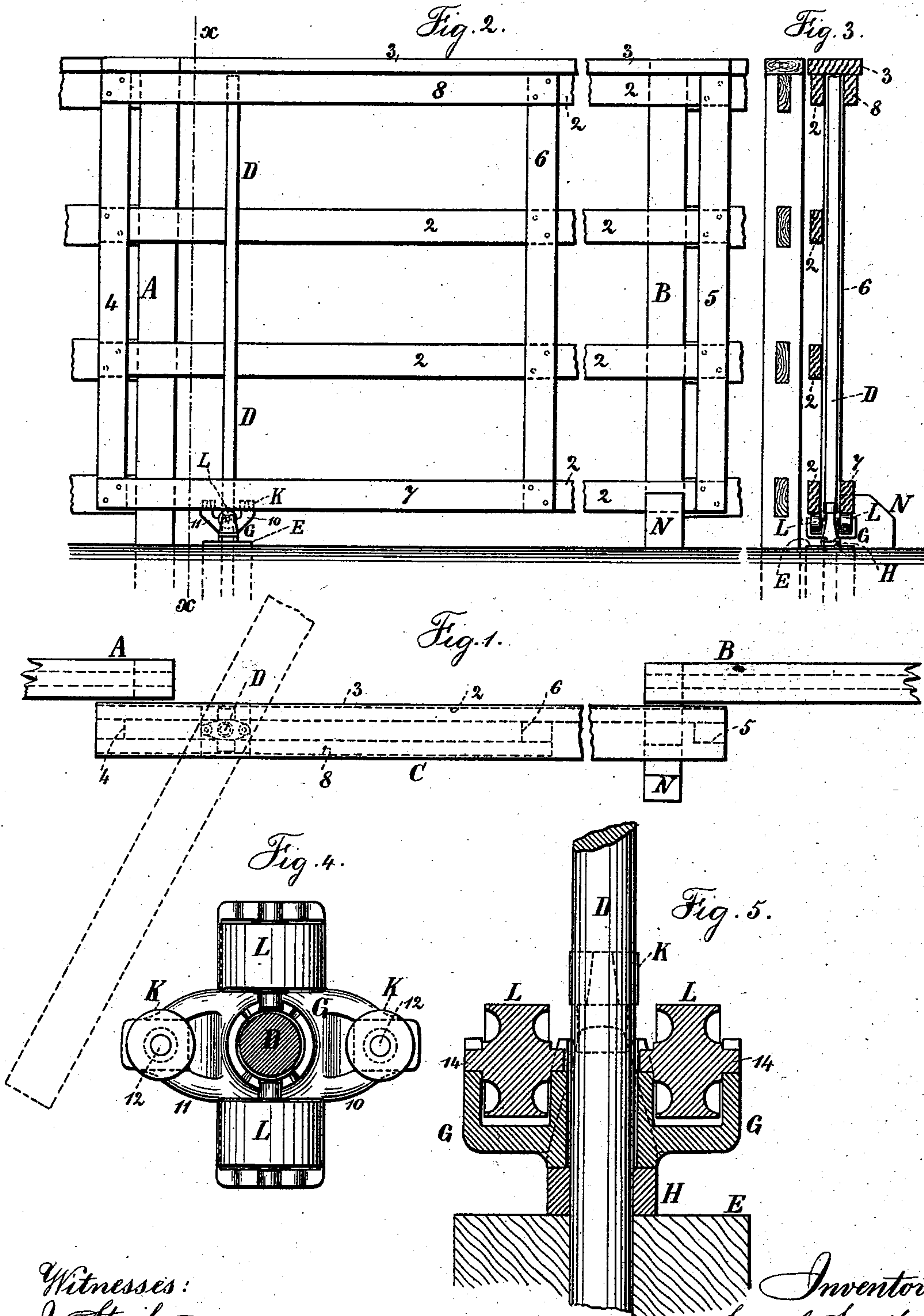


(No Model.)

S. SMYTH.  
FARM GATE.

No. 380,143.

Patented Mar. 27, 1888.



Witnesses:  
J. Stail  
Chas. H. Smith

Inventor:  
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per Lemuel W. Serrell. atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL SMYTH, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

## FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 380,143, dated March 27, 1888.

Application filed December 16, 1887. Serial No. 258,062. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL SMYTH, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Farm-Gates, of which the following is a specification.

This improvement is especially intended for four or five bar gates adapted to farms, but the same may be made use of under other circumstances where the gate is more or less ornamental.

My gate is adapted to turn and also to slide endwise, so that in opening it an end movement is first given to the same to clear the gate at one end from the stationary fence-post, and the gate is then swung upon a pivot. This pivot is in the form of a bar entering into a post or stake buried in the ground, and extending up between the rails of the gate. The bar is round, so that the gate can be turned thereon or therewith, and there is a base-piece with rollers for supporting the gate, upon which it is rolled when the gate is moved endwise.

By this improvement I am enabled to slide the gate endwise upon the rollers of the base until it is balanced, or nearly so, upon its pivot, and then the said gate can be swung around upon the pivot into any desired angle or position.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view illustrating the position of the gate in relation to the fence. Fig. 2 is an elevation showing one end of the gate and the pivot, the rails which extend to the other end of the gate being broken. Fig. 3 is a cross-section at the line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the base-piece and rollers in larger size. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the same.

At A and B, I have represented portions of an ordinary fence, and the gate C is represented as having four bars or rails, 2 2, a top piece, 3, the vertical end pieces, 4 and 5, and a central piece, 6. These parts, however, may be of any desired character. At the bottom is a sill-piece, 7, so that there is formed a slot bounded by the bottom rail 2, the sill-piece 7, and the vertical pieces 4 and 6, and at the top there is a similar slot between the top rail 2 and the auxiliary rail 8. Within this slot is a vertical pivot-bar, D, the bottom of which is set into a post or support, E, that is buried in

the earth, or nearly so. This pivot D may turn in the post E, if desired, as the gate is swung; but usually this pivot D will be a round iron bar that is of less diameter than the width between the sill 7 and the rail 2, so that the gate can be pushed endwise, backward, or forward freely, the pivot D being between the sill 7 and the rail 2 at the bottom and the rail 2 and the auxiliary rail 8 at the top.

The base-piece which I have shown and prefer to use is a metal casting, G, with a hole through it for the passage of the pivot-bar D. There may be a washer, H, between the base-piece G and the post E. This base-piece is made with two arms, 10 and 11, having at their ends pivot-pins 12 for the rollers K, and these rollers K occupy the slot between the sill-piece 7 and the rail 2, so that when the gate is swung upon its pivot these rollers K will cause the base-piece G to turn along with the gate. The base-piece G is also provided with recesses for the reception of the rollers L and their axes 14. These rollers L are beneath the rail 2 and the sill-piece 7, and upon them the gate is supported, so that it can be rolled endwise backward or forward, and when the gate has been moved, so that it projects an equal distance, or nearly so, each way from the pivot D the gate will be balanced, and will turn very freely upon the pivot D into any desired position as the gate is opened.

When the gate is closed, any suitable fastening may be made use of. I, however, find it convenient to rest the end of the gate in a notched block, N, adjacent to the stationary post B of the fence.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with a sliding and swinging gate having a sill-piece, 7, and rail 2 at its lower edge, of a round vertical pivot-bar passing through the slot between said sill-piece and rail, a post passing down into the ground for supporting the pivot-bar, and a base-piece around the pivot upon which the sill-piece and rail of the gate rest, and upon which the gate can be slid endwise, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the gate having the rails 2, the sill-piece 7 at the bottom, and the auxiliary rail 8 at or near the top, of the vertical pivot D, passing into the slots between the respective rails and sill-piece of the

gate, and upon which the gate can be slid endwise, the post buried in the ground and supporting the pivot, the base-piece around the pivot and upon which the gate rests, and rollers upon the base-piece for supporting the weight of the gate, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a swinging and sliding gate, of a round vertical pivot-bar passing through the slots between the rails of the gate, the base-piece around the pivot-bar, rollers for supporting the gate, and rollers passing into the slot at the bottom of the gate, so that the base-piece is swung with the gate in opening and closing the same, and supports the gate when slid endwise, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the gate and the pivot-bar D, of a base-piece surrounding such pivot-bar, and having bearings and pivots, and the two rollers L at opposite sides of the pivot-bar, having horizontal axes for supporting the gate, and two rollers, K, having vertical axes for guiding the gate as it is moved endwise, substantially as specified.

Signed by me this 9th day of December, 25 1887.

SAMUEL SMYTH.

Witnesses:

W. H. YOUNG,  
F. E. SHIFFER.