

(No. Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. WETZEL.  
FARM GATE.

No. 547,595.

Patented Oct. 8, 1895.

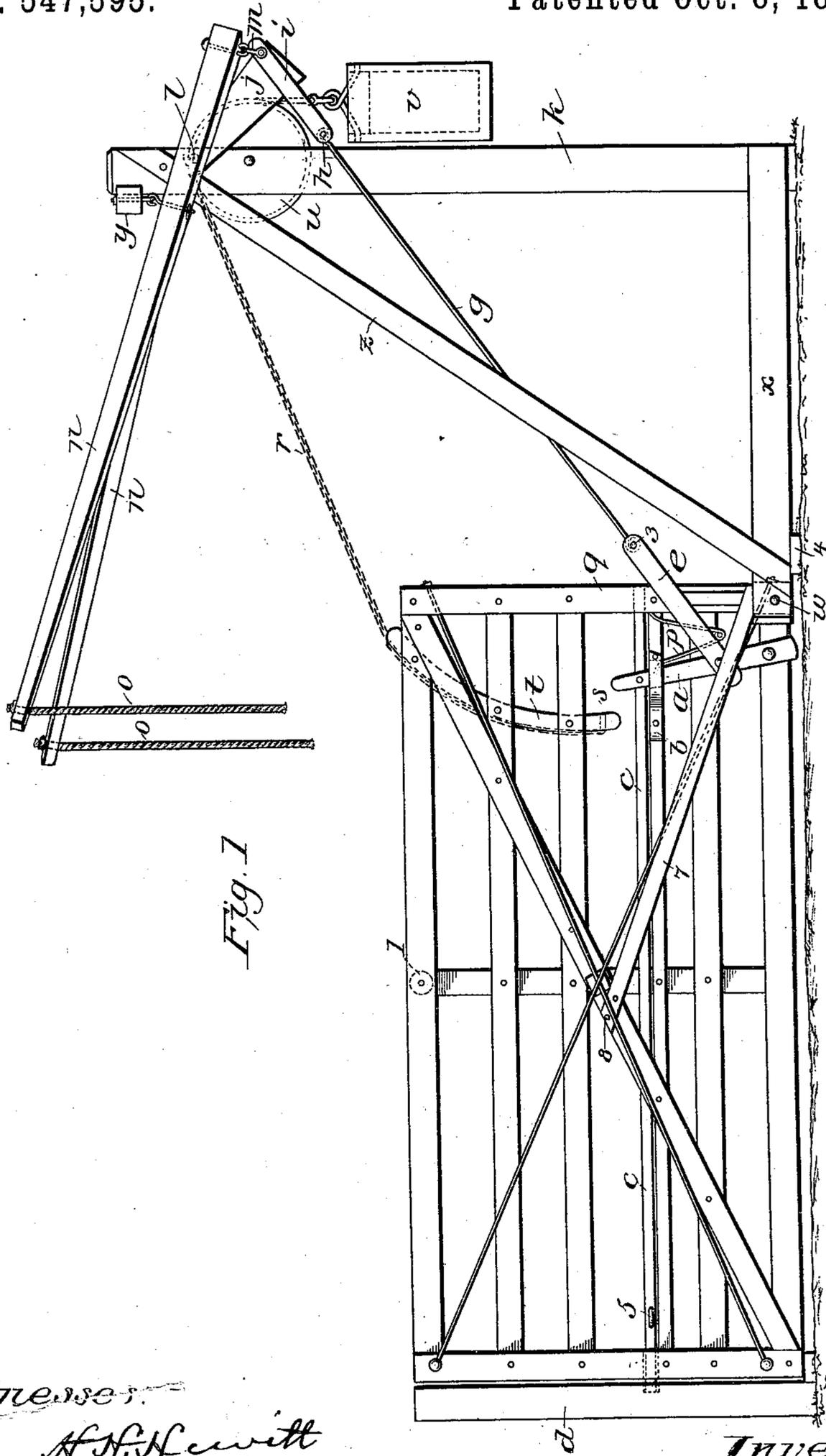


Fig. 1

Witnesses:

*A. H. Hewitt*  
*Jay W. Blain*

Inventor:

*Charles Wetzel*

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Fig. 2.

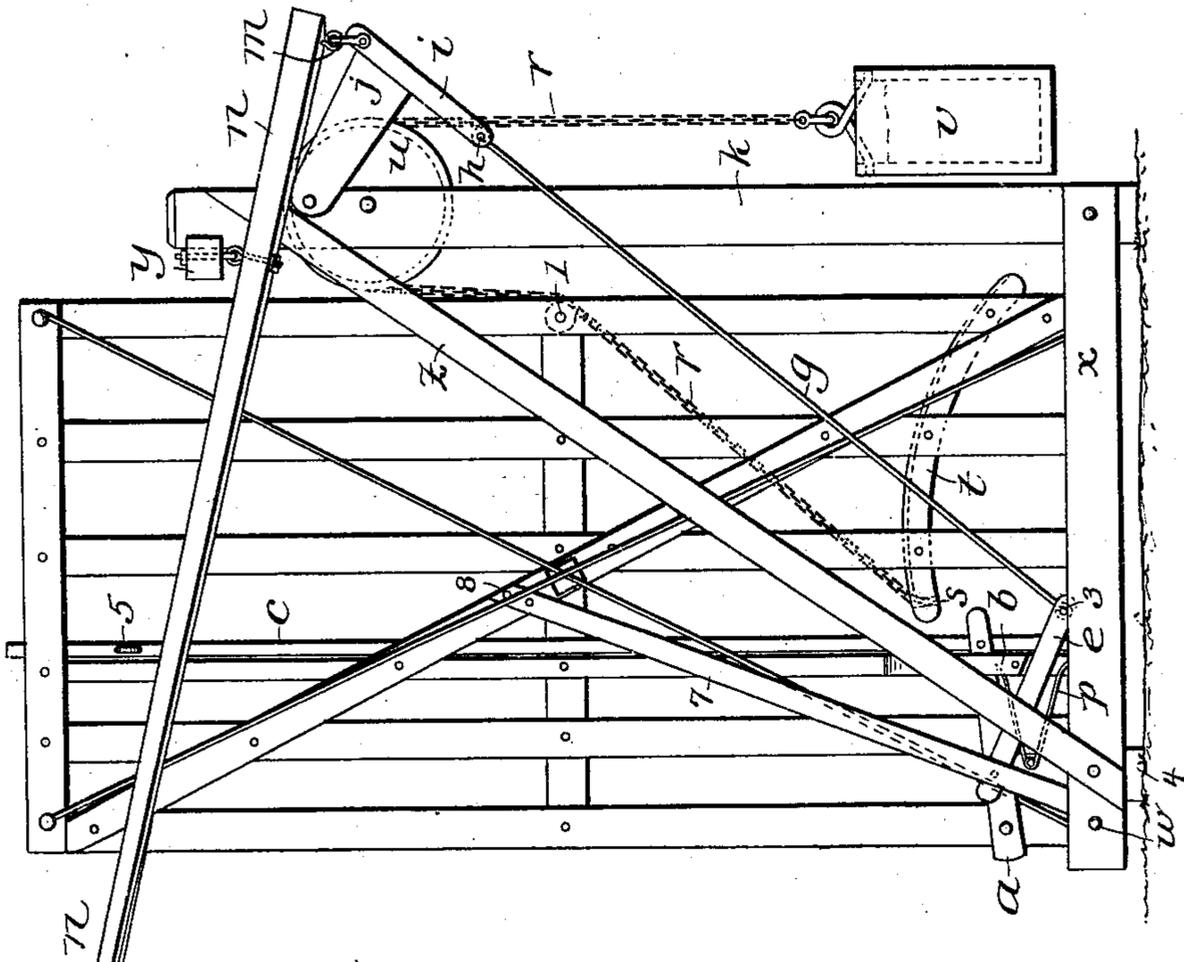
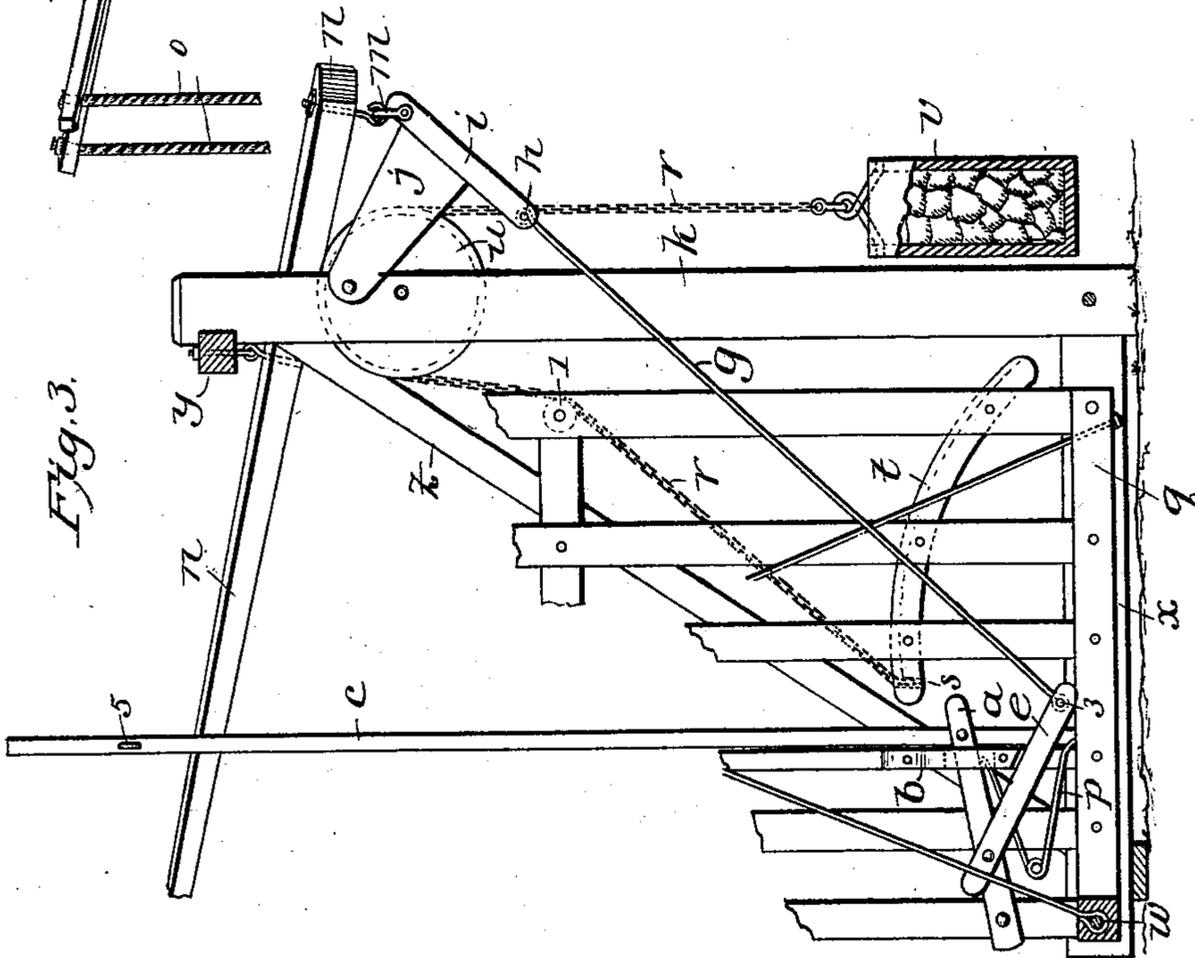


Fig. 3.



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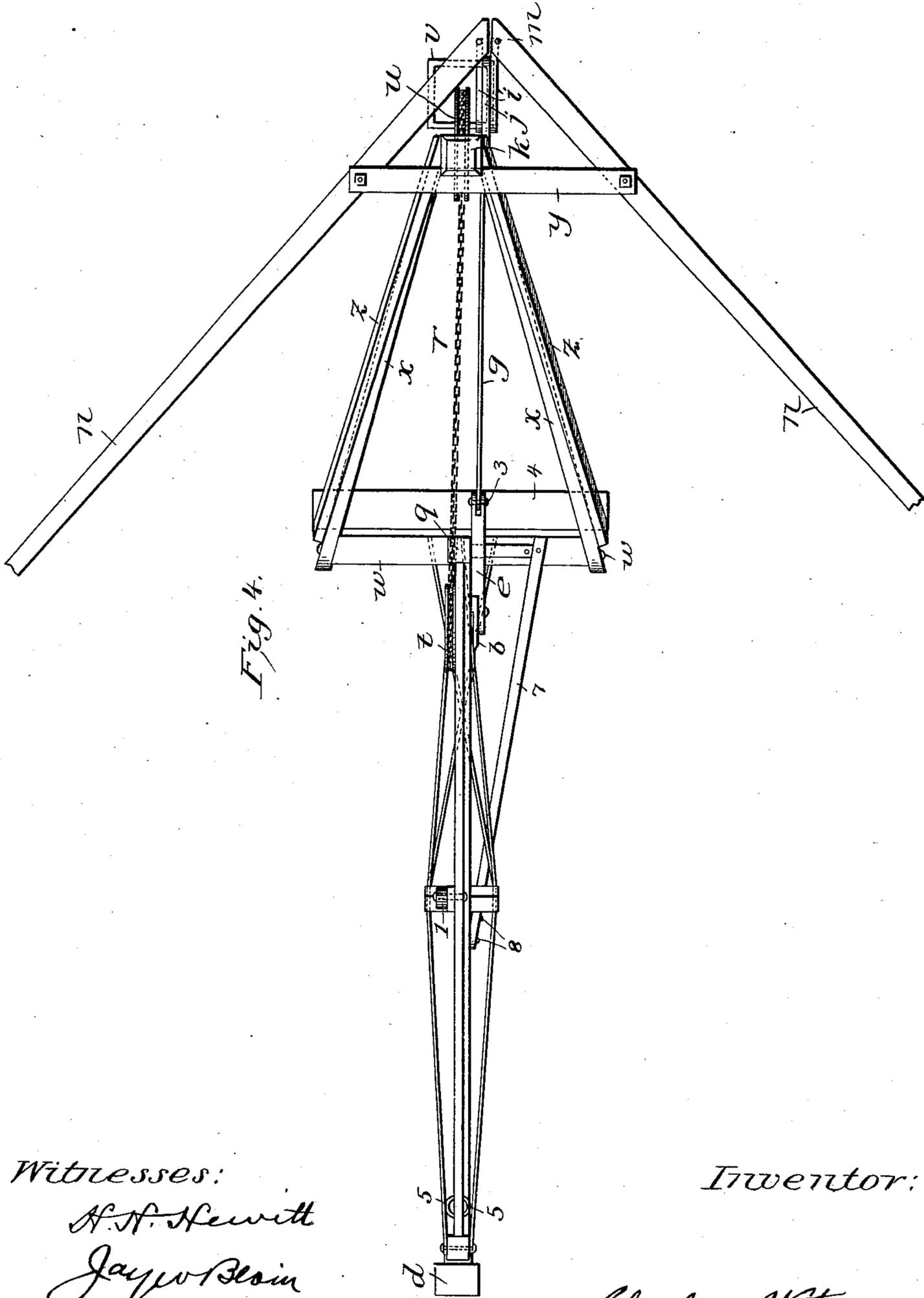


Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WETZEL, OF MILLERS, OREGON.

## FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 547,595, dated October 8, 1895.

Application filed March 9, 1894. Serial No. 503,073. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES WETZEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Millers, in the county of Linn, in the State of Oregon, have invented a new and useful Farm-Gate, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in a farm-gate so constructed that a person intending to drive through the gate with a team and vehicle can pull a lever and open the gate, so that he can drive through, and after passing through the gate, by pulling another lever, close the gate and securely latch it, all without the necessity of leaving the vehicle. I attain this object by the mechanical contrivance illustrated in the appended drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of the gate when closed. Fig. 2 represents a side view of the gate when open. Fig. 3 is a similar view, partly in section; and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the gate when closed.

Similar letters and figures refer to similar parts throughout the several views or drawings.

$a$  is an upright piece fastened on a pivot to the lower rail of the gate. At the upper end said upright piece is confined in a slot or guide, so as to allow the piece to move backward and forward about two inches, or sufficient space to latch and unlatch the gate. Just above the guide  $b$  the latch  $c$  is fastened to the upright piece  $a$  on a pivot, and extends to and into the front post of the gate. To the upright piece  $a$  is fastened a bar of wood  $e$  about two feet long, and fastened to the iron rod  $g$  at 3. The said rod  $g$  couples with the wooden bar  $i$  at  $h$ , as shown. The wooden bar  $i$  fastens in a wooden bar  $j$ , which is fastened on a pivot at  $l$  to the post  $k$ . To the bar  $j$  there are fastened at  $m$  the two levers  $n$ . At the end of each of the levers  $n$  hangs a rope  $o$ . These ropes are to be taken hold of by the driver of a team desiring to pass through the gate and pulled downward to open or close the gate. Between the bar  $a$  and the upright  $q$  is placed a spring  $p$ , so that when the gate is closed the spring  $p$  forces the latch  $c$  into the slot in the post  $d$  and fastens the gate. A chain  $r$  is fastened at  $s$  in the lower end of a curved bar  $t$  and plays or passes over it in a groove, and from thence over the

pulley  $u$ , and is fastened to the weight  $v$ . This weight, by means of this contrivance, assists in moving the gate in opening or closing it. The weight  $v$  is a wooden box in which rock or other heavy material, sufficient to balance the weight of the gate, is placed, so that when the gate is closed a slight pull downward on one of the levers  $n$  withdraws the latch  $c$  and by the assistance of the weight  $v$  throws the gate into an upright position, as shown in Fig. 2. When the gate is open, the turned block  $l$  rests on the chain  $r$ , so that when a slight pressure is made on either of the levers  $n$  the weight  $v$  lifts on the gate and assists to throw it to the position occupied by it in Fig. 1. The lower end of the upright  $q$  is securely fastened to the bar  $w$ , which is made to revolve with the gate as the gate is opened or shut, the two ends of the bar  $w$  resting in the two sills  $x$ , the sills  $x$  being securely fastened at the other end to the post  $k$  at the bottom thereof, the said sills resting upon and securely fastened to the cross-piece 4. At the top of the post  $k$  is placed a cross-bar  $y$ , about four feet long, which acts as the fulcrum of the two levers  $n$ . The post  $k$  is braced by two bars  $z$ . On the center of the gate, on the top bar, is placed a small turned piece of wood, marked 1, as shown in Fig. 1, which strikes on the chain  $r$  as the gate is opened and serves to ease the gate into its open position and to prevent it from striking the post  $k$  too heavily.

5 is a loop or hand-hold to be used by a footman desiring to pass through the gate, whereby he can slip the latch and open the gate so as to pass through. The gate is secured from being racked by the motion in opening and shutting it by four rods of iron, two on either side of the gate, passing from the opposite corners and crossing each other in the middle, a block of wood being placed under the crossing so as to hold the gate in its true position. A nut and screw or thread is placed on the end of each of these rods, so as to tighten them sufficient to hold the gate together. The rods at the rear end of the gate are made to cross each other.

7 is a brace, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. It is bolted to the bar  $w$  at one end and to the gate at the other end, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and serves to steady the gate.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination with the sill, the upright *k* secured thereto, the gate pivoted to the sill, 5 the bar or upright *a* pivoted to the lower gate rail, the bar *c*, to which the free end of said bar *a* is pivoted, the guide *b* through which said bar passes, the spring *p*, the rod *g* connected with said bar *a*, the piece *j*, connected 10 with upright *k*, to which said bar *g* is also

connected, the levers provided with ropes and connected with piece *j*, the curved bar secured to the gate, the rope secured thereto having a weight and the pulleys over which said rope passes, substantially as described. 15

CHARLES WETZEL.

Witnesses:

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