

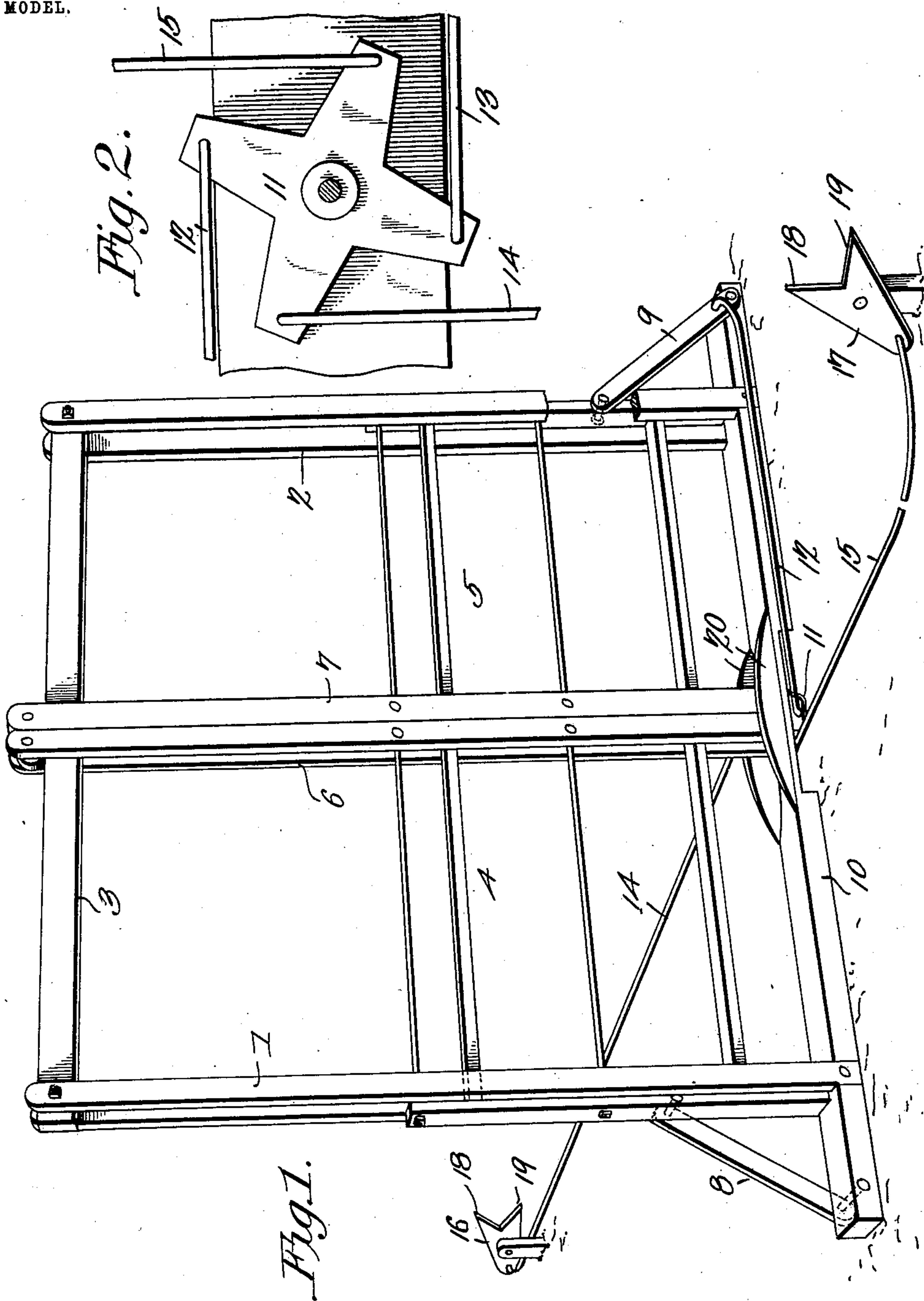
No. 747,526.

PATENTED DEC. 22, 1903.

C. WILSON.
FARM GATE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 16, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
E. J. Stewart
B. I. Lusk

Craven Wilson, Inventor.
by *C. A. Snow & Co.*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CRAVEN WILSON, OF CUMBY, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JUNIUS E. SADLER, OF CUMBY, TEXAS.

FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 747,526, dated December 22, 1903.

Application filed June 16, 1903. Serial No. 161,732. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CRAVEN WILSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cumby, in the county of Hopkins and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Farm-Gate, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gates.

One of the principal objects of the invention is to provide means whereby two opposing gates can be conveniently moved by suitable mechanism actuated by a vehicle.

A further object of the invention is to provide means for oppositely moving the gates to successively open and close them.

A further object of the invention is to provide a suitable mechanism which can be easily assembled.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the invention, and Fig. 2 is a detail view of the rocking member.

The preferred form of the invention, as illustrated in the drawings, comprises two pairs of standards or posts 1 and 2, spaced apart and connected by a horizontal track 3.

4 and 5 designate the oppositely-moving gates, which are formed with end battens 6 and 7, having upwardly-projecting terminals, which straddle the track 3, which supports the gate. Gate-throwing devices 8 and 9, shown as levers, are terminally pivoted to the respective gates and to a suitable base 10, so that a swinging movement of the levers will cause the gates to slide toward and away one from the other. The means for actuating these throwing devices consists of a rocking mem-

ber 11, illustrated as having radial arms and connected to the throwing devices by the pitmen 12 and 13, which reciprocate on substantially horizontal planes to move the levers vertically. The pitmen 14 and 15 for rocking the member 11 are disposed at right angles to those designated by the numerals 12 and 13 and move in substantially the same plane, being connected to the rocking member and to vertically-moving pivoted levers 16 and 17, which are provided with bifurcated extremities, forming engaging fingers 18 and 19, adapted to contact with the front axle of a vehicle or with a suitable trip on a vehicle, so as to cause the gates to successively open and close. The pitmen 14 and 15 terminally engage the rocking member 11 in diametrically opposite positions, so that a movement of one of the levers 16 or 17 toward the gates will cause them to open and a movement away therefrom will cause them to close. In actual practice the rocking member 11 may be pivoted between the ends of the beam 10, on which the standards 1 are supported and which carries the guides 20, having diverging walls to direct the ends of the gates toward each other.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the device can be easily and conveniently operated.

I claim—

The combination with a swinging gate, of a trip-lever spaced away from the gate, connections between the gate and the lever, and connected to one end thereof, said lever having a free bifurcated end for contact with a vehicle part.

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

CRAVEN WILSON.

Witnesses:

ROY MORTON,
W. G. MORTON.