

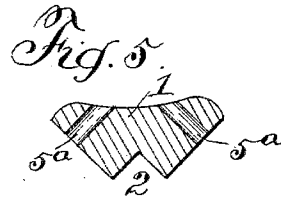
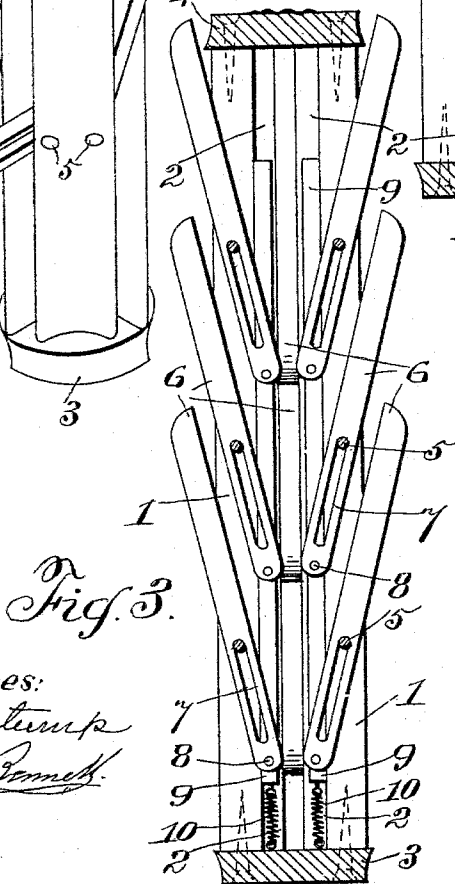
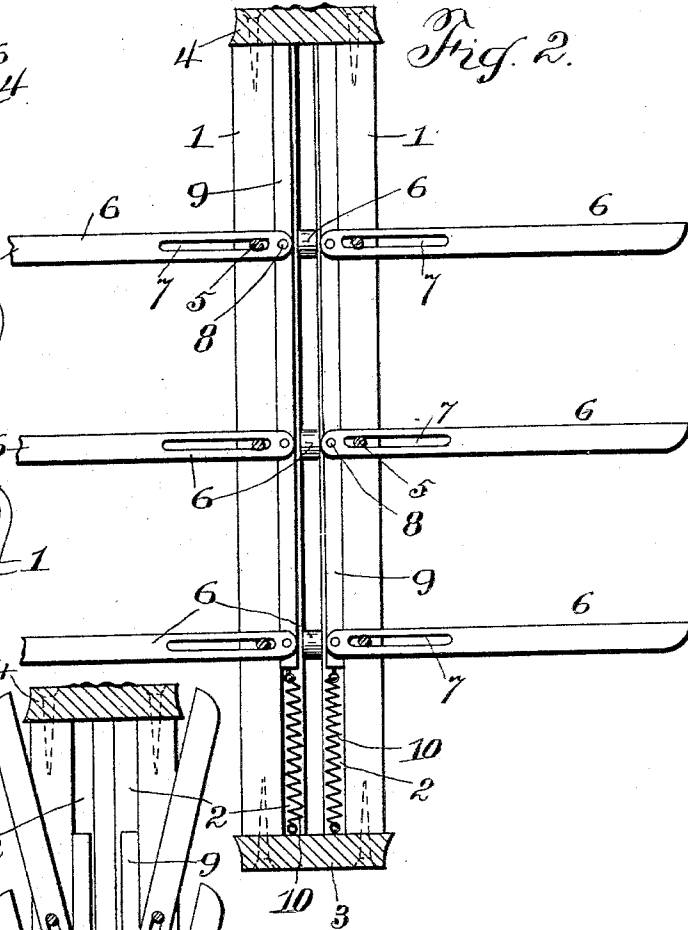
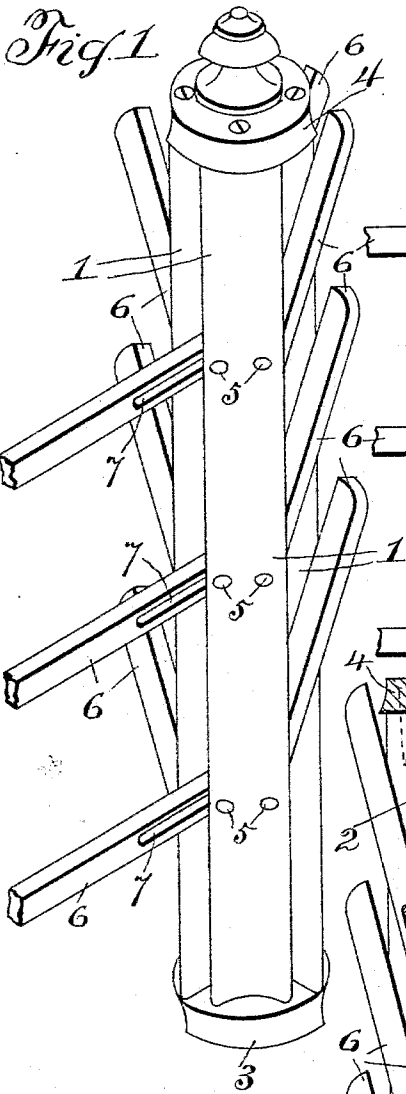
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. W. BURRINGTON.
GATE.

No. 583,977.

Patented June 8, 1897.



Witnesses:
John A. Stump
John A. Bennett

Inventor:
Charles W. Burrington
By *C. W. Burrington*
Atty.

(No Model.)

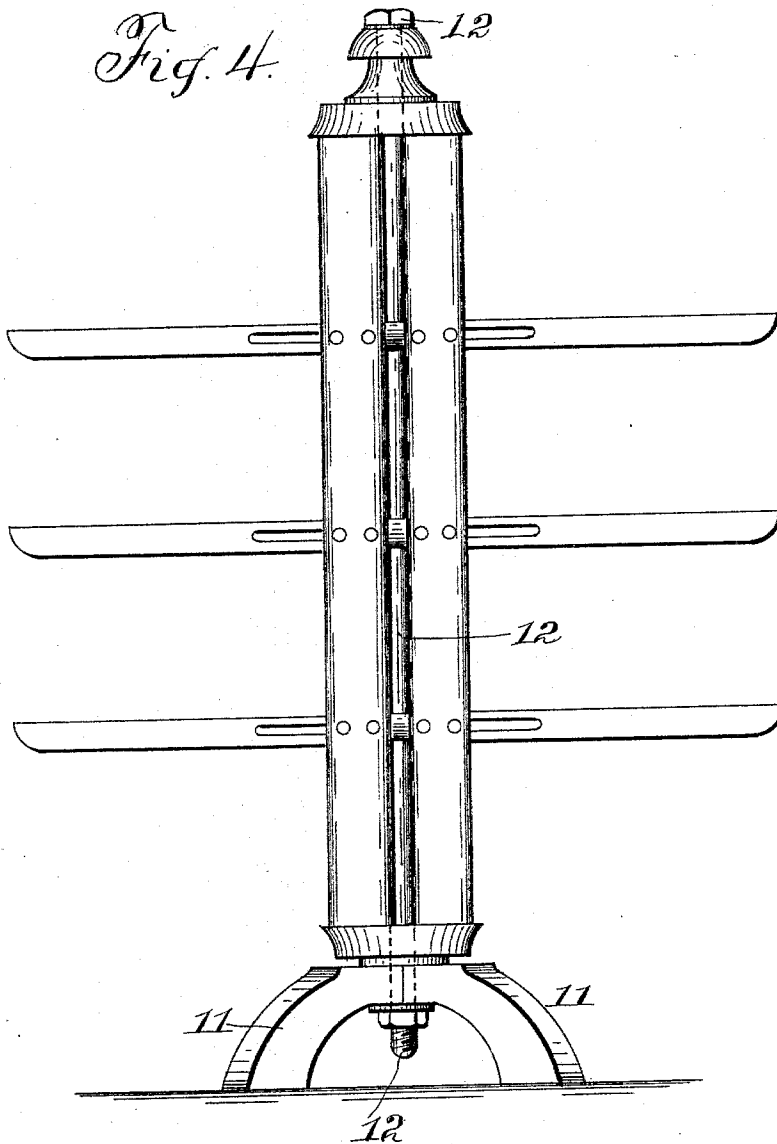
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Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. BURRINGTON, OF TOMAHAWK, WISCONSIN.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 583,977, dated June 8, 1897.

Application filed July 20, 1896. Serial No. 699,878. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. BURRINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tomahawk, in the county of Lincoln and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gates, and particularly to a compound gate; and its novelty will be fully understood from the following description and claims when taken in connection with the annexed drawings.

The object of the invention is to provide a gate of new and novel construction adapted to be used at the intersection of two or more fences, that access may be had through the gate from one to the other of the inclosures formed by said fences, or to be used in lieu of an ordinary swinging gate at the entrance of a yard or other inclosure.

A further object of the invention is to provide a gate adapted to be used as a turnstile when desired.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a gate with spring-controlled arms adapted to be extended to close a passage-way and be retracted or folded to open the passage-way.

Other objects and resultant advantages accruing from the construction and arrangement of the gate will be later revealed in the specification and claims to follow.

The invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, and resides, essentially, in the spring-controlled arms and means for connecting them together, whereby the motion of one arm will be imparted to the other connected arms.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this application, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my gate, showing the arms on one side in position to close a passage, the remaining arms being raised. Fig. 2 is a vertical section with the arms extended. Fig. 3 is a similar section at right angles to Fig. 2, showing the arms retracted or folded. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the gate adapted as a turnstile. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of one of the uprights through the fulcrum bolt-holes.

The same numeral-references denote the same parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

When the gate is used at the intersection of four inclosures or fences running at different angles, four uprights 1 are employed, having vertical grooves 2 and secured upon a base 3 at the bottom and to a like cap 4 at the top. This forms the gate-post. These uprights 1 are connected together by bolts 5, extending laterally through holes 5^a in the adjoining edges of the uprights, upon which bolts are slidably fulcrumed arms 6, having slots 7, with their inner ends pivoted at 8 to vertical bars 9, slidably secured in the grooves 2, said bars being connected to the base 3 by springs 10, which pull the bars 9 downward and retract the arms 6 and open the passage-way between the gate-post and the fences. To close a passage-way, one of the arms 6 of the series upon one of the bars 9 is pressed down, causing it to slide on its fulcrum 5 and turn upon the pivot 8, carrying the bar 9 upward and outward at right angles to the post. The bars 9 are of sufficient weight and extended length from the fulcrums to overcome the tension of the springs 10, so that said bars will remain in an extended position, closing the gate, until tilted or thrown upward by hand, when the said springs will draw the bars into the post. The gate in this form may be used as a turnstile by pivoting the post with its contained elements, as above described, upon a support 11 by means of a rod 12.

It is obvious that when a gate is to be used in a line of fencing and only one set of arms is required the remaining bars and sets of arms with two of the grooved uprights may be removed.

I do not wish to limit myself to the number of arms employed, to any particular material, to the size of the several parts, nor to any particular means for making the fulcrums, pivots, or causing the retraction of the arms, but reserve to myself the right to make such changes in the manufacture of my gate as will produce the best results.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a gate-post, and a vertically-slidable bar, of a spring controlling the movement of the bar, arms pivoted to the bar and fulcrumed on the post, said bar

adapted to be raised to extend the arms, and lowered to retract the arms, as set forth.

2. The combination with a gate-post, and a vertically-slidable bar contained therein, of arms pivoted to the bar and having slots engaged by a fulcrum whereby the arms are slidably pivoted to the post, as set forth.

3. The combination in a gate-post having a vertical groove, a bar contained in the groove, and arms pivoted to the bar and having slots engaged by a fulcrum on the post, said arms adapted to be extended from the post by sliding the bar upward, and retracted into the post by sliding the bar downward, as set forth.

4. The combination in a compound gate, of a post formed of a plurality of vertically-grooved uprights, spring-controlled slidable

bars in the grooves, and a series of slotted arms pivoted to each bar and fulcrumed to the posts through the slots.

5. In a turnstile-gate, the combination of the post having a suitable support and a plurality of vertically-slidable bars, with a series of slotted arms pivoted to each bar and fulcrumed to the post, and a rod extending vertically through the post upon which the latter is pivoted to the said support, as set forth.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES W. BURRINGTON.

Witnesses:

A. J. OLSON,

A. HOWEN.