

No. 777,800.

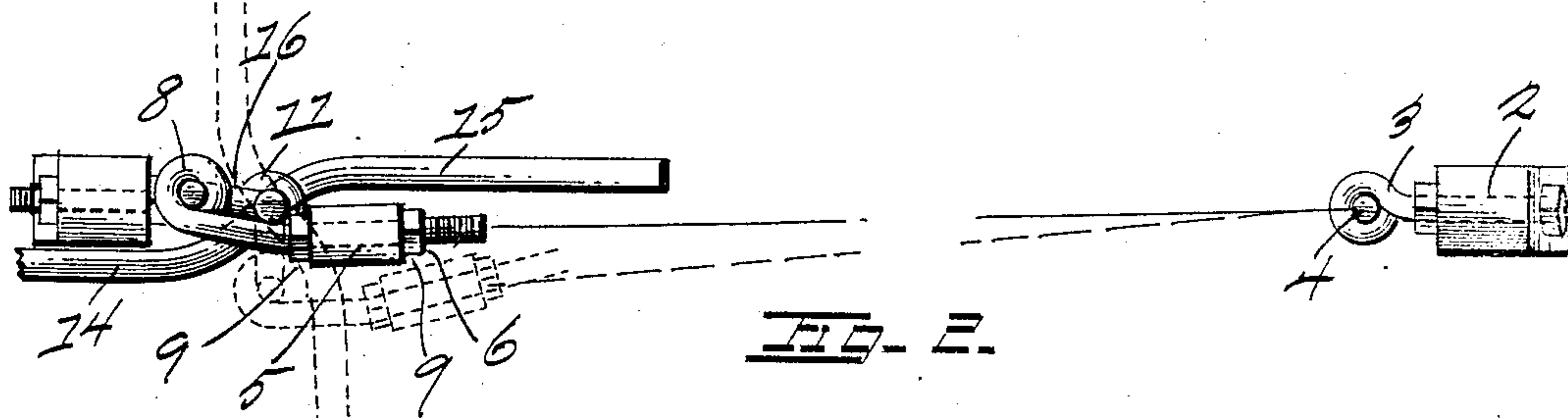
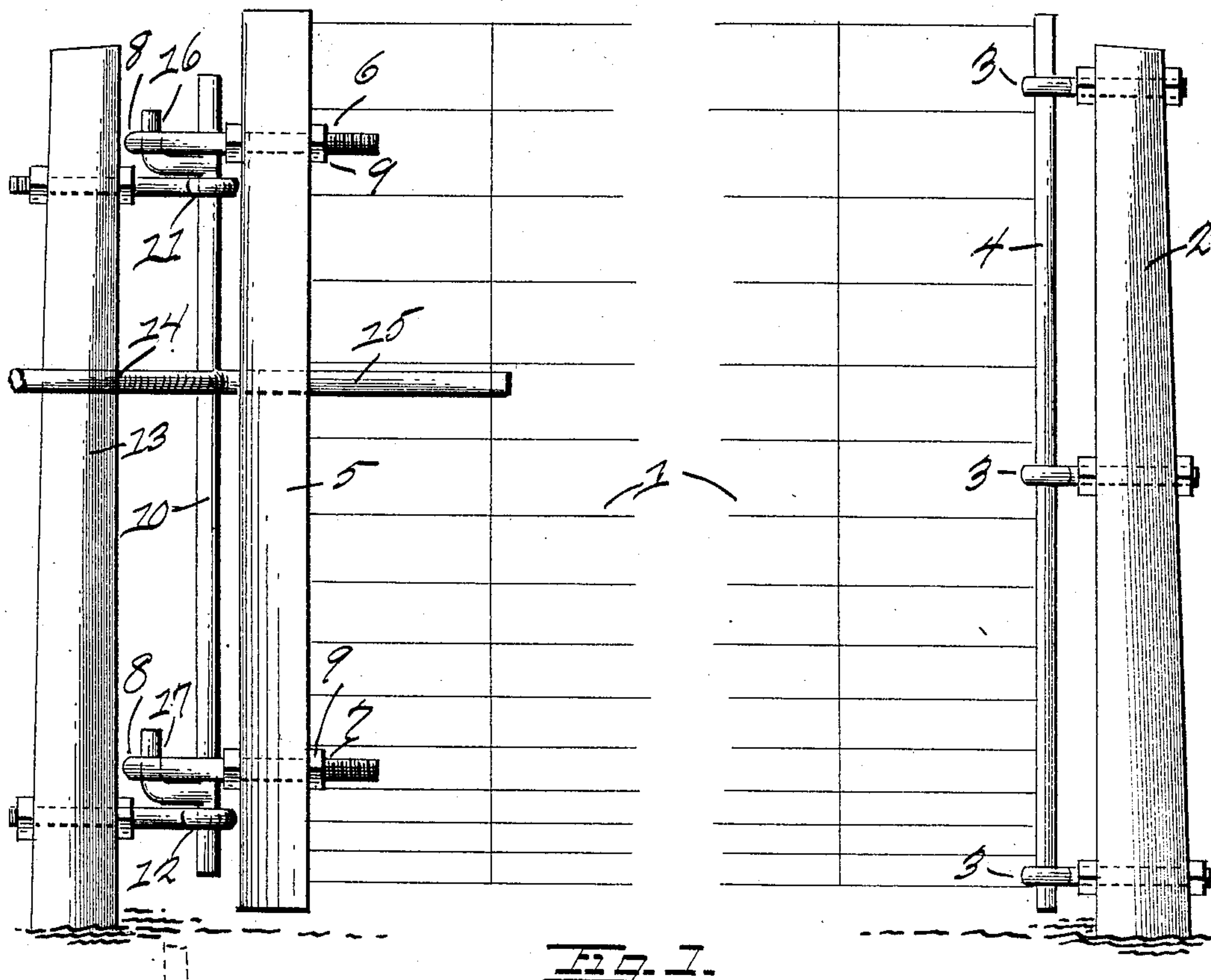
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P. MAST.

# FASTENER AND TENSION DEVICE FOR FRAMELESS GATES.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 19, 1904.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## FASTENER AND TENSION DEVICE FOR FRAMELESS GATES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 777,800, dated December 20, 1904.

Application filed April 19, 1904. Serial No. 203,888.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PETER MAST, of Toledo, county of Lucas, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fasteners and Tension Devices for Frameless Gates; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

This invention has reference to simple, novel, and effective means for stretching and fastening a frameless gate; and it embodies an inexpensive construction whereby one end of a section of woven-wire fence employed as a gate may be detached to permit stock or wagons to pass therethrough and which may thereafter be firmly secured under tension.

The invention comprises the novel combination and arrangement of the parts hereinafter shown, described, and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation showing a frameless gate secured in position under tension by means of my improved device. Fig. 2 is plan view to further disclose the device and also showing the operation of the same in dotted lines.

Referring to the details of construction, 1 is a section of woven-wire fence or frameless gate, the same being hinged at one end to an upright post 2, the hinging means employed being a plurality of eyebolts 3, extending through the post, and a vertical rod 4, passed through the eyes of the eyebolts, the longitudinal wires of the gate-section being secured to the rod.

5 is a transverse bar of wood adapted to be secured to the free end of the gate-section, and 6 and 7 are adjustable eyebolts provided with eyes 8 at their outer ends, the same being adjustably secured to the upper and lower ends of the bar 5, the adjusting means being nuts 9, screwed upon the eyebolts 6 and 7 and adapted to clamp the bar 5 between them. The projecting ends of the eyebolts 6 and 7 are bent inwardly, as shown in Fig. 2.

10 is a rotatable operating-rod pivoted at

the upper and lower ends in eyebolts 11 and 12, mounted in the post 13. The rod 10 is provided with bent operating-arms 14 and 15, extending in opposite directions, so as to be capable of operation from either side of the gate-section.

16 and 17 are angular-shaped arms extending laterally from the operating-rod and adapted to be engaged by the eyes of the eyebolts 6 and 7, the upstanding end of the angular arm 17 being of greater length than that of the arm 16, this construction facilitating the placing of the eyebolts in position upon the angular arms.

The operation of the device is clearly illustrated in Fig. 2, the parts when in locked position being shown in full lines. Owing to the eyebolts being bent inwardly, the eyes at the ends thereof will be moved beyond the pivotal center of the operating-rod 10, the bent portions of the eyebolts lying in contact with the rod, the movement of the operating-arms 14 and 15 when the parts are in locked position being thereby limited. The position of the parts when the operating-arms are thrown back to release the gate-section is shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2. When in this position, the tension upon the gate-section will be entirely released, and the eyebolts 6 and 7 may then be conveniently detached from the angular arms provided upon the vertical operating-rod. The tension under which it is desired to lock the gate-section may be readily regulated and adjusted by manipulating the nuts upon the eyebolts 6 and 7.

It is apparent from the foregoing description that the gate-section will be firmly secured in position under tension capable of being conveniently adjusted, the adjustment for the upper and lower portions of the gate being independent of each other, and from this fact any tendency to sag or twist when in position will be eliminated.

The novelty, utility, and many advantages of my improvement are obvious.

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

1. In a fastener and tension device for frameless gates, the combination with a hinged



woven-wire gate-section provided with a transverse bar at its forward end, of a pair of eyebolts adjustably secured to the upper and lower ends of said bar, and an operating-rod 5 pivoted upon the fence-post having angular arms at its upper and lower ends adapted to engage the eyebolts and lock the gate-section under tension, substantially as described.

2. In a fastener and tension device for 10 frameless gates, the combination with a hinged woven-wire gate-section provided with a transverse bar at its forward end, of a pair of eyebolts adjustably secured to the upper and lower ends of said bar, an operating-rod piv- 15 oted upon the fence-post having angular arms at its upper and lower ends adapted to engage the eyebolts, the upwardly-extending engaging end of one of the angular arms being of greater length than that of the other, substan- 20 tially as described.

3. In a fastener and tension device for

frameless gates, the combination with a hinged woven-wire gate-section provided with a transverse bar at its forward end, a pair of eyebolts adjustably secured at the top and 25 bottom of said bar, an operating-rod pivoted upon the fence-post having angular arms at its upper and lower ends adapted to engage the eyebolts, the forwardly-projecting portions of said eyebolts being bent inwardly to 30 cause the eyes thereon to move beyond the pivotal center of the operating-rod when rotated, and oppositely-disposed arms upon the operating-rod, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 35 my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PETER MAST.

Witnesses:

CARL H. KELLER,  
EUGENE GWINNER.