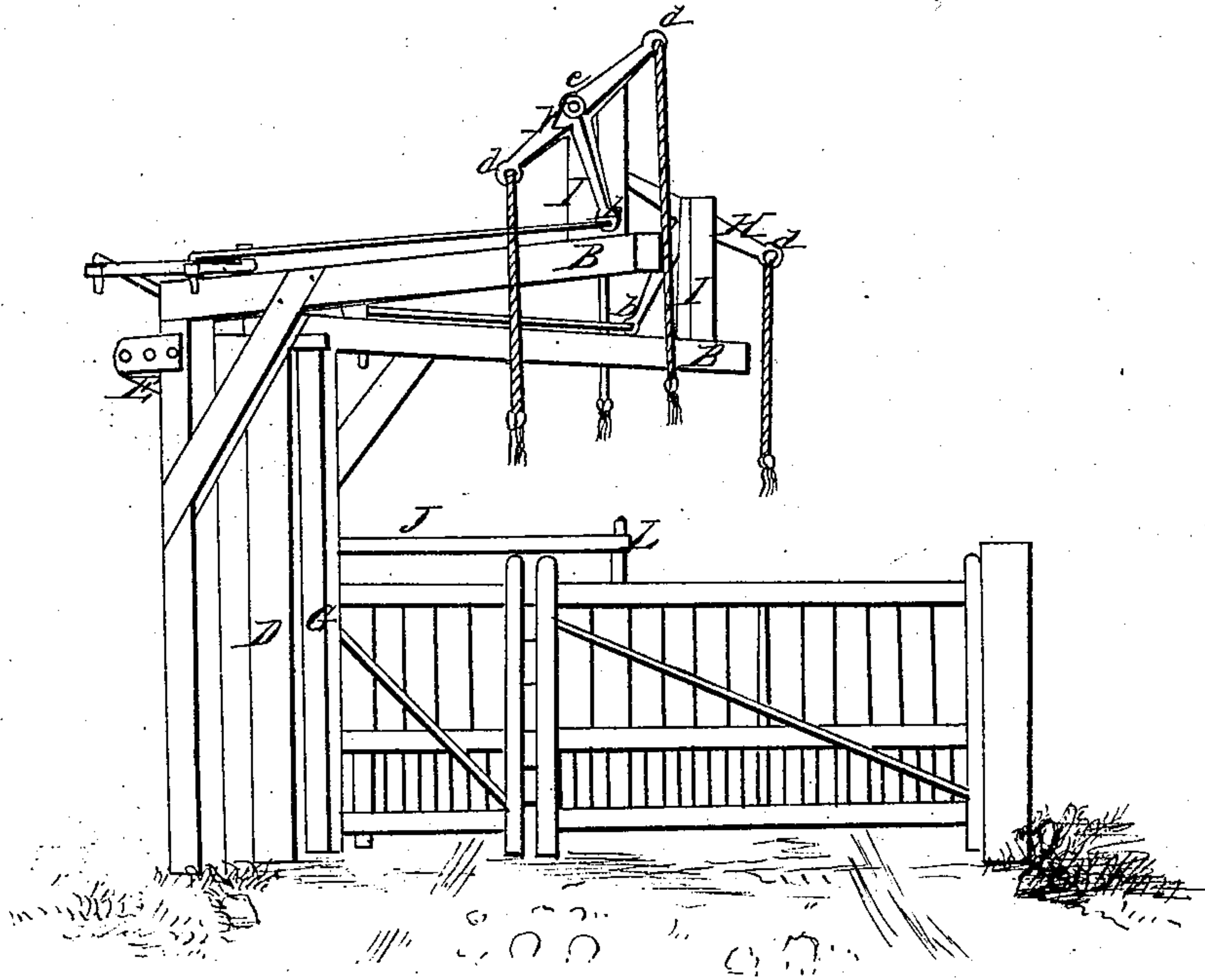
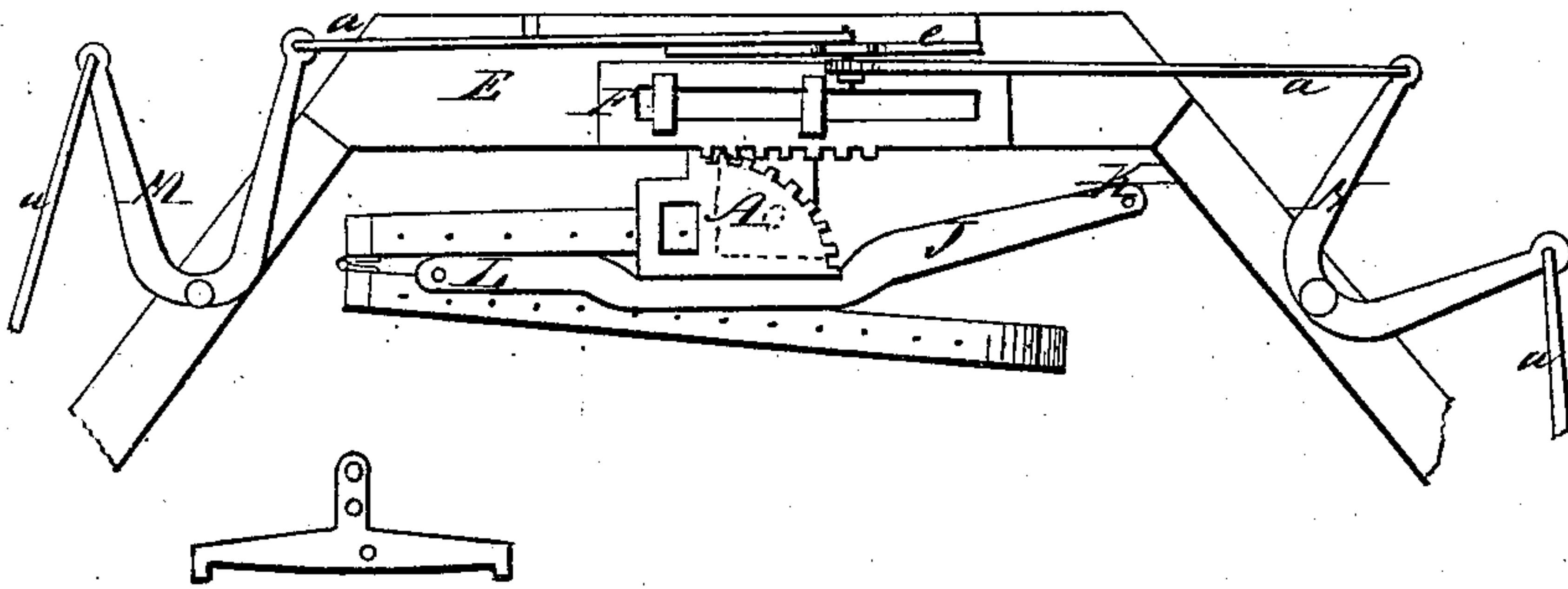


A. L. Butler,
Automatic Gate,

N^o 81,337.

Patented Aug. 25, 1868.



Witnesses.
J. H. Mykoff
J. Lawrence

Inventor.
A. L. Butler

United States Patent Office.

A. L. BUTLER, OF RIPON, WISCONSIN.

Letters Patent No. 81,337, dated August 25, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARM-GATES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, A. L. BUTLER, of Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac, in the State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and improved Farm-Gate; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in providing a farm-gate that may be cheaply constructed, and offering the advantage of being opened and closed, without dismounting from on horseback, or alighting from the carriage or wagon.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I construct my gate in about the usual known form, making it into two unequal-length sections hinged together, and the shorter one hinged to the post upon which the whole swings or turns.

The pinion for operating the gate in opening and closing, is attached at the top or upper end of the gate post proper, as seen at A, and the whole device is supported upon two crane-shaped frames, constructed of wood, said frames being made of a suitable height to allow vehicles to pass under the outward-projecting ends, as at B B; these frames being placed at a proper distance from and on each side nearly in a line with the post to which the gate is secured, and upon which it turns, as seen at D. These frames may be fixed diagonally as in the drawings, or placed at right angles with the gate, being connected near the top of the uprights with a substantial cross-piece, E, which serves to help support the frames, and to provide a place for the device immediately connected with the gate. This peculiar device for operating the gate is made wholly of iron, and consists of a slotted rack-gear marked F, placed upon the cross-bar marked E, and connected with a pinion, A, fastened upon the upper end of the gate-post or bar marked G. To operate this sliding-rack gear F, there is connected with it, and extending either way to near the ends of the wood framework, where marked B B, a series of rods or levers, *a a a a*, which are attached at either outward end by a joint, *b b*, to the bottom of a T-shaped device marked H, and which is pivoted, *c c*, at its upper centre to a standard made of wood, marked I, and attached to the framework at the points marked B B.

At each end of the cross-bar of this T-shaped device holes *d d d d* are punched for the cords which are pulled in opening and closing the gate.

The bell-cranks at *m m* change the direction of the movements of the levers.

On the outer edge of the rack-gear F, a pivoted bar is fastened, having on each end a downward projection, which, when the gate is open or closed, sinks into notches or gains, serving to keep the gate secure in either position; and to this pivoted bar are fastened the ends of two of the levers or rods *a a*, making the connections all complete.

There is a lever, marked J, attached with a pivot-joint at K, on an upright of one of the frames, and with a pivot-joint, L, near the rear of the longest section of the gate; this lever J serving the purpose of folding back the larger section upon the smaller, swinging them back to open the passage, or to extend the gate to close the passage again.

The operation is merely, in approaching this gate, to take hold of the rope attached to the elevated end of the bar of the T-shaped device, pull down, and the gate swings back entirely out of the way. After passing through to the opposite side, pull down upon the elevated end of the lever as before, and the gate is closed.

What I claim, is—

1. Making this gate into two sections, substantially as described, and the manner in which it folds.
2. The bar or lever J, extending from the gate to either one of the standards of the framework, this lever being pivoted at each end.
3. The whole of the device, comprising levers, bell-cranks, latch, rack-gear, and pinion, substantially as described and for the purposes specified.

A. L. BUTLER. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

H. B. WILLIAMS,
JOE LINDSEY.