(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. T. WALLACE.

FARM GATE.

No. 302,301. Patented July 22, 1884.

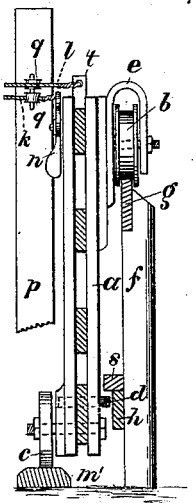

Fig. 2

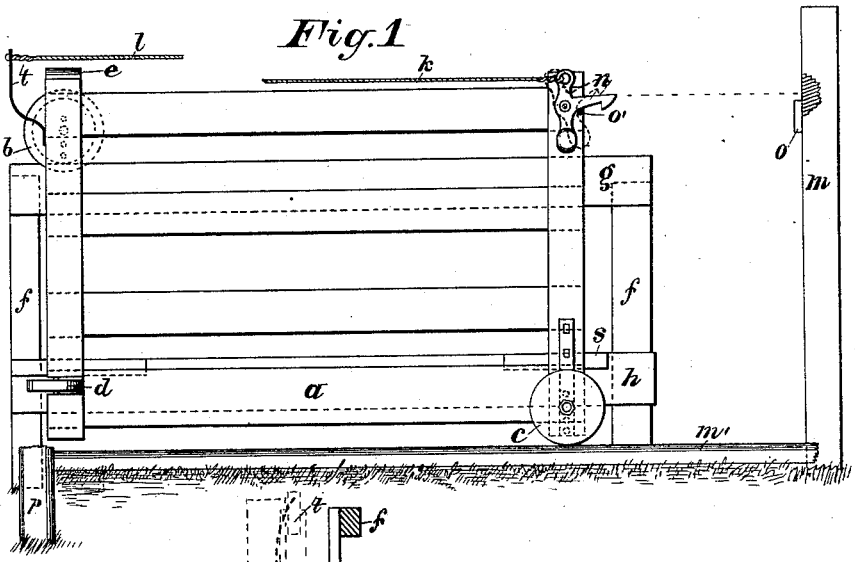

Fig. 1

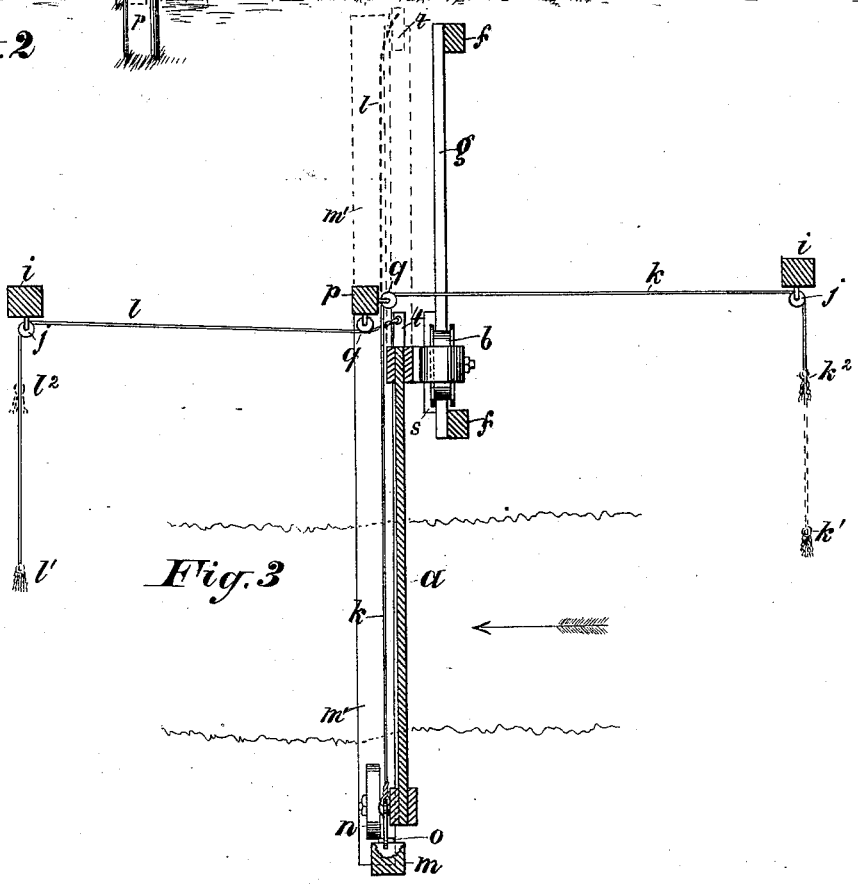

Fig. 3

Witnesses;
L. H. Cummings
I. D. Clark

Inventor
Wm. T. Wallace
per Wm. Zimmerman
Attorney.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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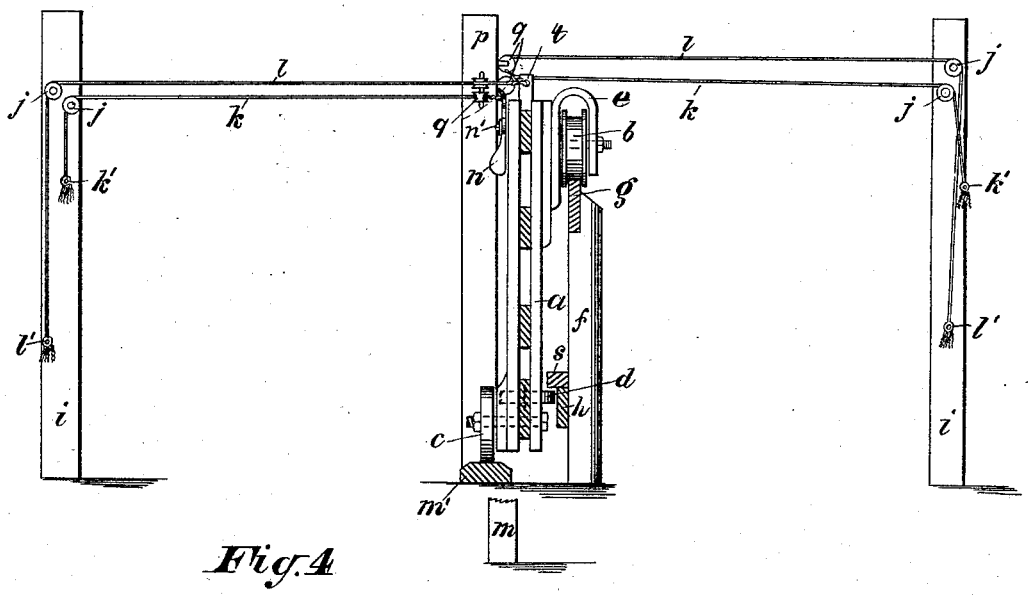

Fig. 4

Witnesses;
L. F. Cummings
J. D. Clark

Inventor
Wm. T. Wallace
per Wm. Zimmerman
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. WALLACE, OF LOCKE, MICHIGAN.

FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,301, dated July 22, 1884.

Application filed October 2, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. WALLACE, of Locke, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Farm-Gates; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which my invention relates to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation showing the gate open, with part of the post *p* and cords *k l* removed. Fig. 2 is a front sectional elevation of the same, taken from the post *m*, said post and the lower part of the post *p* being removed. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view showing the gate shut, and with only one set of cords to operate it, as used when going in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 4 is a front sectional elevation from the post *m*, showing the operating-cords, said post being broken away.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts.

In the drawings, *a* represents the gate, provided with adjustable rollers *b c*, of which the upper one, *b*, is held in a cast frame, *e*. Said rollers are diagonally opposite each other, and also on opposite sides of the plane of the gate.

Near the lower corner of the gate, under the roller *b*, is a roller, *d*, attached to the gate, so placed as to rest or roll horizontally against the board *h*. Said board *h* is nailed to the posts *f f*. To said posts *f f* is also nailed a board, *g*, placed as shown, so that the grooved or flanged roller *b* may run over its upper edge. To the front edge of the board *h* is nailed a cleat, *s*, under which the roller *d* projects and rests when the gate is closed. This prevents the lifting of this end of the gate.

To the upper front corner of the gate is attached a latch, *n*, formed like a bell-crank, and which turns on the pin *n'*, and causes the hook of the latch to rise when the cords *k* are pulled, as indicated by the dotted outline. The hook of the latch is held in its proper position by a pin, *o'*, driven under it at the proper place to let it catch over the bar *o* on the post *m*, out of which a slot is cut, into which it enters. When the latch is in the post *m*, it prevents that end of the gate from being lifted.

To the rear and upper corner of the gate a bracket, *t*, is attached, to which the cords *l* are fastened. The cords may, however, be attached directly to the gate, or in any other manner which will accomplish the same purpose as here indicated.

Opposite the face side of the board *g*, and just beyond the gate, so as to allow it to pass, and near its rear end, as shown, is placed a post, *p*, and in line with this, parallel to the road, are placed posts *i i*. The post *p* is provided with pulleys *q* at about the height of the fastened ends of the lines *k* and *l*, and to the posts *i* are fastened pulleys *j* at proper heights to operate the cords *k* and *l* from a wagon or otherwise. These pulleys are preferably small tackle-blocks, which will hold the cords in their places.

To avoid confusion only one pair of cords, necessary to operate the gate when going through in the direction of the arrow, is shown in Fig. 3. A like additional pair would be required when going in the opposite direction. The handle k^2 is pulled down first. This lifts the latch, and then draws the gate back into the position shown dotted in Fig. 3. Pulling down the handle l^2 brings the gate forward again and closes it. The roller *c* runs on a sill, *m'*, which may be grooved; or the roller may be grooved and run on an iron rail.

The roller *b*, being considerably on one side, will cause the lower edge of the gate to press against the board *h*, which tends to keep the gate erect and make it operate properly.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, in a farm-gate, with the rollers *b c d*, of the tracks *g h m'* and posts *f*, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, in a farm-gate, with the rollers *b c d* and tracks *g h m'*, of the latch *n*, cords *k l*, and posts *p i*, substantially as specified.

3. The combination, in a farm-gate, with the rollers *b c d* and tracks *g h m'*, of the latch *n*, cords *k l*, and posts *p*, *i*, and *m*, provided with the pulleys placed substantially as specified.

September 7, 1883.

WILLIAM T. WALLACE.

Witnesses:
WM. ZIMMERMAN,
A. P. HASKILL.