

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. C. MOORE.
GATE.

No. 539,228.

Patented May 14, 1895.

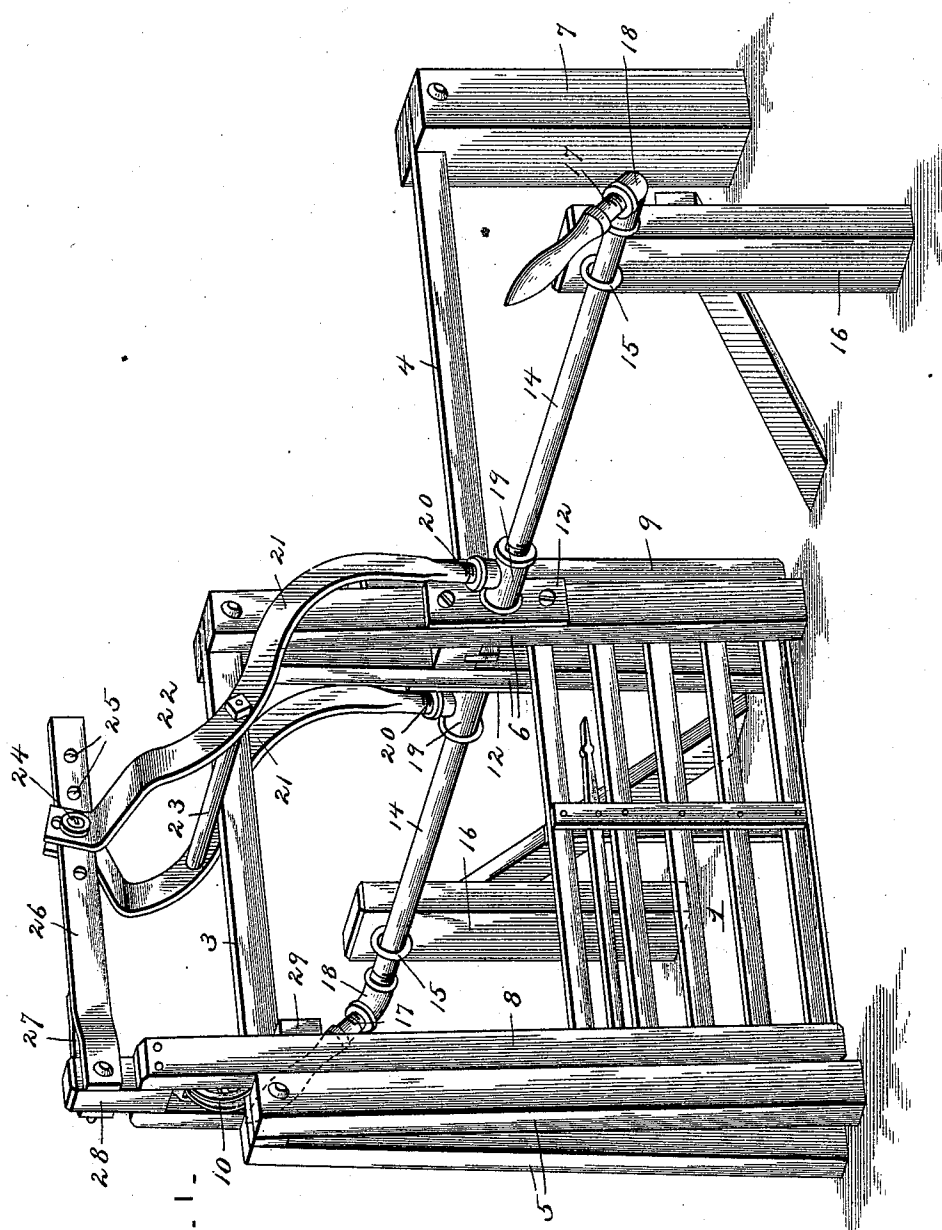


FIG. 1.

Inventor

Witnesses

Harry L. Amer.
J. F. Riley

Edson C. Moore.

By *his* Attorneys.

Calnow Co.

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FIG. 2.

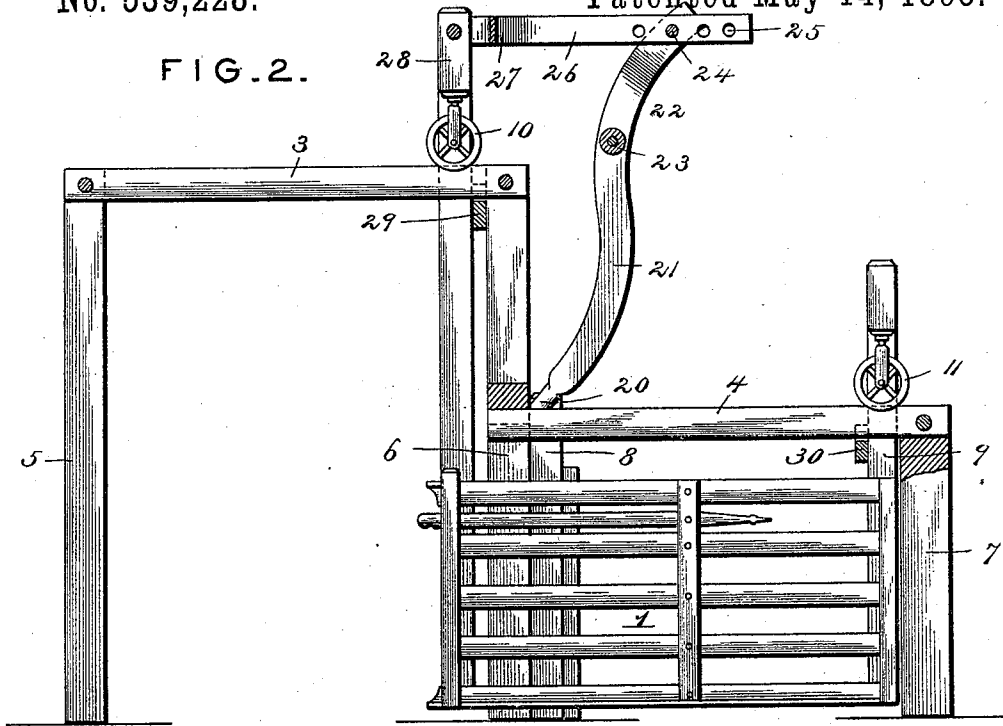
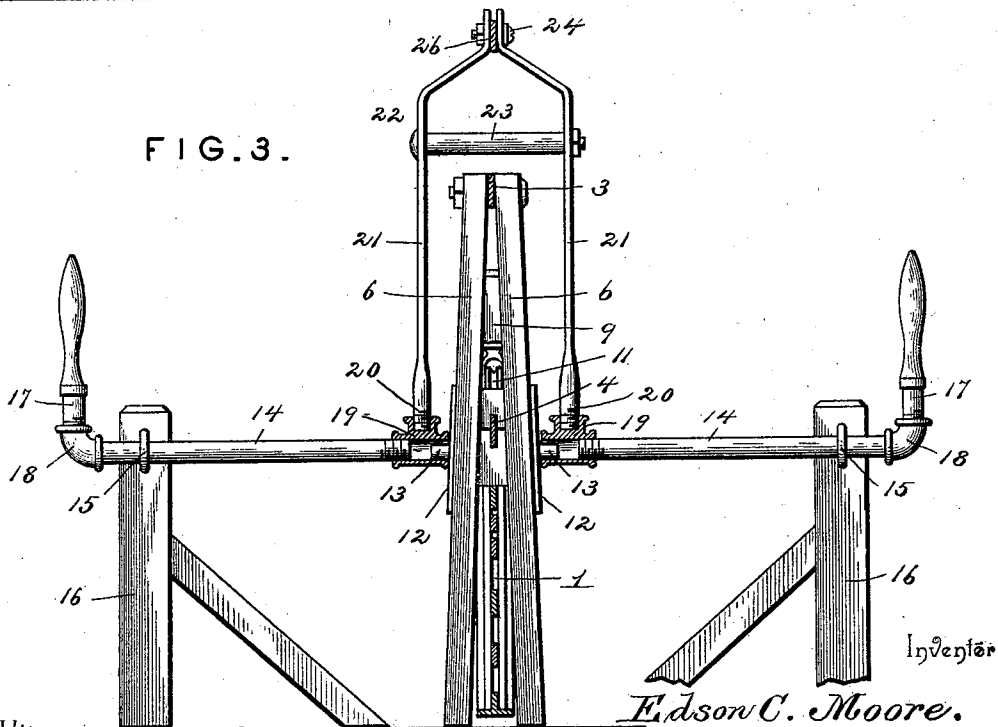


FIG. 3.



Witnesses

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By his Attorneys.

Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDSON C. MOORE, OF WEBSTER, IOWA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,228, dated May 14, 1895.

Application filed August 14, 1894. Serial No. 520,314. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDSON C. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Webster, in the county of Keokuk 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 sliding gates, and to provide one which may be readily opened and closed at either side of it and at a distance from the same to avoid dismounting or leaving a vehicle, and in which there will be no dead center, but a positive actuating force will be exerted on the gate in opening and closing the same at all times.

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 claims 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 vertical sectional view taken longitudinally of the gate, the latter being opened. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view, the gate being partly opened and the swinging lever-frame being shown in elevation.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures thereof, 1 designates a sliding gate of any desired construction mounted in a supporting frame and suspended from horizontal track bars 3 and 4, of the same. The track bars are arranged at different elevations. The front one 3 is the higher and is located over the gate when the latter is closed; and the other track bar 4, is located in rear of the gate. The front track bar 3, is supported by uprights 5 and 6, arranged in pairs and located at opposite sides of the gate and converging slightly toward their upper ends which are secured at opposite sides of the top track bar 3. The rear track bar 4, has its front end secured between the uprights 6, and its rear end is supported by a post 7.

The gate is provided at its ends with vertical bars 8 and 9, arranged in pairs and carrying rollers or wheels 10 and 11, which have

peripheral grooves and run on the horizontal track bars.

The uprights 6 have secured to their outer faces bearing plates 12, which are provided with horizontally disposed journals 13, receiving the inner terminals of horizontally disposed rock shafts 14, and forming bearings for the same. The outer terminals of the rock shafts, which extend from the gate in opposite directions a suitable distance to enable the gate to be operated from horseback or from a vehicle, are journaled in eyes 15, of uprights 16, or other suitable bearings. Each rock shaft is provided at its outer end with an arm 17, forming a handle and having its inner terminal threaded and connected with the rock shafts by an elbow coupling 18, the outer end of the shaft 14, being also threaded for the reception of the coupling.

The inner ends of the horizontally disposed rock shafts are threaded and receive T-couplings 19, which receive in their transverse sockets the lower threaded ends 20, of sides 21 of a swinging frame 22, connected at its top with the front end-bars of the sliding gate. The swinging frame 22, has its sides separated in order to straddle the top of the supporting frame. The sides 21, are braced near their upper ends by a cross-bar 23; and the upper terminals of the sides 21 converge, and are adjustably secured by means of a bolt 24, and perforations 25, to a connecting bar 26, which has its front end 27, bifurcated and pivoted to a block 28. This block 28, is secured between the upper terminals of the front end bars 8 and serves as a means for connecting the bar 26 with the front end bars of the gate.

The arms at the outer terminals of the rock shafts extend at an inclination over the roadway, when the gate is closed, and are located within easy reach, and they require but a slight swing to open or close the gate. The rock shafts are tubular and may be constructed of gas pipe or the like, but any other preferred form may be employed.

The gate is retained on the tracks against upward movement by blocks 29 and 30, which are secured to the end bars 8 and 9, and which prevent its becoming accidentally dislodged from the tracks.

It will be seen that the gate is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction,

and that it is positive and reliable in its operation, and that it may be readily opened from either side of it at a convenient distance from the gate in order to avoid the necessity of dismounting or leaving a vehicle. It will also be seen that in the operation of the gate there is no dead center and that the gate is positively actuated at all times during its opening and closing movements.

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

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a sliding gate, the combination of a supporting frame, a gate slidingly mounted thereon, rock-shafts journaled at opposite sides of the gate and extending horizontally therefrom and provided at their outer terminals with handles, and a substantially U-shaped swinging frame straddling the supporting frame and rigidly secured to and carried by the rock-shafts and connected at its top with the gate, substantially as described.

2. In a sliding gate, the combination of a supporting frame, a gate slidingly mounted thereon, bearing plates secured to opposite sides of the supporting frame and having outward extending journals, horizontally disposed rock shafts provided at their outer ends

with arms and having at their inner terminals T-couplings arranged on said journals, a swinging frame provided with opposite sides straddling the supporting frame and having their lower terminals threaded and arranged in the transverse sockets of the T-couplings, and a bar secured to the top of the oscillating frame and having its front end connected with the front of the gate, substantially as described.

3. In a sliding gate, the combination of a supporting frame, a gate slidingly mounted thereon, rock shafts having their inner terminals journaled on the supporting frame and provided at their outer ends with arms, a swinging frame comprising the opposite sides having their lower ends connected with the rock shafts at opposite sides of the gate and having their upper terminals converged and a cross-piece connecting and supporting the sides, and a connecting bar adjustably secured to the swinging frame and pivotally connected with the gate, 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.

EDSON C. MOORE.

Witnesses:

JAMES M. MOORE,
JACOB BAKER.