

(No Model.)

C. S. MARTINDALE.
GATE.

No. 464,636.

Patented Dec. 8, 1891.

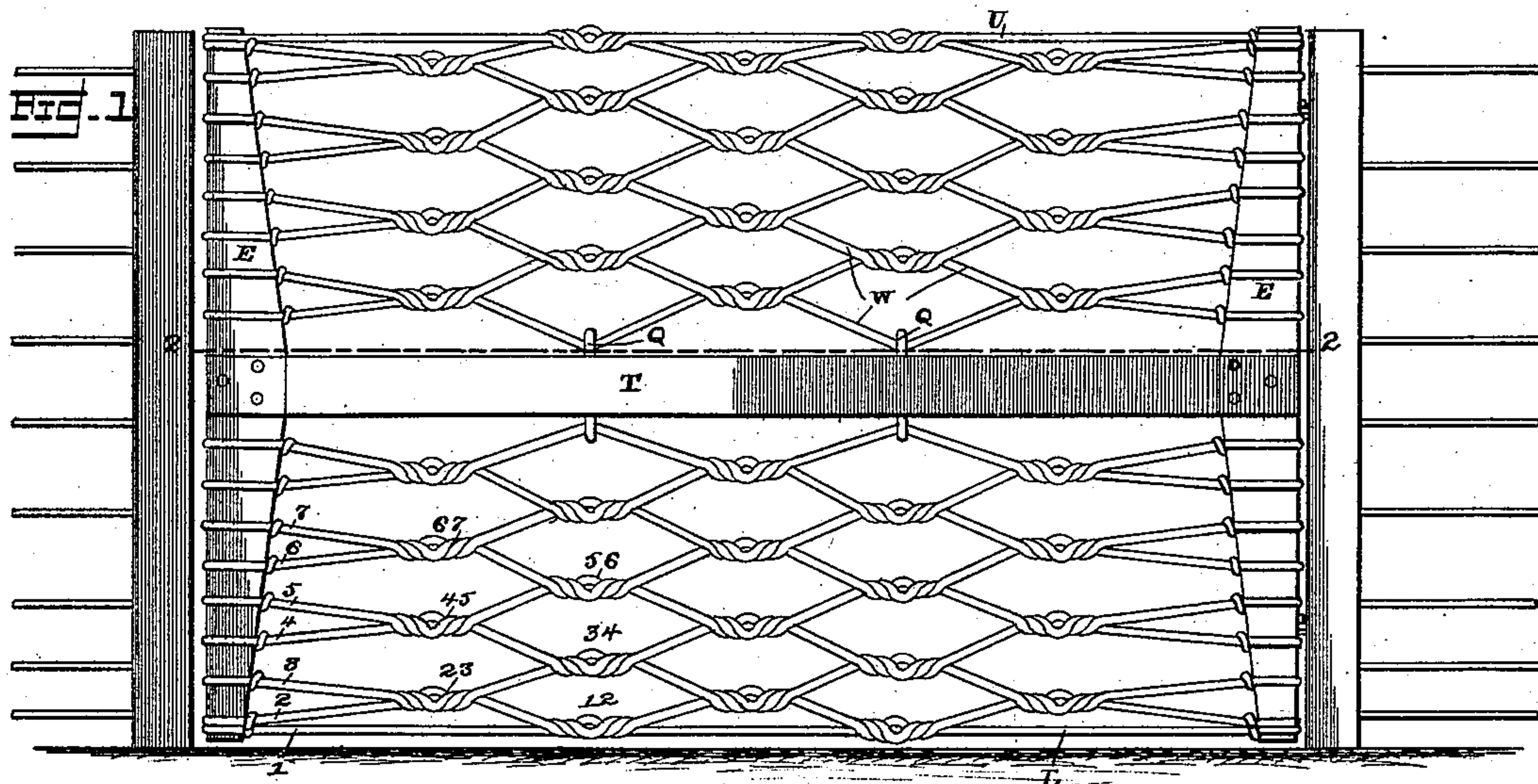


FIG. 2.

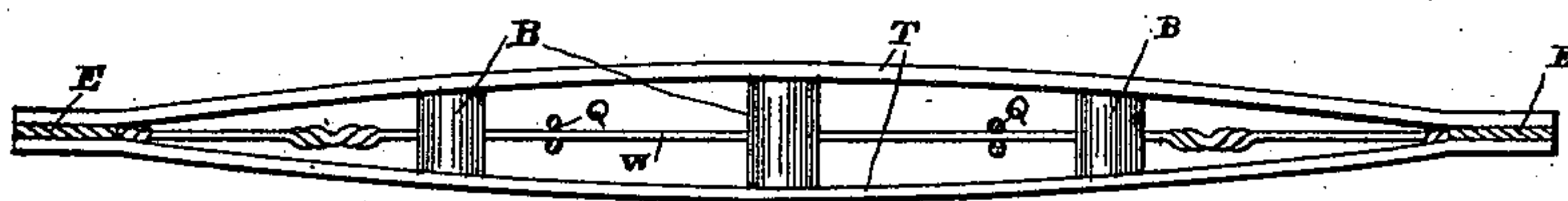


FIG. 3.

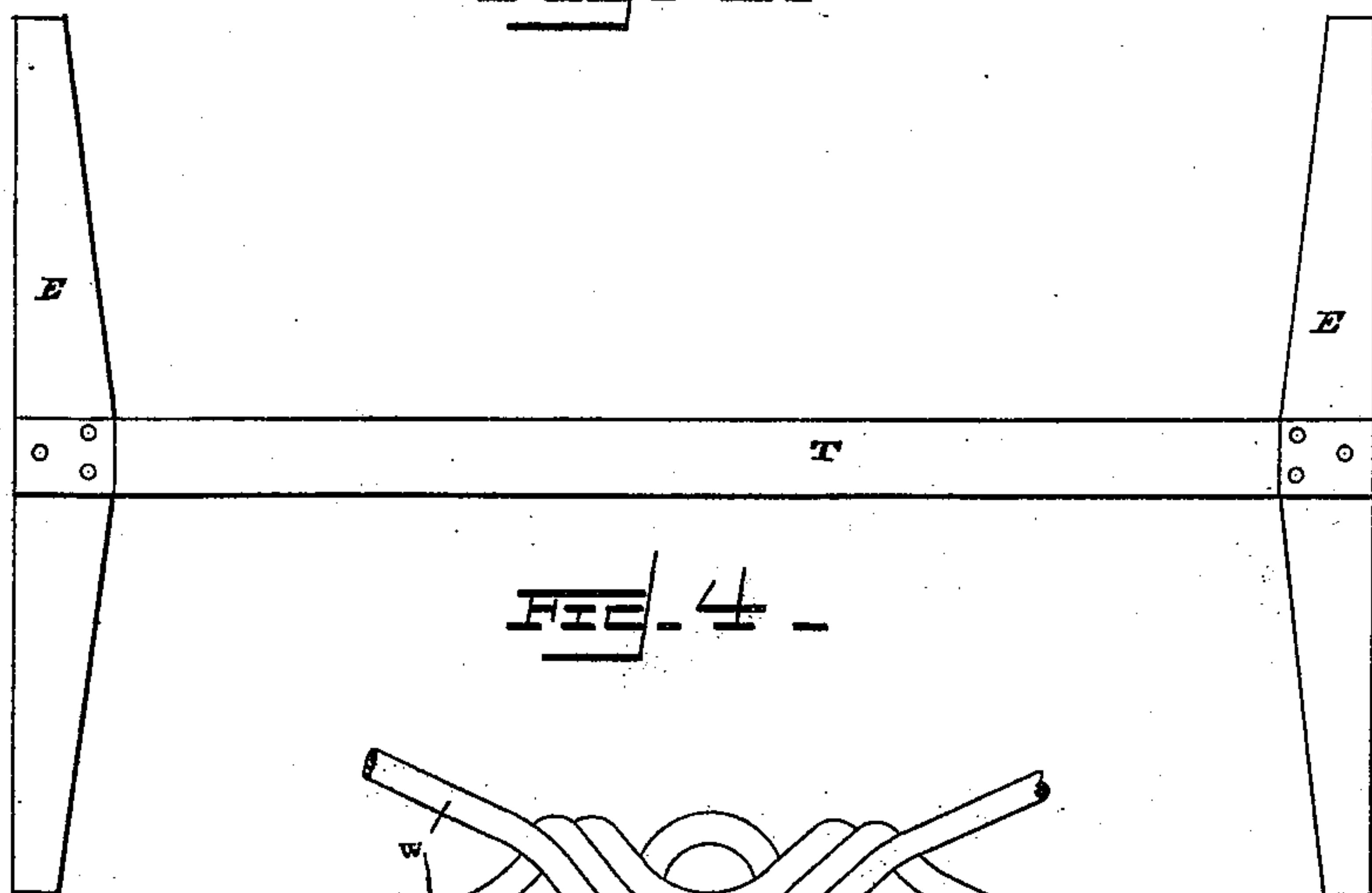
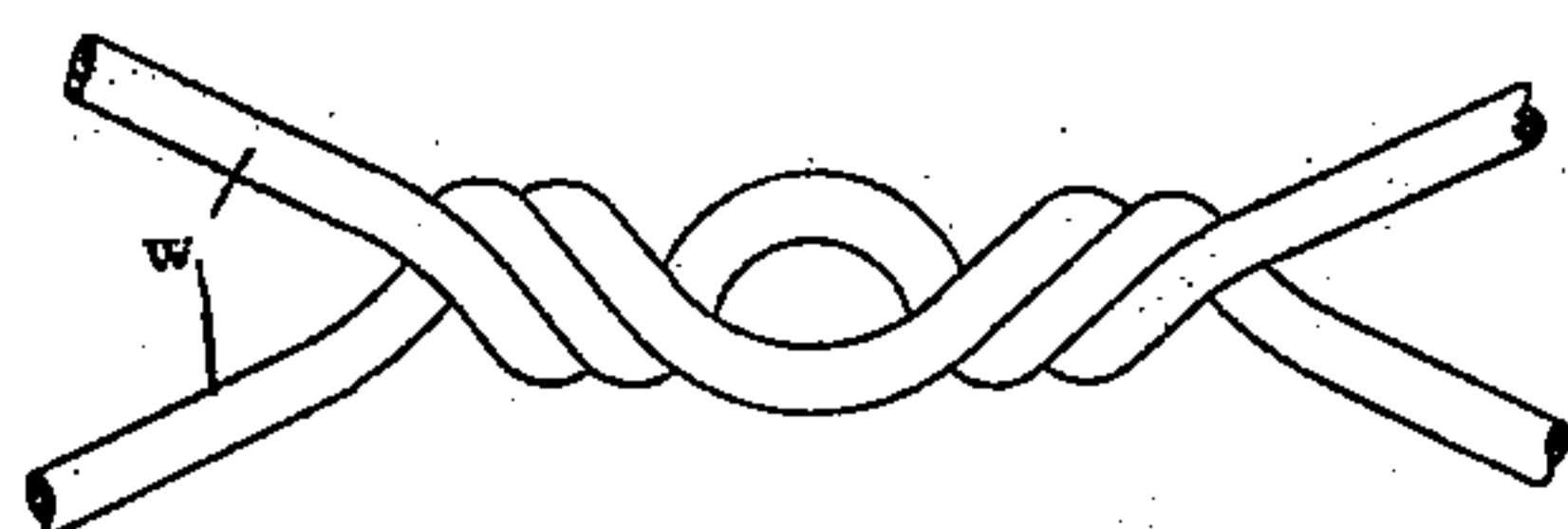


FIG. 4.



Witnesses

Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONSTANTINE S. MARTINDALE, OF HARTFORD CITY, INDIANA.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,636, dated December 8, 1891.

Application filed April 22, 1891. Serial No. 390,021. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONSTANTINE S. MARTINDALE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hartford City, in the county of Blackford and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Gate, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gates, and more especially to those of wire mounted on a wooden frame-work; and the object of the same is to produce certain improvements in gates of this character.

To this end the invention consists in the details of construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated on the sheet of drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of this improved gate complete. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the frame-work. Fig. 4 is an enlarged elevation of one twist.

Referring to the said drawings, the letters E E designate the end bars of the frame-work, which are connected by a truss T, bolted or riveted at its ends to the centers of said end bars, as shown. This truss comprises two boards, between which are removable blocks B, as seen in Fig. 2, and it will be understood that by inserting smaller blocks the stiffness of the two members of the truss will cause them to draw closer together, and hence the end bars of the frame-work will be slightly farther separated. The end bars are connected by upper and lower straight horizontal wires U and L, forming, respectively, the upper edge and lower edge of the gate, and the remainder of the space is filled with wires W, which are applied in the following manner: Each is connected at one end to one end bar, led horizontally across the gate past the other end bar, stretched slightly by any suitable tension device, then tied or wired to the other end bar, and cut off. Of course a skip is made at the vertical center of the gate where the truss occurs. Wires 2 and 3 are then connected at the point 23, 4 and 5 at the point 45, 6 and 7 at the point 67, and so on upwardly through both the lower and upper panels of the gate, the connection being made by twisting the two wires upon each other, as shown in Fig. 4. The wires 1 and 2 are then connected at the point 12, 3 and 4 at the point 34, 5 and 6 at the point 56, and so on upwardly through both panels. Diamond-shaped open-

ings are thus formed throughout each panel, and the obtuse angles of the diamonds in the two panels are adjacent, as shown. Where such angles are in the edge wires of the panels they are connected by links Q, which pass between the members of the truss, as seen in Fig. 2. By so diverting the wires from straight horizontal lines it is obvious that a tension is imparted thereto slightly greater than the original tightness imparted by the tension device.

A gate of this character is light and strong and may be mounted on hinges so as to swing, or may be used in any suitable manner. The upper and lower wires U and L may be barbed, if desired. There may be three panels separated by two trusses, or there may be a panel near each edge of the gate, and various other changes in the details of construction may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention. When the wires become loose or slack from any cause, smaller blocks B are substituted to bring the members of the truss closer together, and this serves as a powerful toggle-joint to separate the end bars E slightly farther, and hence to tighten the wires; or a suitable tool can be inserted in the twists consecutively and they be slightly tightened. The gate is highly ornamental and will not swing in the wind.

What is claimed as new is—

The herein-described gate, the same comprising the end bars E, a truss T, consisting of two members connected at their ends to said end bars and transversely separated between their ends and removable blocks between said members, wires connected at their ends to said end bars extending across the gate and connected to each other by twisting diamond-shaped, so as to form meshes above and below said truss, and links connecting the obtuse angles of the diamonds and passing between the members of the truss, the whole constructed and adapted for use substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CONSTANTINE S. MARTINDALE.

Witnesses:

J. W. SIGGERS,
R. W. DAYTON.