No. 636,251. Patented Nov. 7, 1899.

# J. FORBES.

## GATE.

(Application filed Feb. 4, 1898.)

(No Model.)

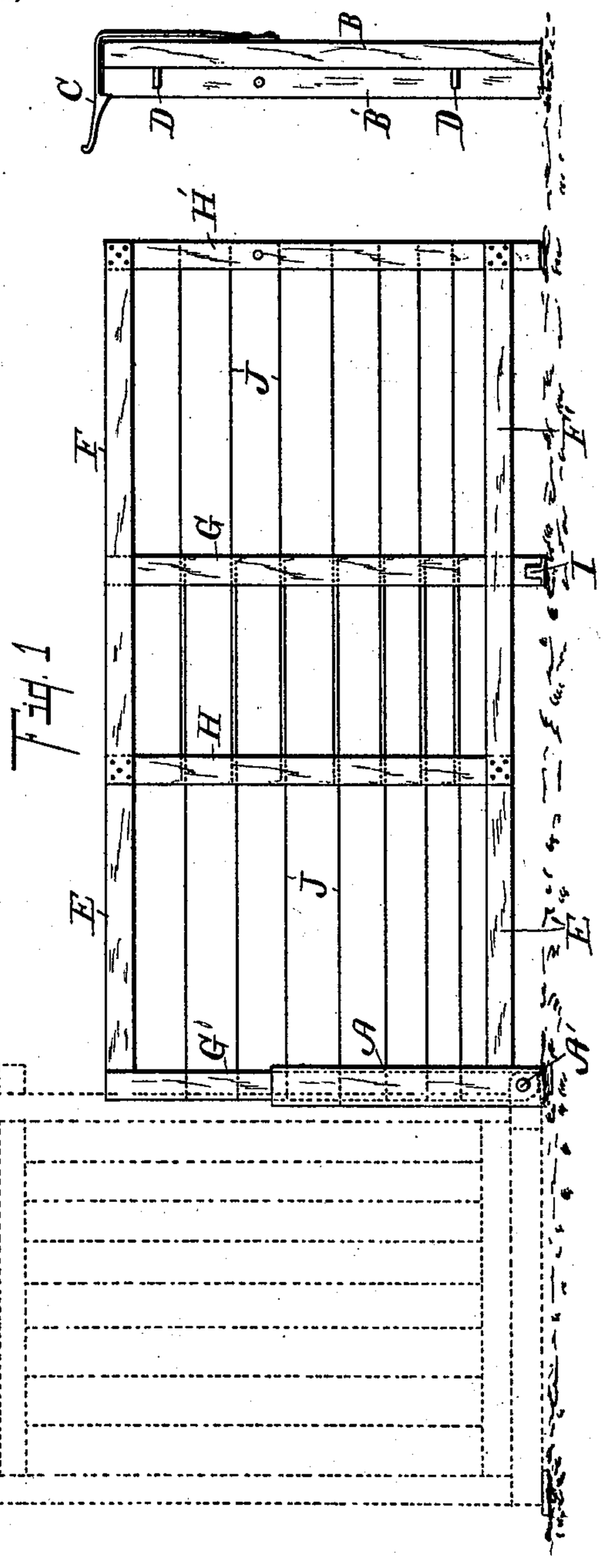


Fig. 1.

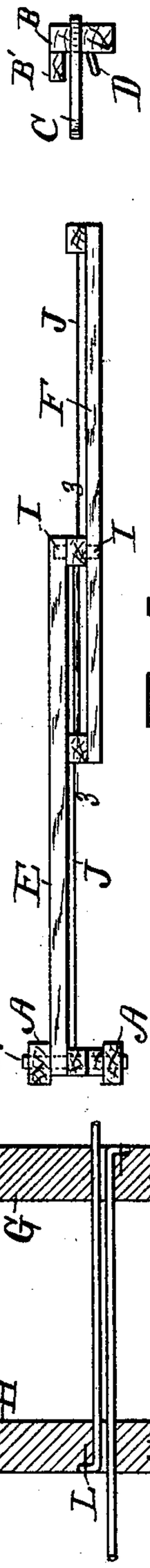


Fig. 2.

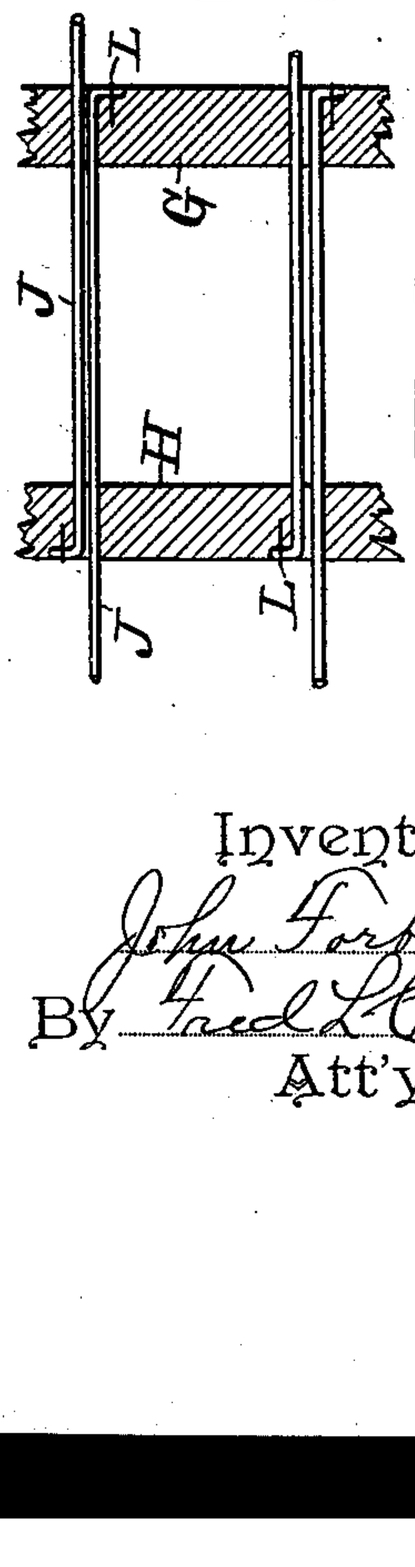


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

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Inventor,

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Att'y.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN FORBES, OF PLAINWELL, MICHIGAN.

## GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 636,251, dated November 7, 1899.

Application filed February 4, 1898. Serial No. 669,148. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN FORBES, a citizen of the United States, residing at the village of Plainwell, in the county of Allegan and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gates, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in gates, and more particularly to improvements in farm-gates.

The objects of this invention are to reduce the expense of a practical farm-gate and provide a gate operating on a simple principle that shall be very light and at the same time very effective; also, to provide such a gate that shall require no swing-hinges and will open through snow-drifts and the like without material obstruction; also, to provide a gate that can be conveniently opened a small distance without moving the entire structure.

Further objects will appear in the detailed description to follow.

I accomplish these objects of my invention by the devices and means described in this specification.

The invention is definitely pointed out in the claim.

The structure is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a gate, partially open, the same being shown in the open position by dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the structure appearing in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail vertical sectional view of a portion through the upright end pieces G and H of the overlapped sections, showing the manner in which the wire is passed through the same, taken on a line corresponding to line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

In the drawings similar letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A A are double gate posts or stakes, on which the gate is pivotally supported on the bolt-pin A′.

The gate for the usual full width is preferably made up of two sections. The left-hand section is made up of top bar E and bottom bar E′, which are connected together at each end by the vertical bars G G′, secured to the front side thereof, as is seen in Fig. 2. The top bar is made one inch and a half by three inches and the ends or upright pieces of the same dimensions. The lower left-hand corner of this section is pivoted to the posts A by the bolt or pin A′, extending transversely through the same. The bottom of the upright piece G projects down to the ground and is retained between pins I, driven in the ground or otherwise supported. Wires J extend between the two uprights G G′ and are parallel with the top and bottom parts E E′ and are secured by clenching or suitable staples L or in any well-known way.

The left-hand section of the gate is made up of a top bar F and a bottom bar F′. These are joined together by upright portions or pieces H H′ on their back side. The one, H′, at the right is extended down to form a leg or support for the section. B is the gate-post, against which the gate is closed. On this is secured a stop B′, and pins D are inserted a proper distance from the top to afford a recess for the end of the gate. On the top of this gate-post B is a spring-hook C, which hooks over the top of the vertical end piece H′. Wires J extend between the uprights of this gate-section and are secured thereto, as described on the first section. Through the uprights G and H of each section, adjacent to each other, are apertures through which the wires J extend. The wires J of each section extend through the apertures formed through adjacent end pieces of the next end section, as clearly appears in Fig. 3. As the vertical pieces H H′ are secured to the back sides of the top and bottom pieces F F′, they interlock, as clearly appears in Fig. 2. The wires of one section pass through the vertical pieces on that side of the other section, and vice versa. This forms a gate having two sections which are easily telescoped together, one sliding readily upon the other. It will be observed from this that the gate is very light in its construction and requires very little material, and as the sections are made of very moderate length they are sufficiently stiff to amount to a sufficient barrier. Any number of sections can be joined together in this way, or but a single section might be used in relation to posts similar to upright portion G.

Instead of the hook C to retain the gate closed an ordinary pin might be inserted

through the holes illustrated and serve the purpose very well. For ordinary purposes with firm soil no pins I will be needed to hold the upright portion G to retain the center of the gate. If desired to open the gate for the passage of a single animal or person, it is only necessary to slide it to the position indicated by full lines in Fig. 1. When it is desired to open the same wide, the two sections can be telescoped together and then the whole swung on the pivot A to the position indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1. Any number of sections can be run together in a single gate. A gate can be made up of sections in this way and be connected to the gate-posts by any well-known means, though my exact construction is preferred.

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

The combination of a gate made up of sections, one adapted to slide upon the other and to telescope together; a fixed post and a horizontal transverse pivot through said post at the lower rear corner of the inner section on which the gate may be swung completely open, as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN FORBES. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
W. R. GOUIN,
J. P. BUST.