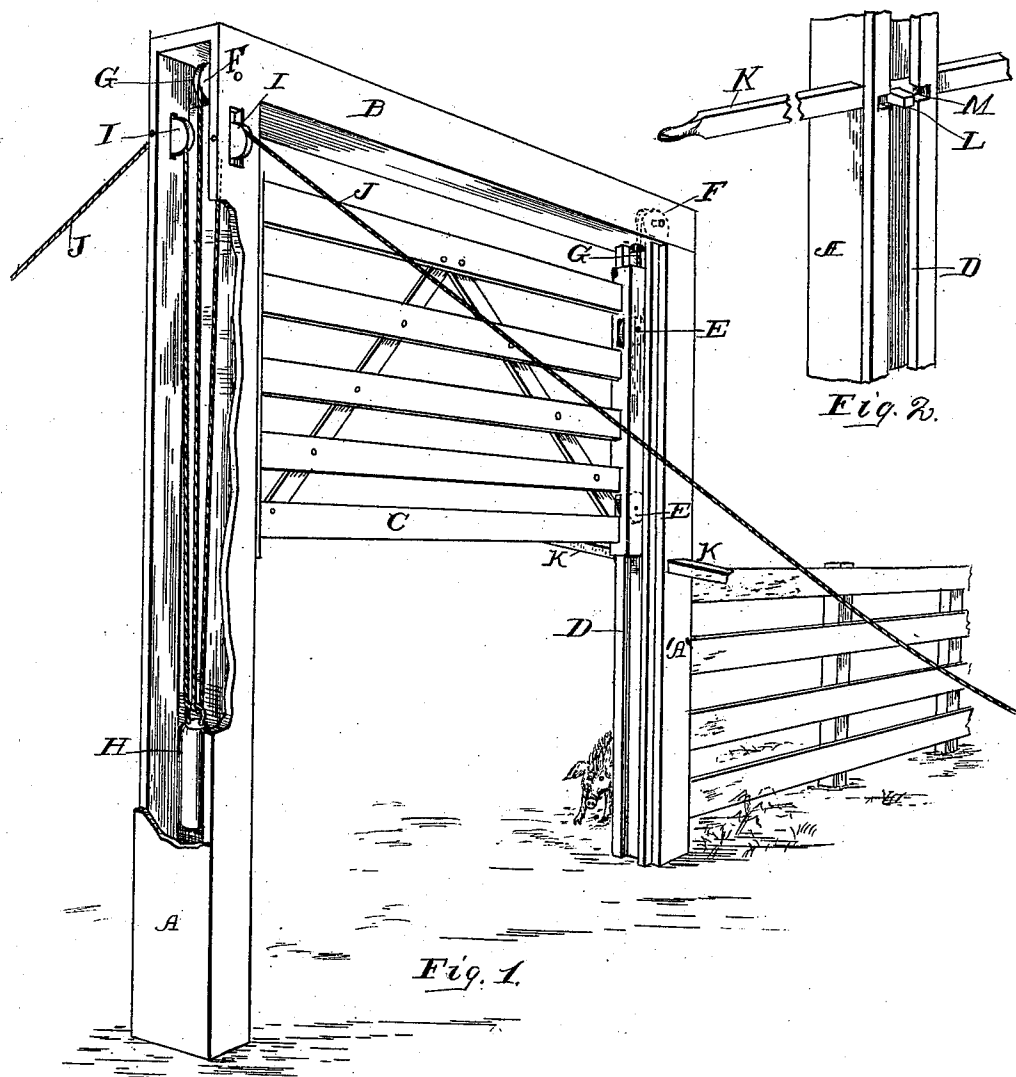


(No Model.)

B. F. ELLIS.
FARM GATE.

No. 357,275.

Patented Feb. 8, 1887.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. ELLIS, OF HONEY GROVE, TEXAS.

FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 357,275, dated February 8, 1887.

Application filed May 10, 1886. Serial No. 201,642. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. ELLIS, of Honey Grove, in the county of Fannin and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Farm-Gates, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly in section, of my improved gate, and Fig. 2 an enlarged perspective view of the catch.

This invention relates to an improvement in gates; and it consists in the construction of the several parts and in their combination, as will now be more fully set forth and explained.

In the accompanying drawings, A A' represent the posts, formed hollow, as shown in Fig. 1, having preferably a connecting cross-bar, B, at the top. Between these pieces the gate C is so disposed as to operate within ways D. In order that the said gate may operate easily, friction-rollers E are provided in the said gate, engaging with the inner side of the post A, so that the said gate slides up or down without an unusual amount of friction. At the upper end of the post A, I provide grooved pulleys F, over which cords G are extended, one end being within the post and provided with a weight, H, while the other end is attached to the upper part of the gate. These weights H are designed to be of such a size as to easily raise the gate within the grooves D. The post A is also provided at opposite sides with grooved pulleys I. Over each of these pulleys I cords J are extended, the inner ends being attached to the weights H, while the outer ends extend from each side of the post, so that a person may drive up and operate the gate without dismounting.

The operation of my device is very simple, and is as follows: The weights H being of such a size as to raise the gate C, when the weight of one of these weights H is disengaged from the gate, the gate will descend of its own accord.

I take advantage of this fact and attach the ropes or cords J directly to one of the said weights, and as the opposite weight is insufficient to maintain the gate in its elevated position the simple operation of pulling one of the cords J causes the gate to descend, and by releasing it the gate is again returned to its original elevated position.

Fig. 2 represents a stop or catch, which I secure to the inner side of the post A, just above the position that the gate will assume in its lower position, consisting of a sliding bolt, K, having a forwardly-projecting lug, L, operating laterally within the grooves M, so that when the gate has passed below the point of this lug by simply moving it into the way D the gate will be prevented from rising, which would be the case if left unsecured. The handles of the bolt extend beyond the gate on either side sufficiently far to be operated readily by the traveler to lock or unlock the gate.

I am aware that grooved posts and weighted and vertically-sliding gates are not new; nor is it broadly new to provide means for retaining such a gate in position when down.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new is—

The combination of the posts A A', having therein the pulleys F and I at the upper part, and one of them the notches M, the cord J, the weight H, attached thereto and to the gate, the gate C, and the bolt K in the post A', extending on either side of the gate and provided with a lug, L, adapted to be moved over the gate and hold it down, or to be removed therefrom at will, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, this 20th day of March, 1886, in the presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN F. ELLIS.

Witnesses:

A. B. GUTHRIE,
W. H. GROSS.