

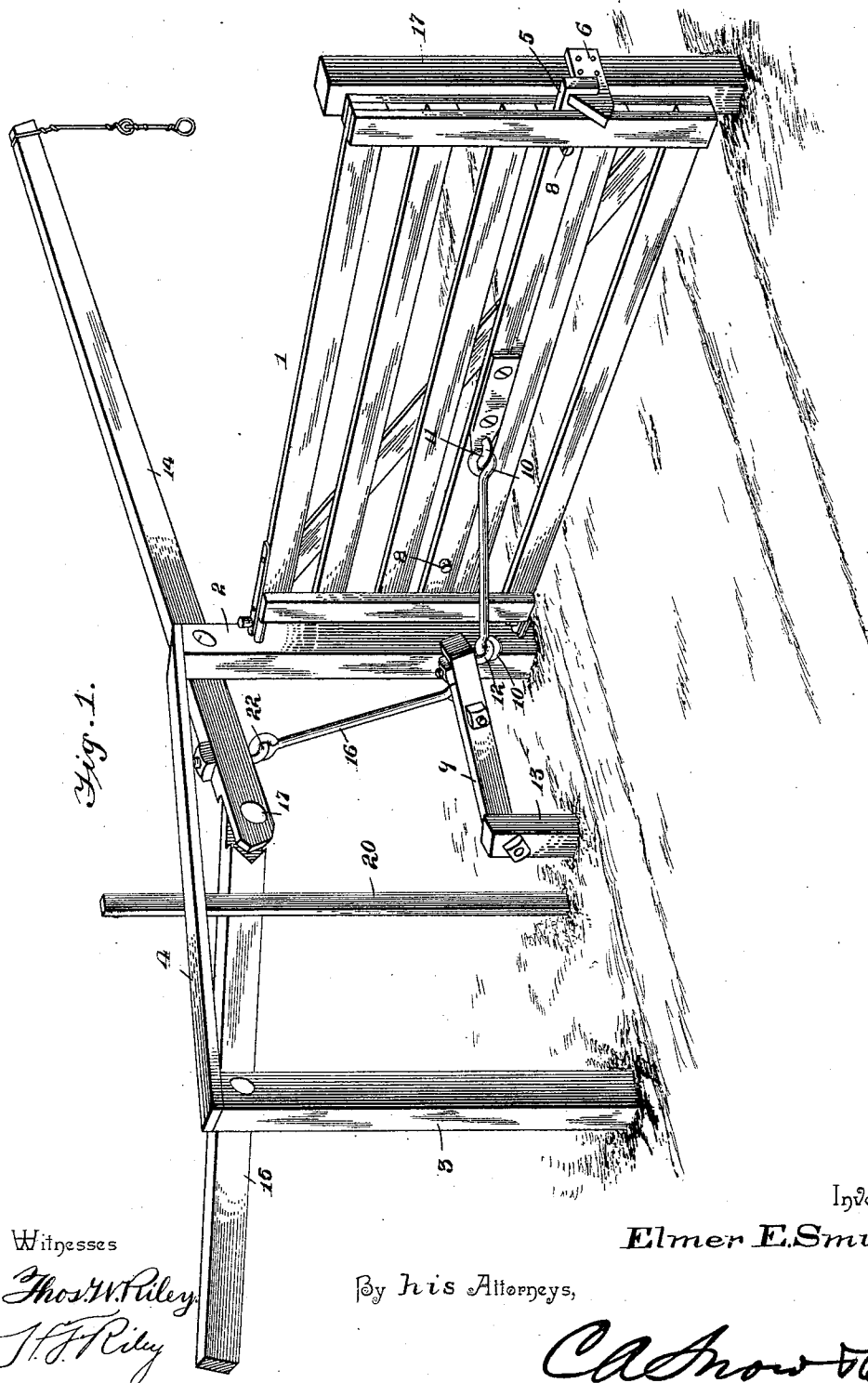
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. E. SMITH.
GATE.

No. 582,700.

Patented May 18, 1897.



Witnesses

Thos. W. Riley
J. F. Riley

Inventor

Elmer E. Smith.

By his Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

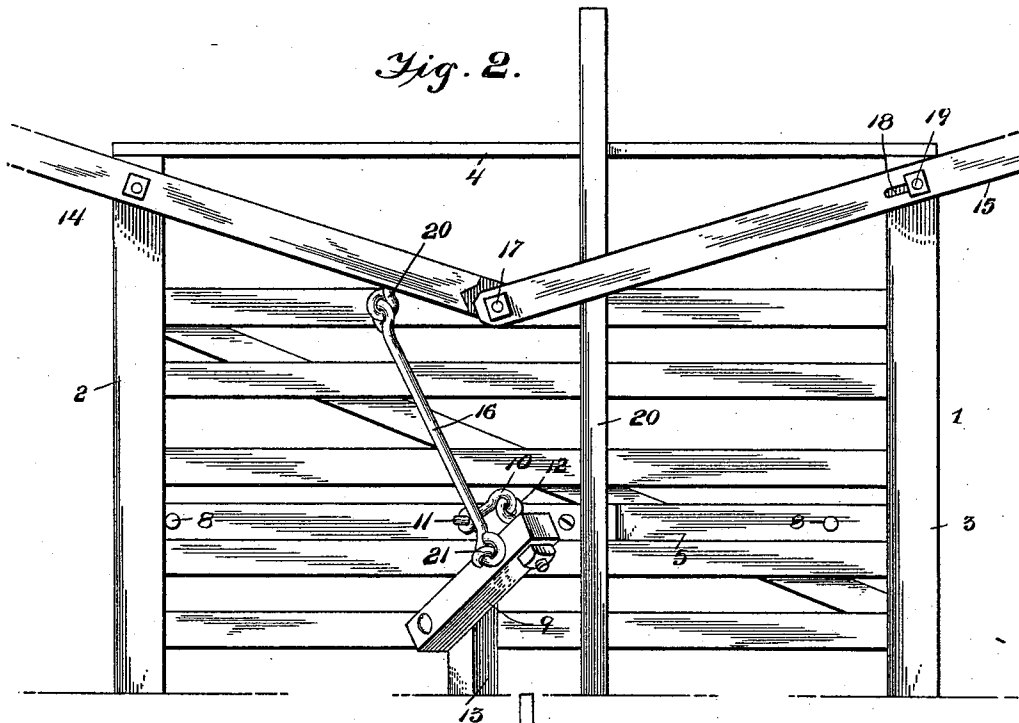
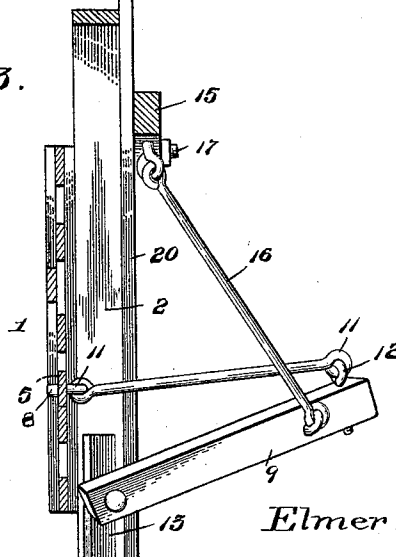


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

Thos. W. Bailey
J. F. Riley

Inventor

Elmer E. Smith.

By *h*is Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELMER E. SMITH, OF GOODELL, IOWA, ASSIGNOR TO MARION A. FELL, OF
SAME PLACE.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 582,700, dated May 18, 1897.

Application filed April 15, 1896. Serial No. 587,668. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELMER E. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Goodell, in the county of Hancock and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in gates.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of swinging gates and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient one capable of being readily operated at a distance from either side of it to enable it to be opened and closed without dismounting or leaving a vehicle.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate constructed in accordance with this invention and shown closed. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation, the gate being open. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of the same.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a swinging gate constructed in any suitable manner and hinged to a post or upright 2 of a supporting-frame composed of the said post or upright 2 and a similar post or upright 3, connected at the top by a horizontal bar 4.

The gate is preferably constructed of vertical bars and horizontal rails, and it is provided with a sliding latch-bar 5, adapted when the gate is closed to engage a keeper 6 of a latch-post 7, and the latch-bar is provided with pins or projections 8, located adjacent to its ends at the inner edges of the vertical end bars of the gate to limit the reciprocation of the latch-bar.

The latch-bar is connected with an oscillating bar 9 by a link-rod provided at its ends with eyes 10, linked into eyes 11 and 12 of the reciprocating latch-bar and the oscillating bar 9. The oscillating bar 9 is fulcrumed at its lower end on a short post or support 13. It is provided at its upper end with the eye 12, and it is connected at a point intermediate of its

ends with a pair of operating-levers 14 and 15 by a link-rod 16. The operating-levers are fulcrumed on the rear faces of the posts or uprights 2 and 3, extend from opposite sides of the gate, and are provided at their outer ends with handles arranged in convenient position for use at either approach to the gate. The inner ends of the operating-levers are recessed and fit snugly together and are pivoted by a bolt 17. The operating-lever 15 is provided with a slot 18 to receive its fulcruming-bolt 19, and its inner end is arranged adjacent to a vertical bar 20, which forms a guide for the operating-levers and prevents their inner ends from swinging laterally toward the gate.

The link-rod 16 is provided at its ends with eyes which are linked into eyes 21 and 22 of the oscillating bar and the lever 14.

The gate is operated to open or close by giving either of the operating-levers a quick downward pull, and in opening the gate the latch-bar is first withdrawn from engagement with the keeper of the latch-post, and the gate is then swung toward the upright 3. The momentum of the gate and the oscillating bar 9 is sufficient to carry the gate beyond the dead-center, and the weight of the oscillating bar will complete the opening of the gate. When the gate is opened, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3 of the accompanying drawings, the oscillating bar forms a complete lock or latch and will prevent the gate from being accidentally unclosed by wind or the like.

It will be seen that the gate is exceedingly simple and inexpensive in construction and that the operating mechanism is positive and reliable and will enable a gate to be readily opened and closed from a distance without dismounting or leaving a vehicle. It will also be apparent that the operating mechanism may be readily applied to any ordinary swinging gate without altering the construction of the latter and at a small cost.

Changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is—

The combination of a frame, a gate hinged to the frame and provided with a latch, an oscillating bar fulcrumed at one side of the gate

in the rear thereof, a pair of operating-levers
fulcrumed on the frame and extending from
the gate in opposite directions and having
their adjacent ends pivotally connected, one
5 of the levers being capable of a limited longitudinal movement, a guide-bar arranged at
the frame and supporting the levers at the inner ends thereof, and a pair of link-bars extending from the oscillating bar in opposite
10 directions and connected respectively with

the operating-levers and with the gate and the latch thereof, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ELMER E. SMITH.

Witnesses:

WM. O. POLLOCK,
W. S. HEDRICK.