

(No Model.)

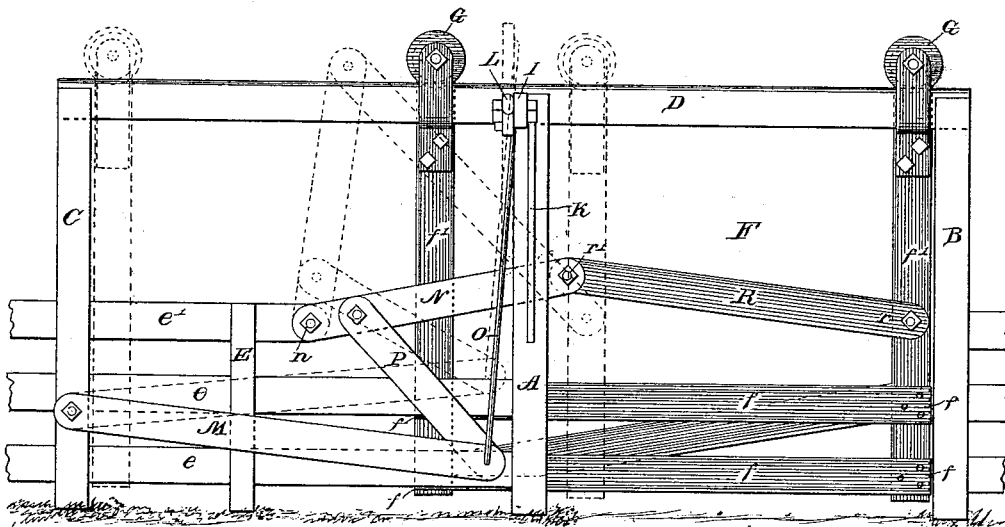
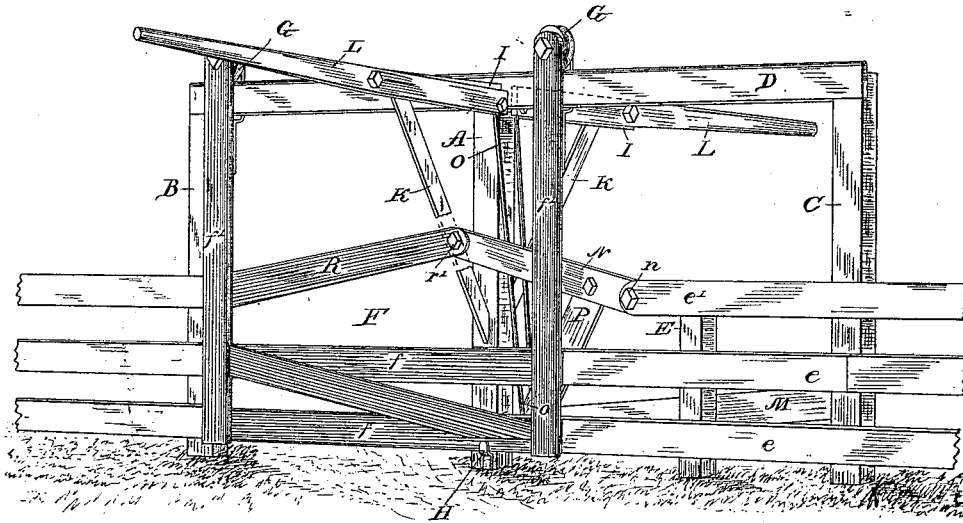
J. C. LEWIS & W. H. RAINEY.

GATE.

No. 346,483.

Patented Aug. 3, 1886.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*

WITNESSES

Roy C. Bowen.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN COLEMAN LEWIS AND WILLAIN HENRY RAINEY, OF DECATUR, TEX.

## GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,483, dated August 3, 1886.

Application filed August 21, 1885. Serial No. 174,983. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN COLEMAN LEWIS and WILLAIN HENRY RAINEY, citizens of the United States, residing at Decatur, in the county of Wise and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gates, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention relates to an improvement in gates; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices that will be more fully set forth hereinafter.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same, the gate being shown closed in solid lines and open in dotted lines.

A represents the central post, B the post against which the gate closes, and C the post against which the gate opens. These posts are of a suitable height to allow a wagon to be driven under a track-rail, D, that is secured on their upper ends. Near the post C, between it and the post A, is a short post, E. Lower rails, *e*, which form a continuation of the fence, are secured to the posts A, E, and C, and an upper rail, *e'*, which likewise forms a continuation of the fence, is secured to the posts C and E, the projecting end of said rail extending a short distance beyond the post E toward the post A.

F represents a gate, which is composed of the horizontal rails *f* and the vertical end bars, *f'*. At the upper ends of these bars are journaled grooved rollers G, which bear on the track-rail and suspend the gate therefrom. The lower side of the gate is prevented from moving laterally by a keeper, H, which is secured near the lower end of the post A, between which keeper and the adjacent side of the post A the lower rail of the gate slides.

To the upper end of the post A is secured a horizontal bar, I, that extends on opposite sides of the post at right angles to the track-rail and the gate. This bar is braced by diagonal bars K, and at the outer ends of the bar I are fulcrumed the operating hand-levers L, which extend outwardly from the bar I, parallel therewith, and have their inner ends approaching each other.

Near the lower end of the post C, on the side

opposite the rails *e e'*, is pivoted one end of a lever, M, the free end of which extends nearly to the post A. On the the inner side of the extending end of the rail *e'* is pivoted the lower end of a lever, N, by a pivotal bolt, *n*, and to this lever N, near its lower end, is fulcrumed one end of a lever, P, the opposite end of which is connected to the free end of lever M by a U-shaped spring bail-rod, O, the arms of which extend from the ends of the levers P and M to the inner ends of the hand-levers L, to which they are connected. A lever, R, has one end pivoted to the outer end bar of the gate, as at *r*, and the free upper inner end of said lever is connected to the upper end of the lever N by a bolt, *r'*.

A person approaching the gate, when the latter is closed, grasps the outer end of one of the hand-levers and pulls it down, which raises the free end of the lever M, and through the connecting lever or pitman P raises the jointed levers N and R. As the outer end of the lever N is pivoted to a fixed point, and as the lever R is connected to the gate, it follows that when the said jointed levers are raised the gate will be drawn to an open position. After the person has passed through the gateway, he pushes upwardly upon the outer end of the oppositely-extending hand-lever, which reverses the movement above stated and closes the gate, as will be very readily understood.

We are aware that it has been heretofore proposed to provide a sliding suspended gate with toggle-levers connecting it with a fixed point, and hand-levers attached to the toggle-levers for raising and lowering them, and thereby opening and closing the gate, and this, therefore, broadly, we disclaim.

We are also aware that it has been proposed to provide a suspended sliding gate with a pair of toggle-levers connecting the gate with a fixed point, and a lower pair of similar levers connecting the toggle-levers before mentioned with the gate, and hand-levers connected to the joint of the lower toggle-levers; but such is not our construction, and this, also, we disclaim.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

The combination of the suspended rolling gate, the toggle-jointed levers N and R, connecting the gate with a fixed point, the lever

M, pivoted at one end to a fixed point, the lever P, pivoted to the lever N near the outer end of the latter, the lower end of the lever P being attached to the free end of lever M, the  
5 pivoted hand-levers fulcrumed on opposite sides of the gate, and the rod O, connecting the inner ends of the said hand-levers with the connected ends of the levers M and P, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN COLEMAN LEWIS.  
WILLIAM HENRY RAINEY.

Witnesses:

J. S. DEVEREUX,  
J. W. PATTERSON.