

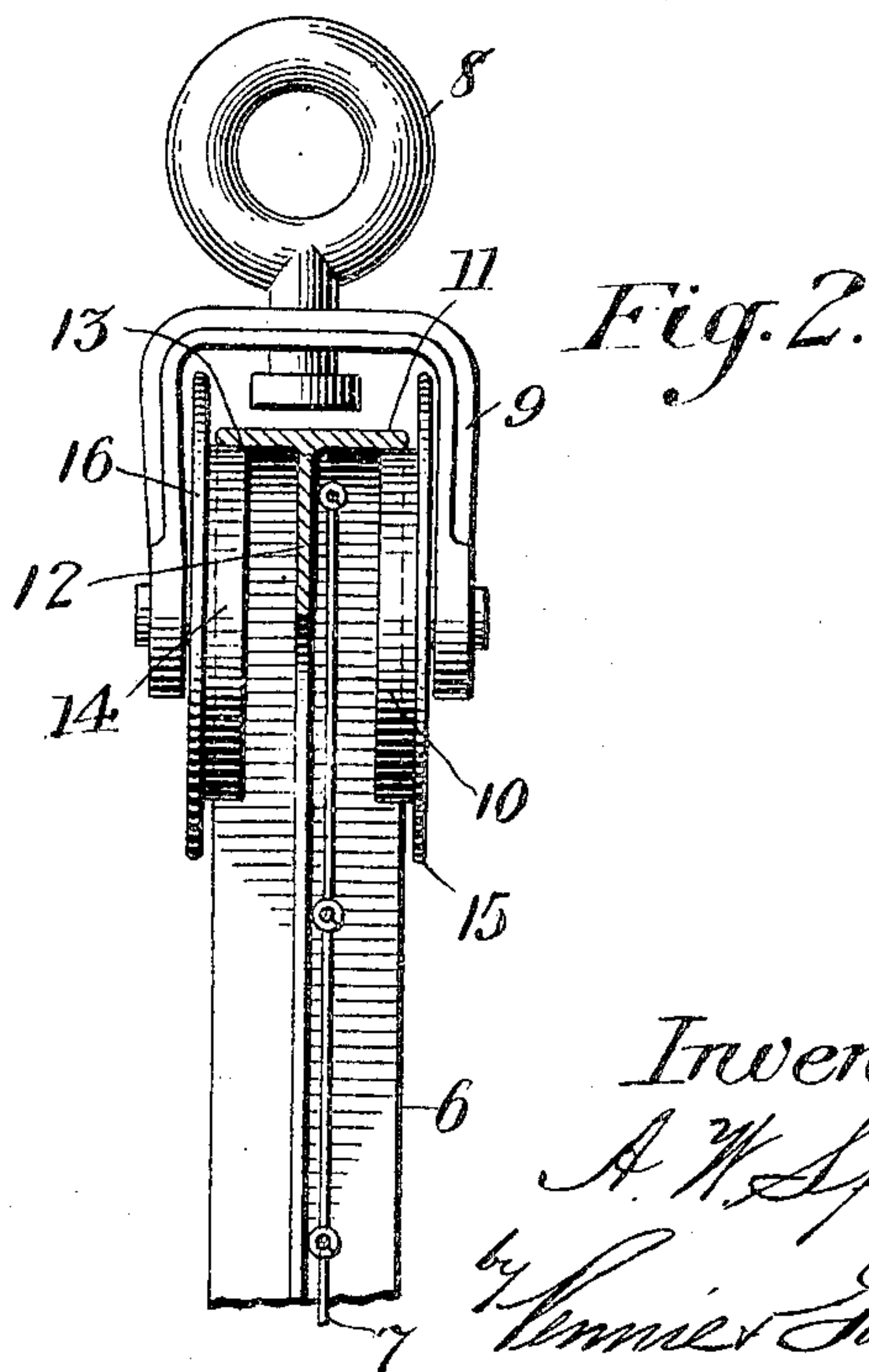
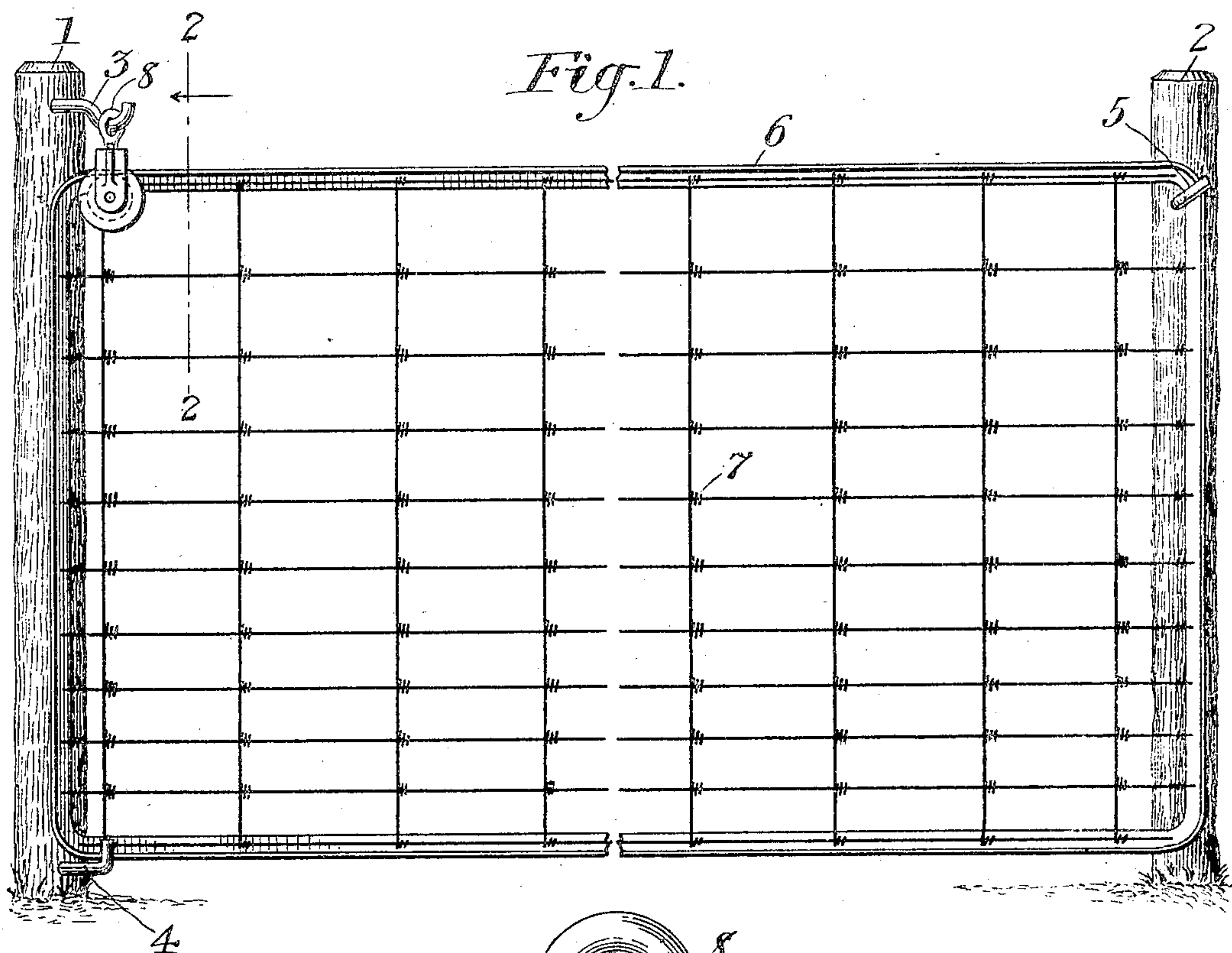
No. 807,512.

PATENTED DEC. 19, 1905.

A. W. SPRAGUE.

GATE HANGER.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## GATE-HANGER.

No. 807,512.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 19, 1905.

Application filed September 29, 1905. Serial No. 280,651.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ARTHUR WILLIAM SPRAGUE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lagrange, county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gate-Hangers; 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to the means for suspending gates, and has for its object the provision of improvements in such means, as will be hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate an embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is an elevation of a gate to which the improved hanger is applied; and Fig. 2 is a partial section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, showing the construction of the hanger and its relation to a gate.

Referring to the drawings, posts 1 and 2 are placed at each side of the gateway in the usual manner. Upon one of the posts is secured a hook 3, from which the gate-hanger may be suspended, while near the bottom of the same post is secured a hook 4 for guiding the bottom of the gate. Upon the other post a hook 5 is secured for the purpose of supporting one end of the gate and securing the gate in closed position. The gate comprises a frame 6, in which is secured fencing 7.

By the term "fencing" it is intended to designate any means suitable for preventing the passage through the frame of any animals which it is desired to confine.

The hanger may comprise an eye 8, adapted to be supported upon a hook 3 and which is swiveled in a support 9, in which a roller 10 is journaled. The bar forming the frame 6 may be right-angled, having the legs 11 and 12. The roller 10 is adapted to engage with the under side of the leg 11 of the right-angled frame-bar, and as the bar is moved longitudinally in opening or closing the gate the roller 10 acts as a friction-roller. To prevent the frame-bar from running off the roller 10, any suitable means may be employed; but it has been found that this can be best accomplished by providing another leg 13 upon the frame-bar, so that the said bar is T-shaped in cross-section, and placing

a second suitably-supported roller 14 upon the opposite side of the central leg 12.

The construction thus far described is well known in the art. It will be noted, however, that the inward movement of the rollers is limited by their coming in contact with the central leg 12 of the frame-bar. On this account it has been necessary to cause the fencing secured to the frame to terminate below the roller, for if it were extended upwardly to the top side of the frame the operation of the gate would be interfered with and the fencing would become worn by reason of a roller coming in contact with the fencing. This deprives the upper edge of the fencing of support and produces an unsightly and in some cases an inefficient structure.

According to the present invention a hanger of the general type described is employed; but it is so improved as to permit the fencing to be extended to the top of the gate-frame and secured to the downwardly-depending leg of the angle-bar constituting the frame. This improvement consists in separating the supporting-rollers, as 10, and the means for holding the gate upon it and in providing a means for limiting the inward movement of the roller, so that it may not come in contact with the fencing secured to the depending leg 12 of the right angle formed by the legs 11 and 12. This means may consist in a flange 15, secured to the outer edge of the roller 10 and adapted to engage with the edge of the leg 11. Suitable means, as before described, may be provided for holding the right-angled bar upon the roller 15, and in order that the number of different parts may be lessened and also in order that it may be a matter of indifference on which side of the leg 12 the fencing is secured the roller 14 may be provided with a flange 16. The two rollers being separately journaled—that is, there being no continuous shaft between them—the fencing can pass between them, and thus it becomes possible to attach it to the bar with which the rollers engage.

The gate, as is well known, would be moved to the open position by the operator lifting the right-hand end of the gate until the frame 6 clears the hook 5, when the gate will be pushed longitudinally upon the rollers 10 and 14 to any desired distance, when the gate



would be swung about the hanger. The reverse operation is performed in closing the gate. This type of gate is well known in the art, and its manner of operation does not require further description.

While the invention has been illustrated in what is considered its best embodiment, it may be embodied in other constructions and should not be limited to the structure shown.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with a gate having a frame comprising a right-angled bar and fencing secured upon said frame, of a roller engaging with one leg of said right-angled bar, a support for said roller, means for limiting the movement of said roller toward the other leg of said bar and means for holding said bar upon said roller, said fencing being secured to said bar.

2. The combination with a gate having a frame comprising a right-angled bar and fencing secured upon said frame, of a roller engaging with one leg of said right-angled bar, a support for said roller, means for holding said bar upon said roller and a flange upon said roller adapted to engage with the said leg of said bar, said fencing being secured to said bar.

3. The combination with a gate having a frame comprising a T-shaped bar and fencing upon said frame secured to one side of the central leg of said bar, rollers engaging with the other portions of said bar upon each side of said central leg, supports for said rollers, and means for limiting the movement, toward the central leg, of the roller upon that side of the central leg to which the fencing is secured.

4. The combination with a gate having a frame comprising a T-shaped bar and fencing

upon said frame secured to one side of the central leg of said bar, rollers engaging with the other portions of said bar upon each side of said central leg, supports for said rollers, and a flange upon the roller upon that side of the central leg to which the fencing is secured.

5. The combination with a gate having a frame comprising a T-shaped bar and fencing upon said frame secured to the central leg of said bar, of rollers bearing upon the legs of said bar upon each side of the central leg, supports for said rollers, and means for preventing each of said rollers from moving into contact with the central leg or fencing.

6. The combination with a gate having a frame comprising a T-shaped bar and fencing upon said frame secured to the central leg of said bar, of rollers bearing upon the legs of said bar upon each side of the central leg, supports for said rollers, and a flange on each of said rollers adapted to bear against an outer edge of said bar.

7. A gate-hanger comprising a pair of rollers, the said rollers being separately journaled, supports for said rollers, and a flange upon the outer edge of each roller.

8. The combination with a gate having a frame, and fencing secured thereon, of separately-journaled rollers engaging with one side of said frame upon opposite sides thereof, and means for preventing each of said rollers from moving into contact with the fencing.

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

ARTHUR W. SPRAGUE.

Witnesses:

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L. P. SHANAHAN.