

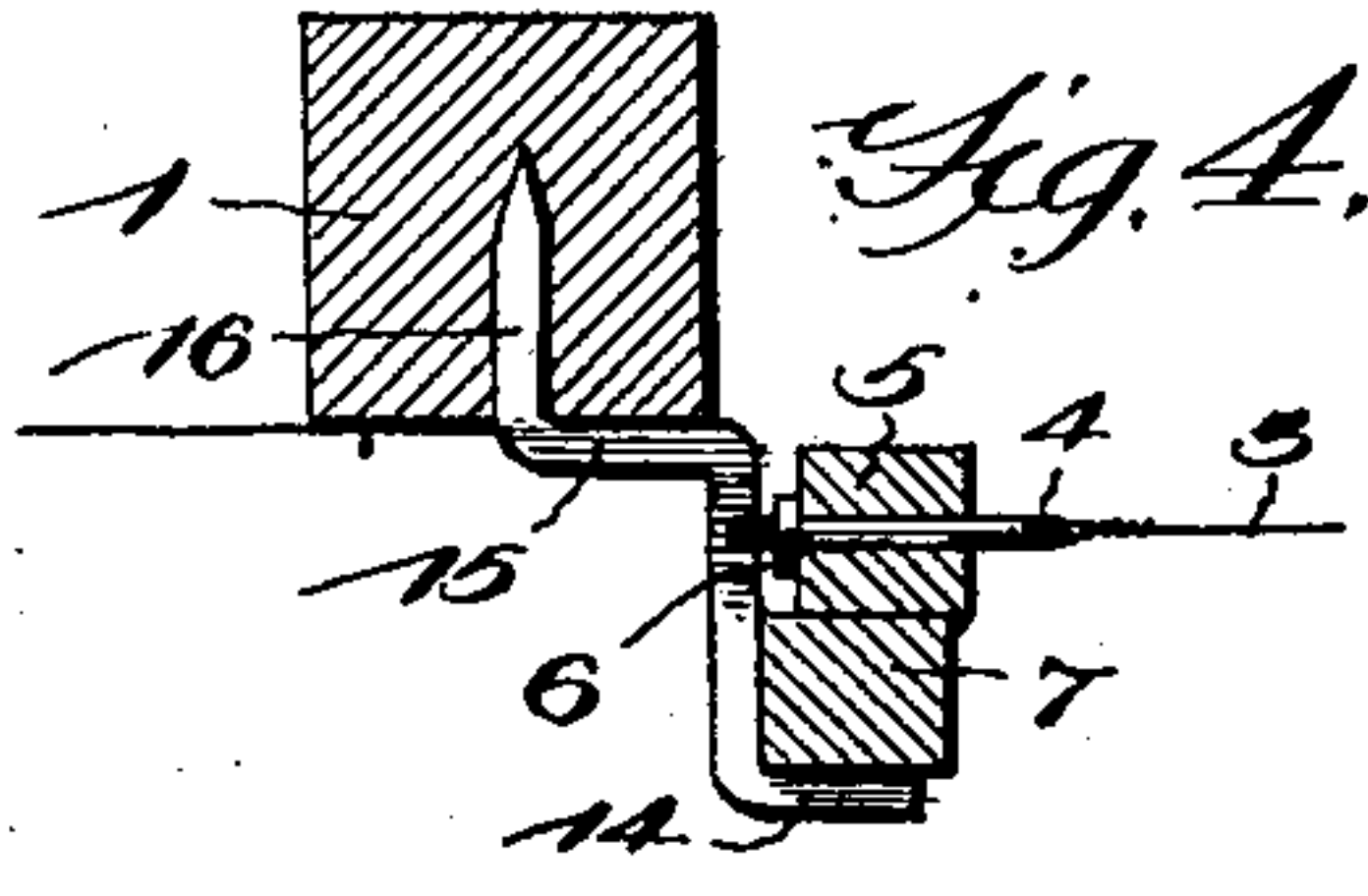
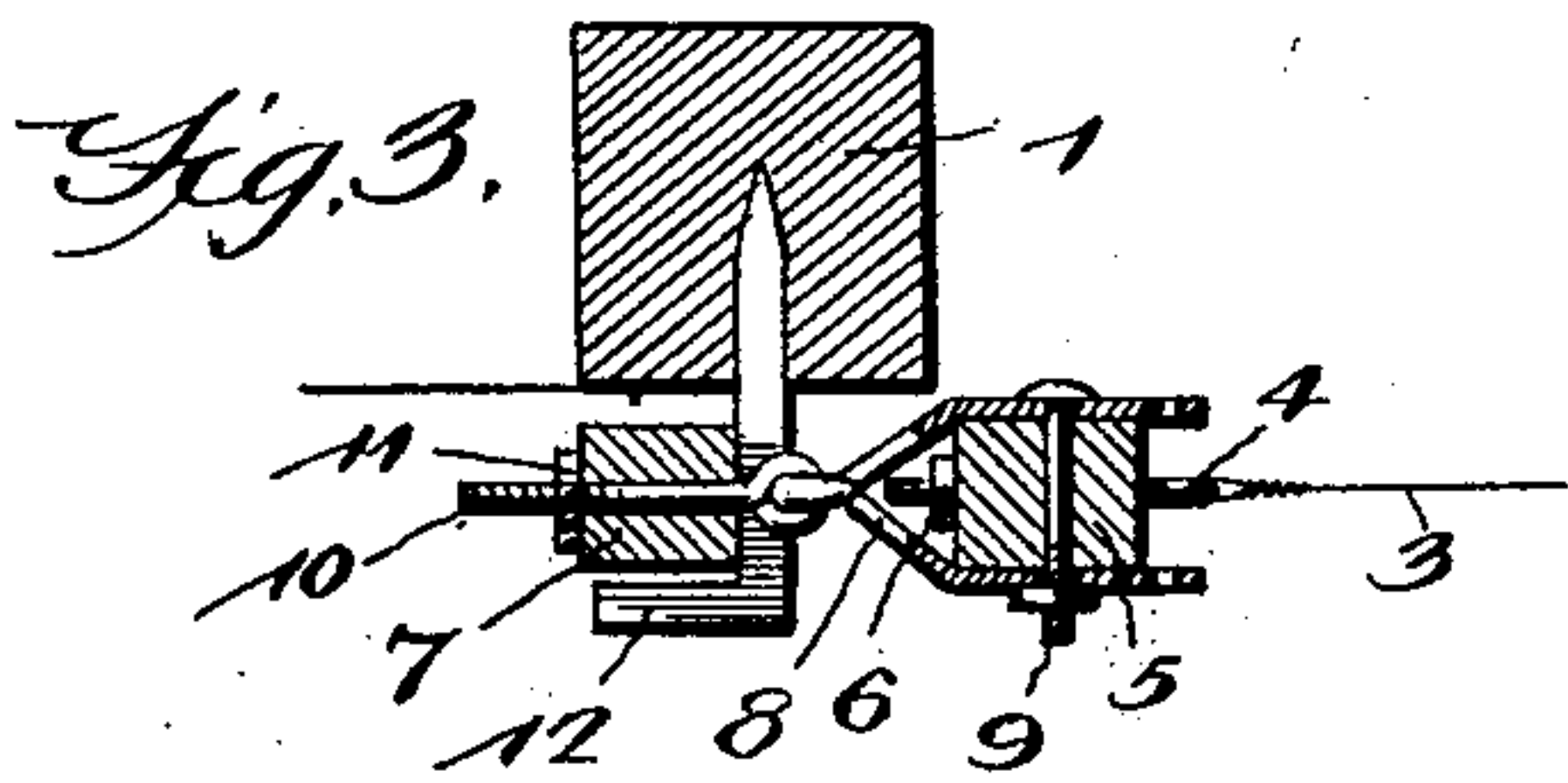
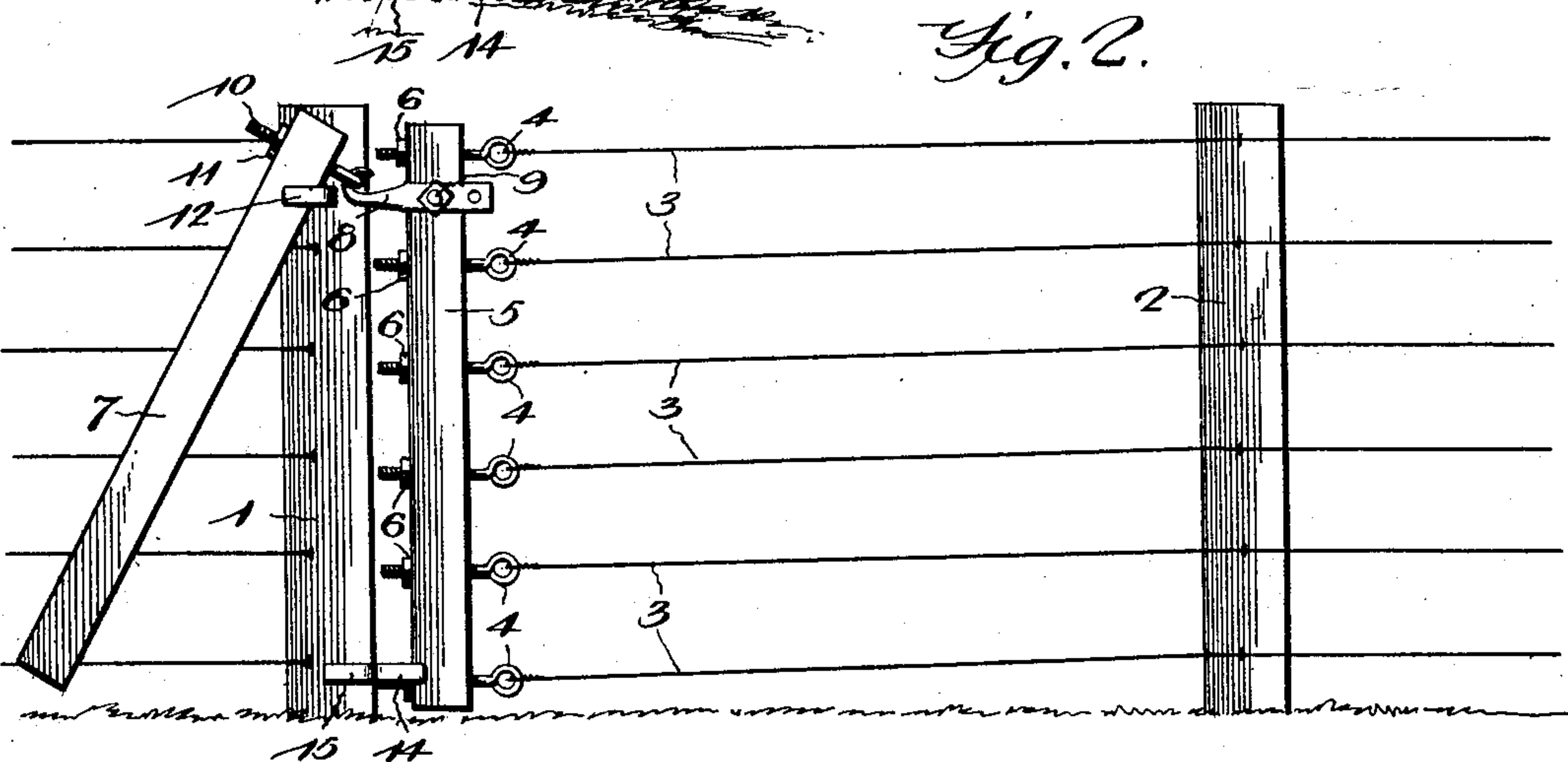
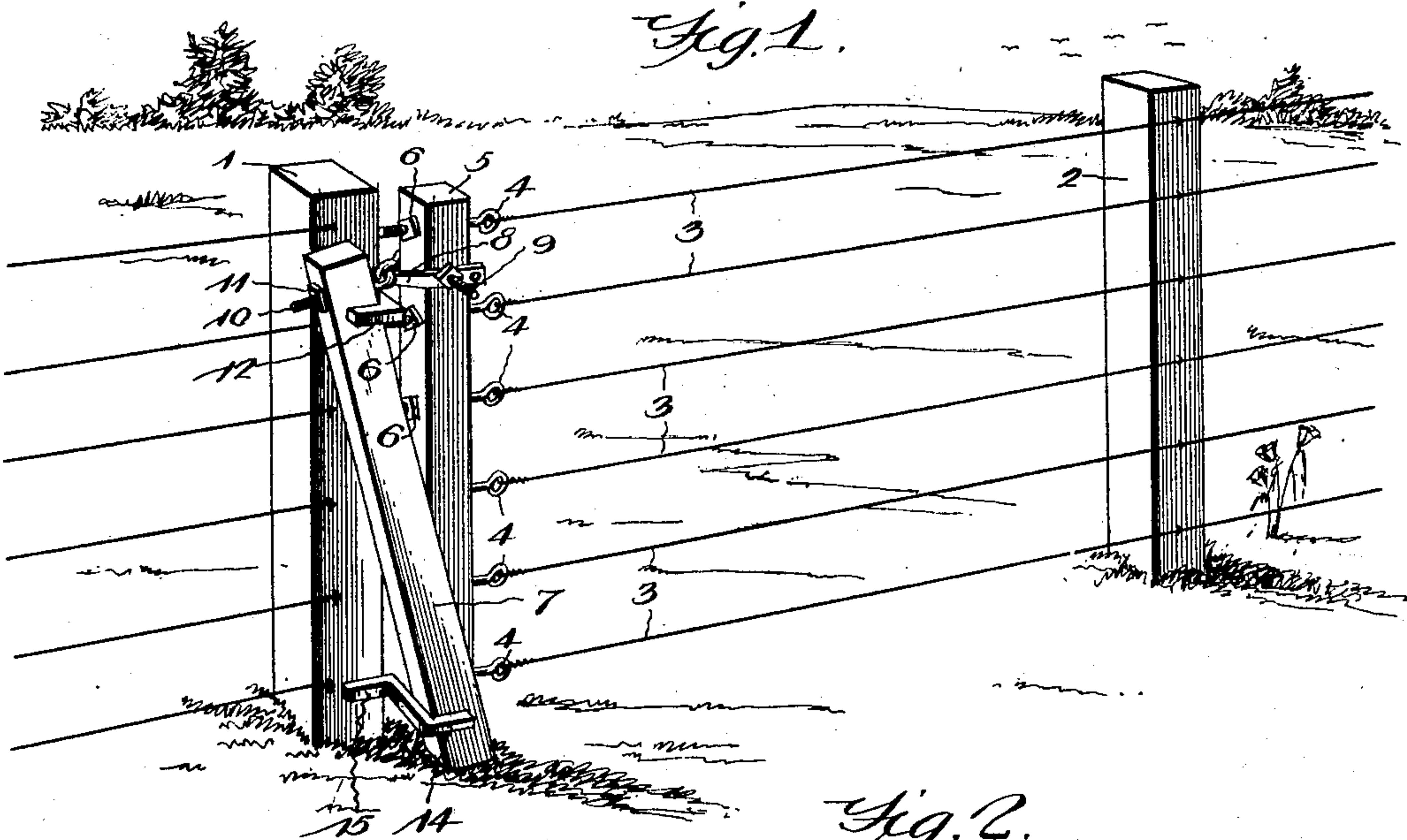
No. 608,328.

Patented Aug. 2, 1898.

P. O. GORMAN.
GATE FOR WIRE FENCES.

(Application filed Apr. 29, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK O. GORMAN, OF JERSEYVILLE, ILLINOIS.

GATE FOR WIRE FENCES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 608,328, dated August 2, 1898.

Application filed April 29, 1898. Serial No. 679,205. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK O. GORMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jerseyville, in the county of Jersey and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Gate for Wire Fences, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in gates for wire fences.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of gates for wire fences and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient one adapted to be readily fastened and unfastened to close and open it.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gate for wire fences constructed in accordance with this invention and shown closed. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, the locking-lever being disengaged from the lower keeper preparatory to opening the gate. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view taken horizontally of the upper portion of the gate and illustrating the construction of the upper keeper and the connection between the locking-lever and the gate. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view of the lower portion of the gate, illustrating the construction of the lower keeper and showing the arrangement of the locking-lever and the end bar of the gate when the parts are locked.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 and 2 designate posts of a wire fence, and the fence-wires 3, which extend across the space between the posts 1 and 2, are stapled or otherwise firmly secured to the post 2 and are detachably connected, by means hereinafter described, to the post 1, whereby they are adapted to be taken down or separated from the post 1 to provide an opening in the fence and afford a passage-way or gateway between the posts 1 and 2. The wires 3 are adjustably connected by eyebolts 4 with an end bar 5, and the said eyebolts 4, which pass through perforations of the bar 5, are provided at the outer edge of the bar with nuts

6, adapted to adjust the wires so that the same will be stretched to the desired tension when the gate is closed.

When the gate is closed, the bar 5 is arranged adjacent to the post 1, and it is connected with a locking-lever 7 by a hook 8, located near the upper end of the bar 5 and having its shank bifurcated to straddle the end bar. The sides of the bifurcated or forked shank are provided with perforations receiving a transverse bolt 9, which passes through the end bar and adjustably connects the hook to the same. The engaging portion of the hook, which extends outward from the end bar, is linked into an eye of a bolt 10, which passes through the upper end of the locking-lever and is provided with a nut 11, forming an adjustable connection and cooperating with the adjustment of the hook to adjust the locking-bar relative to the end bar, so that when the locking-bar is arranged, as hereinafter described, for holding the gate closed, the fence-wires will be properly stretched.

In locking the gate the lever 7 is fulcrumed at its upper end directly beneath the eyebolt 10 on a substantially L-shaped keeper 12, mounted on the post 1 and arranged horizontally, its outer arm being disposed away from the gate. The inner arm or shank of the upper keeper is interposed between the lever and the gate, and the lower portion of the lever is swung toward the gate and engaged with a lower keeper 14. When the locking-lever is engaged with the lower keeper 14, it is arranged at an angle with the end bar 5 of the gate and the lower portion of the lever overlaps the lower portion of the end bar and forms a stop for the same to prevent the gate from being forced outward by pressure at the inner side of the same.

The lower keeper, which extends in the opposite direction from the upper keeper, consists of an L-shaped outer portion, which is connected by an arm 15 with a shank 16. The shank 16 is embedded in the post 1, and the arm 15, which is horizontal, is arranged on the outer face of the post and extends toward the gate. The lower keeper supports the locking-lever and also the lower portion of the end bar 5 of the gate and prevents the gate from being forced outward.

The invention has the following advantages:
 The gate, which is simple and comparatively
 inexpensive in construction, is unlocked by
 5 disengaging the lower end of the locking-le-
 ver from the lower keeper and lifting or un-
 hooking it from the upper keeper. The lower
 end of the locking-lever overlaps the lower
 portion of the end bar of the gate and operates
 10 to support the same when the gate is closed,
 and the devices constituting the gate are
 mounted on the adjacent fence-posts and do
 not necessitate the use of additional posts.

Changes in the form, proportion, and minor
 details of construction may be resorted to
 15 without departing from the spirit or sacrific-
 ing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is—

1. In a device of the class described, the
 combination of a post or support provided
 20 with upper and lower keepers, wires, an end
 bar connecting the wires, and a locking-lever
 connected with the end bar near one end
 thereof and detachably engaging and ful-
 crumed on the adjacent keeper and having its
 25 other end detachably interlocked with the
 other keeper, substantially as described.

2. In a device of the class described, the
 combination with a post or support, of a wire
 gate having an end bar, an upper keeper
 30 mounted on the post or support and extend-
 ing away from the gate, a lower keeper mount-
 ed on the post or support and disposed toward
 the gate, and a locking-lever connected with
 the upper portion of the end bar of the gate
 35 and detachably arranged in and fulcrumed
 on the upper keeper, the lower end of the
 locking-lever being detachably interlocked
 with the lower keeper, substantially as de-
 scribed.

3. In a device of the class described, the 40
 combination of a post or support having up-
 per and lower keepers, a wire gate having an
 end bar, and a locking-lever connected with
 the upper portion of the gate and detachably
 arranged in and fulcrumed on the upper 45
 keeper, the lower portion of the lever being
 detachably interlocked with the lower keeper
 and overlapping and forming a stop for the
 end bar of the gate, substantially as described.

4. In a device of the class described, the 50
 combination of a post or support, an upper
 keeper having an L-shaped portion, a lower
 keeper consisting of an L-shaped outer por-
 tion, a shank and an arm connecting the shank
 with the L-shaped outer portion, a wire gate, 55
 and the locking-lever connected with the up-
 per portion of the wire gate, detachably ar-
 ranged in and fulcrumed on the upper keeper
 and interlocked with the lower keeper, sub-
 stantially as described. 60

5. In a device of the class described, the
 combination of a post or support having up-
 per and lower keepers, an end bar, wires ad-
 justably connected with the end bar, a forked
 hook adjustably secured to the end bar near 65
 one end thereof, a locking-lever detachably
 engaging the keepers, and an adjusting de-
 vice having an eye to receive the hook and
 mounted on the locking-lever, substantially
 as described. 70

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

PATRICK O. GORMAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. SHEPHARD,
 PETER DOLAN.