single-team vehicles, the catch 27 is raised by hand to release the rigid bolt 25, and the gate may then be slid back and opened a sufficient distance for the purpose desired, but if it becomes necessary to open it to its fullest extent to allow the passage of the largest-sized and loaded vehicles then the gate proper is slid all the way back until the block 23 raises the bolt 21 from the recess 22 in the shoe 19 and allows the frame 17, carrying the gate proper, to be swung around at a right angle and leave a practically clear space between the posts 15 and 28.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A sliding gate, supported in the frame 17 hinged to the post 15, and having one of its rails 7 provided with a block having an inclined end 24 and a plane surface 23′, in combination with gravity-operated bolt 21, having an upper angular end 21′, and the shoe 19, heel 20 and recess 22, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A gate of the class described, consisting of the frame 17 hinged to the post 15, provided with the gravity-bolt 21, the upper end of which extends at a right angle through the guide-slots 102, 103, in the uprights 10, 10′, and with friction-rollers 18, a gate-panel 2 mounted to slide longitudinally thereon, one of the rails 7 of which is provided with a block 23, having an inclined end 24, and a plane surface 23′, in combination with the shoe 19, having heel 20 and recess 22, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

JOHN W. SHOWALTER.
JACOB N. CARVER.

Witnesses:
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W. E. MESSINGER.