

No. 675,493.

Patented June 4, 1901.

H. S. MILLER.

GATE.

(Application filed Dec. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

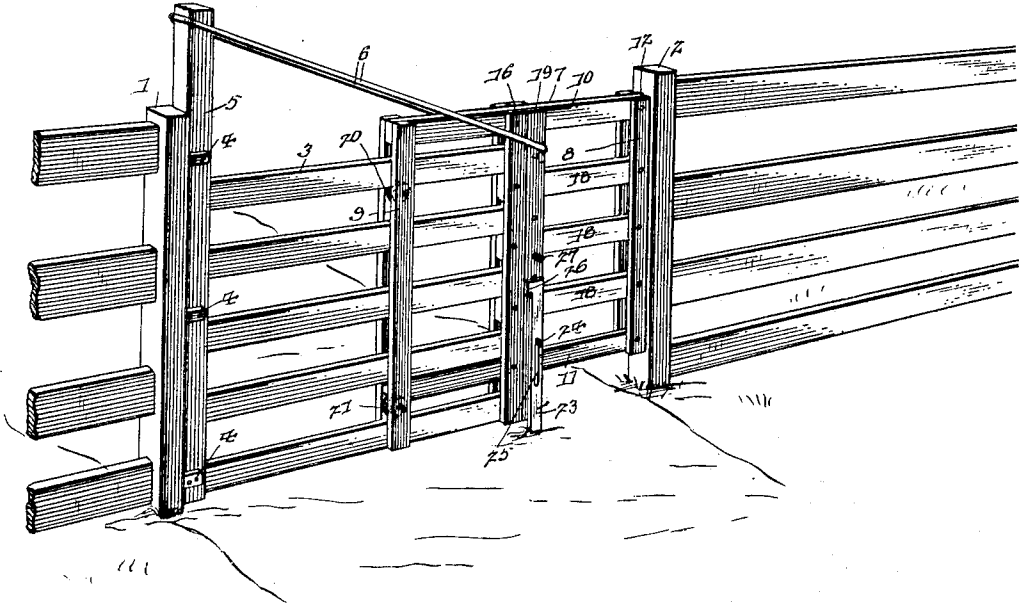
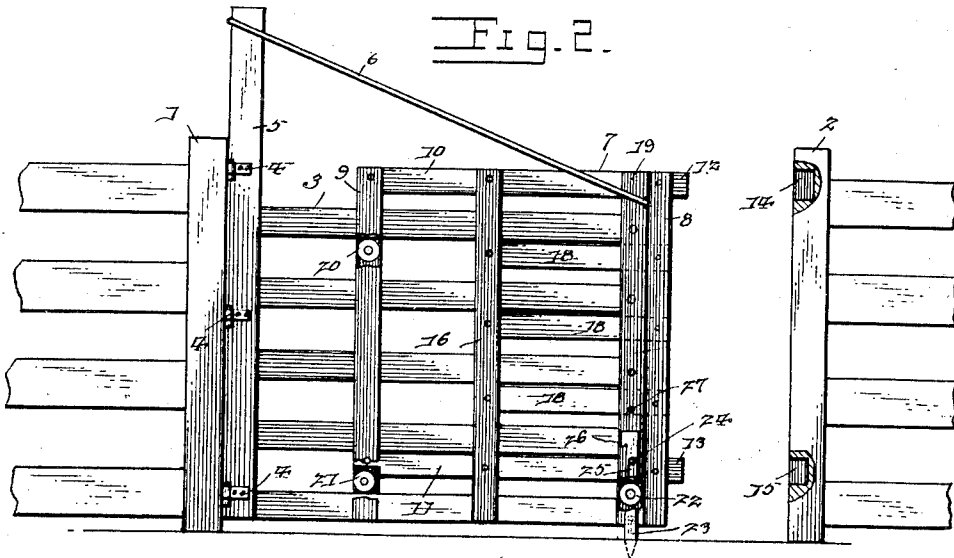


Fig. 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY S. MILLER, OF HAMILTON, INDIANA.

## GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,493, dated June 4, 1901.

Application filed December 24, 1900. Serial No. 40,953. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY S. MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hamilton, in the county of Steuben and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gates, and has for its objects to provide improved means whereby a person may pass through a gateway without swinging open the entire gate and also to provide for conveniently locking the gate against swinging when the gate is partially opened without interfering with the ordinary opening of the gate whenever desired.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claim without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate constructed in accordance with the present invention and shown in closed position. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof with the gate partially open, parts being broken away to show the mounting of the supplemental gate-section.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in both figures of the drawings.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates the hinge gate-post, and 2 the opposite latch-post, between which is located the swinging gate 3, that is connected to the post 1 by means of suitable hinges 4 in order that the main gate may swing in the ordinary manner. The hinged end bar 5 of the gate is preferably extended above the latter, so as to support a downwardly-inclined brace 6, which has its lower end connected to the free end of the main gate, so as to prevent the same from sagging under the weight of the supplemental or extensible gate-section 7. The extensible gate-section has the outer and inner end bars 8 and 9, respectively, each of which is formed of opposite sections, between

which are fixedly secured the respective ends of the top and bottom longitudinal bars or slats 10 and 11, the forward ends of which extend beyond the outer end bar and form latch projections 12 and 13, which are designed to take into corresponding latch notches or recesses 14 and 15, respectively, formed in the adjacent side of the latch-post.

An intermediate bar 16 is located substantially midway between the end posts, and between this intermediate bar and the outer end post are a plurality of longitudinal bars 18.

It will now be observed that the inner and intermediate bars straddle the main gate-section, which is formed of longitudinal slats or bars, the top bar of the extensible gate-section being located above that of the main gate and the bottom bar being between the two lowermost bars of the main gate. Also the outer end bar 19 of the main gate is formed by opposite parts, which project above the gate, so as to slidably embrace the top bar of the extensible gate and form a guide therefor. The longitudinal slats or bars of the extensible gate-section are arranged between the adjacent bars of the main section, so that the former section is free to slide longitudinally upon the latter section. The outer and intermediate bars of the extensible section are located upon corresponding sides of the outer end bar of the main section, whereby the latter is in the path of the former bars, and thereby forms a stop to limit the movement of the extensible section in opposite directions.

In order that the extensible gate-section may move freely upon the main section, there are provided the upper and lower rollers 20 and 21, which are mounted between the parts of the inner end bar of the movable section, the lower roller being arranged to travel upon the bottom rail or bar of the main gate and the upper roller arranged to travel over the under side of the upper rail of the main gate-section as a guide or stop to prevent accidental upward displacement of the movable section. Another roller 22 is mounted between the lower portions of the parts of the outer end bar of the main gate and arranged to support the bottom rail of the movable or slidable gate-section.

From the foregoing description it will be understood that the extensible gate-section may be slid longitudinally upon the main gate-section, whereby the extensible section is normally engaged with the latch-post to close the gateway and may also be slid rearwardly or inwardly, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, in order that a person may pass through without swinging the entire gate. However, this extensible gate-section does not interfere with the wide opening of the entire gate whenever desired.

To hold the free end of the main gate-section from swinging laterally when the extensible section is open or disengaged from the latch-post, there is provided a vertically-slidable latch-bar 23, mounted upon one side of the outer end bar of the main gate by means of a suitable fastening 24, which is carried by the gate and projects through a longitudinal slot 25 in the latch-bar. The lower end of this latch is pointed, so as to be thrust into the road or ground, and thereby hold the gate from being accidentally swung when the extensible gate is being opened and also when open. When it is desired to swing the entire gate open, the latch-bar is drawn upwardly out of engagement with the ground, so as to release the gate. To facilitate the release of the latch-bar, its upper end is provided with a lateral projection or hook 26 for engagement by the foot or hand, and which is also designed to be engaged with a stud or projection 27, carried by the main gate and located above the fastening 24, whereby the latch may be held out of engagement with the ground when the gate is being opened and closed. It will of course be understood that the latch-bar may be used to hold the gate in its open position as well as in its closed position. The latch also has a pivotal movement upon its support in order that its hooked upper end may be swung laterally to clear the

projection 27 and finally be engaged therewith.

What is claimed is—

The combination of a hinge-post, an opposite latch-post having upper and lower latch-sockets, a swinging gate-section hinged to the hinge-post and terminated short of the latch-post, and comprising longitudinal slats, an outer end bar formed in sections embracing the slats, an opposite end bar projected above the former bar, and an inclined brace from the top of the longer bar to the shorter bar, a sliding gate-section carried by the outer free end of the hinged section, and comprising top and bottom longitudinal slats projected in opposite directions between the sections of the outer end bar of the hinged gate-section, opposite sectional end bars embracing the corresponding ends of the top and bottom slats, an intermediate sectional bar embracing the said slats and located at the inner side of the outer end bar of the hinged gate-section, short intermediate slats extending between the intermediate and outer end bars only, the top and bottom slats being projected to form latches constructed for engagement with the respective sockets of the latch-post, antifriction-rollers mounted between the sections of the inner end bar of the sliding gate-section and arranged respectively to slide upon the under side of the top slat and the upper side of the bottom slat of the swinging gate-section, and a ground-engaging latch mounted upon the free end of the swinging gate-section.

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

HENRY S. MILLER.

Witnesses:

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A. J. SEWELL.