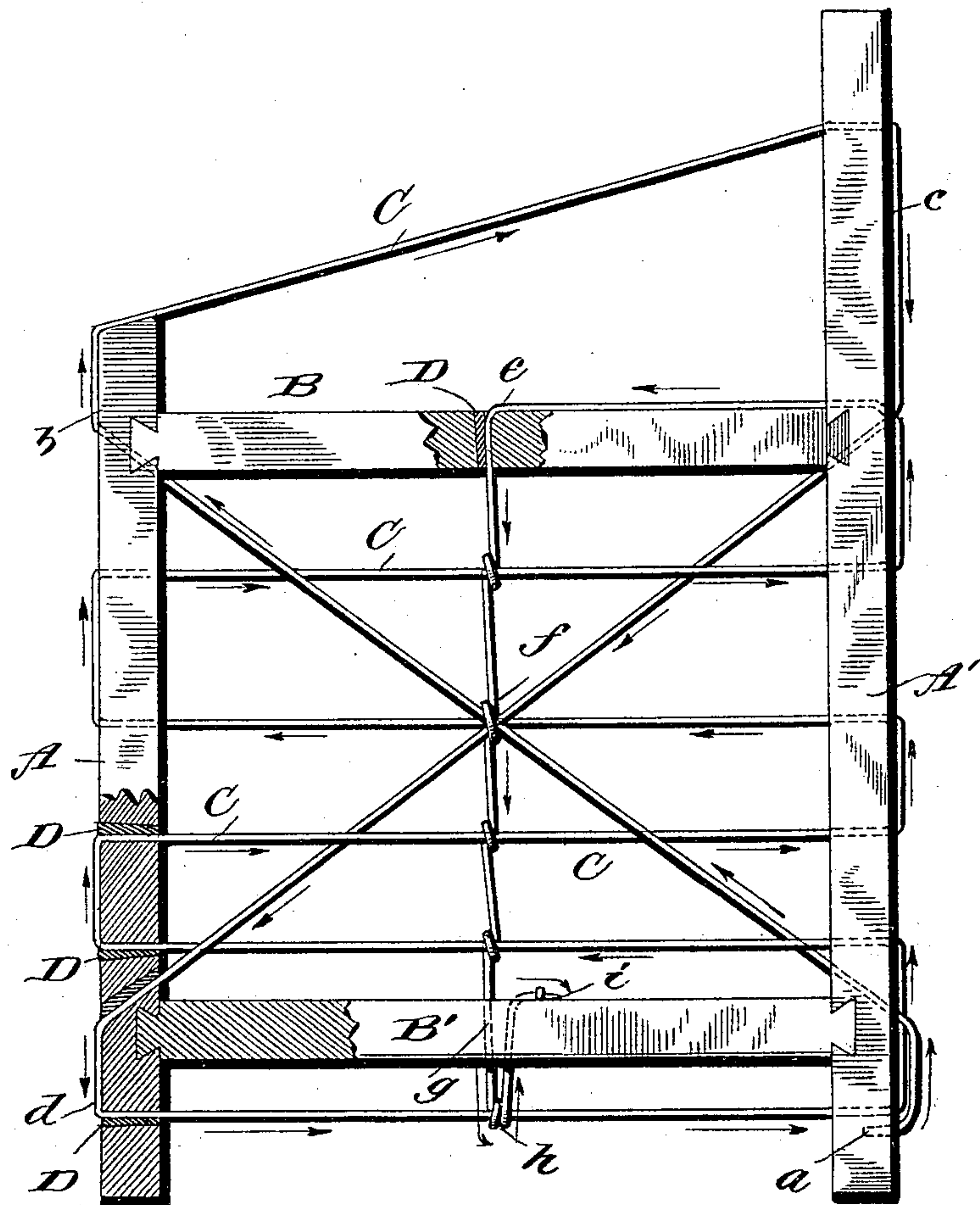


(No Model.)

J. T. ANGLIN.
GATE.

No. 461,807.

Patented Oct. 27, 1891.



Witnesses

L. C. Mills
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Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. ANGLIN, OF CRAVENS LANDING, TENNESSEE.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,807, dated October 27, 1891.

Application filed June 13, 1891. Serial No. 396,196. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN T. ANGLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cravens Landing, in the county of Harding and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in gates; and it has for its objects, among others, to provide a strong, cheap, and light gate, ornamental in appearance, and not liable to injury by coming in contact with any object. I brace and ornament the gate with wire, a single piece being employed, with its ends suitably secured and crossed at the center of the gate, the horizontal portions of the wire and the crossed portions being braced and connected by a vertical portion of the wire. Suitable means are provided for keeping the wire taut.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claim.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawing, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which is shown a side view of my improved gate with portions broken away and parts in section.

Referring now to the details of the drawing by letter, A designates one of the end posts or uprights, and A' the other, one being longer than the other, as shown.

B is the top cross-rail, and B' the bottom rail, which are connected to the end posts or battens in any suitable manner, preferably by dovetail mortise and tenon, as shown.

C is the wire, one end of which is affixed in any suitable manner, preferably by being driven into the end batten, as shown at a, and the other end passed angularly through the said end batten and upward to the di-

agonally-opposite corner, where it is passed angularly through the opposite end batten at the top or near thereto, and then upward in contact with the outer face of the batten, as shown at b, across the top thereof, and thence in an upwardly-inclined direction through the other end batten down in contact with the outer face thereof, as shown at c, and thence through the batten angularly to the opposite batten near the lower end thereof, and through the same and in contact with the outer face thereof, as shown at d, thence through the batten in a horizontal direction to and through the batten A', thence upward for a short distance, and then back horizontally parallel, or substantially so, with the lower or first horizontal wire, and thus continuing across and back until the top cross-bar is reached, the wire then being continued along the upper face of the upper cross-bar for about one-half of its length and then downward therethrough, as shown at e, and coiled around each horizontal strand, the wire at the intersection of the crossed strands and the intersecting horizontal strand being snugly twisted therearound, as shown at f. The end of the wire is passed through the lower cross-bar, as shown at g, and twice coiled around the lower horizontal wire, as shown at h, and is then extended upward through the lower cross-bar and then secured upon the upper face thereof in any suitable manner—as, for instance, by a staple or analogous means i.

At a portion or all of the points where the wire passes through the end battens and cross-bars I employ keys D, which are preferably wedge-shaped, as shown, and which are driven into the openings through which the wire passes to hold the same taut. These keys may be removed when it is desired to tighten the wire and then driven in to hold it tightened. The wire is passed substantially through the center of the cross-bars and end battens, so that it is protected from injury. Any suitable size or style of wire may be employed.

What I claim as new is—

A gate composed of end battens, cross-bars secured thereto, and a single piece of wire passed through the battens and cross-
5 bars horizontally and angularly, with one end passed vertically down the center of the gate and secured to the horizontal and diagonal strands of the wire, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have

hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN ^{his} × T. ANGLIN.
mark

Witnesses:

W. C. WOOD,
GEO. W. HARBERT.