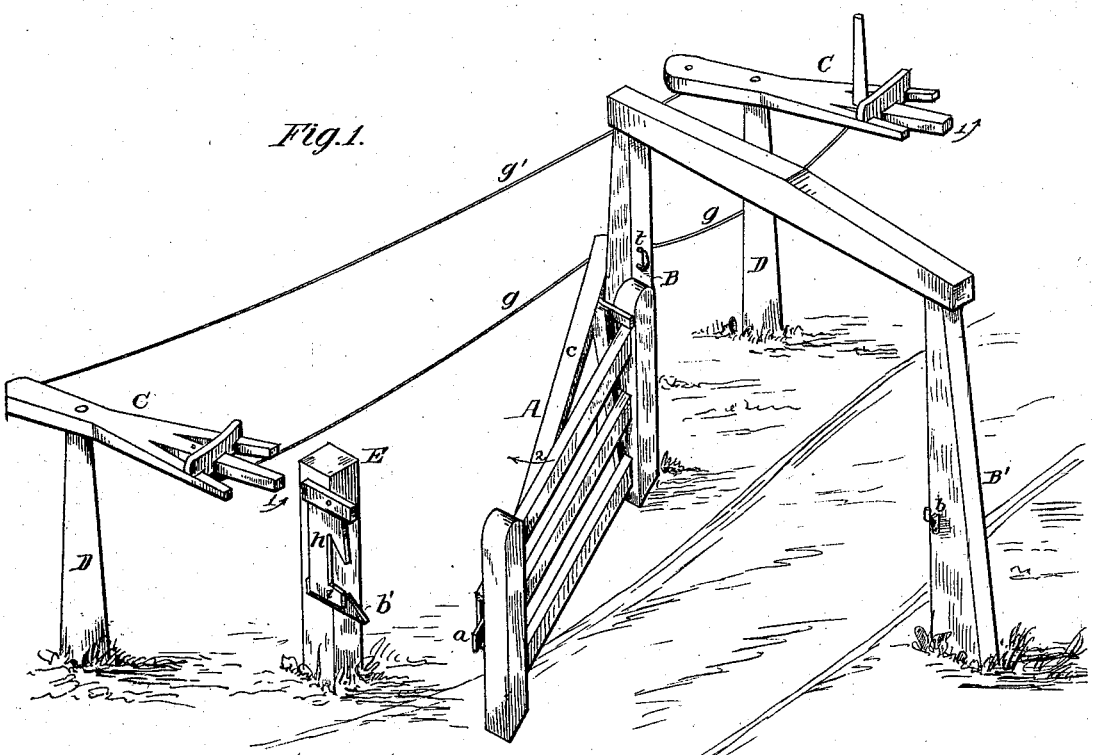
J. WILSON.
Gate.

No. 203,396. Patented May 7, 1878.

Fig. 1.



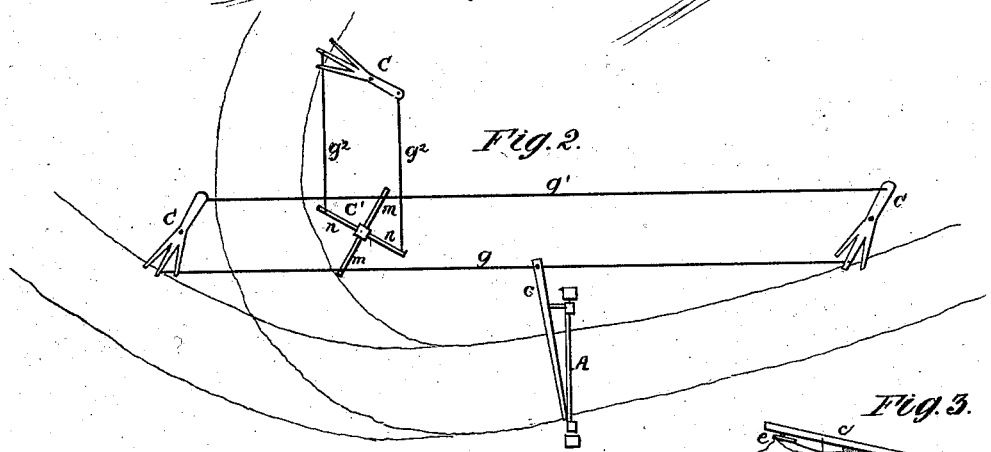


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

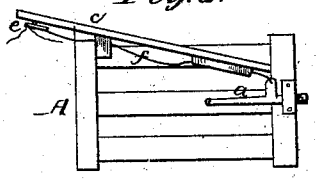


Fig. 5.

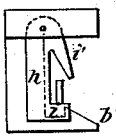


Fig. 6.

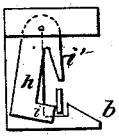
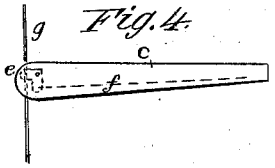


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEFFERSON WILSON, OF BEAVER FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN GATES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **203,396**, dated May 7, 1878; application filed February 7, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEFFERSON WILSON, of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, have invented Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to facilitate the opening, closing, and locking of the gate, whether open or closed by devices accessible from horseback or from a vehicle; and this I effect by the means illustrated in the drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved gate and attachments. Fig. 2 is a diagram; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the gate; and Figs. 4, 5, and 6, detached views.

A represents a gate, hung, as usual, between posts B B′, and provided with a latch, *a*, engaging with a keeper, *b*, on the post B′. To an inclined arm, *c*, is pivoted a bell-crank lever, *e*, Figs. 3 and 4, one arm of which is connected by a wire, *f*, with the latch *a*, and the other to a wire or cord, *g*, attached to horizontal levers C C, pivoted to post D at opposite sides of the gate. A wire or cord, *g′*, connects the rear ends of the levers to each other. A post, E, is provided with a keeper, *b′*, and above and at one side of the latter is hung a plate, *h*, having at the lower end a tongue, *i*, which, when the plate is perpendicular, covers and extends above the notch of the keeper, a tongue, *i′*, extending downward from the upper end of the plate.

When either lever C is turned in the direction of the arrow 1, Fig. 1, the latch *a* will be lifted and the gate will be turned until the latch is caught by the keeper *b′*, as shown in Fig. 6, whereby it is locked in its open position, the tongue *i′* preventing the latch from being readily displaced. If, when the parts are thus arranged, it is desired to close the gate, either lever C is still farther turned in direction of the arrow 1, Fig. 1, to lift the latch, when the plate *h* will take the position shown in Fig. 5, with its projection *i* below the latch and holding it out of the notch of the keeper *b′*. One of the levers C is then swung in an opposite direction to the arrow 1, when the gate will be turned to its first position, and will be locked by the latch dropping into the notch of the keeper *b*.

In order that the gate may be operated from a bend in the road, or from a cross-road, I place between the levers C C a pivoted cross-lever, C′, attaching the wires *g g*¹ to the arms *m m*, and supplementary wires *g*² to the arms *m*. In some cases the arm C may be attached to the rear wire, the other wire being then supported out of contact with the arm by passing it through a staple, *t*, on the gate-post.

I claim—

1. The combination, with the hinged gate A, its catch *a*, and post B, arranged as usual, of the keeper *b′* and swinging plate *h*, arranged and operating in connection with the latch, as set forth.

2. The combination, with the gate, levers C C, and wires *g g*¹, of the cross-lever C′, arranged as set forth.

3. The combination of the gate, inclined arm *c*, crank *e*, carried beneath the end of the arm, levers C C, wires *g g*¹, and wire *f*, operated by the wire *g* and connected to the latch, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JEFFERSON WILSON.

Witnesses:

T. H. BRACKEN,

W. H. NEWTON.