

No. 647,267.

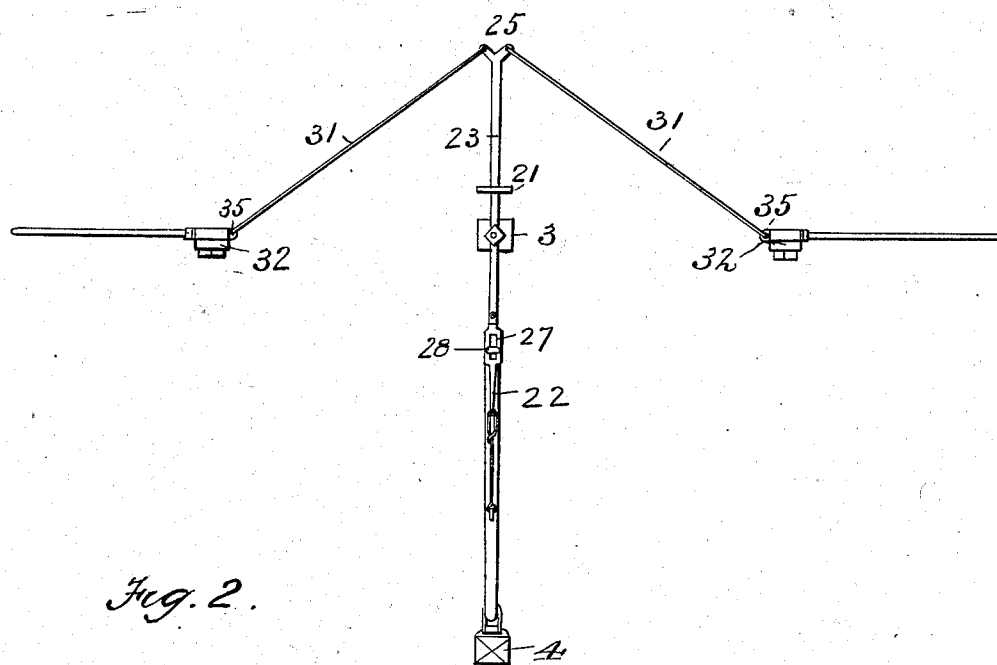
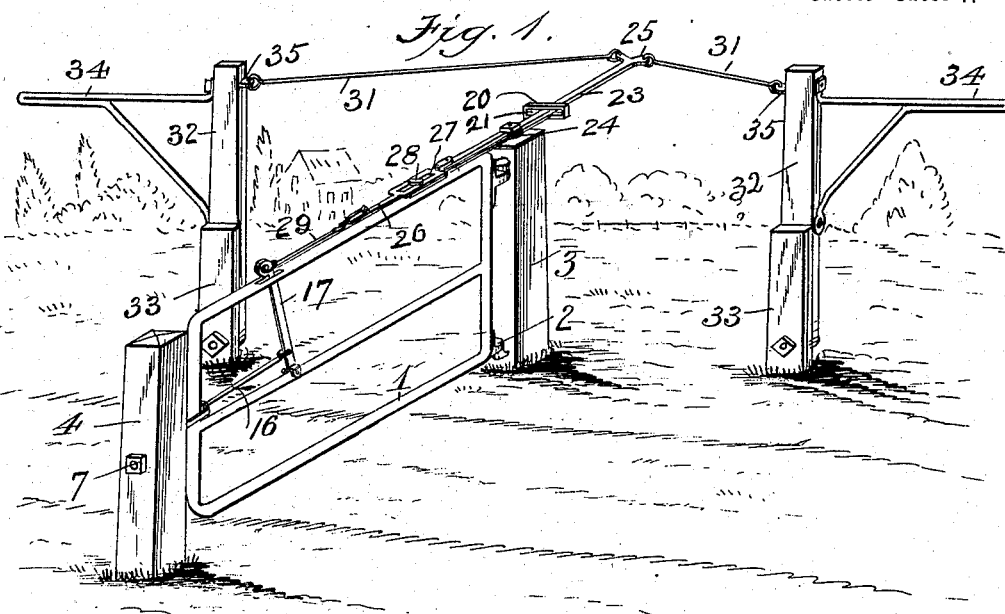
Patented Apr. 10, 1900.

H. P. JOHNSON.
GATE.

(Application filed July 23, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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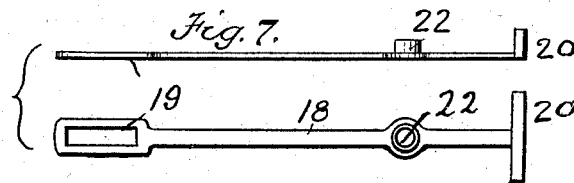
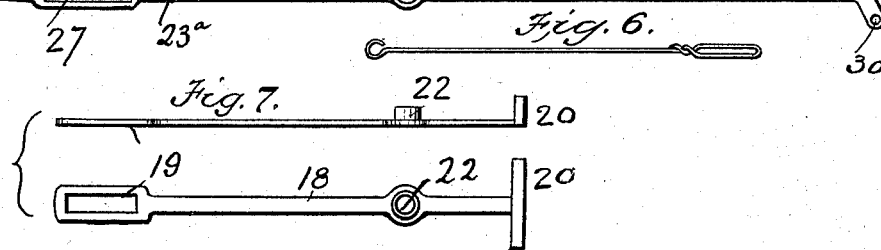
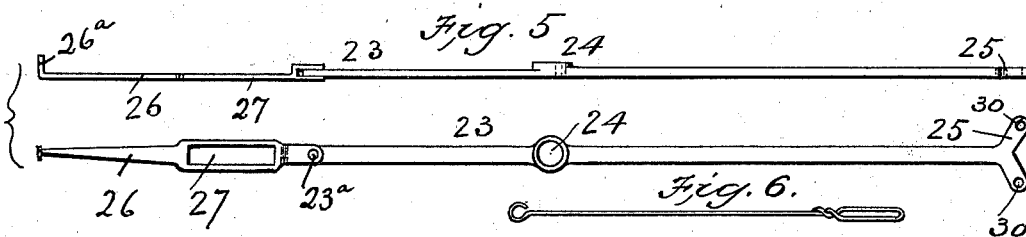
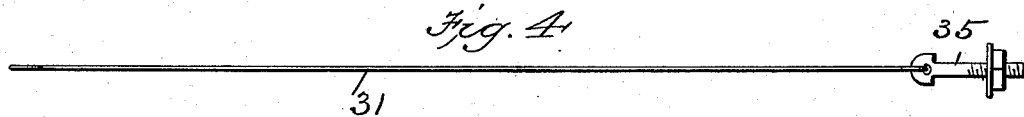
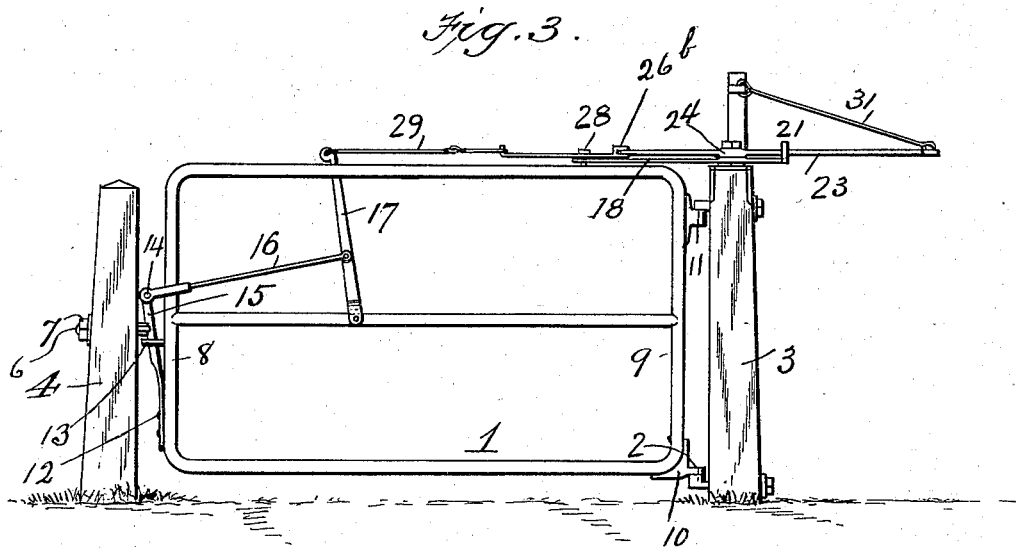
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HANS PETER JOHNSON, OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,267, dated April 10, 1900.

Application filed July 23, 1898. Serial No. 686,729. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HANS PETER JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Evansville, in the county of Vanderburg and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and I 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.

My invention, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed, relates to gates, and more particularly to that variety thereof which may be easily opened from either side without necessitating that the rider or driver shall dismount from his position.

My invention consists in certain novel features of combination and arrangement of parts necessary to produce a completely-operative gate of the character specified, the object being to provide means by which the gate may be promptly opened and easily closed after the person has passed through, both of said operations of opening and closing the gate being performed by suitable levers placed at proper distances at either side of the gate, said levers being in communication with certain details of my invention, which will be hereinafter specifically pointed out.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention complete. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the controlling-rods. Fig. 5 is a detail view, in side elevation and plan view, of my improved actuating-lever. Fig. 6 is a detail of the link employed to connect the actuating-lever with the latch. Fig. 7 is a detail view, in side elevation and plan, of the gate-controlling arm.

Referring in detail to the several parts of my invention by figures, 1 represents a gate of the usual or any preferred construction, mounted by means of suitable hinges 2 upon the post 3, the keeper or locking-post 4 being disposed in the usual way at the opposite end of the gate and designed to have secured thereto a suitable keeper 5, the locking-stem 6 of said keeper being designed to preferably extend entirely through the post and be secured in position, as by the locking-nut 7.

To the free end 8 of the gate, or that end op-

posite the hinged end 9, carrying the hinges 10 and 11, I secure by means of the rivets 12 the spring-latch 15, which is held against lateral movement by the lugs 13 and is pivoted at its upper end to the link 16 by means of the bolt 14.

Upon the top of the post 3 I first pivotally mount the gate-controlling arm 18, having the slotted forward end 19 and the rear upwardly-extending section 20, said section having the guiding-slot or transversely-disposed opening 21, the purpose of which will be hereinafter set forth.

It will be seen by reference to Fig. 7 that an integrally-formed collar or flange 22 is formed around the pivot-hole of the gate-controlling lever or arm 18, the purpose thereof being to provide means of pivoting the actuating latch-controlling lever 23, the opening 24, carried thereby, being designed to fit over the flange or collar 22, thus enabling these parts to move independently of each other. The actuating-lever 23 is preferably bifurcated at its rear end 25, while the forward end is pivotally connected, as indicated by the numeral 23^a, to the latch-controlling member 26, the latter being formed so as to provide the open section or slot 27, which, in connection with the slotted forward end 19 of the lever 18, is designed to loosely receive the stem of the bolt 28, carried by the top rail of the gate, and which, as shown in Fig. 3, is secured to the upper side of the gate at a point contiguous to said slots.

The latch-controlling member 26 is pivotally connected by the hook 26^a or otherwise to the upper end of the lever 17 by the link 29, which, as shown in Fig. 6, may be readily formed of a piece of wire or other suitable material and formed to have the proper length, thus enabling the desired adjustment to be provided and maintained between the actuating-lever and the latch.

Suitable apertures 30 are provided in the bifurcated end 25, by means of which rods or wires 31 of proper length may be attached and arranged to extend laterally upon either side of the gate to the levers 32, the latter being pivotally mounted in position upon the posts 33 and provided with the operating-handles 34, by means of which the gate may be easily controlled.

It will be understood that rods or wires 31 may be connected to the levers 32 in any preferred way, as by the eyebolts 35, designed to pass through the upper ends of the levers 32, thus enabling the parts to be easily mounted in position or replaced.

By reference to Fig. 1 it will be observed that a downward pull upon one of the operating-handles 34 will result in drawing the end of the controlling-lever 23 toward the operator and incidentally causing said lever to move loosely through the aperture or slot provided in the end 20 of the lever 18 without disturbing said lever until after the latch shall have been drawn inward out of engagement with its keeper, owing to the pivotal connection 26^b between the lever 23 and the latch-controlling member 26, the said lever 23 being free to move within the slotted end 20 until such engagement of the latch is effected, at which instant the lever 23 will have reached the end of the slot in the end 20 and will thereby bring the force of the lever 23 to bear against the end 20, and thus act upon the slotted end 19 of the lever 18 in such a manner as to cause said slotted end to act directly upon the bolt 28, and thereby cause the gate to swing open. The slotted opening 19 in the lever 18 is designed to compensate for the radial movement of the bolt 28, inasmuch as said bolt will travel in an arc determined by the location of the hinges 11, while the slotted end 19 will travel in an arc which is determined by the center of the post upon which the lever 18 is pivoted.

It may be repeated that the first effect of a pull upon one of the handles 34 will be to disengage the latch, inasmuch as the lever 23 is permitted to travel a distance coincident with the length of the slot in the end 20 before acting directly upon the gate proper.

It will be seen that I have only shown the parts actually necessary to the successful operation of my improved gate, the usual fencing being omitted in order to more clearly bring out the other parts, it being understood that my improved gate may be easily located in the preferred position and that when so located it will not interfere with the fencing usually employed and that there are few parts to become disarranged or out of order.

It will be further understood that I have shown the preferred details of construction and accessories deemed necessary in embodying my ideas, though the equivalent thereof is comprehended by me in this application, as any simple changes may be made.

I claim—

In a controlling device for opening and closing gates, the combination with the gate suitably mounted upon a supporting-post, of a gate-controlling lever pivoted on said post and connected by a slotted aperture to the top of the gate, and having a slotted member formed upon its rear end, an auxiliary latch-lever pivoted above said gate-controlling lever passing through said slotted member and also connected by a slotted end to the gate, whereby the latch-lever may be first moved laterally sufficiently to disengage the latch of the gate before the gate-controlling lever is moved, and suitable means for enabling the operator to move the latch-controlling lever laterally from his position upon a vehicle or the like as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HANS PETER JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH STEINMETZ,
DAVID WINKLES.