(No Model.)

## T. B. TOLLEFSON.

COUPLING BAR FOR WIRE FENCE RAILS.

No. 438,205.

Patented Oct. 14, 1890.

Fig. 1.

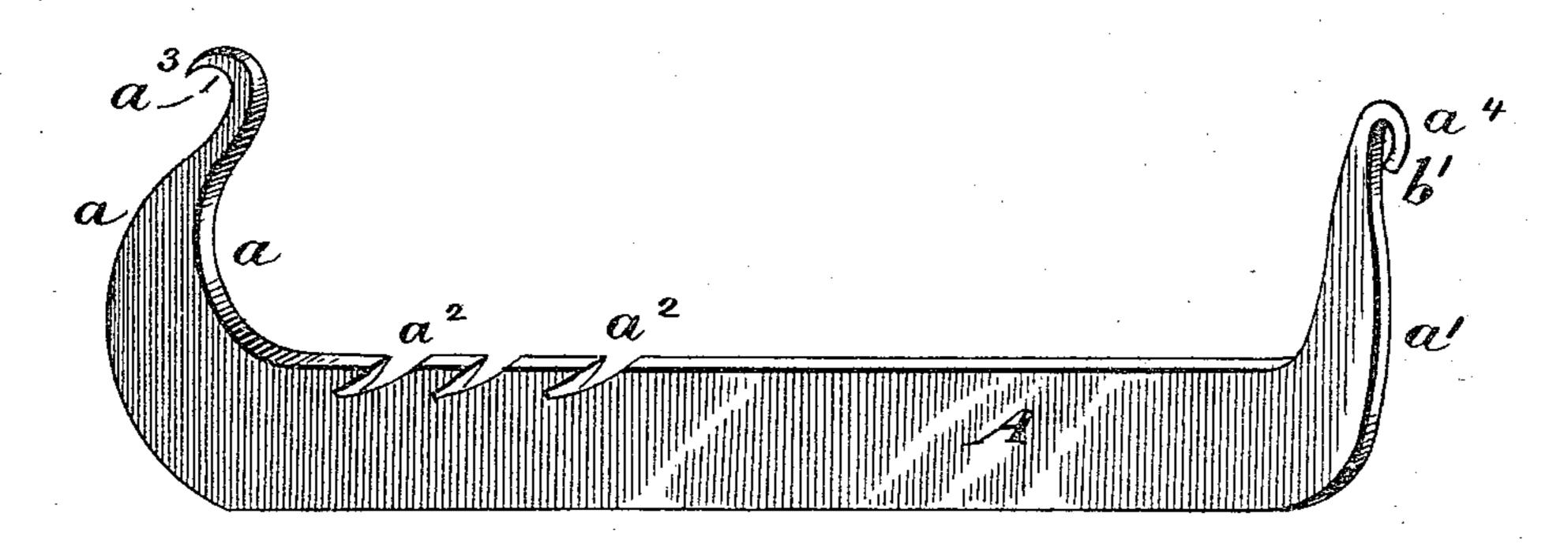
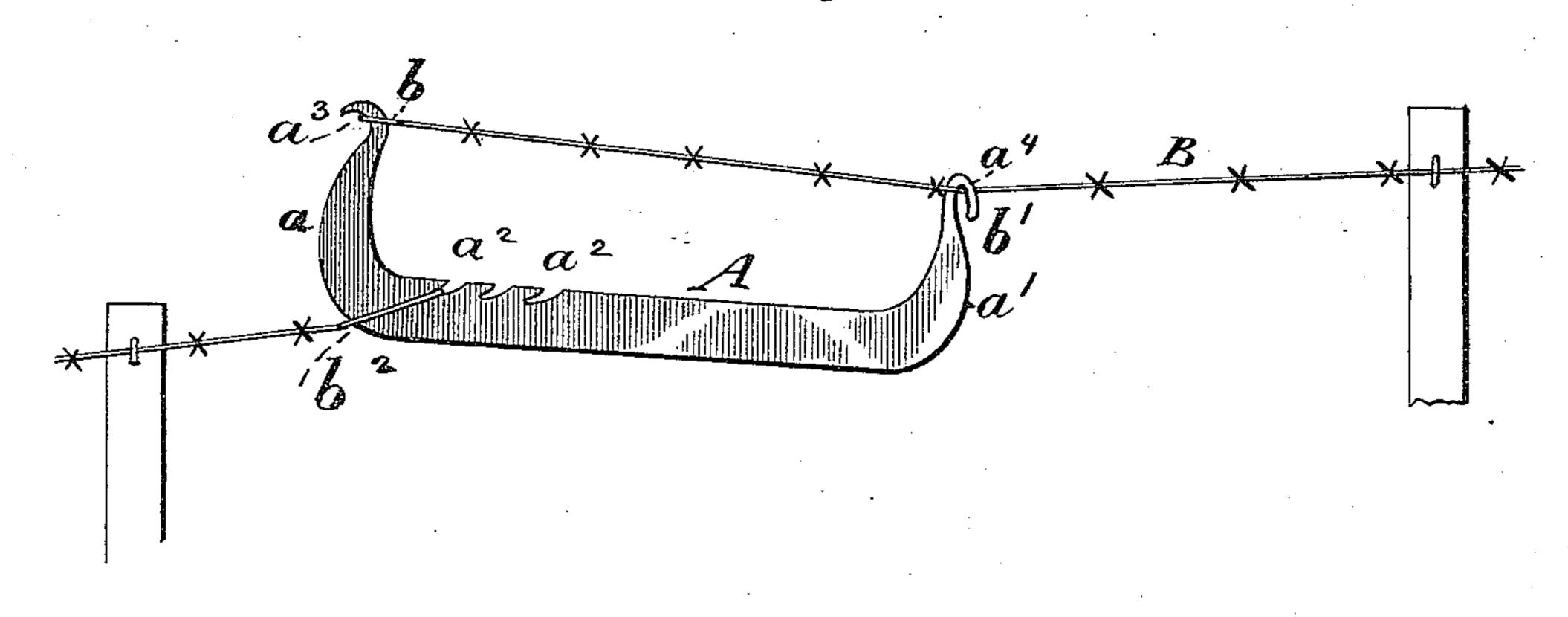


Fig. 2.



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## United States Patent Office.

THOMAS B. TOLLEFSON, OF BROWNTOWN, WISCONSIN.

## COUPLING-BAR FOR WIRE-FENCE RAILS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 438,205, dated October 14, 1890.

Application filed July 8, 1890. Serial No. 358,047. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Thomas B. Tollerson, a citizen of the United States, residing at Browntown, in the county of Green and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coupling-Bars for Wire-Fence Rails; 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.

The special object of the invention is to make a gateway or place which may be opened in wire fences for the passage of a wagon or of farm animals, by means of the couplingbar hereinafter described.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a side view of my coupling-bar; Fig. 2, a side elevation showing its application to the wire rail.

In the drawings, A represents my couplingbar, which is turned up at the ends to form the arms a a', and on the inside edge is provided with the inclined notches  $a^2$ . The end of the arm a is curved outwardly in the plane of the bar to form the hook  $a^3$ , while the end of the arm a' is turned laterally, or at an angle to the plane of the bar to form the hook  $a^4$ .

B represents the wire rail of a barbed-wire fence; but of course the device is equally 30 adapted for use with any sort of wire rail.

One end of the cut wire is formed with a small loop b, which engages with the hook  $a^3$  while the transverse hook  $a^4$  hangs on the

wire at b'. The other end of the wire is made with a comparatively large loop  $b^2$ , which 35 passes over the arm a' and is caught in that one of the notches  $a^2$  which is best calculated to render the wire taut. Of course one of these coupling-bars is to be employed with each rail of a panel.

By the use of this coupling-bar the most convenient place in a wire fence may be always chosen so as to put horses in and take them out of a pasture, or for the purpose of of hauling to and from a field. I preferably 45 make the bar about one foot long, the hookarm a about two and one-half inches, and the hook-arm a' about two inches, while I make the main body of the bar seven-eighths of an inch by three-sixteenths. The first notch  $a^2$  50 is about three inches from arm a, the notches themselves being about an inch apart.

What I claim as new is—The har A having the

The bar A, having the arms a a', inside notches  $a^2$ , end hook  $a^3$  in the plane of the 55 bar, and end hook  $a^4$  at an angle to the bar, in combination with the two sections of a wire rail B, having the end loops b  $b^2$ , as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 60 in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS B. TOLLEFSON.

Witnesses:

JNO. LUCHSINGER, J. H. ROHRBECK.