No. 801,676. PATENTED OCT. 10, 1905.

S. P. McCASLIN.

FRAMELESS WOVEN WIRE GATE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 12, 1905.

Fig. 1.

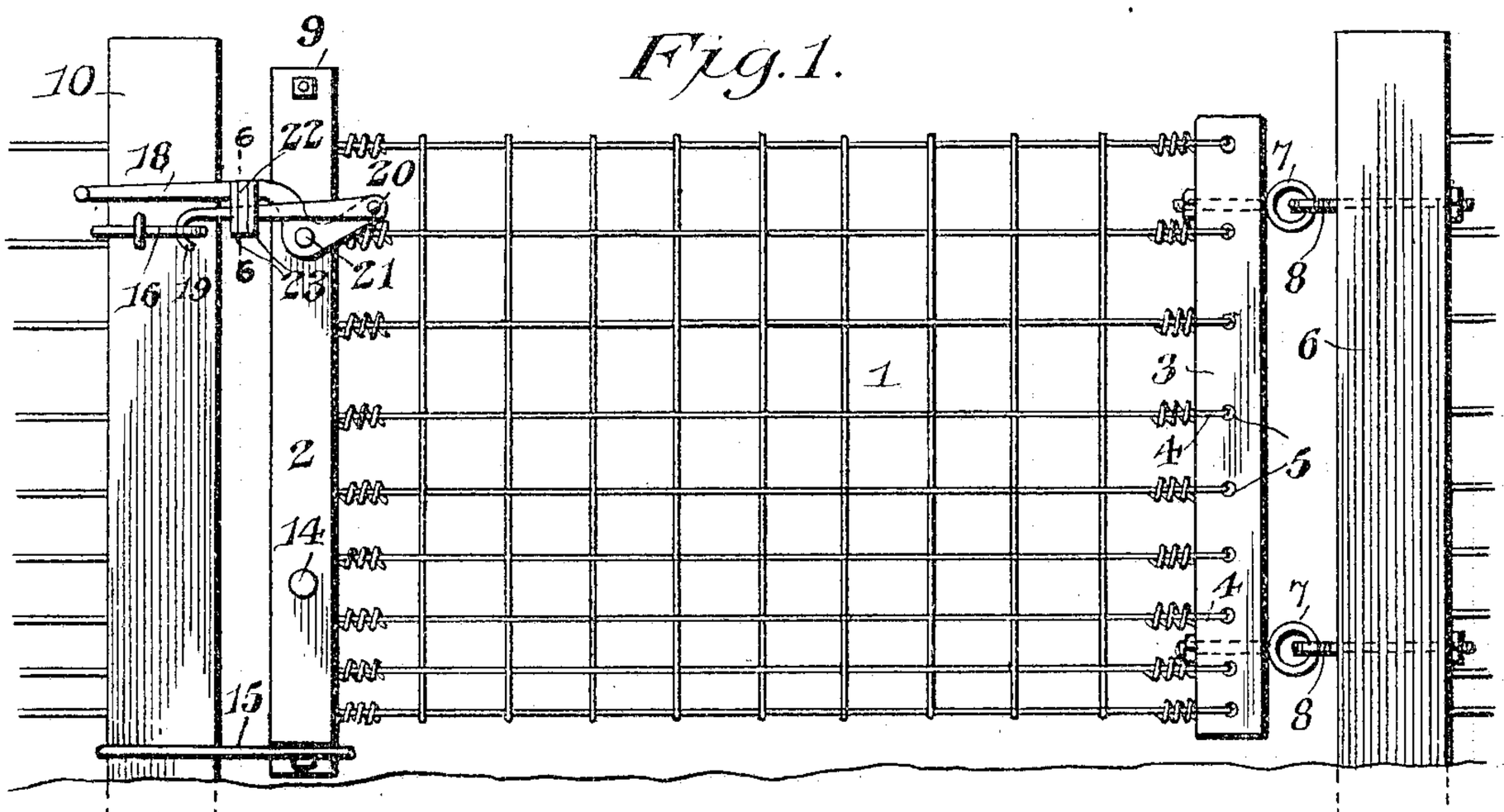


Fig. 2.

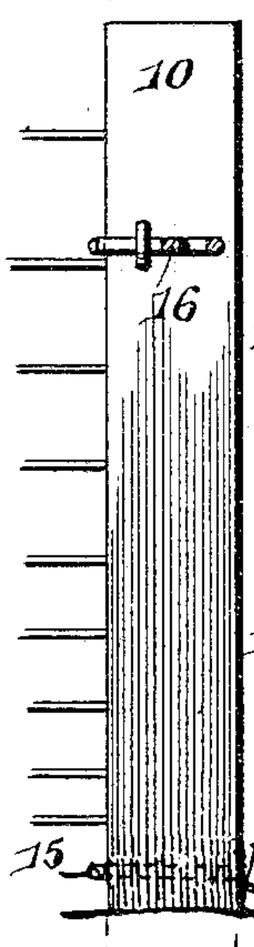


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

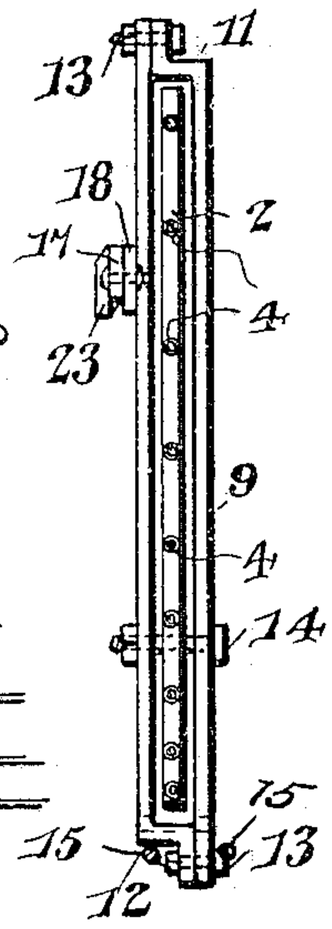


Fig. 5.

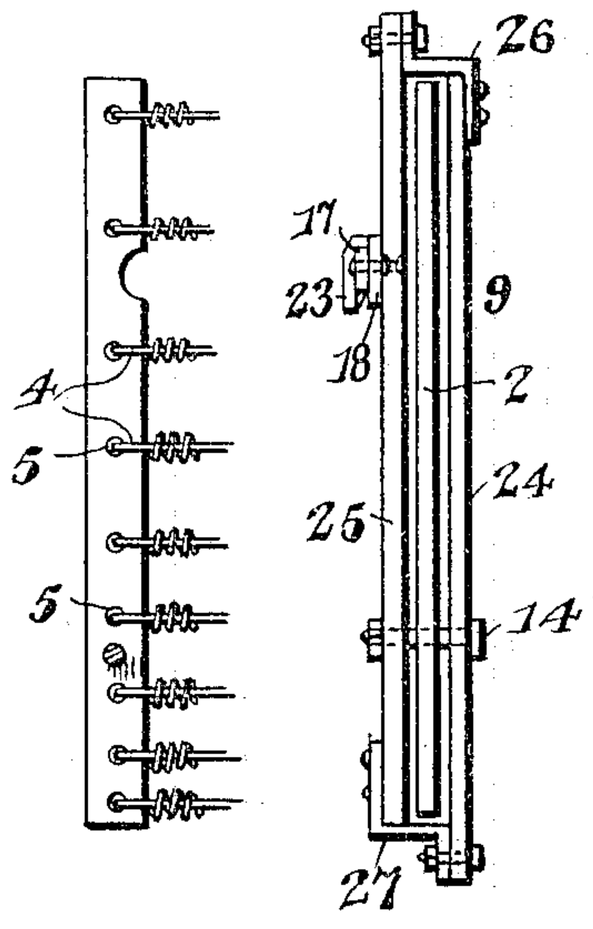
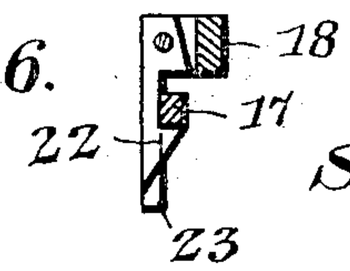


Fig. 6.



Witnesses
Jas. K. McCathran
H. F. Riley

Samuel P. McCaslin, Inventor

By E. G. Siggers

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL P. McCASLIN, OF HAIGLER, NEBRASKA.

FRAMELESS WOVEN-WIRE GATE.

No. 801,676. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 10, 1905.

Application filed June 12, 1905. Serial No. 264,829.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL P. McCASLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Haigler, in the county of Dundy and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Frameless Woven-Wire Gate, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a frameless woven-wire gate.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of gates and to provide a simple and comparatively inexpensive one of great strength and durability adapted to be easily operated when constructed of any desired length and capable of being quickly opened and closed.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details of construction within the scope of the claim may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a frameless woven-wire gate constructed in accordance with this invention and shown closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the front portion of the gate, the gate-operating lever being unlatched. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view, the front end bar and the gate-operating lever being shown in elevation. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the front end bar of the gate, illustrating the manner of securing the woven wire to the same. Fig. 5 is an elevation showing a slight modification of the invention. Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view taken substantially on the line 6 6 of Fig. 1.

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

1 designates a gate preferably constructed of woven wire and provided with front and rear vertical end bars 2 and 3, which may be constructed either of metal or wood. The woven-wire fabric composing the body portion of the gate may be of any preferred design, and the terminals 4 of the horizontal wires are preferably secured to the end bars by being passed through perforations 5 thereof and twisted, as shown. The gate may be constructed of any length, and the rear end bar 3 is hinged to a fence-post 6, preferably by means of eyebolts 7 and 8, linked into each other, as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings; but any other means may be employed for effecting this result.

The front end bar of the gate has pivoted on it a gate-operating lever 9, which is adapted to draw the front end of the gate toward a latch-post 10 for stretching the woven-wire fabric. The lever 9 is composed of two spaced bars provided at their opposite ends with angularly-bent portions 11 and 12, and the said bars or sides are secured together at their terminals by bolts 13 or other suitable fastening means. The angularly-bent portions are reversely arranged, the top portion 11 being extended from one of the sides or bars and the bottom angular portion extending from the other side or bar. The gate-operating lever is fulcrumed at its lower portion on a bolt 14 or other suitable pivot, which pierces the sides of the lever and the front end bar of the gate, as clearly indicated in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The angularly-bent portion 12 and the adjacent end of the other member of the lever form a projecting bottom portion, which is adapted to engage a lower loop 15, the shoulder formed by the transverse or horizontally-disposed portion of the angularly-bent portion providing a stop for limiting the movement of the loop 15 and the lever on each other. The angular bend 12 prevents the lever from being inserted too far into the loop 15, which consists of a piece of stout wire encircling the lower portion of the latch-post and extending beyond the same.

When it is desired to close the gate, the lower end of the gate-operating lever is engaged with the lower loop 15 and the upper part of the said lever is swung forwardly or outwardly toward the latch-post to stretch the woven wire of the gate, and it is secured in a vertical or substantially vertical position by means of latch mechanism, which engages an upper loop 16 of the latch-post. The upper loop preferably consists of a piece of wire doubled to form a loop and stapled or otherwise secured to the latch-post.

The latch mechanism comprises a locking lever or link 17 and a latch-operating lever 18. The link 17 is provided at one end with a hook 19 for engaging the upper loop 16, and its other end 20 is pivoted to one end of the latch-operating lever, which is fulcrumed at an intermediate point on the gate-operating lever by means of a bolt 21 or other suitable pivot. In latching the gate the link 17 is en-

gaged with the upper loop 16, and the latch-operating lever is swung over from the position shown in Fig. 2 to that illustrated in Fig. 1, and it may be utilized in drawing the gate-operating lever to its vertical position, thereby obtaining the advantage of a double leverage in stretching the gate. The latch-operating lever is provided with a catch 22, pivotally mounted between a pair of supporting plates or flanges 23 and arranged to engage the lower edge of the link 17, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 6 of the drawings. The gate is readily unlatched by swinging the latch-operating lever backward from the position shown in Fig. 1 to that illustrated in Fig. 2, and a gate of any desired length may be easily opened and closed. When the gate is closed, it possesses the same strength as the rest of the fence and will last as long as the same.

The lever 9 (shown in Fig. 3) is constructed of metal, but in Fig. 5 of the drawings is illustrated a slight modification of the invention, the gate-operating lever being composed of two wooden bars 24 and 25, connected at their ends by metal plates 26 and 27, having angularly-bent portions arranged in the same manner as the angularly-bent portions of the sides or members of the lever 9.

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

The combination with a latch-post having a lower loop and a gate, of a gate-operating lever composed of two spaced sides receiving the front portion of the gate and pivoted at an intermediate point to the same and carrying reversely-disposed angularly-bent portions located at the ends of the lever, the lower angularly-bent portion being arranged to engage the loop of the latch-post and forming a shoulder or stop for the same, and latch mechanism mounted on the gate-operating lever for securing the same to the latch-post.

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

SAMUEL P. McCASLIN.

Witnesses:

ERNEST E. STEVENSON,

A. N. VENTES.