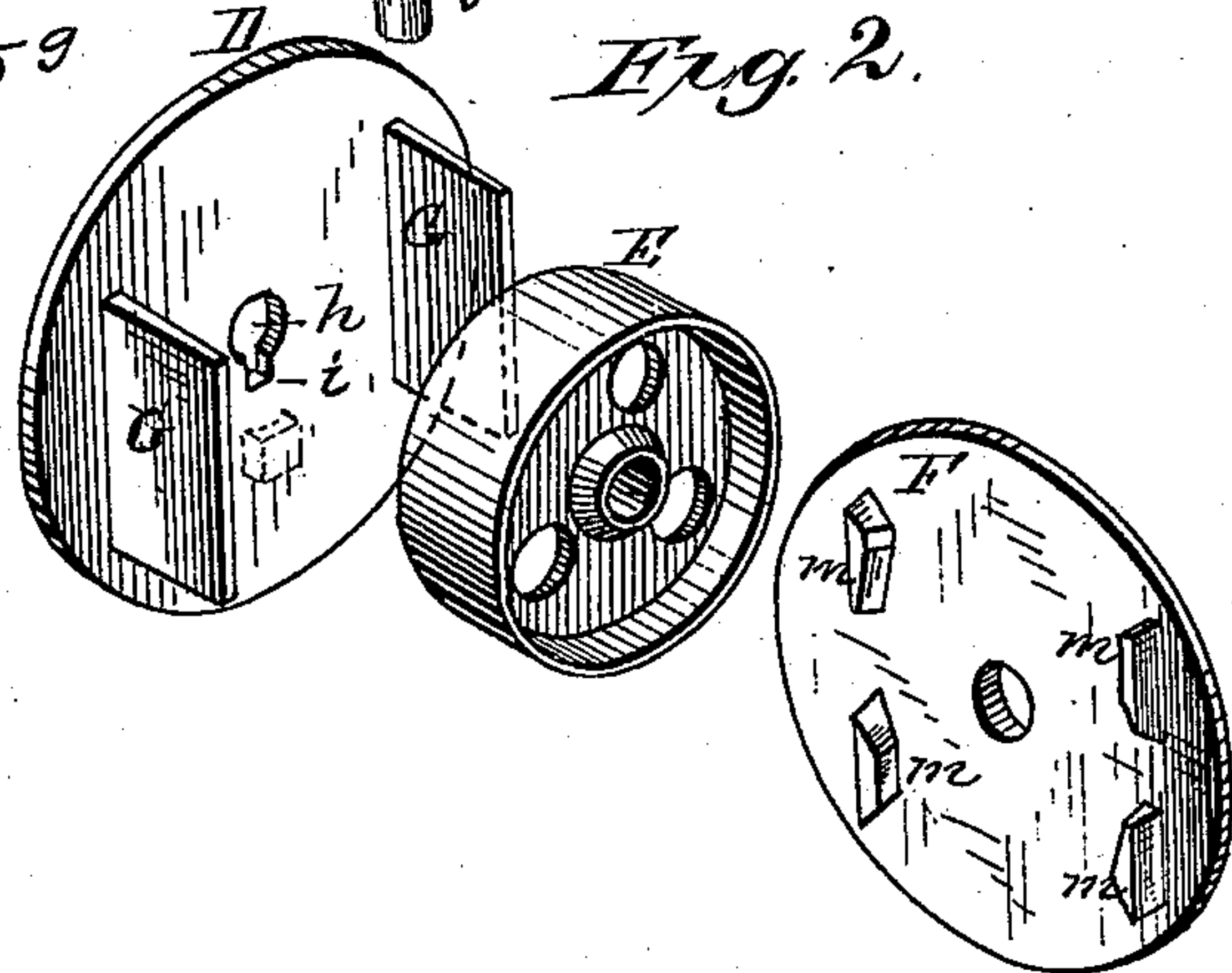
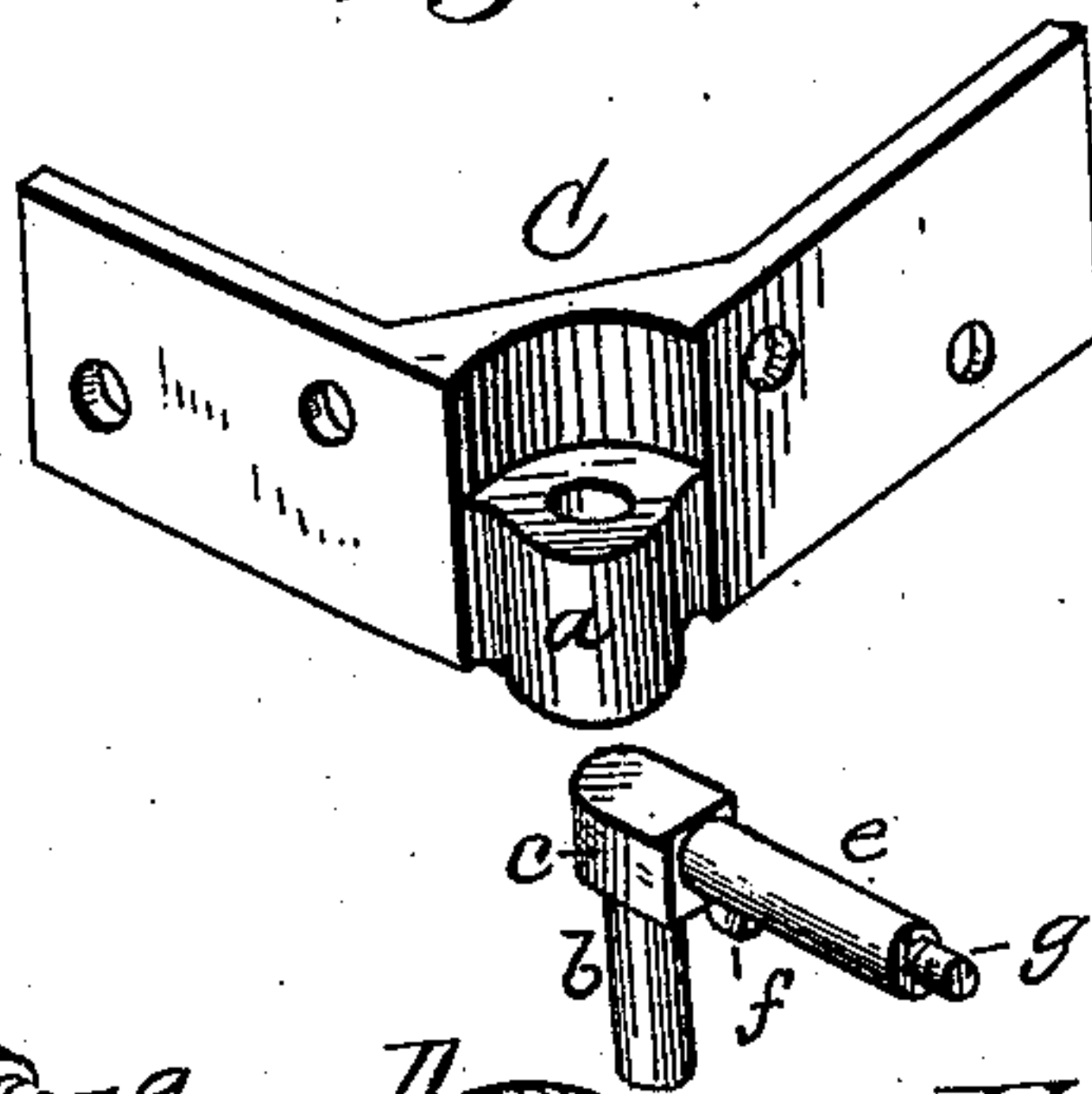
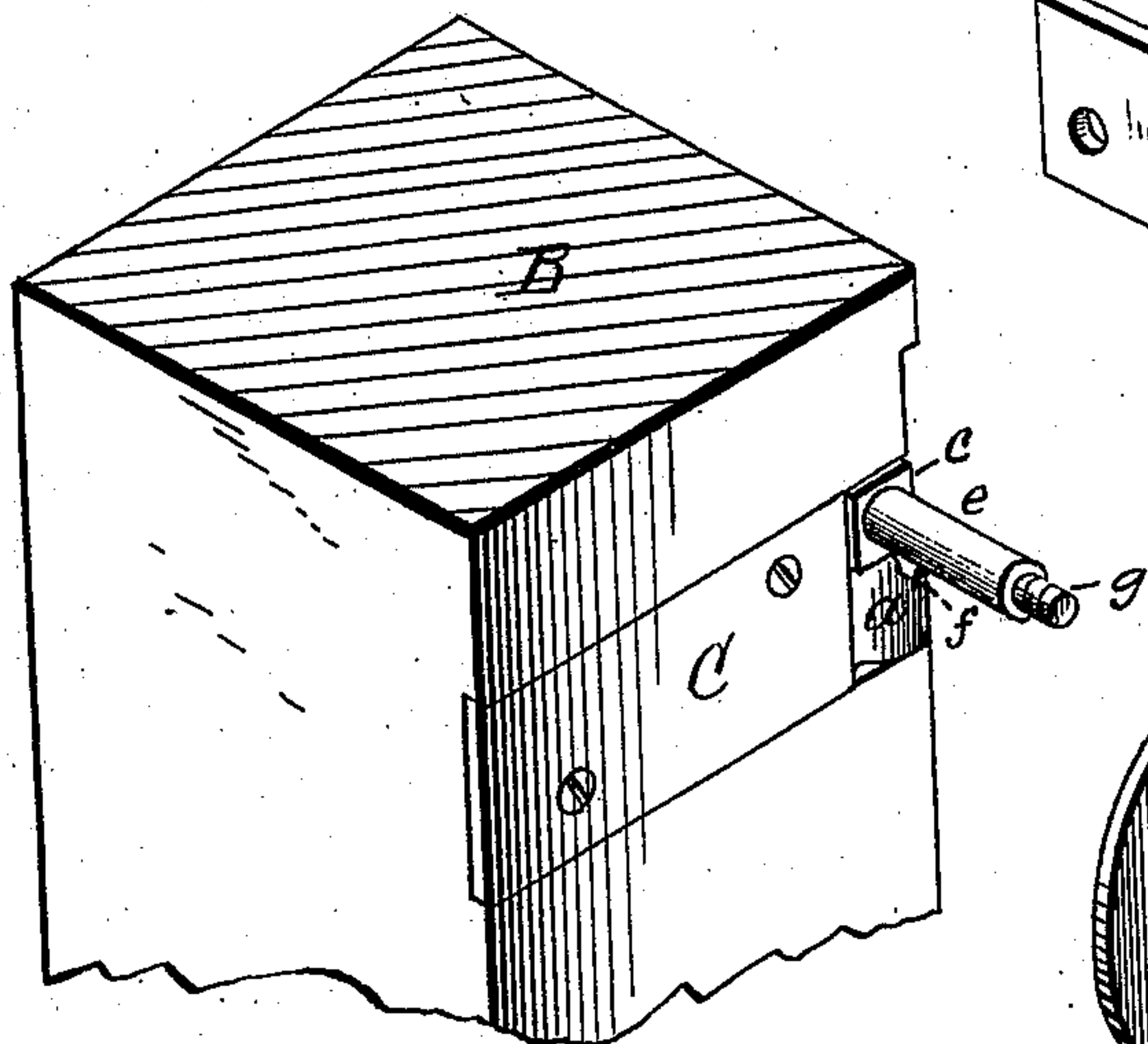
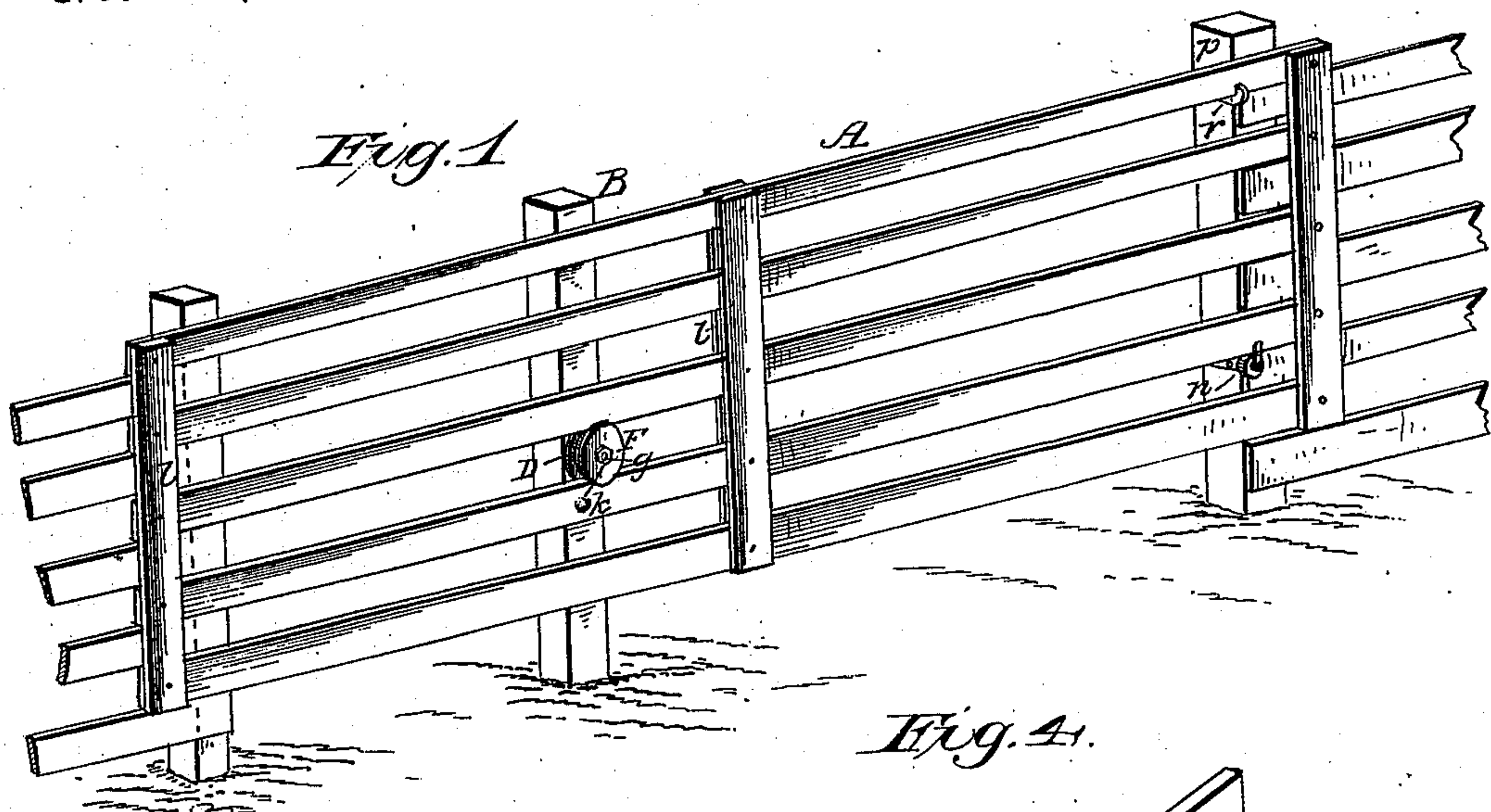


(No Model.)

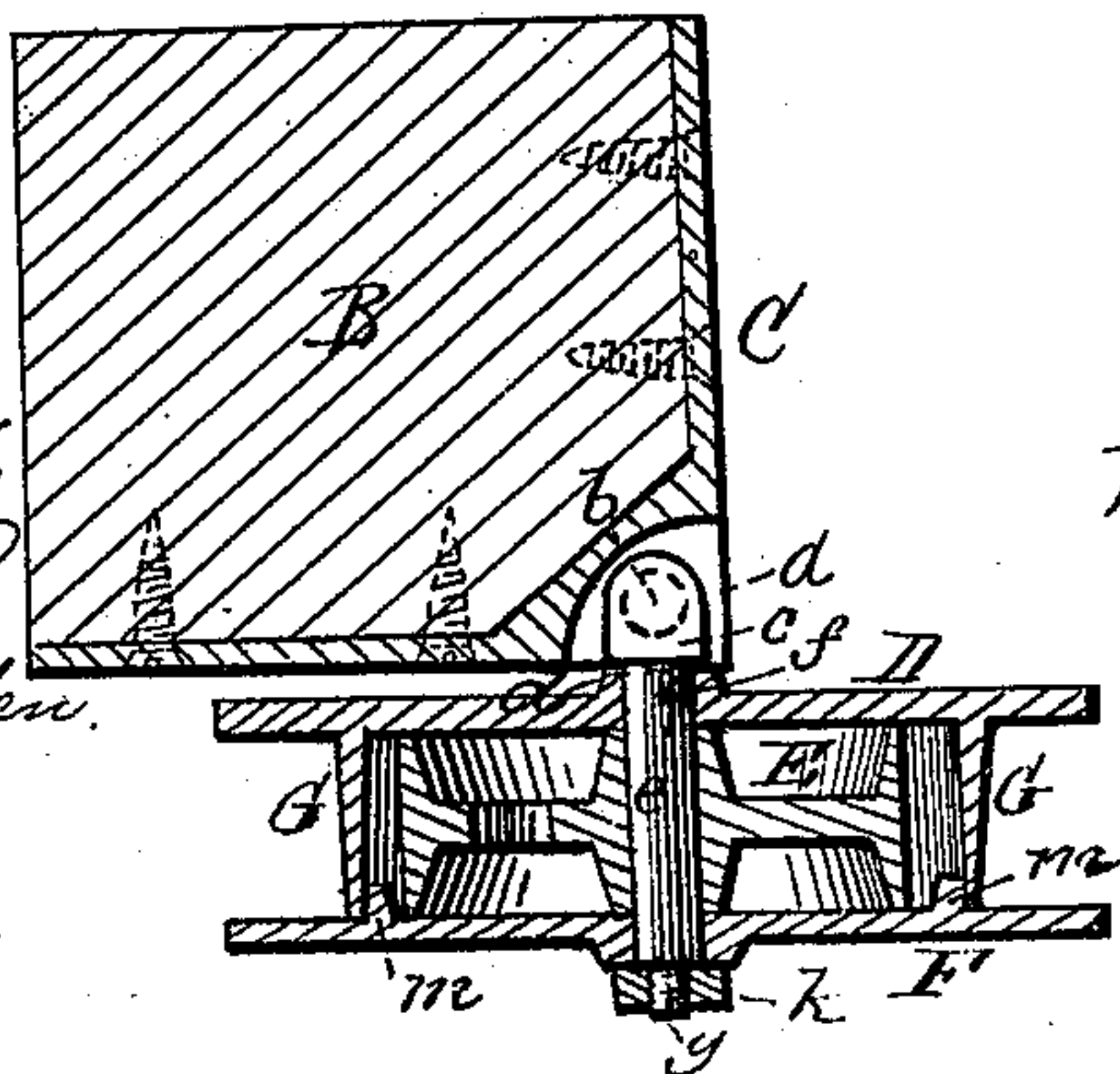
W. G. ALEXANDER.
GATE HANGER.

No. 253,828.

Patented Feb. 21, 1882.



Witnesses,
F. L. Oursand
Wm. L. Spiden.



Inventor:
William G. Alexander
per Cha. H. Fowler,
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. ALEXANDER, OF OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

GATE-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 253,828, dated February 21, 1882.

Application filed December 28, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GREEN ALEXANDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oskaloosa, in the county of Mahaska and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gate-Hangers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a perspective view of a gate, showing the application of my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the several parts of my improved gate-hanger disconnected from each other. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of my invention, partly in section; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the right-angle plate and the pin for connecting the roller thereto.

The present invention has relation to certain new and useful improvements in gate-hangers, and has for its object to provide a strong, durable, and practical hanger for suspending the gate, and admitting of its sliding and being swung around at right angles when required. These objects I attain by the construction substantially as shown in the drawings and hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the gate, of the usual construction, and B the center post, to which is connected a right-angled plate, C, by screws or other suitable means. The apex of the angle formed by the two wings of the plate C comes on a line with the corner of the post, as shown in Fig. 3. The right-angled plate C is let into the sides of the post B so as to come flush therewith, and the corner of the post is cut away to admit of the sleeve or eye *a*, which is also flush with the corner. The sleeve or eye *a* is somewhat less in height than the width of the plate C, so that the head *c* of the pin will rest thereon and prevent the pin from being disconnected from the right-angled plate without first removing the plate from the post, the upper end of the sleeve or eye *a* forming a bearing for the head *c* to turn upon. The head *c* has a horizontal bolt which has a lug, *f*, upon its under side, and a screw-threaded end, *g*, the purpose of which will be hereinafter described.

A circular disk, D, formed with a central opening, *h*, is passed over the end of the bolt *e* until the lug *f* thereon engages with a slot, *i*, of the form to correspond with that of the lug. After the disk D has thus been placed in position on the bolt *e* a suitable roller, E, is next placed on the bolt, and after it a second disk, F, as shown in Fig. 3, and the whole secured on the bolt by a screw-nut, *k*, engaging with the screw-threaded end of the bolt *e*.

The disk D, upon its inner side, has bumper-plates G, for the upright bars *l* of the gate to come against, thereby preventing injury to the hanger. The lug *f* on the bolt *e*, fitting in the slot *i*, prevents the disk D from turning, and the lugs *m* on the inner side of the disk F, coming upon the inner side of the bumper-plates G, also prevent the disk F from turning, but allow the roller E to freely turn upon the pin between the circular disks and bumper-plates.

The disks D F, as will be seen, are of greater diameter than the roller E, thereby extending up above the periphery of the roller to form guides for the rails of the gate, and it should be further noticed that the face or periphery of the roller extends above the ends of the plates G, so that the plates will not come in contact with the under edge of the gate-rail while resting on the roller.

As the pivotal bearing of the gate-hanger is directly on the corner of the post B the strain is always edgewise on the right-angled plate, thereby the danger of its fastenings becoming loosened by the constant swinging and sliding of the gate is greatly lessened.

On a line directly under the central opening, *h*, is a shoulder, *d*, which bears against the lower end of the sleeve or eye *a* to take the strain off of the bolt *e*.

The bumper-plates G serve to keep the two plates or disks D F apart a sufficient distance to admit of the easy and free rotation of the roller E.

The gate A at one end may also be supported by the usual roller, *n*, connected to the outer post, *p*, and a keeper of the ordinary construction is secured to the post near its upper end, as shown at *r*, to retain the gate in a closed position, or in line with the fence.

Having now fully described my invention,

what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 In a gate-hanger, the angle-plate C, having pivoted thereto the bolt *e*, with lug *f*, in combination with the disk D, formed with slot *i* and shoulder *d*, the roller E, and disk F, formed with lugs *m*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence 10 of two witnesses.

WM. GREEN ALEXANDER.

Witnesses:

JAMES B. BOLTON,
LEWIS GARNER.