

G. W. ADDIS.
Gate.

No. 217,720.

Patented July 22, 1879.

Fig. 1.

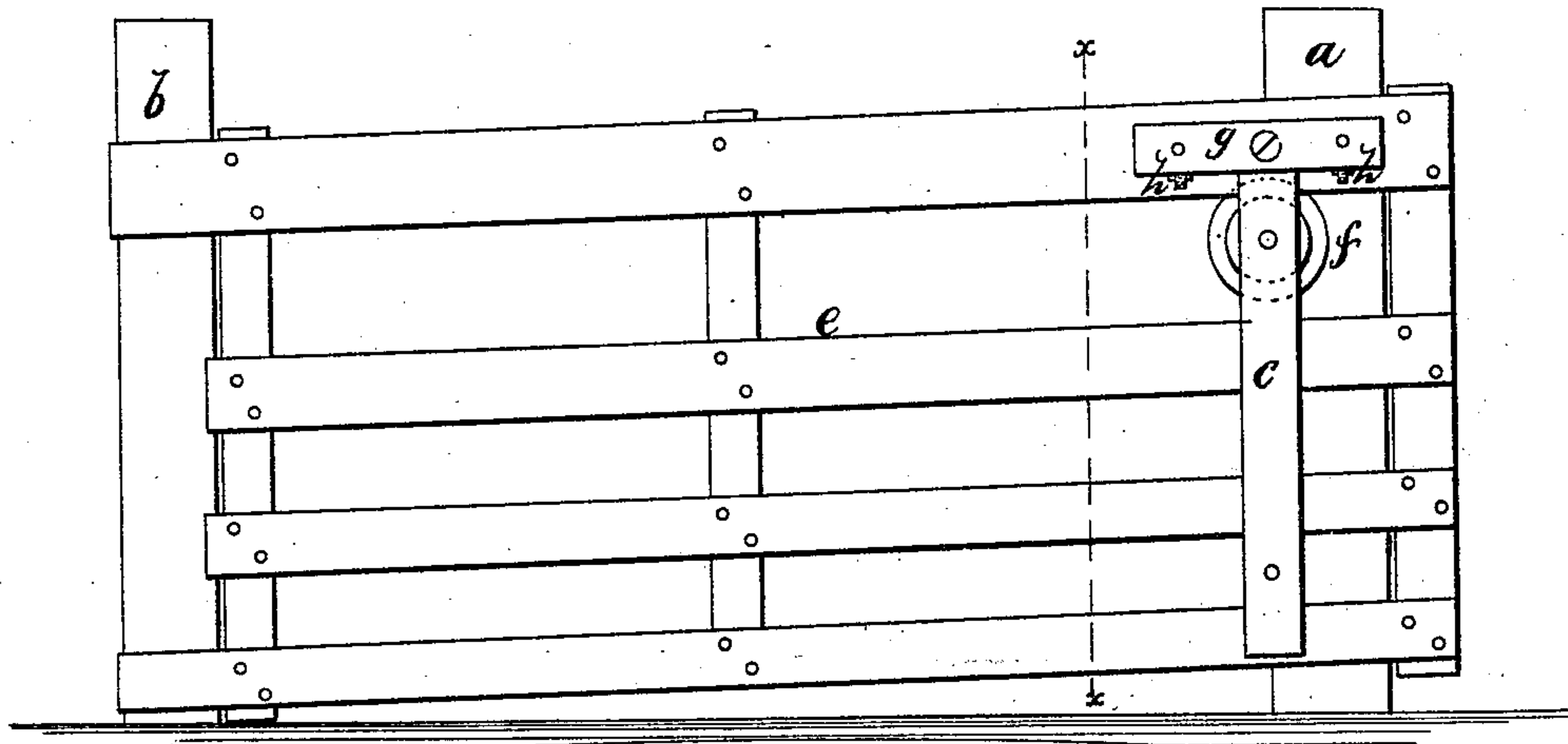


Fig. 2.

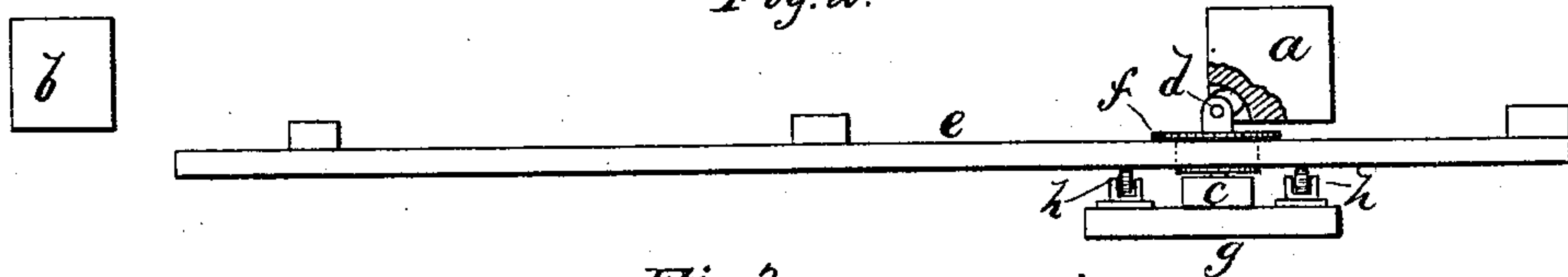
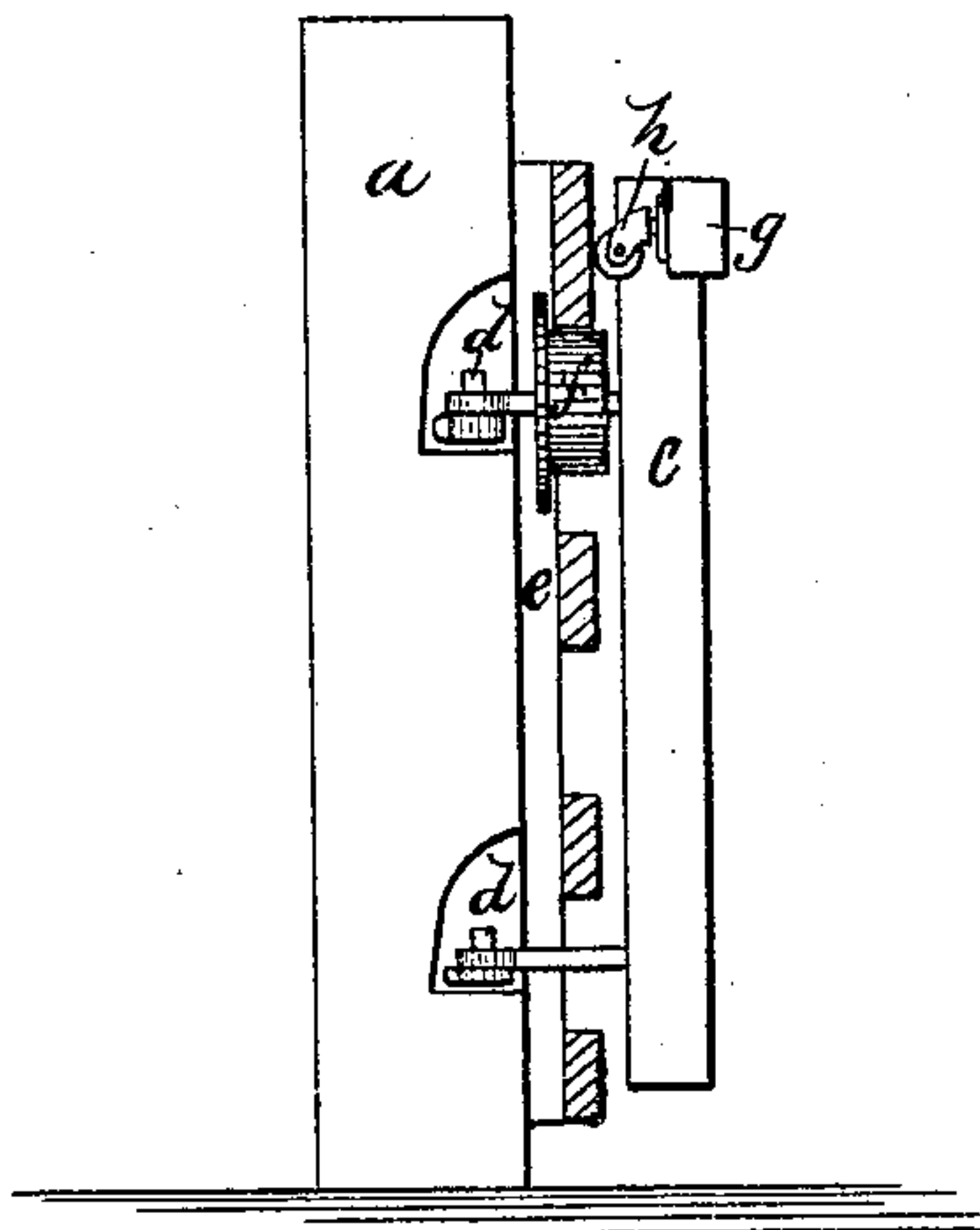


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. ADDIS, OF CLARKSTON, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN GATES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **217,720**, dated July 22, 1879; application filed November 22, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. ADDIS, of Clarkston, in the county of Oakland and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gates, of which the following is a specification.

My improvements relate to the class of gates which are fitted to roll back part way and then swing at right angles.

The invention will first be described in connection with the drawings, and then pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved gate. Fig. 2 is a top view, with the gate partly rolled back. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section on line *x x* of Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

a b are gate-posts, set in the ground as usual, the gate being hung on *a* and closing against *b*. *c* is the hanger, which consists of a narrow bar, hinged vertically to post *a* by an eye and pintle, *d*, at top and bottom. The hanger *c* stands off from the front of the post far enough to permit gate *e* to pass clear of the post in any position the hanger may be turned on its hinges.

Upon the upper hinge-pin of hanger *c* is a roller, *f*, fitted to turn freely upon said pin between the post and hanger. At the inner side the roller *f* is provided with a flange.

The gate *e* is constructed of four or more boards, connected together by vertical bars. The top board of the gate rests upon roller *f*, the flange of the roller passing behind the board to retain it in place and prevent contact of the gate with post *a*.

At the upper end of hanger *c* is a cross-bar, *g*, to which are attached caster-wheels *h h*, that bear upon the top board of gate *e*.

To open the gate, the outer end will be raised and the gate rolled back on roller *f* until the

center bar comes in contact with the roller. It may then be opened to the full extent by swinging it, with hanger *c*, on hinges *d*. The wheels *h h* prevent the gate from rubbing against the hanger in sliding or raising the gate.

The gate may be hung by the second board instead of the first, in which case it would turn cattle, but allow smaller animals to pass under it. This change can also be made when the track becomes filled with snow. The construction of the parts permits of the change being easily made, as the hanger and gate can be lifted from the hinges.

The gate described is inexpensive and durable; there is but little liability of sagging or racking, and it is easily operated. It cannot be lifted from its hinges by cattle, as the bottom board will be caught by the lower hinge.

I am aware that it is not new to use a short hinged hanger at the top of gate for a sliding and swinging gate; but these do not, like mine, prevent the gate from being pushed out at the bottom by hogs and other animals.

I am aware that it is not new to use gates that slide and swing upon a hanger hinged to a gate-post and provided with friction-rolls; but

What I claim is—

The combination, with the post *a*, having two pintle-bolts, arranged as specified, of a hanger consisting of the single bar *c*, with eye-bolt near top and bottom, and a flanged roll, *f*, pivoted on the top eyebolt, as shown and described, to allow the gate, after the hanger has been lifted from the post, to be changed in its position on said hanger and hung higher or lower from the ground, as set forth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ADDIS.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM ADDIS,

SIMON P. DURNBURGER.