

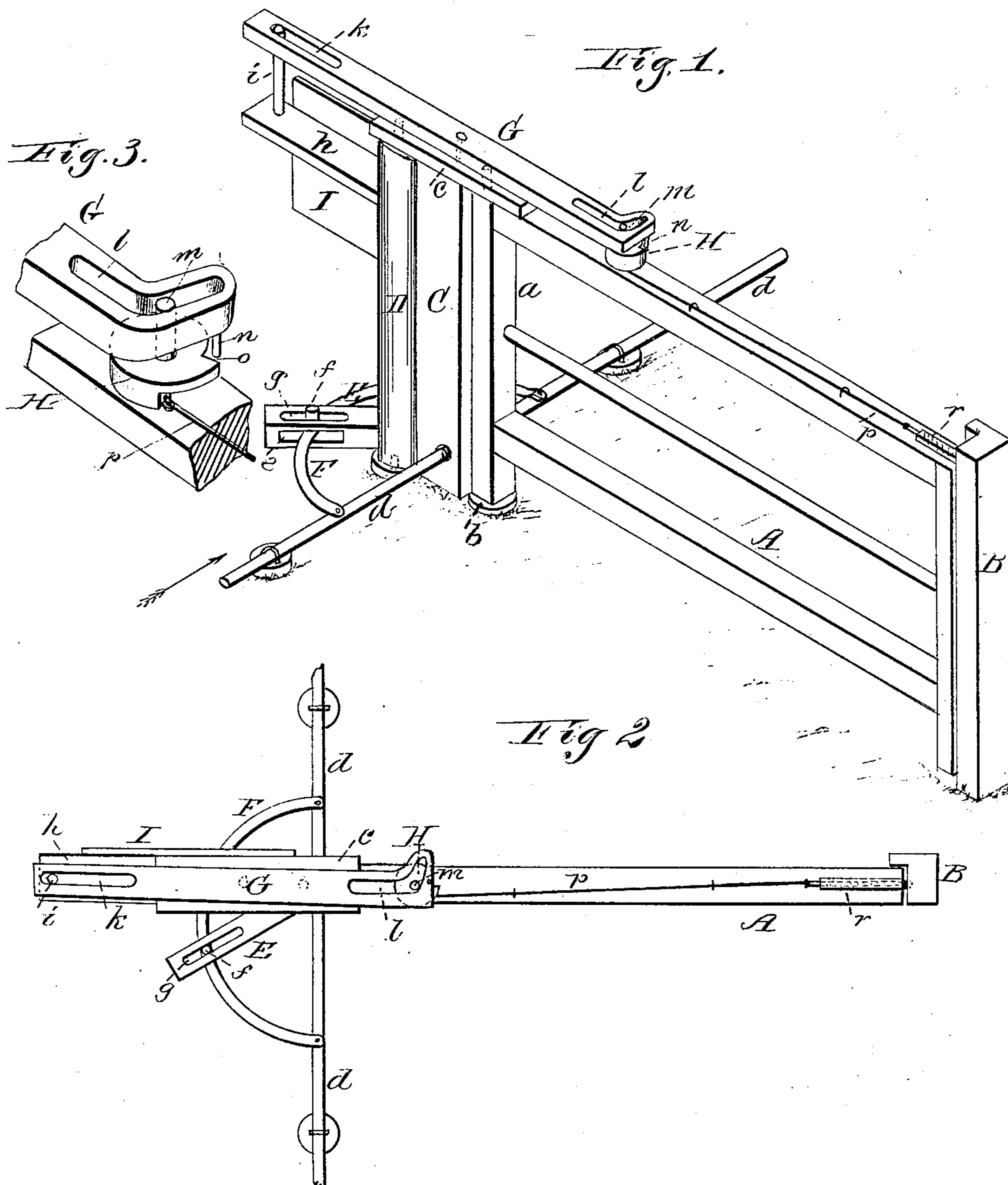
(No Model.)

J. A. WOLFRAM.

FARM GATE.

No. 250,770.

Patented Dec. 13, 1881.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. WOLFRAM, OF SAN PATRICIO COUNTY, TEXAS.

FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,770, dated December 13, 1881.

Application filed September 30, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. WOLFRAM, a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of San Patricio and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Farm-Gates; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a perspective view of my invention; Fig. 2, a top-plan view of the same; and Fig. 3 is a perspective view, in detail and on an enlarged scale, showing the upper rail of the gate, the pivoted disk, and slotted lever.

The present invention has relation to farm-gates, and is designed as an improvement on my former patent, bearing date August 30, 1881, No. 246,357.

The object of the invention is to provide the gate with a suitable spring-bolt, in connection with an arrangement of devices or mechanism whereby the bolt is operated as the gate is being opened; also, in providing means whereby the pressure on the gate caused by the wind is equalized, thereby enabling the gate to be more easily operated. These objects I attain by the construction substantially as shown in the drawings and hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the gate; B, the outer post, against which the outer end of the gate closes, and C the main post. The inner upright, *a*, at its lower end, is pivoted to a block, *b*, let in the ground, and at its upper end to a stationary arm, *c*, connected to the upper end of the main post C. A rod, *d*, passes loosely through an opening through the post C, near its lower end, said rod extending any desired length upon each side of the gate, and connected at its ends to any suitable arrangement of levers for operating it.

In the rear of the post C is a pivoted post, D, having rigidly secured thereto, near its lower end, an extension, E, which is formed with a transverse slot, *e*, passing through it a segmental bar, F, the ends of which are rigidly

secured to the rod *d* upon each side of the post C. The segmental bar F has a vertical pin, *f*, which projects through an elongated slot, *g*, so that by operating the rod *d* it will, in turn, operate or cause the post D to move upon its axis.

To and near the top of the post D is secured an arm, *h*, having a vertical rod, *i*, which enters an elongated slot, *k*, in a lever, G, pivoted to the arm *c*. This lever G, at its forward end, is formed with an L-shaped slot, *l*, through which projects a pin, *m*, rigidly connected to the upper part of the gate. A disk, H, passes over the pin *m*, which forms an axial pivot around which the disk moves. A pin, *n*, is connected to the lever G, upon the under side thereof, to form a stop against which the shoulder *o* abuts to limit the movement of the disk in one direction, and to assist it in turning in the other.

To the under side of the disk H is secured one end of a suitable wire, *p*, the other end of said wire being connected to a spring-bolt, *r*, of any desirable form and construction.

When the horizontal rod *d* is pushed forward in the direction of the arrow (shown in Fig. 1) the pin *f*, working in the slot *g*, will cause the pivoted post D to turn upon its axis in a direction in which the rod *d* moves.

The post D, as it turns, through the medium of the short rod *i* and slot *k*, the forward end of the lever G, will turn in an opposite direction, and as it thus turns the pin *n* upon the under part of the lever comes in contact with the shoulder *o* and causes the disk to turn with it, which, through the wire *p*, draws the bolt *r* and unlocks the gate, and at the same time swinging it open. By moving the rod upon the opposite side of the gate in a direction toward the same the gate in like manner will be closed, the spring-bolt automatically locking itself to the post B.

The pin *m* not only forms an axial pivot for the disk H, but serves as a guide for the end of the lever G, and also a fulcrum against which it comes in contact to open the gate.

The L-shape form of the slot *l* allows sufficient movement at right angles to the gate of the pin *n* to move the disk H a sufficient

distance to withdraw the bolt *r* before any pressure is brought upon the gate in the process of opening it.

5 In high winds upon a field or pasture it has been found difficult to open these farm-gates when they have to be opened against the wind, or in a direction opposite to that in which the wind blows. One feature of my invention is to remedy, as far as possible, this difficulty, which I accomplish by suspending from the 10 pivoted post *D* a screen, *I*, consisting of a large flat board, against which the wind comes in contact. This will equalize the pressure of the wind and render the gate much easier to open and close.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The gate *A*, having a suitable spring-bolt,

r, connected by wire *p* to a disk, *H*, formed 20 with shoulder *o*, and turning around an axial pin, *m*, in combination with the pivoted lever *G*, having the L-shaped slot *l*, and upon its under side the pin *n* for operating the disk, said lever being connected to mechanism, substan- 25 tially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with the pivoted or swinging gate *A*, of the pivoted post *D*, having connected thereto the screen *I*, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 30

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN ARNOLD WOLFRAM.

Witnesses:

WM. UCHLINGER,
W. G. RANKIN.