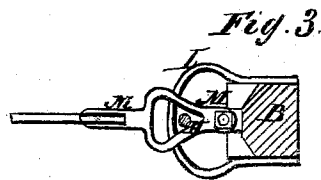
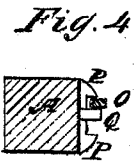
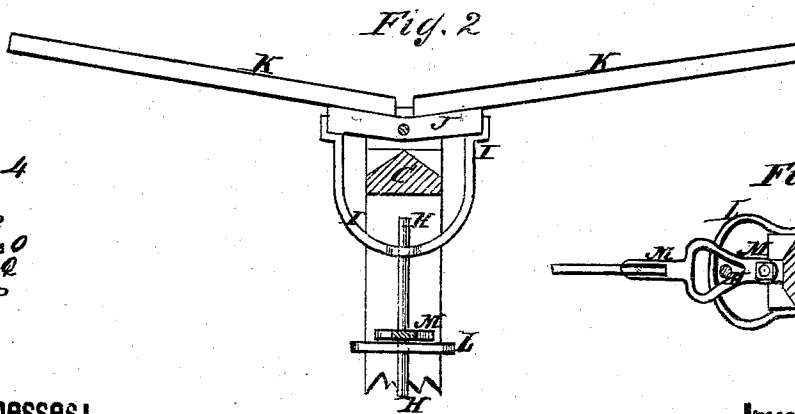
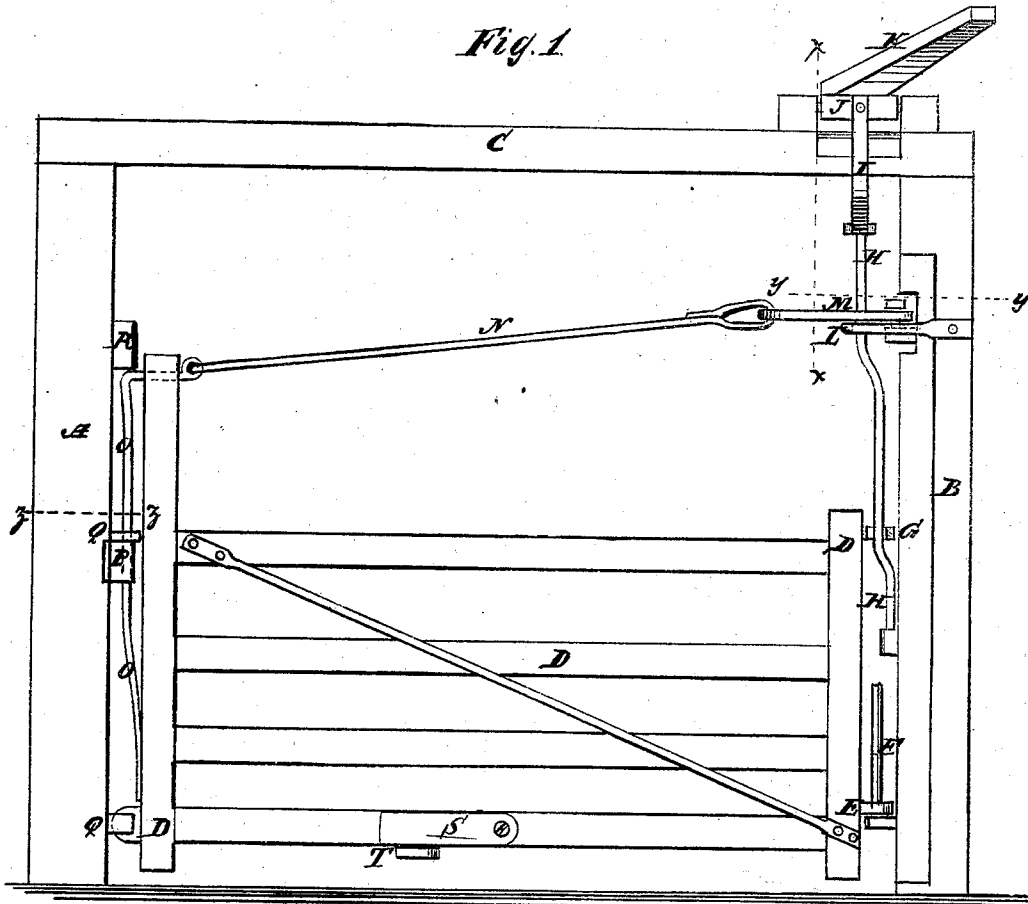


W. W. GILBERT.  
Automatic-Gates.

No. 147,318.

Patented Feb. 10, 1874.



Witnesses:

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Chelquero

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Attorneys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WINSTON W. GILBERT, OF EAST ENTERPRISE, INDIANA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN AUTOMATIC GATES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **147,318**, dated February 10, 1874; application filed April 19, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WINSTON W. GILBERT, of East Enterprise, in the county of Switzerland and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gates, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved gate. Fig. 2 is a detail section taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail section taken through the line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail section taken through the line *z z*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The invention consists in the improvement of gates, as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

A represents the front gate-post. B represents the rear gate-post, and C represents a beam connecting the upper ends of the said posts A B. D is the gate, to the lower end of the rear cross-bar of which is attached an eye, E, working upon a long hook, F, attached to the lower part of the rear gate-post B, and which together form the lower hinge. To the upper part of the rear cross-bar of the gate is attached an eye, G, through which passes a rod, H, said eye being made larger than the said rod, so that the gate may move freely in making its various movements. The lower end of the rod H is pivoted to the post B, and its upper end passes through a hole in the middle part of the bow I, the ends of which pass up upon the opposite sides of the beam C, or an arm attached to the upper end of the post B, and are attached to the yoke or block J, pivoted to and between supports attached to the upper side of the said beam or arm. The edges of the upper side of the beam or arm C are beveled off, so that the block J may rock freely upon its pivots. To the upper side of the pivoted block J are attached levers K, projecting upon the opposite sides, as shown in Fig. 2, for convenience in operating the gate. The rod H passes through a bow or curved guide, L, attached to the post B, to guide the said rod to give the proper dimensions to the rear upper corner of the

gate as the said rod is moved by the levers K. To the post B, just above the guide L, is pivoted a short lever, M, through a triangular or pear-shaped hole in which the rod I passes, so that the said lever M may be operated by the rod H in its movements. In the outer end of the lever M is formed a longitudinal slot to receive a long eye formed in the end of the rod N. This construction gives and takes up the slack of the rod N as the gate swings open and shut. The other end of the rod N is pivoted to the end of the spring-latch O, which is bent at right angles, and passes through the upper end of the forward cross-bar of the gate D. The spring-catch O passes down along the forward side of the front cross-bar of the gate D, and its lower end is attached to said cross-bar near its lower end. By this construction, as the levers K are operated, the rod H operates the lever M, which acts upon the rod N and draws the latch O close to the cross-bar of the gate, withdrawing it from catch P, and allowing the gate to be swung open by the movement of the rod H. The catch P is beveled upon both sides, so as to push back the spring-latch O as the gate swings shut. Q are stops attached to the post A, to stop the gate as it swings shut in proper position for the latch O to catch upon the catch P. As the levers K are operated to open the gate, the first effect is to raise its forward end, which frees it from the stops Q, and allows it to swing freely in either direction. R is a block or stop attached to the post A just above the angle or shoulder of the latch O, so that the gate cannot be opened without first withdrawing the said latch O. This prevents the gate from being raised and opened by stock. The long hook F and the rod H allow the gate D to be raised to allow small stock to pass beneath it, in which position it may be supported by a bar, S, pivoted to the middle part of its lower longitudinal bar, and which, when not in use, may be turned over to rest upon a stop, T, attached to the lower edge of said bar.

Having thus described my invention, I claim

as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of the eye G, rod H, bow I, pivoted block J, levers K, and guide-bow L with the gate D, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination, with latch O and gate D, of the rod N, lever M, and gate-opening

mechanism H I J K, so that the latch is withdrawn by the same movement that opens the gate, in the manner described.

WINSTON WONER GILBERT.

Witnesses:

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