No. 649,134. Patented May 8, 1900.

J. L. MATHEWS.

GATE.

(Application filed Oct. 6, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig 1.

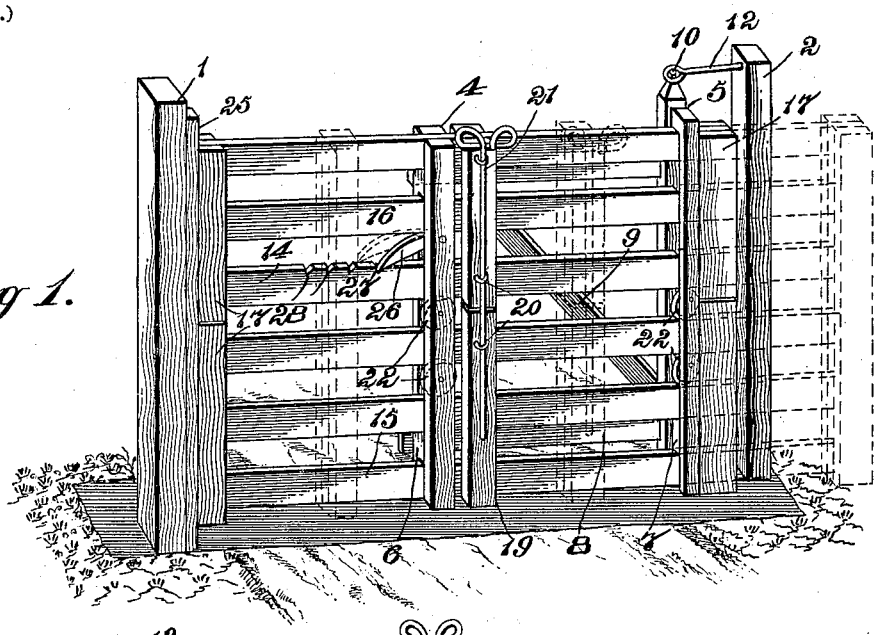


Fig 2.

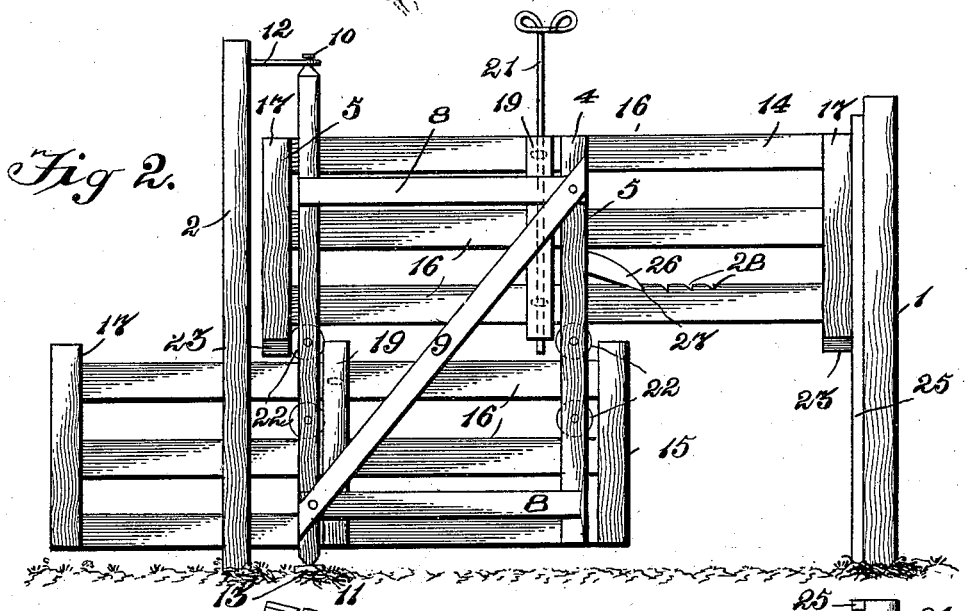
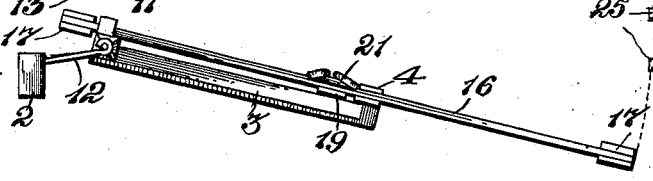


Fig 3.



Witnesses

John Maupin

Louis G. Jubitz

Inventor

By his Attorneys, J. L. Mathews

C. A. Snow & Co.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES L. MATHEWS, OF JONESBOROUGH, ARKANSAS.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,134, dated May 8, 1900.

Application filed October 6, 1899. Serial No. 732,774. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES L. MATHEWS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jonesborough, in the county of Craighead and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a novel gate; and its object is to produce a swinging gate designed to be swung back to open the entire gateway when desired, and comprising a sliding gate capable of being slid back to partially open the gateway to permit the passage therethrough of persons or of certain kinds of stock, this sliding gate being composed of separate horizontal sections, the lower of which may be slid back to provide a comparatively-small opening through the gateway, which will permit the passage of small stock—as, for instance, pigs, sheep, or the like—while preventing the egress of cattle.

To the accomplishment of the foregoing objects and others subordinate thereto my invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter described.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my gate complete in the closed position and illustrating in dotted lines the open or retracted position of the sliding gate. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the subject-matter of Fig. 1, the locking-rod being elevated and the lower sliding section being slid back to permit the passage through the gateway of small stock; and Fig. 3 is a plan view of my gate partly swung back.

Referring to the numerals of reference indicating corresponding parts in the several views, 1 and 2 indicate a pair of gate-posts, between which my gate is designed to be hung. The gate comprises a hinged section 3, comprising front and rear pairs 4 and 5 of parallel vertical standards spaced by spacing-blocks 6 and 7 and connected by horizontal and inclined connecting-bars 8 and 9.

One of the pair of standards 5 is slightly heavier than the other and is provided with terminal journals 10 and 11, which extend, respectively, into a bearing-bracket 12, projecting from the post 2, and a ground or cup bearing 13, projecting just above the surface of the ground. The swinging section thus constructed supports a pair of independently-sliding sections 14 and 15, comprising horizontal rails 16, passing between the pairs of standards 4 and 5 and connected at their opposite ends beyond the ends of the swinging section by pairs of vertical standards 17. These horizontal rails are also connected by intermediate standards 19, one of which on each sliding section is provided with one or more eyelets 20 for the reception of a locking-rod 21, which, passing through the corresponding eyelets of the sliding sections, locks the said sections together and converts them into a sliding gate.

In order to faciliate the movement of the sliding gate, for instance, to the position indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, I mount a number of rollers 22 between the standards 4 and 5 and arranged to slidingly support the horizontal rails 16, and, if desired, one of the sliding sections (preferably the upper) will be provided with tongues 23, depending at the lower ends of the sections and designed to be received between the end or terminal standards of the other section to compel its proper alinement.

The front end of the sliding gate thus formed is designed to be received in a vertical recess 24 in the contiguous face of the gate-post 2, preferably formed by the vertical strips 25 secured thereto. When the gate end is thus received, these strips prevent the swinging of the gate, and therefore retain it in its closed position until it has been slid back a sufficient distance to clear the strips, at which time it may be swung open, as indicated in Fig. 3. For the purpose of preventing this retraction I provide a pawl 26, mounted between the standards 4 and arranged to engage a notch 27 in one of the horizontal rails 16. Other notches 28 are also provided in the rail opposed to the pawl to retain the sliding gate at various points. By this means the sliding gate may be locked to the swinging section to constitute a portion of a swinging gate, as the pawl, engaging the notches, and the standards 17, engaging the standards 5, retain it against movement in either direction, or the sliding gate may be retracted, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, or by drawing the locking-rod 21 out of engagement with

the eyelet 20 in the lower sliding section the latter may be independently retracted or slid back, as shown in Fig. 2, to permit the passage through the gateway of small stock, these various sliding movements of the sliding gate and its sections being accommodated by the disalinement of the gate-posts.

From the foregoing it will appear that I have produced a simple and efficient gate designed for the accomplishment of the various objects hereinbefore enumerated; but I desire to reserve the right to make such structural modifications, changes, and variations as may be suggested by experiment and experience, although at the present time the construction herein illustrated and described is believed to be preferable. It will, furthermore, be seen that the roller 22 not only acts to support the rear end of the upper gate-section, but also that it prevents dropping of the forward end of the lower gate-section when the gate-sections are projected into the positions shown in Fig. 1. In this position also the gate-section acts to support the outer end of the upper gate-section, so that the roller 22 indirectly acts to prevent dropping of the forward end of the upper section should a person attempt to climb over the gate.

What I claim is—

In a gate, the combination with a gate-post, of parallel standards pivotally connected therewith, additional parallel standards connected with the pivoted standards, two rollers journaled between the pivotally-connected standards and separated by an interspace, two rollers journaled in the second standards and separated by an interspace, a gate-section comprising a top rail slidably disposed between the rollers of each of the standards and in engagement therewith, said gate lying between the standards, and a second gate-section disposed between the standards and above the first gate-section, the second gate-section lying with its bottom rail upon the uppermost rollers of the standards for movement thereon, the upper section being adapted to rest with its outer end upon the outer end of the lower section.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES L. MATHEWS.

Witnesses:
R. L. MUSE,
A. L. TURNER.