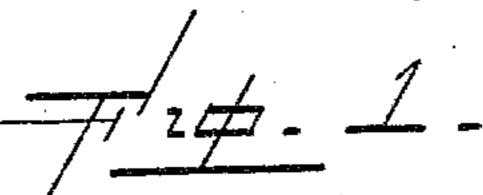
(No Model.)

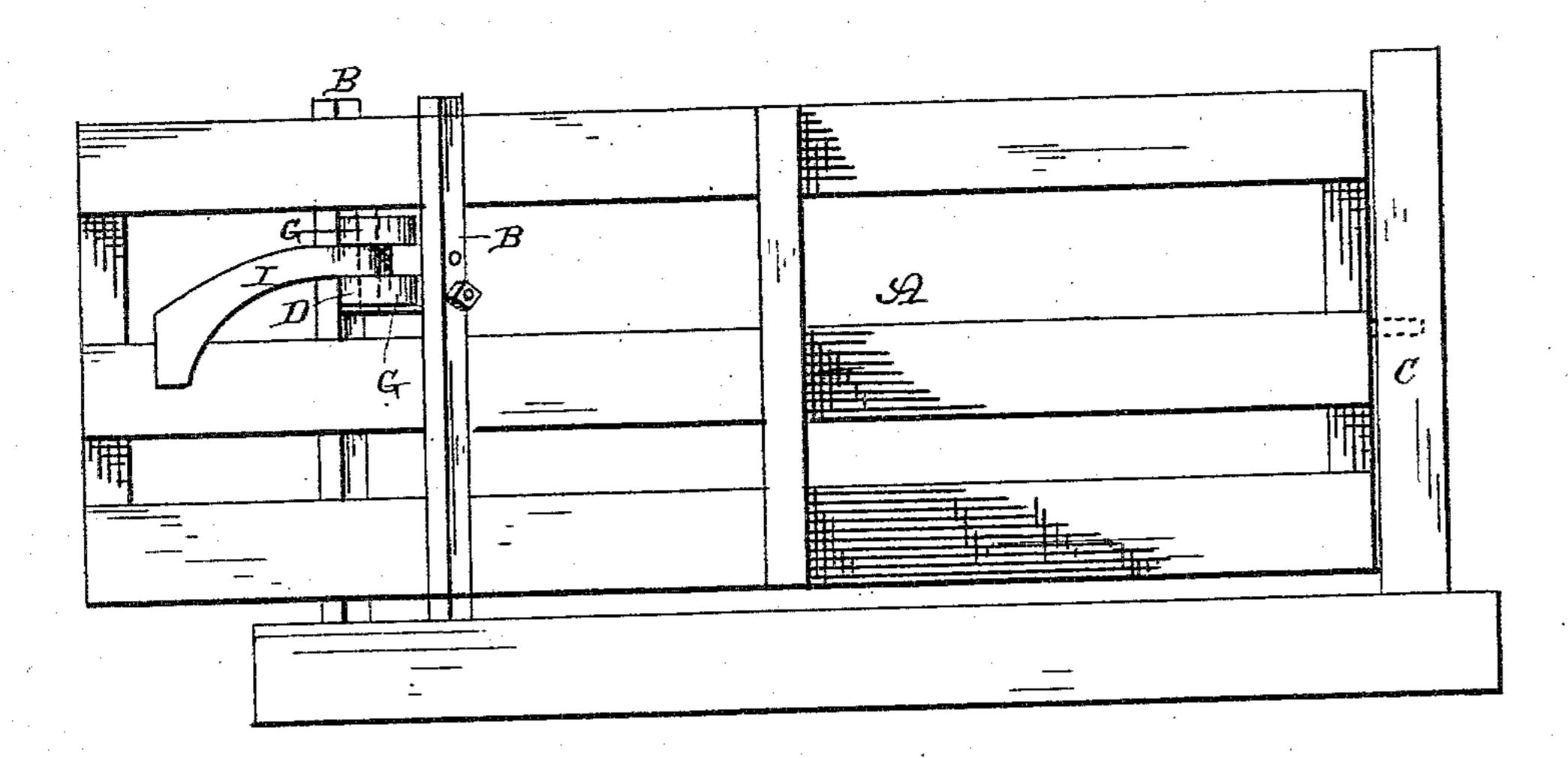
F. OBENCHAIN.

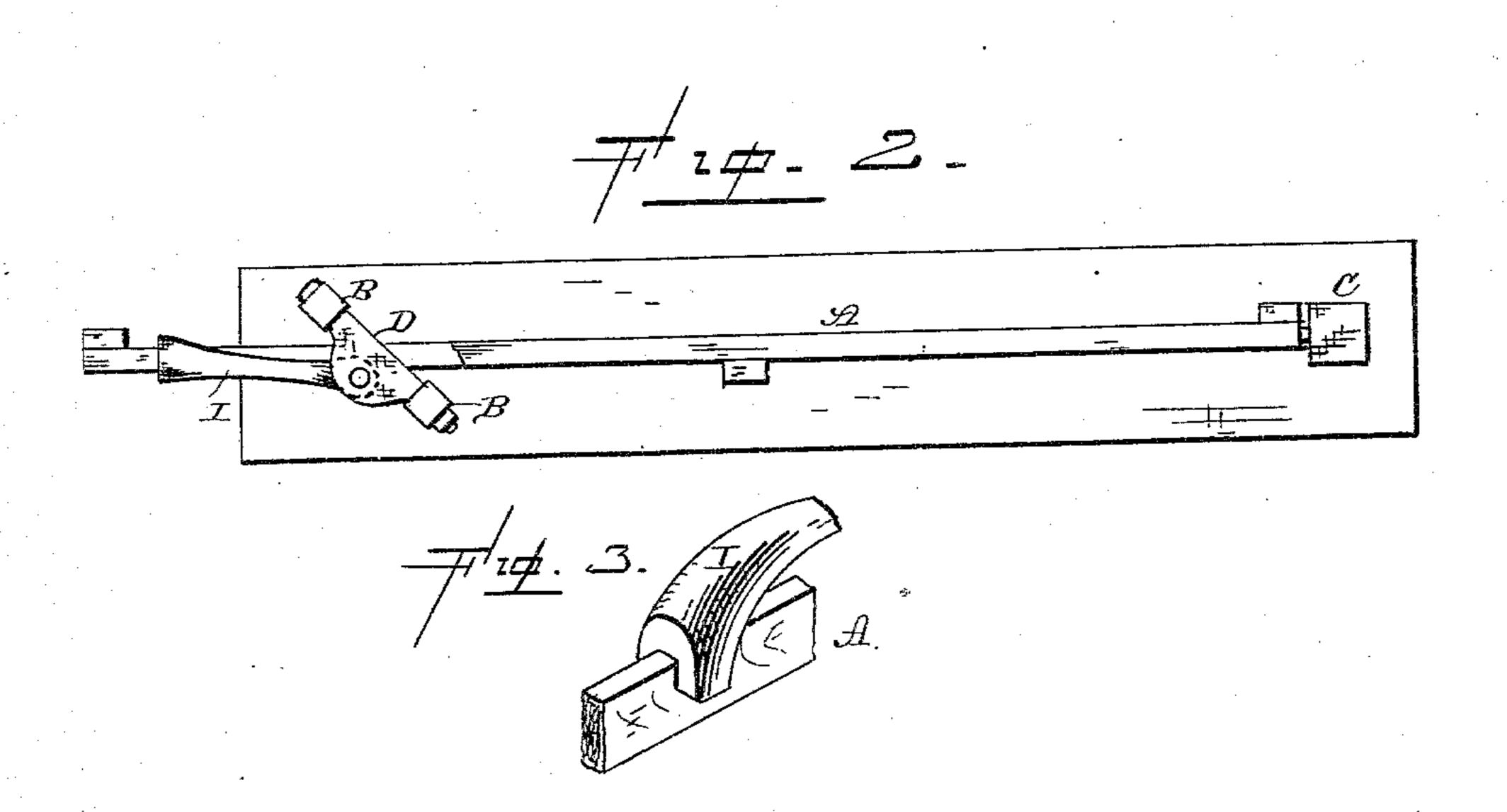
SLIDING GATE.

No. 283,648.

Patented Aug. 21, 1883.







- Witnesse ===-Louis F. Gardner. M. S. D. Haines. Frank Obencham

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Atty.

United States Patent Office.

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SLIDING GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,648, dated August 21, 1883.

Application filed April 10, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Frank Obenchain, of South Whitley, in the county of Whitley and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sliding Gates; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in sliding gates; and it consists in the combination of a suitable casting, which is secured between the two posts between which the gate moves, and which casting has connected to it a pivoted curved rod, which swings freely around with the gate and prevents the gate from tilting down at one end, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to provide an attachment for sliding gates which will prevent the outer end of the gate from sagging down, so that the person opening and closing the gate will not have to lift the end up and carry it around, as is always the case where no provision is made to prevent this tilting.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention complete. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same with a part of the top cross bar or rail of the gate removed. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view.

A represents an ordinary sliding gate, B the two posts between which the gate is hung, and C the post against which the gate is closed. In between the two posts B is rigidly secured a casting, D, of any suitable description, which forms a support upon which the gate moves. The upper cross bar or rail of the gate rests upon this casting, and thus supports the whole gate in all of its movements. Upon the rear side of the casting are formed suitable ears, lugs, or projections G, in between which is pivoted the curved rod I. This curved

rod can swing freely back and forth with the 45 gate, but has no vertical play whatever at either one of its ends. The outer end of this curved rod I is grooved, as shown, so as to catch over one of the cross bars or rails of the gate, and thus hold the gate in such a manner that its front or free end cannot sag or drop down. As the outer end of this curved rod I has no upward movement, and as it fits snugly down upon the top of one of the cross bars or rails of the gate, the gate is held in 55 equilibrium all the time, and hence the outer end cannot sag down upon the ground, as is the case where no provision of any kind is made to hold the free end up.

Where the gate sags down at the free end 60 it cannot be swung freely open, but must be carried back and forth by the person opening and closing the gate. My invention enables a sliding gate of the construction here shown to be swung open as freely as an ordinary 65 hinged gate.

I am aware that rods or levers having friction-wheels secured to their ends have heretofore been used for the purpose of holding sliding gates in a horizontal position while being 70 moved back and forth, and this I disclaim.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

In a sliding gate, the combination of the two posts B, placed at an angle to each other, the 75 casting D, which is secured between them and upon which the top rail of the gate rests, and which casting is provided with the ears G, and the curved rod I, which has its rear end grooved so as to catch over one of the cross 80 bars or rails of the gate, substantially as shown.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK OBENCHAIN.

Witnesses:

GEORGE W. REASER, ALONZO LANCASTER.