J. J. PLOWMAN.

GATE.

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905,575.

Patented Dec. 1, 1908.

Fig. 1.

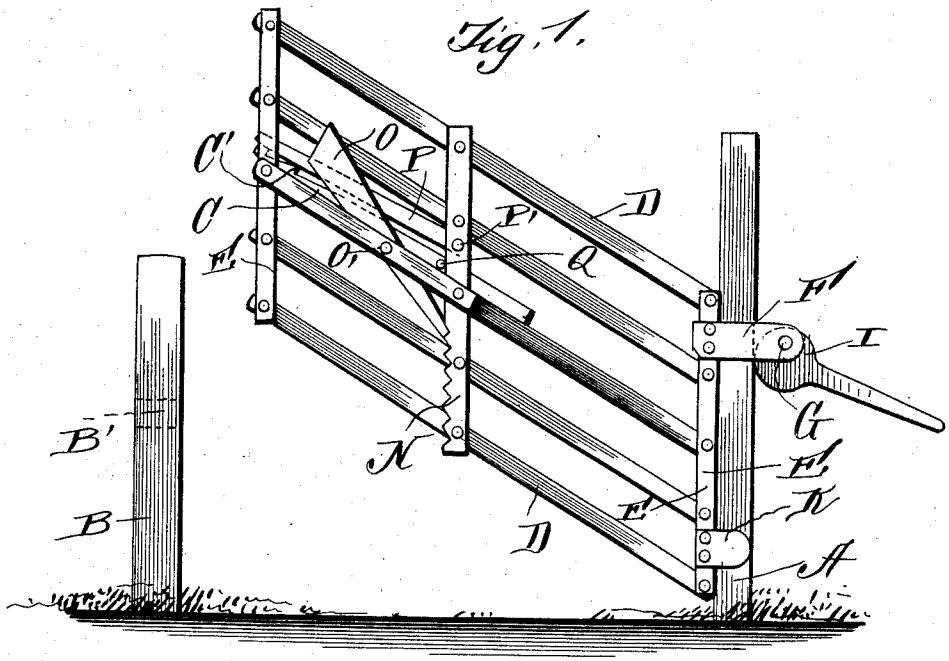
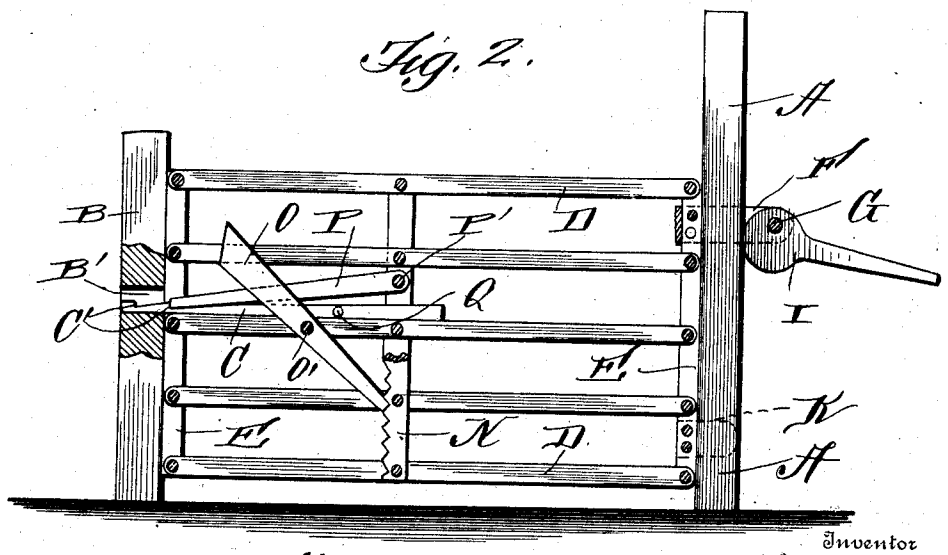


Fig. 2.



Inventor

Fig. 3.



J. J. Plowman.

Witnesses

R. L. Boswell.

A. L. Hough

By Franklin H. Hough

Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. PLOWMAN, OF WATERPORT, NEW YORK.

GATE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. PLOWMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterport, in the county of Orleans and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and I 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in gates and especially in a novel construction of vertical folding gate, means being provided for holding the latter in different adjusted positions.

The invention comprises various details of construction, combinations and arrangements of parts which will be hereinafter fully described and then specifically defined in the appended claims.

I illustrate my invention in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved gate, showing the same held in a raised position. Fig. 2 is a central vertical sectional view through parts of the invention, showing the gate at its lowest position and held closed, and Fig. 3 is a detailed view of the gate latch.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the rear gate post and B the front post or one adjacent to the free end of the gate. Said post B is provided with an opening B′ at any suitable location adapted to receive a gate latch C. The gate is made up of the longitudinal strips D which are pivotally connected to the cross-pieces E and so arranged that the longitudinal strips may swing into different inclined positions, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

F designates a gripping clamp, made preferably of metal, and passes about the end cross-pieces E adjacent to the post A, and the ends of said gripping clamp F project laterally beyond the edge of the post A and carry a pivot pin G upon which the cam lever I is mounted, which lever is adapted to bear frictionally against the outer face of the post A to hold the gate in different vertical positions. Guide wings K are fastened to the end of the cross-pieces of the gate and serve to guide the gate in its vertical movements. A ratchet bar N is pivotally connected to the strips D, and O is a weighted pawl pivotally mounted upon a pin O′ upon one of the strips of the gate and the contracted end of the pawl O is adapted to engage automatically one or another of the teeth upon said latch bar for the purpose of holding the gate at an inclination, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. Said latch bar C is provided with notches C′, and P is a link pivotally mounted upon a pivot P′ and is adapted to engage one or another of the notches C′ for the purpose of holding the latch in a locking position. A pin Q, shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, extends through the latch and is adapted to contact with the forward edge of the cross-piece N to limit the movement of the latch away from the free end of the gate. Said latch C rests upon one of the longitudinal strips D, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

The operation of my gate is as follows:— When it is desired to raise the gate, the friction cam lever I is swung into such a position that it will be free from the gate post A, thus allowing the gate to be moved up or down. By pulling the cam lever down, it will frictionally engage and hold the gate in the desired position. If it is desired to tilt the gate up so that the longitudinal strips will be disposed at inclinations to a vertical plane and still remain parallel with one another, the forward end of the gate is raised and the gravity pawl will automatically engage a notch and hold the gate suspended. By pushing the latch forward, the pivotal link P will automatically engage a notch and hold the same in the position shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

What I claim to be new is:—

1. A folding panel gate having longitudinal cross strips pivotally connected together, a post and means for holding one end of the gate adjustably thereon, a rack bar pivotally connected to the longitudinal strips of the gate, a strip pivotally connecting said rack bar and the cross bar and the free end of the gate, a gravity pawl pivoted upon said strip and having a weighted end adapted to normally throw the pawl into engagement with the teeth of said rack bar, a link pivotally mounted upon said rack bar, and a sliding catch mounted upon one of the longitudinal bars of the gate and having teeth adapted to be engaged by the free end of said link, as set forth.

2. A folding panel gate having longitudinal cross strips pivotally connected together, a post and means for holding one end of the gate adjustably thereon, a rack bar pivotally connected to the longitudinal strips of the gate, a strip pivotally connecting said rack bar and the cross bar and the free end of the gate, a gravity pawl pivoted upon said strip and having a weighted end adapted to normally throw the pawl into engagement with the teeth of said rack bar, a link pivotally mounted upon said rack bar, a sliding catch mounted to have a longitudinal movement upon one of the longitudinal bars of the gate, a pin projecting from the opposite faces of said catch, a pivotal link mounted upon the rack bar and adapted to engage said catch, as set forth.

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

JOHN J. PLOWMAN.

Witnesses:

FRANK SARGENT,

ARTHUR U. SARGENT.