J. P. McMURRAY.

Sliding-Gate.

No. 163,675. Patented May 25, 1875.

Fig. 1

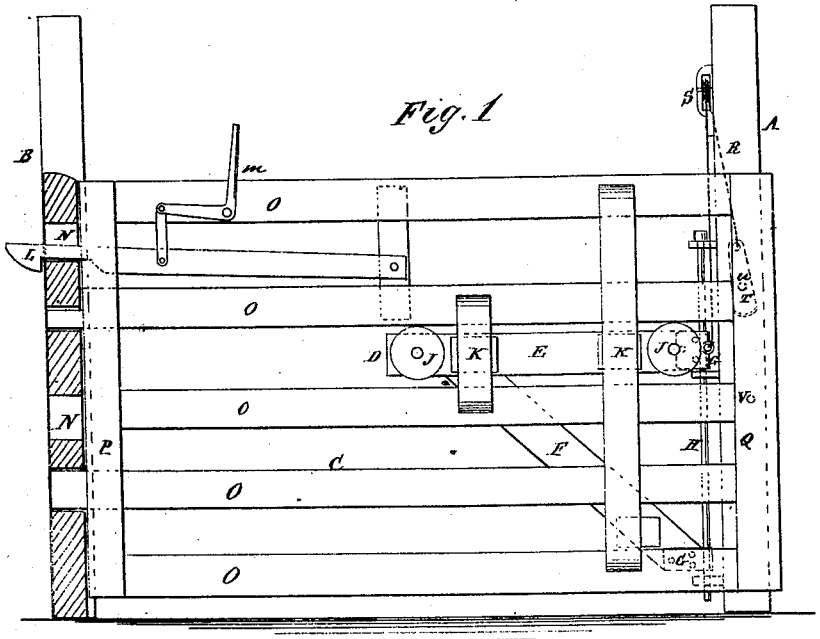


Fig. 3

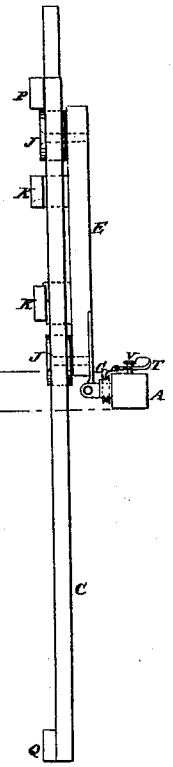
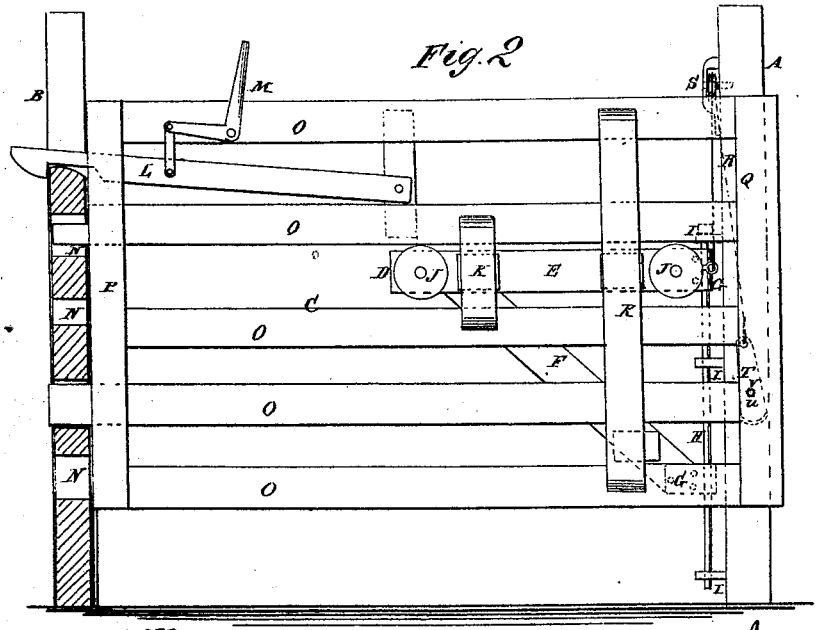


Fig. 3

Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. McMURRAY, OF OREGON, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN SLIDING GATES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **163,675**, dated May 25, 1875; application filed October 24, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. McMURRAY, of Oregon, in the county of Holt and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Gate, of which the following is a specification:

The invention will first be fully described, and then pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the gate, showing the fastening-post in section, and the gate and bracket down near the ground. Fig. 2 is the same view, showing the gate and bracket elevated. Fig. 3 is a top view of the gate open.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the hinged post. B is the fastening-post. C is the gate, and D is the hinged bracket. The bracket consists of a rail, E, and a brace, F, to which are attached metallic eyes G G. H is a rod, which is rigidly connected with the gate-post A by the eyes I, which are driven into the post. The bracket swings on the hinges thus formed to a position at right angles with the gate or line of fence. The gate C is supported by this swinging bracket on the roll J J of the bracket, and kept in place by the upright cleats K K. The gate, when thus attached to the bracket, rests outside of the gate-post A, so that it may be readily moved longitudinally about one-half its length, (or any intermediate distance,) and then it may be swung round on the bracket to open the full gateway, as seen in Fig. 3. L is a latch for fastening gate to the post B, which latch is raised by the bent lever M. On the front of the post B is a piece of timber, with gains N in it, into which one or more of the rails O of the gate project. The latch also passes through one of these gains when the gate is down, as seen in Fig. 1. When the gate is raised the latch passes over the end of these gained pieces, as seen in Fig. 2. P is a batten nailed fast to the rails at the front end, and A is a batten on the other end. With this arrangement it will be seen that the gate, by lifting the latch L, can be moved on the rolls longitudinally, and swung round on the bracket to the position seen in Fig. 3, or so as to be entirely opened. R is a chain or cord, which is attached to the end of the bar E of the bracket, from whence it passes up and over the pulley S. T is a plate or weight on the end of the cord or chain, which has a hole, *u*. *v* is a pin in the post.

By drawing down the plate the bracket and gate are raised, and the plate is fastened to the pin *v*, as represented in dotted lines, the cord and plate being on the opposite side of this post. By thus elevating the gate it is allowed to swing clear of snow in the winter season, thus avoiding much trouble and delay.

I do not confine myself to the precise form and arrangement of all the parts of the gate, as variations may be made without departing from my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The apertured plate T, pulley S, cord R, and post-pin V, in combination with bracket E F and rod H, as shown and described, to support the gate at different elevations.

JOHN P. McMURRAY.

Witnesses:
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