

Rasor & Mayer,

Hinge.

Nº 80,305.

Patented July 28. 1868.

Fig. 2.

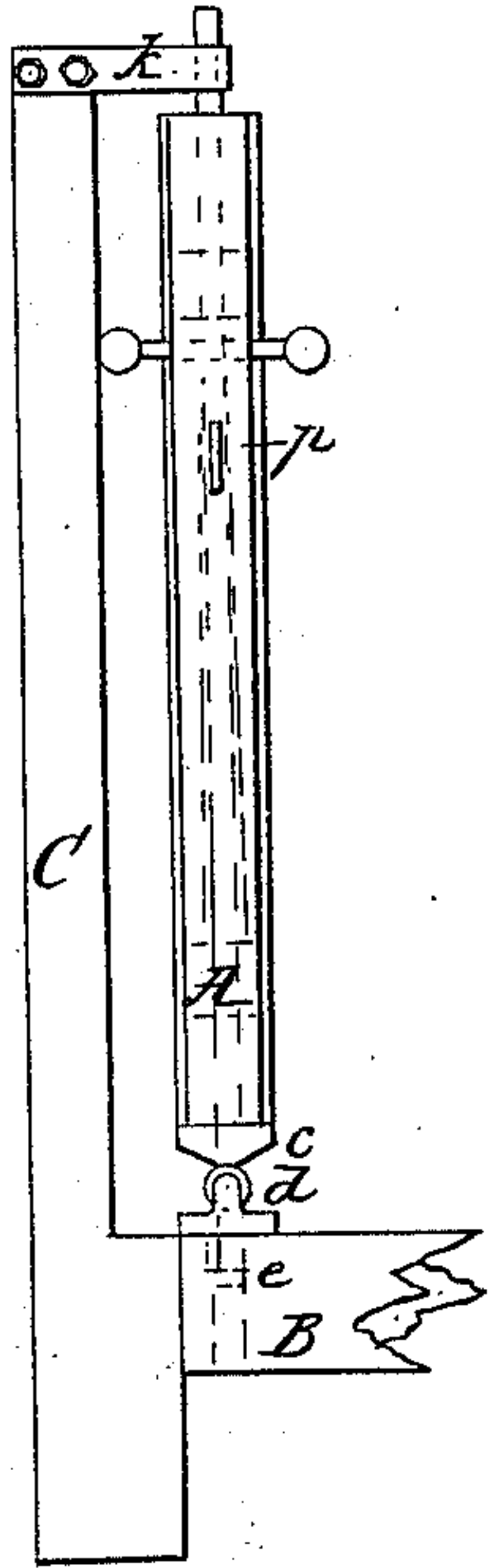


Fig. 1.

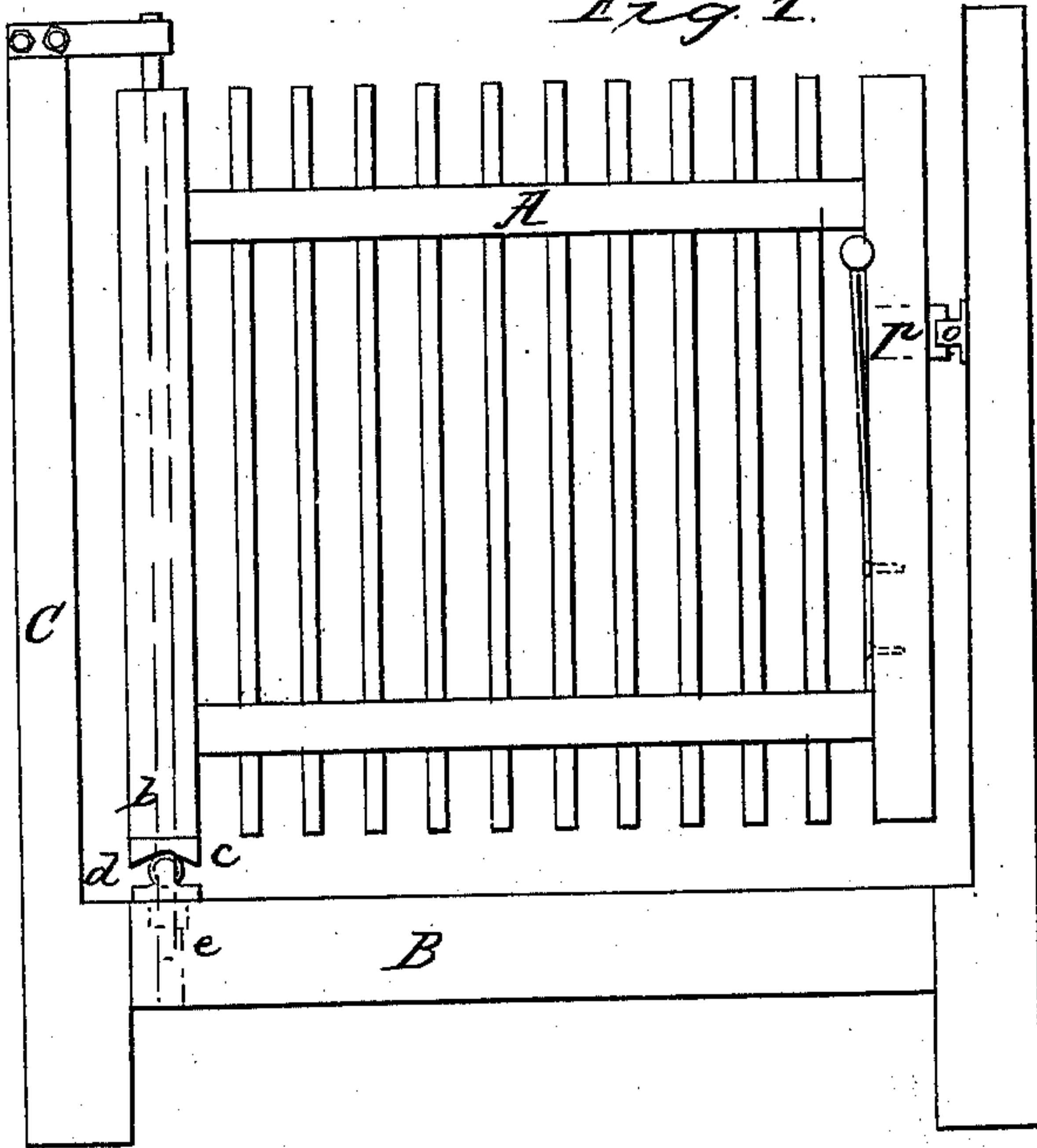


Fig. 3.

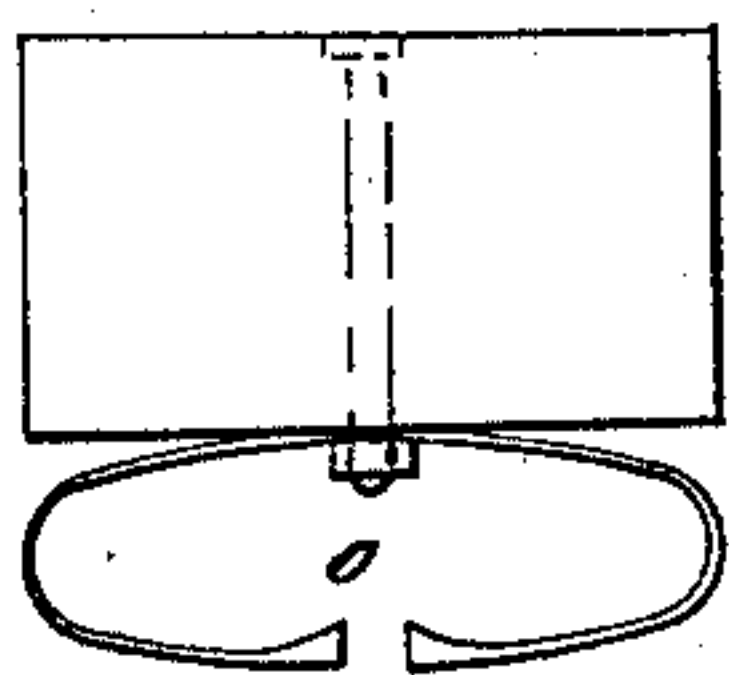
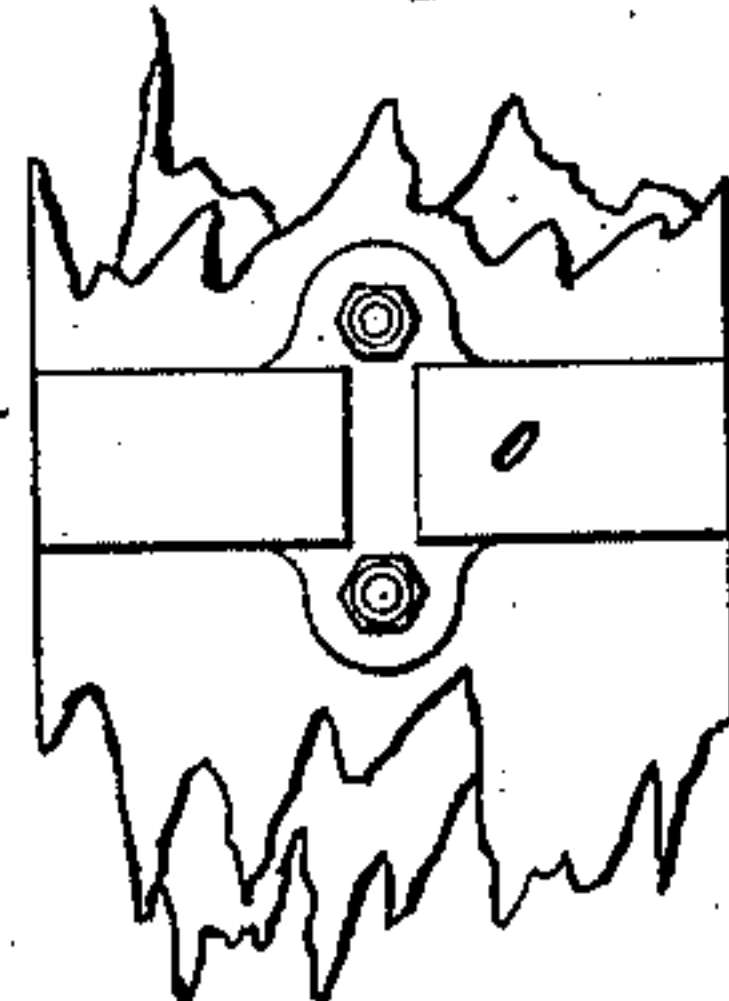


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

C. J. Goldy
E. H. Alexander

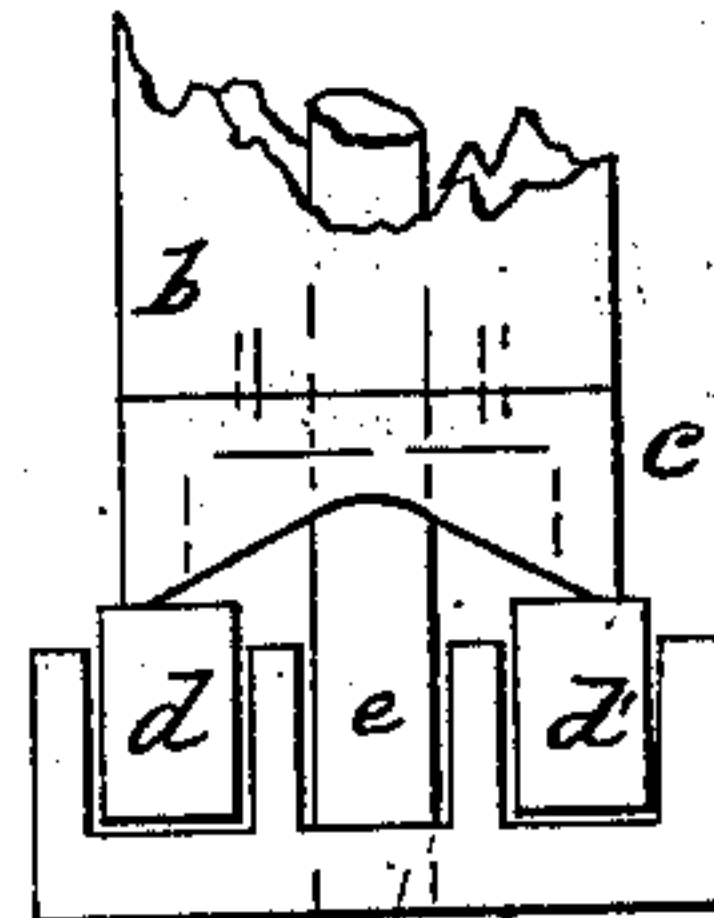


Fig. 5.

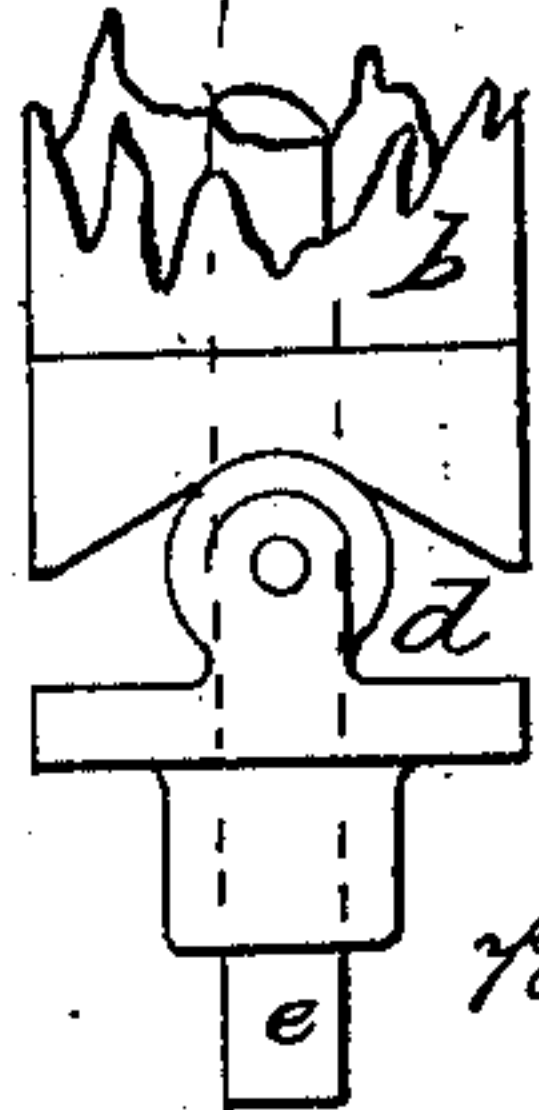


Fig. 6.

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United States Patent Office.

PETER RASAR AND D. J. MAYES, OF ILLIOPOLIS, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 80,805, dated July 28, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN HANGING FOR 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 we, PETER RASAR and D. J. MAYES, of Illiopolis, county of Sangamon, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improved Hanging for Gates, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of a closed gate having our hangings.

Figure 2 represents an end view of the gate when open.

Figures 3 and 4 represent respectively a top and front view of details hereinafter mentioned.

Figures 5 and 6 represent respectively enlarged detached views of parts shown in figs. 1 and 2.

Similar letters indicate like parts.

The object of our invention is to produce a gate-hanging that will allow it to be opened in either direction, cause it to remain open if desired, and to close itself after the person has passed through.

It consists of an ordinary gate, A, figs. 1 and 2. To the bottom of the upright, *b*, figs. 1, 5, and 6, is fixed a circular concave metal plate, *c*, figs. 1, 2, 5, and 6, forming a double-inclined plane, as seen more clearly in figs. 5 and 6.

To the cross-piece B, figs. 1 and 2, of the frame in which the gate is hung, are fixed two friction-rollers, *d d'*, fig. 5, *d*, figs. 1 and 2, in suitable bearings, their axes being transverse to B, and their centres being a distance apart equal to the diameter of *c*.

From the centre of *b*, a pivot, *e*, figs. 1, 2, 5, 6, extending through the plate *c*, and between the rollers, enters a socket in B, as shown, and a similar pivot is fixed to the upper end of *b*, (or *c* may be extended through, as shown,) and works in a socket in the yoke *k*, figs. 1, 2, attached to the top of C, one of the uprights between which the gate is to swing.

As the gate is opened, the inclined planes of the plate rise on the rollers, and when the gate is let go its own weight causes it to close at once, unless it has been opened so as to make more than a right angle with B, for so long as the edge of the plate has the position shown in figs. 2 and 5, the gate will close itself, but if it is desired to have it remain open, all that need be done is to push it beyond the position there shown, when, one of the points of the plate falling back of the roller, the gate will remain open.

For the more perfect working of this gate, we use a double spring-catch, *o*, figs. 1, 3, 4, and a corresponding latch, *p*, figs. 1, 2.

By this arrangement it is evident that the gate is rendered self-closing, and may be made to keep itself open, if desired, by simply pushing it a little further back, and will work equally well from either side.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The rollers *d d'*, plate *c*, and yoke *k* of a self-closing gate, when arranged in relation to each other and the rest of the gate substantially as and for the purpose specified.

PETER RASAR,
D. J. MAYES.

Witnesses:

A. L. HERBST,
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