

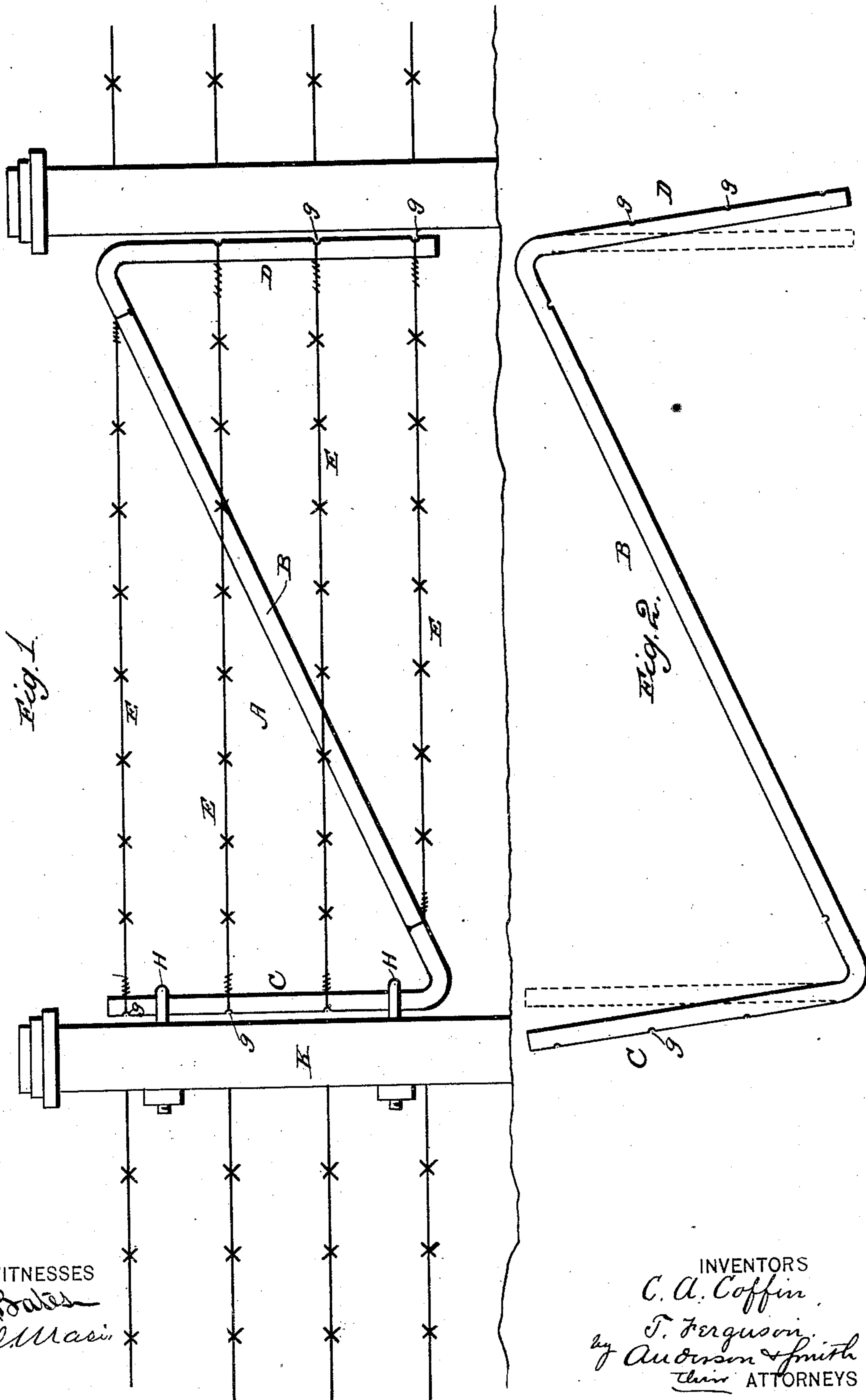
(No Model.)

C. A. COFFIN & T. FERGUSON.

GATE.

No. 318,355.

Patented May 19, 1885.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. COFFIN AND THOMAS FERGUSON, OF PARKERSBURG, IOWA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 318,355, dated May 19, 1885.

Application filed August 22, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES A. COFFIN and THOMAS FERGUSON, citizens of the United States, residing at Parkersburg, in the county of Butler and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and we do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a front view of the gate. Fig. 2 is a detail view.

This invention has relation to gates; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of devices, as hereinafter set forth, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A designates the main frame or body of the gate, consisting of a length of gas-pipe having its middle portion, B, extending obliquely and its end portions respectively bent upward and downward from said middle portion to form the end bars of the gate, the oblique middle portion forming the brace-bar. In the construction illustrated the hinge-bar C is represented as having its free end upward; but this construction may be reversed, if desired, the hinge-bar being bent downward. In such a case the obliquity of the brace-bar will be reversed. The construction illustrated is, however, preferred. In bending the pipe the end portions are not at first bent to the exact position which they are designed to maintain when the gate is completed. These bars are left in the bending a little inclined outward, as shown, so that when the transverse wires E are applied connecting the bars C and D, and are strained tightly, these end bars will be drawn up to their proper vertical position,

and will then have an amount of outward tension or spring sufficient to keep the wires straight and firm. The wires are usually double-strand barb-wires. These are arranged parallel to each other at intervals from the top to the bottom of the gate, and are secured to the end bars, C and D. In the construction illustrated notches *g* are made in said end bars at the proper points for the passage of the wires, which are passed over said notches. The strands are then brought around the outside of the bar, and, finally, said strands are twisted around the main wire, forming a secure fastening.

Before the wires are put on, the eyebolts or hinge-connections H are slipped on the hinge-bar. These bolts, having been passed through perforations in the gate-post K, may be secured by nuts. The eyes of these bolts should fit the pipe closely; otherwise collars should be secured on the pipe to form bearings for said eyes.

Having described this invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A gate consisting of gas-pipe bent to form the end bars and the oblique brace-bar, and the transverse wires passed over notches in said end bars, bent around the outside of the bars and secured by twisting on the main wires, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with a length of bent gas-pipe having spring ends CD, of the transverse barb-wires strained by said ends, and the eyebolts or hinge-connections, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

CHAS. A. COFFIN.
THOMAS FERGUSON.

Witnesses:

E. C. BELLOWS,
O. B. COURTRIGHT.