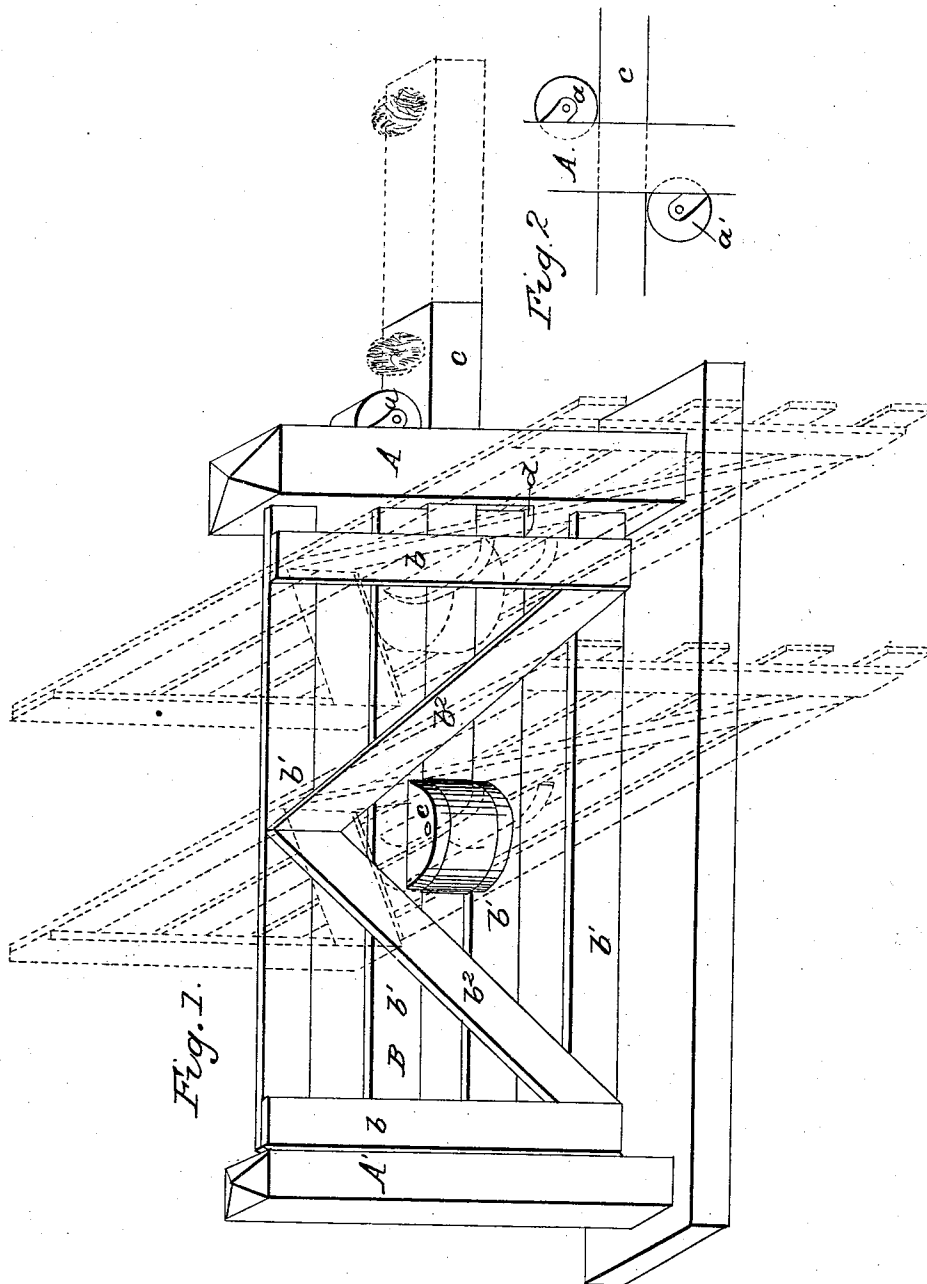


E. L. BERGSTRESSER.

Gate.

No. 60,828.

Patented Jan'y 1, 1867.



WITNESSES

H. A. Huf
A. B. Smith

INVENTOR

Edwin L. Bergstresser
by his Attorney
A. M. Smith

United States Patent Office.

EDWIN L. BERGSTRESSER, OF SUNBURY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 60,828, dated January 1, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN GATES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, EDWIN L. BERGSTRESSER, of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Farm Gates, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of the same, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing my improvement; and

Figure 2 is a diagram, showing the position of the friction-rollers in relation to the post and sliding-bearer.

Similar letters of reference indicate the same parts in both figures.

My invention consists in the employment of a turning and reciprocating gate, pivoted to and supported upon one end of an overhanging sliding-bearer, which is arranged to work back and forth through a mortise in the gate post, and in the employment, in connection with said sliding-bearer, of friction-rollers, arranged and operating as hereinafter described.

To enable others to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawings.

In said drawings A A' represent the gate posts, and B the gate, which is shown, in this instance, as consisting of the uprights *b b*, longitudinal bars or rails *b' b'*, and braces *b''*, but which may be made with pickets or in any other usual or desired manner. The post A is mortised at a point which is about midway of the height of the gate, and has rollers *a a'* attached to it upon its opposite sides and upon opposite sides of the mortise, the roller *a* being located at the inner side of the post and below the mortise, and the roller *a'* at the outer side of the post and above the mortise, as shown by the diagram, fig. 2. C is a reciprocating or sliding-bearer, which passes through the mortise in post A, and which is made to extend inward to a point about midway in the length of the gate, and is there connected to said gate by means of a pin or bolt, passing through lugs or ears, secured to the gate at that point and through the bearer, as shown at *c*, in the drawing. Instead of these lugs or ears, a socket cast in one piece and bolted to the gate, or a hinge, which will allow the gate to turn on the bearer to a position at right angles thereto, may be used. The outer end of the bearer may have weights placed upon or attached to it, to counterbalance, in part, the weight of the gate upon its opposite inner end, or an adjustable sliding counterpoise may be used for that purpose.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the gate is suspended upon the inner end of the overhanging sliding-bearer in such manner as to be nearly balanced thereon, the point of attachment being central or nearly central in the height and length of the gate, as above described, and consequently the gate may be readily and easily turned upon its hinge or pivotal connection thereto. The gate when closed in the position shown in the drawing may be held by a pin or latch of any desirable construction. When it is desired to open the gate, the pin or latch being withdrawn, the gate is turned upon its central pivot or hinge on the overhanging bearer, and swings into the position shown in the red lines, fig. 1, remaining suspended midway between the posts A A' and allowing persons to pass in and out without the necessity of its being moved from such central position. When, however, it is desired to allow teams or vehicles to pass through, the gate, after being thus turned, is pushed toward the post A, the bearer sliding through the mortise therein until it reaches the position shown in blue lines, fig. 2. In closing the gate it is first drawn out to its central position between the posts—a pin or equivalent device on the outer end of the bearer preventing its passing beyond such position—and is then turned into a position in line with or parallel to the sliding-bearer, as shown in the drawing.

The arrangement of the rollers is such as to resist the tendency of the inner end of the bearer occasioned by the weight of the gate thereon to sag or droop, and enables the bearer to be easily and readily moved back and forth through the slotted post. Additional rollers may be used both above and below the bearer if desired.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. Pivoting the gate centrally to an overhanging sliding-bearer, arranged substantially as and for the purpose specified.
2. The sliding-bearer to which the gate is pivoted, arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose specified.
3. The arrangement of the friction-rollers in the described relation to the post and to the sliding-bearer, passing through said post, for the purpose specified.
4. The employment of a weight or counterpoise upon the outer end of the sliding-bearer, which has the gate pivoted to its inner end, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

EDWIN L. BERGSTRESSER.

Witnesses:

P. M. SHINDEL,
THOS. LEFFERTS.