

E. PETTEYS.
GATE.

No. 67,135.

Patented July 23, 1867.

Fig 1.

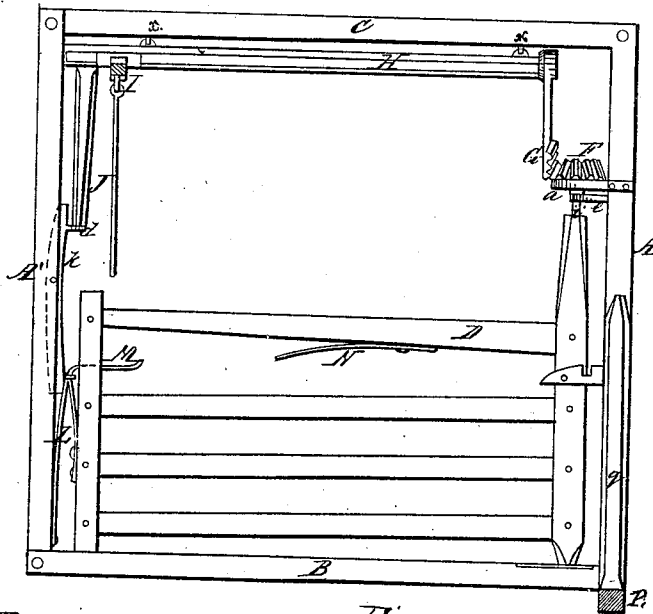


Fig 2.

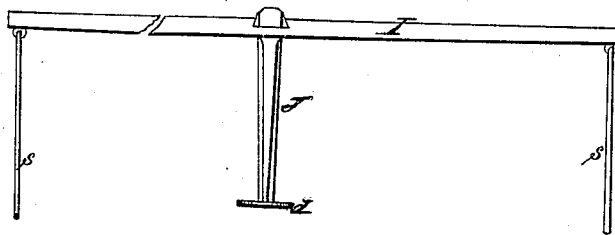


Fig 3.

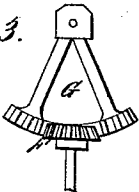


Fig 4.



Witnesses.

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ELI PETTEYS, OF CHESTERTOWN, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 67,135, dated July 23, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN GATES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, ELI PETTEYS, of Chestertown, in the county of Warren, and in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

In the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, B represents a sill, A and A' two uprights erected upon it, and C a cross-piece at the upper ends of and connecting said uprights, forming a frame within which the gate D is placed. D represents the gate, which may be constructed in its general features in any of the known and usual ways. The rear bar of the gate has a bearing in a socket in the sill B, while its upper end is provided with a short metallic shaft, *i*, upon the upper end of which is a bevel gear-wheel F. The shaft *i* passes through an eye in the end of a spring, *e*, and also through a spring-loop, *a*, both of which are attached or confined securely to the upright A. *m* represents an oval collar, which is secured upon the shaft *i*, and which is situated between the sides of the loop *a*. When the gate is shut the collar *m* stands in the position seen in fig. 4, touching the loop with each end, so as to keep the gate in position and from swaying to one side or the other. H represents a bar, which is connected by means of staples *x x* to the under side of the cross-piece C, so that it is allowed to partially revolve. Secured to the rear end of this bar is a metallic segment, G, which has formed upon one side at its lower end the section of a bevel-wheel which catches and works into the pinion F. At the other end of the bar H is a pendent arm, J. I represents a long cross-bar, which is secured about its centre in any convenient manner to the bar H near its forward end. This bar I has depending from its ends cords or rods *s s*. L represents a spring, which is attached at its lower end to the upright A' near its lower end, and which has a notch formed in its upper end to receive the latch of the gate. The back of this spring rests against a lever, K, which is pivoted in a slot in the upright A'. The upper end of the lever K projects beyond the face of the upright, but is capable of being pressed in. When it is pressed in its lower end presses the upper end of the spring out so as to catch the latch of the gate. M represents the gate-latch. Beneath the upright A, and at right angles to the sill B, is a sill, P, at the outer ends of which are erected two posts *q*, and upon these posts are secured the metallic plates *o*, which are notched to receive a spring, N, which is secured beneath the top slot of the gate for the purpose of holding the gate open when required.

When any one approaches this gate they open and close it as follows: Draw upon one of the rods or cords S of cross-bar I. This partially revolves the bar H, throwing out the arm J with segment. The arm J, when standing in a vertical position, (the gate being shut,) bears in the upper end of lever K, but as soon as forced outward either way relieves said lever, so that the spring L presses in and relieves the latch M of the gate. When the bar H partially revolves the teeth on frame G cause the pinion F to partially revolve, throwing open the gate. When the gate is open the spring N catches upon one of the plates *o* of the post *q*, and the gate is thus held open. When the gate is to be shut the operator draws down the cord or rod *s* upon that side which the gate has opened toward; the collar *m* having its smallest diameter toward the sides of the loop *a*, the upper end of the rear bar of the gate is enabled to move out of line, raising the forward end of the gate so as to relieve it from the plate *o*, when the teeth of segment G acting upon pinion F cause the gate to close. The gate is opened or closed by drawing upon the cords or rods *s s* of the bar I.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The use of the bar H, with its arm J, with the segment G, in combination with the rear bar of the gate and its pinion, *as* and for the purpose set forth.
2. The cross-bar I, provided with its cords or rods *s s*, in combination with the bar H, as constructed and used substantially as set forth.
3. The shaft *i*, provided with the oval collar, and used in connection with the loop *a*, *as* and for the purpose set forth.
4. The arm J, lever K, spring L, and latch M, arranged and used substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 1st day of June, 1867.

ELI PETTEYS.

Witnesses:

C. M. ALEXANDER,
J. M. MASON.