

(Model.)

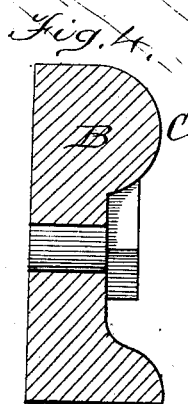
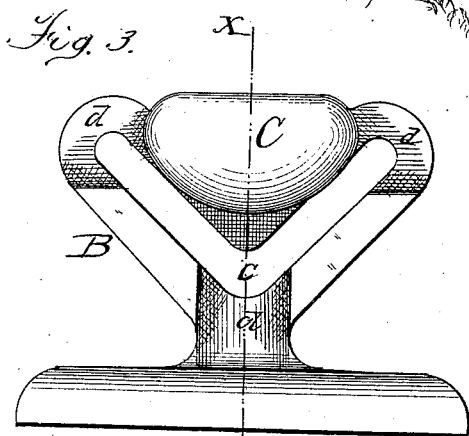
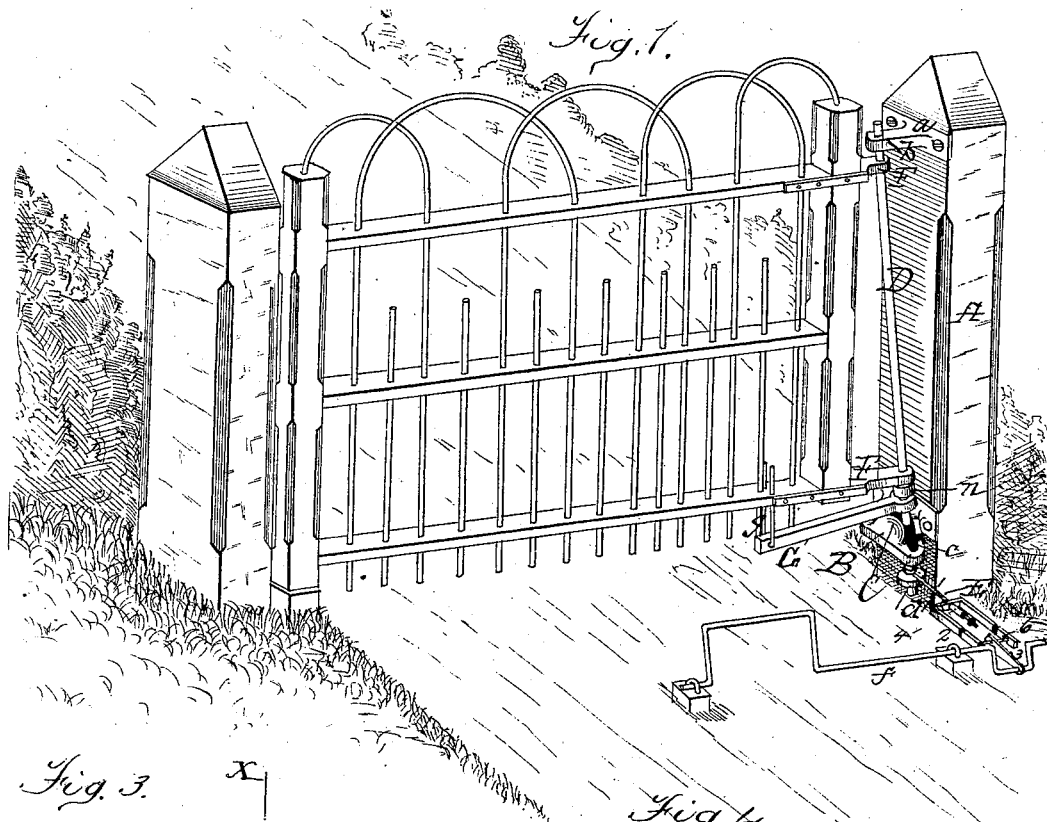
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. W. & C. E. TEETER.

GATE.

No. 265,890.

Patented Oct. 10, 1882.



Witnesses:
Walter Fowler,
J. Heylman

Inventors:
G. W. Teeter.
C. E. Teeter.
by Heylman & Kang,
Attorneys.

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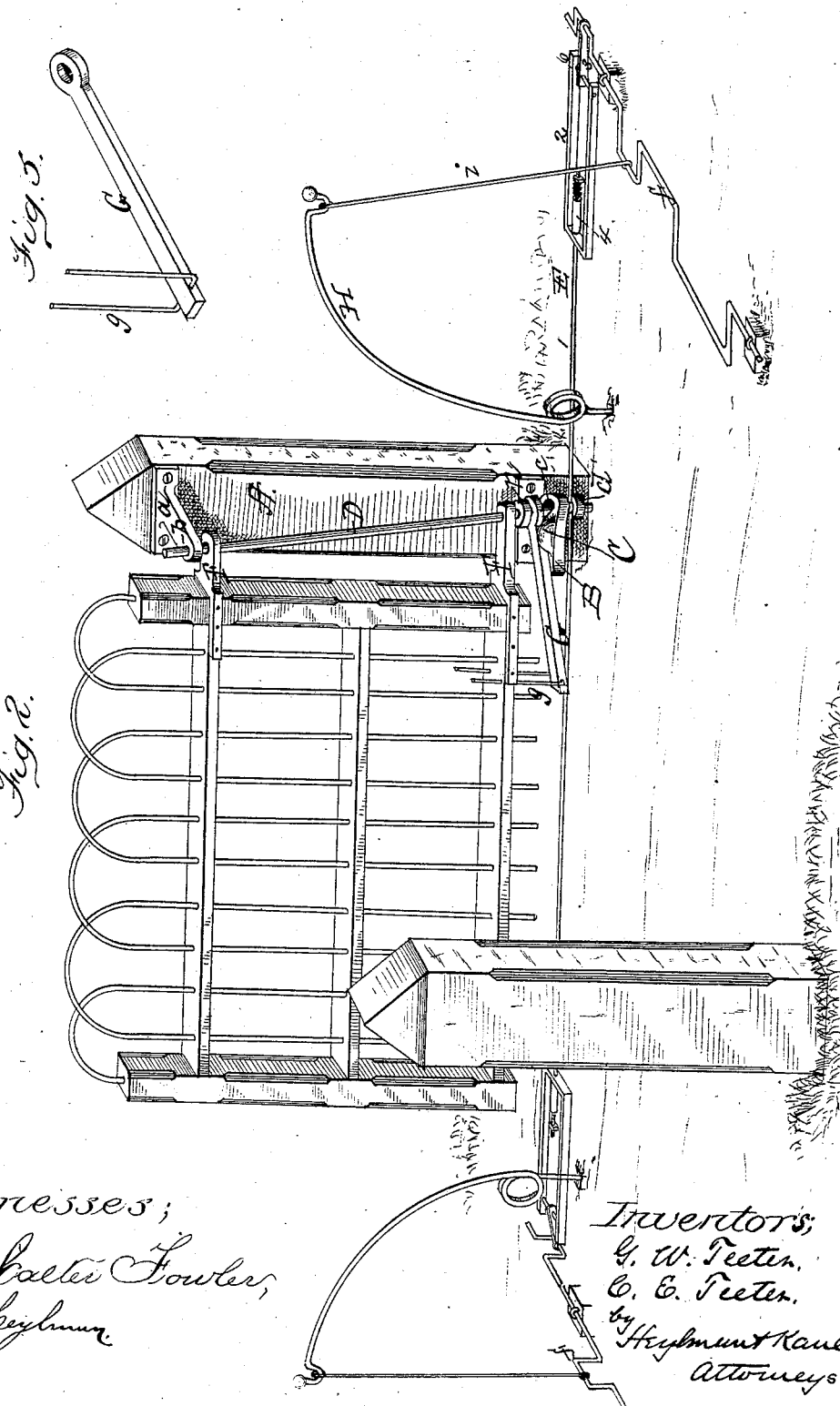
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. TEETER AND CHARLES E. TEETER, OF TROTWOOD, OHIO.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,890, dated October 10, 1882.

Application filed July 24, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE W. TEETER and CHARLES E. TEETER, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Trotwood, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has relation to improvements in swinging gates, which are adapted specially to farm-gates of that class which open and shut by gravity; and the object is to construct a farm-gate which will rest shut with security, remain open with certainty, and which may be opened or shut readily, and which will possess the qualities of strength and durability.

Our invention therefore consists in an angle-plate adapted to be arranged on the hinge-post of the gate at the lower end, formed with an angular slot and a knob or lump on the upper front face of the angle-plate.

Our invention further consists in a gravity gate latch formed of a lever journaled about the hinge bar, and pivotally attached to the under bar of the gate by means of a loop, as will be hereinafter set forth.

Our invention further consists, in combination with the hinge-bar of the gate, of an angle-plate arranged on the hinge-post at the lower end, formed with an angular slot and a knob on the upper front face of the angle-plate, and a gravity-latch journaled about the hinge-bar, and pivotally attached to the under bar of the gate by suitable means.

Our invention further consists in the novel organization and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a view of the gate closed. Fig. 2 shows the gate swung open. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the angle-plate. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of the same, taken through the line *xx* of Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a view of the gravity-latch and loop.

The letter A is the hinge-post, on the upper portion of which is secured the T-shaped hinge-

bar support *a*, formed with the eye *b* in the extension to receive the hinge bar. This eye *b* is formed at an incline from the top inwardly in the direction of the foot of the post and in a line with the apex of the angular slot of the angle-plate, hereinafter described.

The letter B is the angle-plate, firmly secured to the lower inside face of the post. This angle-plate is formed with the angular slot C, the apex of which is arranged in a line with the eye in the upper hinge-bar support. The outer walls or portions of this angle are cut at the points *d* for the purpose of affording rests or seats for the gravity-latch when thrown in different positions as the gate is opened or shut. This angle-plate B is formed or provided with the lump or knob C on the upper front space between the arms of the angular slot, substantially as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, the object of which construction is that when the trip is pressed toward the gate the lower part of the hinge-bar is drawn toward the trip, and the latch, working on top of the knob, will drop down and hold the gate until it is over half-way opened, when the latch begins to rise over the knob and swings the gate clear open. Also, it provides means for sustaining the gate in any desired position.

The letter D is the hinge-bar, extending through the support at the upper portion of the gate and down through the slot at the angle-plate. On the lower end of this bar is arranged an anti-friction washer, *d'*, held from displacement by pin or key, and above this washer are attached the trip-rods, extending to the trips *f*. On the hinge-bar is shrunk or otherwise secured a washer, *n*, on which the lower hinge of the gate rests and by which the gate is sustained.

The letter E represents the adjustable connecting means, attached to the lower end of the hinge-bar and extending to and connecting with the trip. These devices consist of the rod 1, stirrup 2, and link or rod 3. The rod 1 is provided on the free end with screw-threads and passes freely through the end of the stirrup, having between the nut and the end of the stirrup a sleeve, 4. The outer end of the stirrup has the cross-bar 6, on which is journaled the bar 3, connected with the trip. This

means of connecting the trip and the hinge-bar allows the regulation of the rods to suit the distance between the trip and the hinge-bar when setting the devices or at any time thereafter.

The letters F are the gate-hinges. The upper hinge is shorter than the lower one, being so constructed that the post of the gate shall be perpendicular, and the extensions with their perforations relatively on the line of the inclination of the hinge-bar.

The letter G is the gravity-latch, journaled about the hinge-bar, and, extending therefrom in a line, or nearly so, with the rail of the gate, is pivotally attached thereto by means of the loop g.

The letter H represents a spring suitably arranged at the rear of the gate, and connected with the trip-lever by a rod, i. This spring is made strong enough to lift the trip when pressed down by the wheel or foot. It also serves as a means for opening the gate by a person on horseback, for by pressing the free end of the spring the rod turns the trip down and the gate is thrown open.

The front end of the gate rests on a spring-latch seat; or any other suitable rest may be employed.

The operation is simple and easily understood. When the trip is pressed in the direction of the gate it draws the lower end of the hinge-bar toward the trip on that side, and the latch, working on top of the angle-plate and resting on the lump, will drop down when the gate is over half-way open, when the latch begins to ascend the lump until fully open, when it rests on the top of the knob or lump.

It will be observed that by means of this

latch and angle-plate the gate may be opened and kept in any desired position, and the latch climbing the lump does away with much of the strain which otherwise occurs in swinging the gate open.

We claim the right to vary the construction of our improvements without departing from the spirit of our invention.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An angle-plate adapted to be arranged on the hinge-post of a gate formed with an angular slot and a lump or knob on the upper front face between the angles, substantially as described.

2. In a gate, a gravity-latch formed of a lever journaled about the hinge-bar and pivotally attached to the under bar of the gate by a loop, substantially as described.

3. In combination with the hinge-bar of a gate, an angle-plate formed with an angular slot and a knob on the upper front face, and a gravity-latch journaled about the hinge-bar and pivoted to the under bar of the gate, substantially as described.

4. In combination with a swinging gate, a gravity-latch journaled about the hinge-bar, an angle-plate with angular slots and central lump or knob, a hinge-bar, and a trip device actuating the movement of the gate, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. TEETER.

CHARLES E. TEETER.

Witnesses:

JACOB GARBER,
SAMUEL TEETER.