(No Model.)

N. D. COMBS.

GATE.

No. 348,489. Patented Aug. 31, 1886.

Fig. 1.

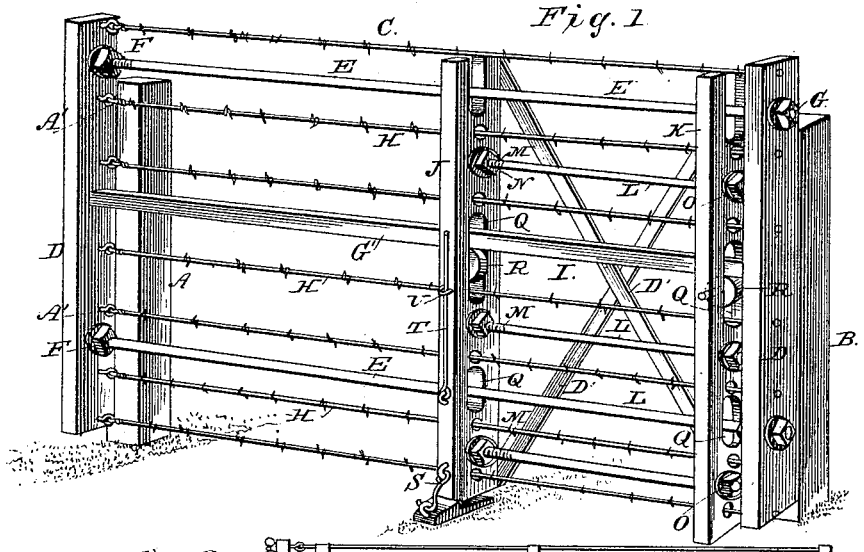


Fig. 2.

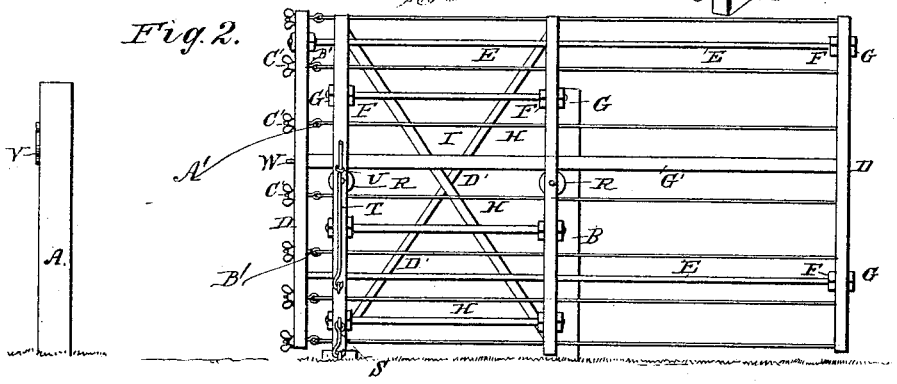
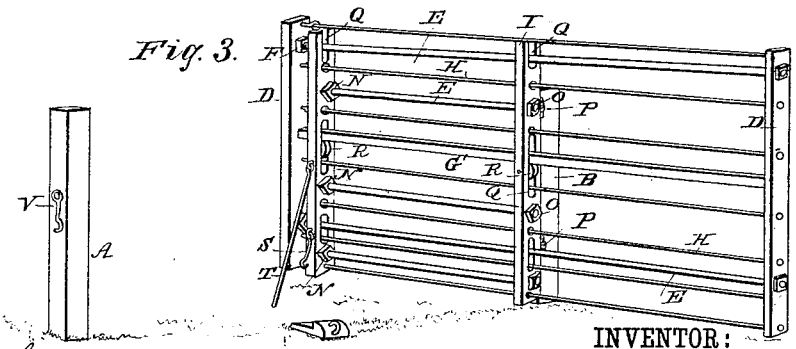


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NELSON D. COMBS, OF HAWTHORNE, IOWA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND ADDISON W. CULVER, OF SAME PLACE.

GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,489, dated August 31, 1886.

Application filed April 13, 1886. Serial No. 198,760. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NELSON DAVIS COMBS, of Hawthorne, in the county of Montgomery and State of Iowa, have invented new and useful Improvements in Gates of Barb Wire and Iron, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in the improved construction, arrangement, and combination of parts of a combined sliding and swinging gate, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved gate in its closed position. Fig. 2 is a side view showing the gate slid open, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the gate as it appears when slid back and partially swung open.

The same letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Referring to the several parts by letter, A and B indicate the gate-posts, the space between which is closed by the sliding and swinging gate, and which I will style, for convenience in reference, as the "latch-post" and "hinge-post," respectively, the hinge-post B being the one to which the swinging frame of the gate is hinged, while the latch-post A is the one to which the forward end of the gate is latched when in its closed position.

C represents the gate proper, the said gate being composed of the vertical end pieces, D D, which are connected near their upper and lower ends by the light metal rods E, the ends of which are preferably screw-threaded and provided with the nuts F G, placed one on each side of the end pieces of the gate, as shown, and the end pieces are further connected by the central wooden horizontal bar, G'. Between these horizontal rods and the central bar are strung the strands H of barbed wire, a strand of which is also strung above the upper rod of the gate, and two strands below the lower rod of the same, the forward end of each strand being rigidly secured to the forward end piece D of the gate, while the opposite end of each strand is secured to the eye A' of a screw-bolt, B', which extends through the rear end piece D of the gate, and has upon the outer portion of its screw-threaded end a nut, C', by which arrangement each of the wires can be separately tightened, as will be readily understood.

I indicates the swinging gate-frame, in which the gate proper slides, the said frame being composed of the free upright J and the hinged upright K, rigidly connected together by the light metal rods L, having the screw-threaded ends M and the binding-nuts N O, similar to those of the gate proper, the swinging frame being further strengthened by the brace-rods D' D', extending from the opposite corners and crossing each other, as shown, and the rear post or upright, K, of this frame is hinged at P P to the gate-post or hinge-post B. The uprights of the swinging frame are provided with the transverse apertures Q, through which the horizontal rods, the central bar, and the barbed wires of the gate pass, the said apertures being of sufficient size to admit of the free passage of these parts, and in the central apertures of these uprights are journaled the anti-friction rollers R, upon which the middle longitudinal wooden bar of the gate rests and slides, and this central bar is the only portion of the gate which is in direct contact with the swinging frame which supports the gate, and it will be seen that by this arrangement the gate can be slid back with great ease, all friction being reduced to the minimum. The lower end of the free upright J of the swinging frame is provided with a hook or catch, S, for holding the said frame in its closed position, and preventing it from swinging open until desired, and above this catch is pivoted to the side of the upright one end of a short light metal rod, T, the free end of which reaches below the lower end of the upright, and serves as a stop to hold the swinging frame in its open position, as hereinafter described, the free end of this rod being swung up out of the way when not in use, and held by a catch, U, on the side of the upright.

To the latch-post A is secured a hook, V, which engages with a staple, W, on the forward end piece of the gate proper, thereby locking the gate in its closed position; or any other suitable form of catch may be used to secure the gate in its closed position.

The operation of my improved gate is as follows: For ordinary use the gate is slid back in the swinging frame, the latter being hooked in

its closed position, a gate of sixteen feet, when thus slid back, leaving an open space of nine feet, which is sufficient for all ordinary purposes; but when it is desired to open the entire space between the gate-posts for any purpose the catch at the lower end of the forward upright of the swinging frame is unhooked, and as the center of gravity of the swinging frame and gate combined is, when the latter is slid open, as described, thrown upon the hinged upright of the swinging frame it will be seen that the gate can be readily and easily handled and swung open, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

In order to prevent the gate when swung open from swinging partially closed, which is liable to occur (when the wind is blowing, for example) on account of its being so evenly balanced, the free end of the pivoted rod T may be freed from its catch U and swung down into contact with the ground, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, thereby propping the swinging frame and gate open and effectually preventing their being accidentally closed.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of my improved gate will be readily understood without requiring further explanation.

It will be seen that my improved gate is simple in construction, and therefore not liable to break or get out of order, that it is very light in weight, and that even a very large gate of my construction can be readily and easily handled by one person.

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

The combination of the sliding gate composed of the vertical end pieces, the horizontal rods, the central bar, and the strands of barbed wire, arranged as described, the swinging frame composed of the uprights connected by the horizontal rods, and having the transverse apertures, and the two anti-friction rollers journaled in the said apertures, as described, the free upright of the said frame being provided with the catch at its lower end, and the pivoted rod arranged above the said catch, as and for the purpose shown and set forth.

NELSON D. COMBS.

Witnesses:
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