

No. 884,269.

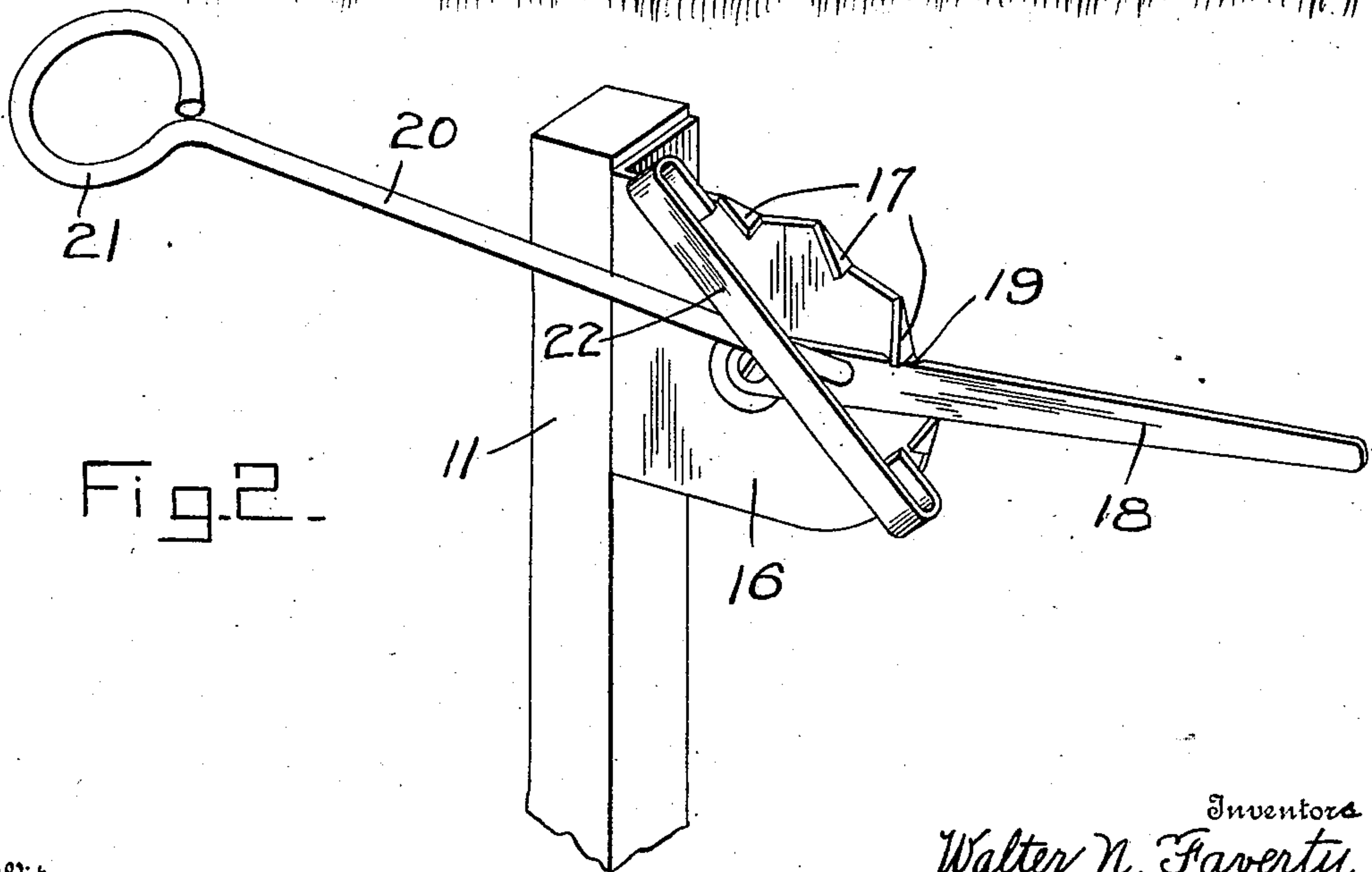
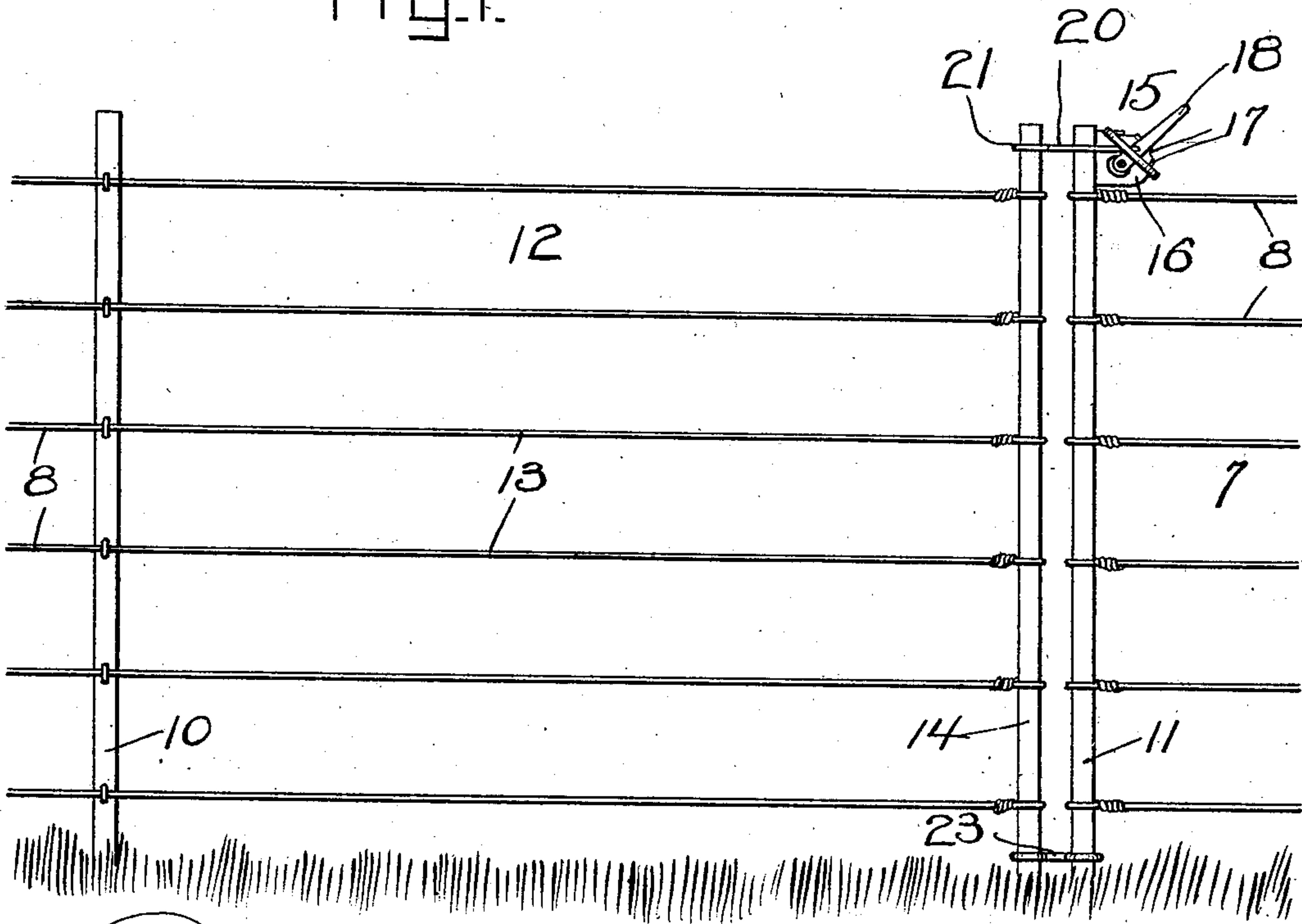
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W. N. FAVERTY & V. J. PETERSON.

GATE FASTENER.

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Fig. 1.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER N. FAVERTY AND VICTOR J. PETERSON, OF TILFORD, SOUTH DAKOTA; SAID
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GATE-FASTENER.

No. 884,269.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 7, 1908.

Application filed June 5, 1907. Serial No. 377,409.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WALTER N. FAVERTY and VICTOR J. PETERSON, citizens of the United States, residing at Telford, in the county of Meade, State of South Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gate-Fasteners; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The present invention has reference to improvements in wire-fence gates.

In gates of the above-mentioned type, great difficulty has been experienced heretofore in retaining the wires, of which the gate is formed, in taut condition when the gate is closed, the fastening means or gate latch ordinarily used permitting the wires to become loosened and sag, so that the gate not only presents an unsightly appearance but also remains in a partially opened condition, even when its pole is engaged with the fastening devices carried by the adjacent gate post. On the other hand, where the fastening device is in the nature of a wire-stretcher for the individual gate wires, it has been found that the wires are ordinarily so tightened as to render it impossible to open the gate without considerable difficulty.

It is the object of the present invention, therefore, to provide a fastening device for use in connection with wire gates which will not only retain the gate wires in a comparatively taut condition but which is so constructed as to enable the gate to be readily unlatched, thus overcoming both defects mentioned above in connection with the construction in ordinary use.

To this end, the invention, briefly described, comprises a toothed plate secured to the gate post adjacent the free end of the gate, a lever pivoted to the plate and adapted for engagement with the teeth thereon, and a looped rod pivoted to the lever, the looped portion of the rod being adapted to be engaged with the gate pole when the gate is shut, whereby the gate-pole may be moved bodily towards the gate post, thus retaining the gate wires in taut condition.

The invention will be readily understood from a consideration of the following detailed description, and its preferred embodiment is illustrated in the accompanying

drawings, in which like parts are designated by corresponding reference numerals in the several views.

Of the said drawings—Figure 1 is a front elevation of the complete invention including the gate and fence, Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of the fastening device.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the reference numeral 7 generally designates a wire fence of any conventional type, the wires 8 of which are strung along the fence posts. The fence further includes a pair of gate posts 10 and 11, to which the wires 8 are likewise secured, the gate 12 being movably connected to the post 10.

The gate wires 13 may be in the nature of extensions of the left-hand wires 8, or may, if preferred, be separate short strips of wire secured at one end to the post 10, and at the other end to the gate pole 14. In any event, the gate is to be regarded as movably connected to the post 10 and to be composed of a series of wires which are fastened at one end to said post, and at the opposite end to the gate-pole. The opposite post 11 carries a fastening device 15 adapted for engagement with the gate when the latter is closed. This fastening device, as shown in Fig. 2, comprises a metallic plate 16 having its upper edge provided with a series of teeth 17, with which a lever 18 pivoted at its lower end to the plate, is adapted to interchangeably engage, the lever having a notch 19 formed on its upper face at the point at which it engages with the teeth.

Pivoted at its rear end to the lever is a rod 20, whose forward end is provided with a loop 21 adapted for engagement with the upper end of the gate pole 14 when the gate is shut. It will therefore be obvious that when the loop is in the position above referred to, a downward movement of the lever will force the gate pole bodily towards the post 11, thus stretching the gate wires 13. Movement of the lever in both directions is limited by a bowed strap 22, which is secured at opposite ends to the plate 16, and disposed at an acute angle to the adjacent face of the post 11, the lever extending through the strap, as shown.

The post 11 is provided towards its lower end with a second fastening device 23, which is likewise adapted to be engaged with the adjacent end of the gate pole when the gate is closed, this device being in the nature of a looped strand or strands of wire.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that when the gate is closed the gate pole may be drawn bodily towards the adjacent gate post upon the actuation of the lever 18 whereby
5 the gate wire will be tightened, displacement of the lever from adjusted position being prevented by reason of its engagement with teeth formed on the lower edge of the plate.

What is claimed, is—

10 The combination, in a wire-fence, of a pair of gate posts; a wire gate movably connected to one of said posts and including a gate pole disposed at the free end thereof; a plate secured to the opposite post and provided with
15 a toothed upper edge; a curved guide-strap secured to said plate; a lever pivoted at its

upper end to said plate and extending beneath said guide-strap, said lever being adapted for interchangeable engagement with said teeth; and a rod pivoted to said
20 lever and provided with a looped end for engagement with said pole, whereby said pole may be moved bodily towards the last-mentioned post when said lever is operated to stretch the fence wires.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures, in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER N. FAVERTY.

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Witnesses:

J. D. GROFF,

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