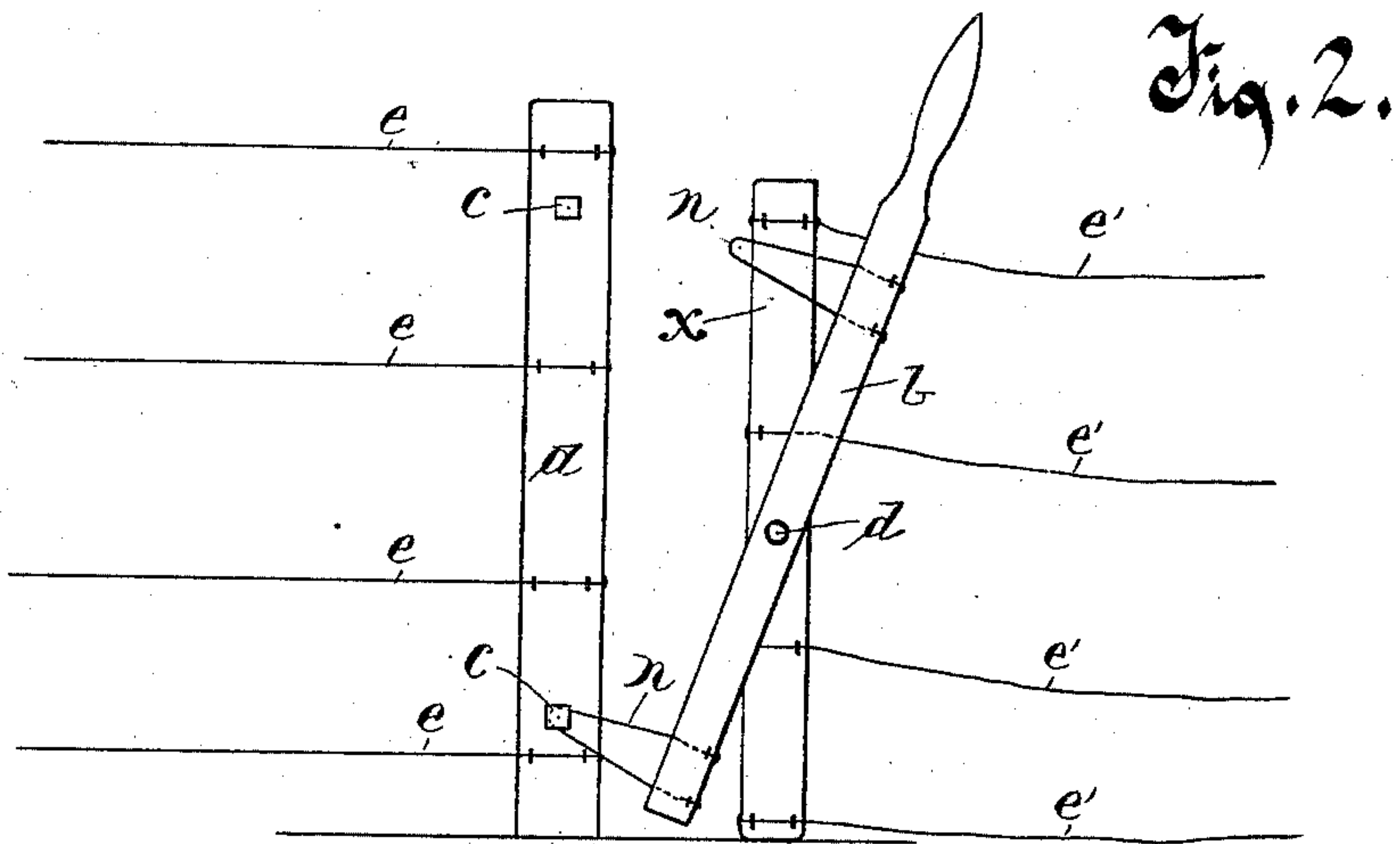
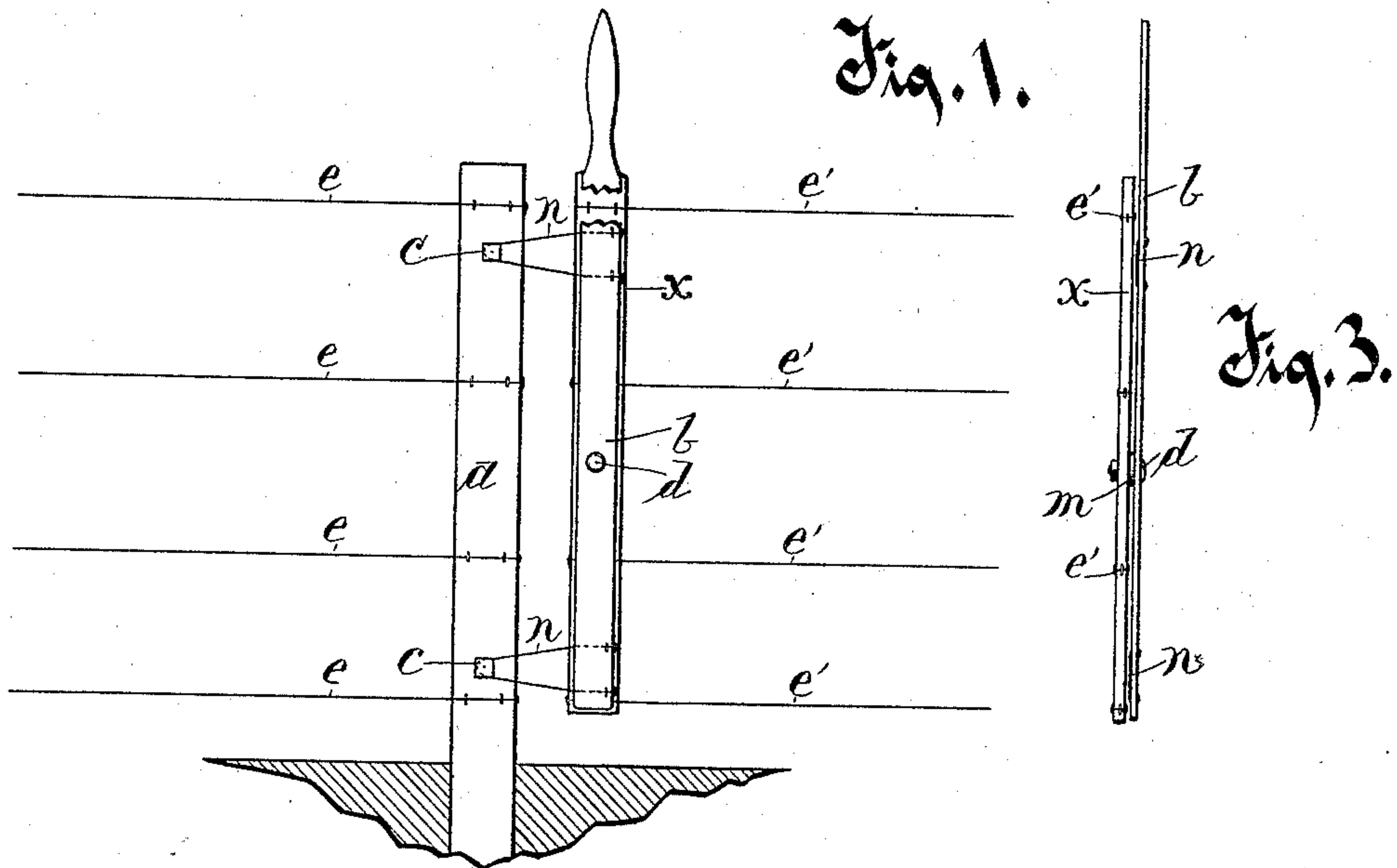


(No Model.)

J. M. SAILER.
WIRE FENCE GATE.

No. 473,855.

Patented Apr. 26, 1892.



Witnesses.
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John M. Sailer

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. SAILER, OF JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
HENRY H. HARRIS, OF SAME PLACE.

WIRE-FENCE GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,855, dated April 26, 1892.

Application filed July 31, 1891. Serial No. 401,329. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. SAILER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Fence Gates, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to furnish a new and improved fence-gate for use on wire fences of all kinds which shall be so simple and cheap as to come within the means and ability to construct of even the poorest or most ignorant farmer, stock-raiser, or any other person who may have use for a gate in a wire fence. One of the main advantages which I claim is that there is so little material needed to form the gate that in many cases it can be built from waste pieces of board and odd bolts found on the premises.

The invention consists of a novel lever with loops to catch over hooks or bolt-heads driven into the fence-post, pivoted to an upright bar to which the fence-wires are attached, all of which is clearly set forth in the following specification, reference being made to the accompanying drawings.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Figure 1 is a partly-sectional elevation of the device with parts broken away to show other parts. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same in a different position. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the same.

In the drawings, *a* represents the fence-post, to which the wires *e* are fastened; *b*, the lever, with loops *n n*, which may be made of common fence-wire or small iron rod.

x is an upright bar, to which the lever *b* is pivoted by bolt *d* and held a little apart by a washer *m*. The lever *b* is preferably made a little longer at the top end than the upright bar *x* for convenience in opening or closing the gate.

c c are the catches to receive the wire loops, and may be made of old bolts with heads

sufficient to prevent the loops from slipping off when the gate is closed, or of any other hook-shaped iron, as railroad-spikes or heavy wood-screws.

The rest of the gate is composed of the wires of the fence, to which the upright bar and lever are attached, hinges being dispensed with on account of the flexibility of the wires which readily bend when the lever is unhooked, thereby doing away with the expense of the hinges usually used on gates.

This gate may be used in any place where a gate is needed, but is especially designed to be applied to wire fences which are already constructed, and meets a want long felt by farmers—namely, a substantial, cheap, and convenient way to get through a wire fence.

The gate is put into the fence in the following manner: Take the bar *x* and staple it firmly to each one of the wires *e*. Next bolt on the lever *b* with bolt *d*. Then drive the hooks *c c* through the loops *n n*. The wires *e' e' e' e'* can then be cut between the post *a* and the upright bar *x*. Bend the ends of the wires *e* around the post *a* and staple them down, and the wires *e'* around the upright bar *x* and staple them down, and the gate is complete, ready for use.

To open the gate, take hold of the lever at *b*, Fig. 1, and the elasticity of the wires will allow it to be moved toward the post *a* far enough to allow the loop *n* to unhook from the hook *c*, when the lever *b* will drop back, turning on the pivot-bolt *d*, and thereby allowing the wires *e'*, Fig. 2, to slacken, making it easy to unhook the lower loop *n*, when the gate can be carried around and laid down or fastened to a convenient post, whichever is desired.

To close the gate, catch the lower loop *n* over the lower hook *c*, when it will readily be seen that a leverage is obtained by which the slack can be drawn up on the wires *e* all at one operation, and in a convenient, as well as a substantial manner, place the upper loop *n* over the upper hook *c* and the strain of the

wires will prevent it from coming unhooked accidentally or otherwise until it is needed again.

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

An improved wire-fence gate constructed substantially as herein shown and described, and consisting of a pivoted lever furnished
10 with loops *n n*, in combination with a pivot-

bolt *d*, upright bar *a*, fence-wires *e' e' e' e'*, fence-post *a*, and hooks *c c*, as set forth, and for the purpose herein shown and described.

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

JOHN M. SAILER.

Witnesses:

V. L. MOLAN,
MAUDE L. YOUNG.