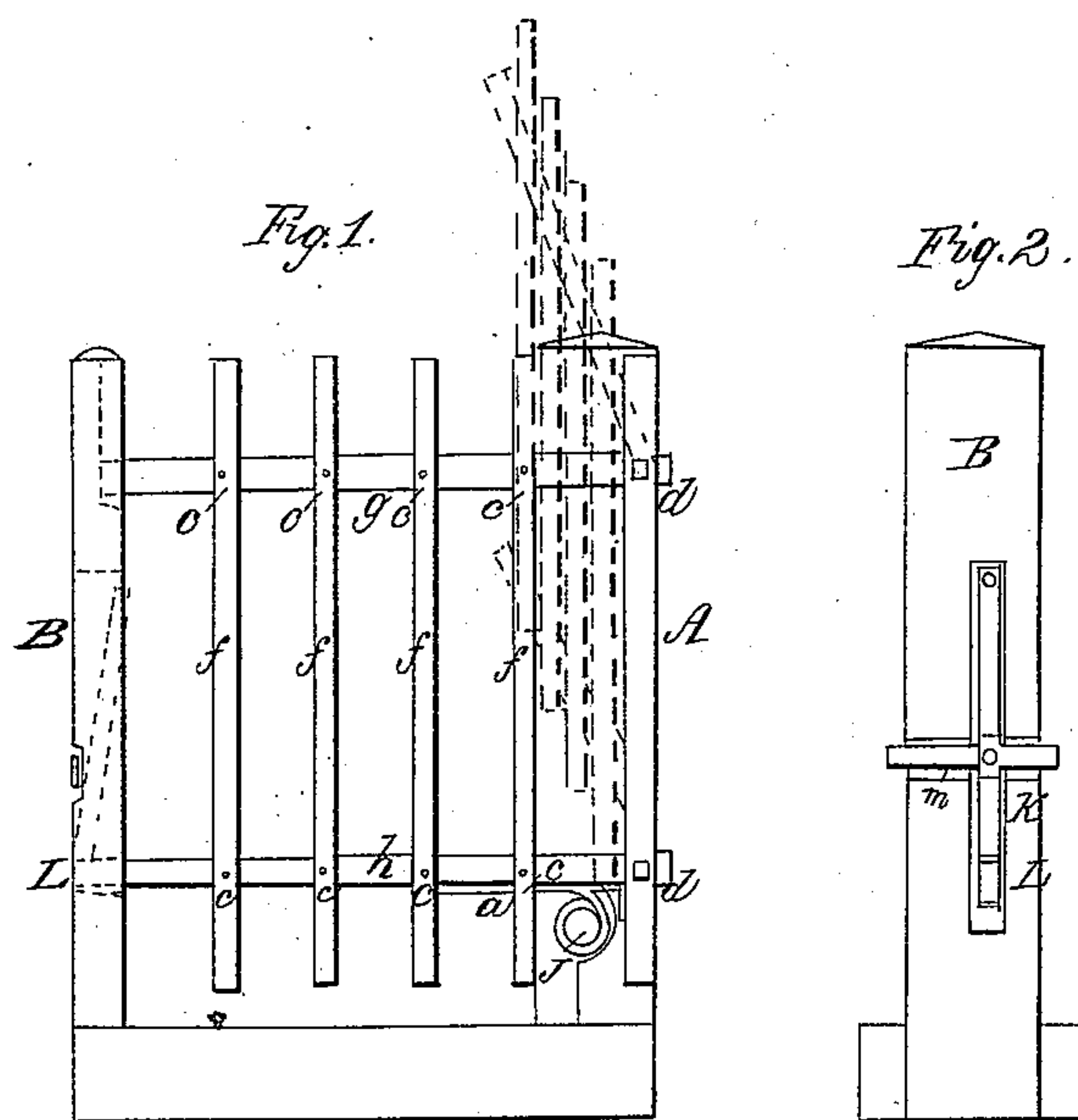


E. M. NARAMORE.

Gate.

No. 76,800.

Patented April 14, 1868.



Witnesses:  
W. C. Aschmutter  
J. Fraser

Inventor:  
E. M. Naramore  
per Munn & Co.  
Attorneys

# United States Patent Office.

E. M. NARAMORE, OF NORTH UNDERHILL, VERMONT.

*Letters Patent No. 76,800, dated April 14, 1868.*

## IMPROVEMENT IN GATES.

*The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.*

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, E. M. NARAMORE, of North Underhill, in the county of Chittenden, and State of Vermont, have invented a new and improved Gate; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in the constructing and operating of gates for fences and house-yards, and similar purposes; and it consists in an arrangement whereby the gate is opened by a spring operating upon one or more of the rails of the gate, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a gate constructed and operated according to my invention.

Figure 2 is a view of the post to which the gate is fastened when closed.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the post, to which the gate is permanently attached by pivot-bolts. B is the post, to which the gate is fastened when closed.

The gate is formed of two or more horizontal rails, with upright pickets pivoted thereto, as indicated at *c* in the drawing.

Through the outer or right-hand picket, and through the ends of the rails, pivot-bolts *d* pass into the post A, so that the rails may be turned upward, when the pickets *f*, turning upon their pivots *c*, will assume the position seen in red in the drawing.

*g* represents the upper rail, and *h* the lower rail of the gate.

For the purpose of rendering the opening of the gate automatic and rapid, I apply a spring to one or more of the rails.

In this example of my invention, two rails are shown, and the spring is applied to the lower one.

J is the spring, which is a spiral, passing through the post A. One end of the spring extends horizontally under the rail, as seen at *a*.

The spiral part is enclosed in the aperture through the post, and the other end of the spring is confined by a stud on the opposite side of the post, and thus the spring is prevented from turning. The horizontal portion of the spring bears against the rail with a constant pressure, so that when the rails of the gate are liberated from the post B, the tension of the spring throws up the rails, and the gate assumes the position seen in red.

The gate is closed by hand, and when brought down for that purpose, the lower rail slips below a catch on the post B, as seen in fig. 2.

K represents the catch, and L shows the end of the rail under it.

The catch K is hung to the post by a flexible hinge, so that when it is drawn toward or off the end of the rail, the gate is thrown up by the spring.

The inner side of the post B is grooved, to admit the ends of the rails, as seen in dotted lines in the drawing.

The catch K has a cross-bar, *m*, the ends of which project from the post for the purpose of affording means for operating the catch.

By applying a spring to the gate, in the manner described, for opening it, I dispense with weights and ropes or chains, and the operation of opening this kind of gate is greatly simplified.

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

1. The spring J, applied to a pivot-gate, and in combination therewith, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. In combination with the pivot-gate and spring J, the catch K, substantially as described for the purposes set forth.

E. M. NARAMORE.

Witnesses:

AMOS HOBART,

JOSEPH ROBINSON.