

No. 607,534.

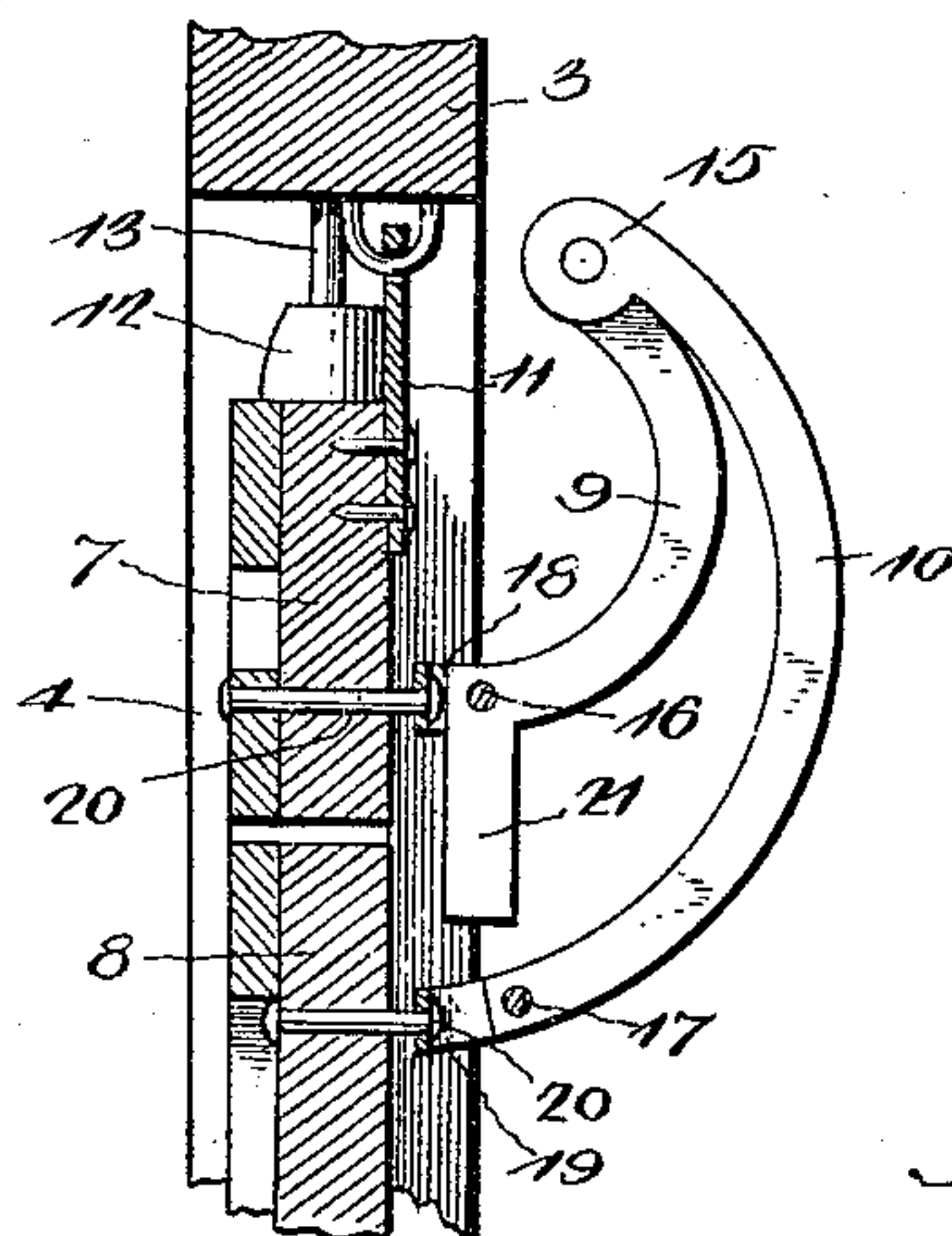
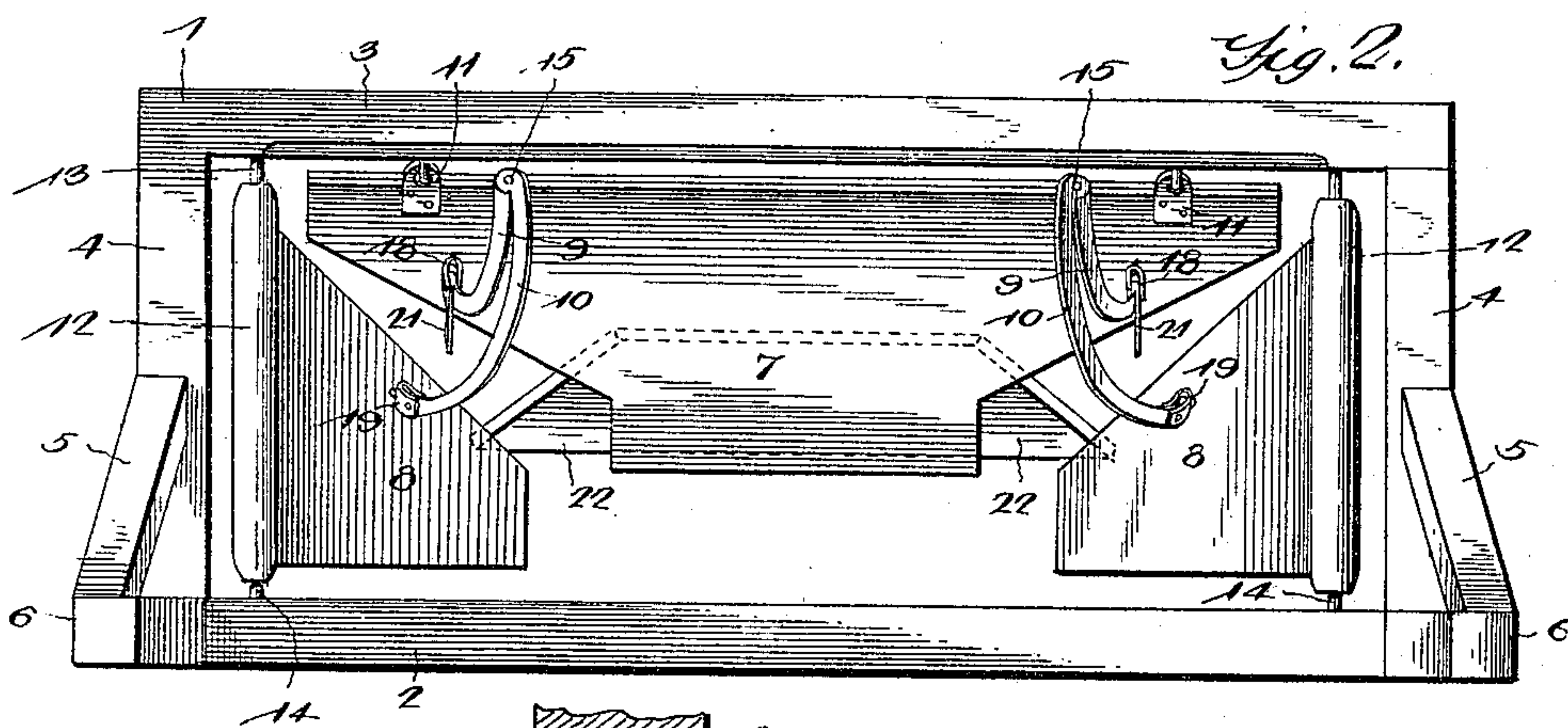
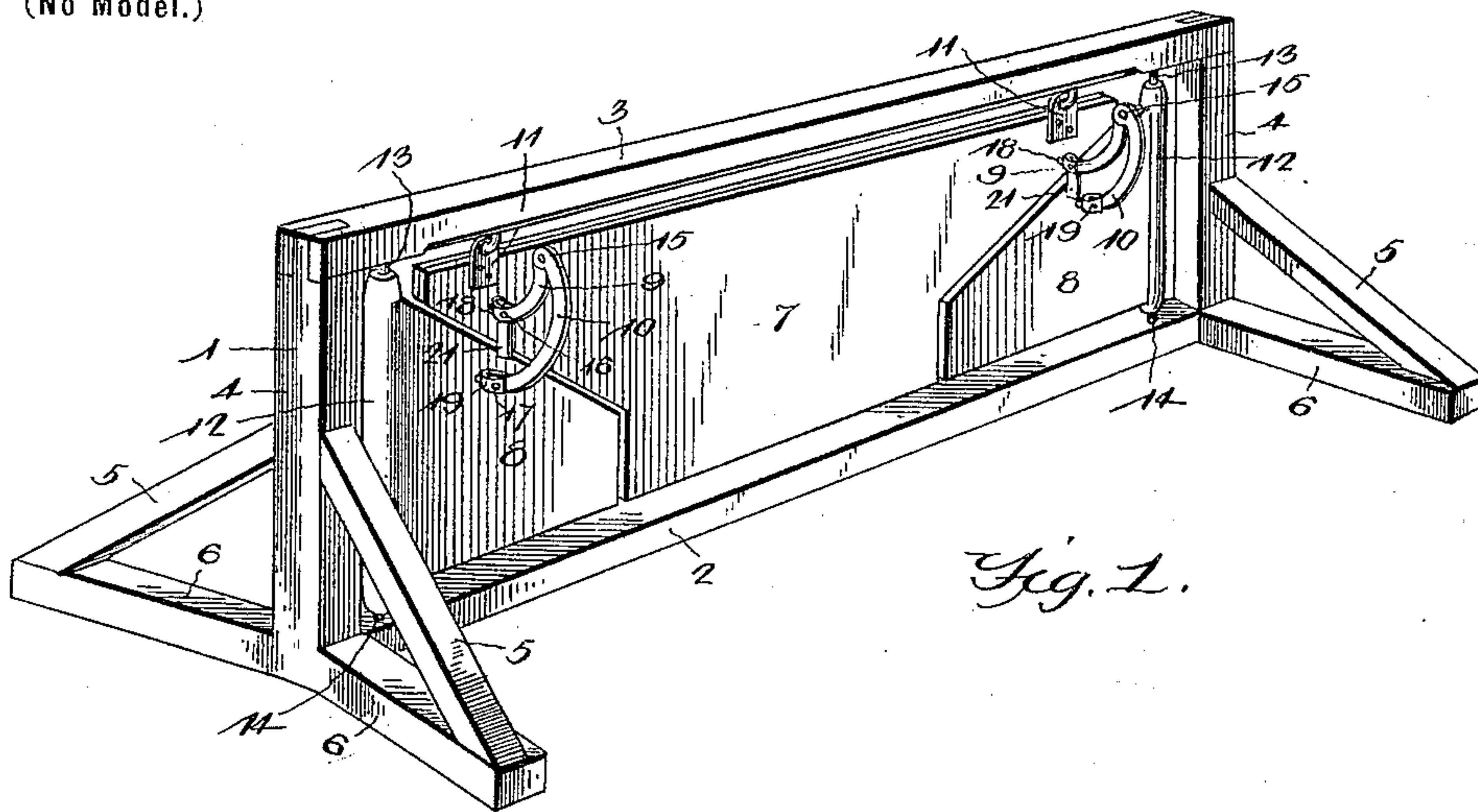
**Patented July 19, 1898.**

**J. W. ANDERSON.**

**FLOOD GATE.**

(Application filed May 9, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

J. G. Aufhäuserverw.

J. G. Riley

By *his* Attorneys,

*James W. Anderson, Inventor.*

Chas. W. Co.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. ANDERSON, OF CHRISMAN, ILLINOIS.

## FLOOD-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 607,534, dated July 19, 1898.

Application filed May 9, 1898. Serial No. 680,164. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES W. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chrisman, in the county of Edgar and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Flood-Gate, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in flood-gates.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of flood-gates, and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient one adapted to prevent the passage of hogs and other animals and capable of opening automatically as the water rises in a stream and of similarly closing when the water falls.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a flood-gate constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same, the gate being partly open. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view illustrating the manner of connecting the curved bars or rods with the sections of the gate.

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

1 designates a supporting-frame composed of a bottom sill 2, a top sill or beam 3, and supporting-posts 4, which are braced by inclined supports 5. The horizontal sill is designed to be arranged transversely of the bed of a stream, and the inclined braces 5 are mounted upon longitudinal sills 6, which extend from the ends of the bottom sill 2 and which are designed to be anchored by posts or stakes driven into the bed of the stream and preferably arranged at the outer ends of the said sill 6.

The supporting-frame, which is rectangular, receives a gate which is composed of a central section 7 and side sections 8, connected together at each side of the gate by curved bars 9 and 10, which cause the gate-sections to open and close in unison. The central section 7, which is connected at its upper edge with the top of the supporting-frame by hinges 11, is arranged to swing vertically and is composed of a substantially rectangular lower

portion and a tapering upper portion, which gradually increases in width to the top of the section. The lower portions of the side edges of the central section are vertically shown and the upper portions of the side edges are inclined.

The end sections or side sections 8 swing horizontally and have tapering upper portions reversely arranged with relation to the central section and fitting snugly in and filling the recesses or spaces at the ends of the central section when the gate is closed. Each end section, which may be hinged in any suitable manner, is preferably provided with a vertical end bar 12, having upper and lower pivots 13 and 14 arranged in suitable bearings on the top and bottom of the supporting-frame.

Each pair of bars 9 and 10 is curved, presenting inner or upper concave edges, and these bars are pivoted together at their outer ends at 15 and have their inner ends pivoted at 16 and 17 in clevises 18 and 19 of the sections 7 and 8. Each clevis is mounted on a pivot-bolt 20 and is adapted to turn and yield to the movements of the gate-sections in opening and closing. The upper bars are provided with depending extensions 21, arranged in advance of the side sections and forming stops to prevent the same from swinging or opening upstream.

The central section is provided at its lower portion with triangular wings 22, adapted to overlap the side sections and assist in causing the same to close simultaneously with the central section. These wings also assist in holding the side sections closed. The gate-sections, which may be constructed of any suitable material, are held closed by the central section, which has sufficient weight to prevent the gate from being opened by hogs and other animals.

The invention has the following advantages: The flood-gate, which is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, is positive and reliable in operation and is adapted to prevent animals from passing through it. It is capable of opening automatically when the water rises in the bed of a stream, and the sections, which are normally held closed by the weight of the central section, open evenly or uniformly and close in unison.



Changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

5 What I claim is—

1. A flood-gate comprising a supporting-frame, a central section hinged at its top to the supporting-frame and arranged to swing vertically, the horizontally-swinging side sections, and connections between the sections  
10 for causing the same to open and close in unison, substantially as described.

2. A flood-gate comprising a supporting-frame, a central gate-section hinged at its upper edge to the top of the frame and arranged to swing vertically, said section being provided with a tapering upper portion gradually increasing in width to the top of the section, the reversely-tapered horizontally-swinging end sections, the triangular or tapering wings mounted on the lower portion of the central section and arranged to engage the end section, and connections between the sections, substantially as described.

25 3. A flood-gate comprising a supporting-frame, a vertically-swinging central section, horizontally-swinging end sections, and the outwardly-extending curved bars pivoted to-

gether at their outer ends, pivotally connected at their inner ends to the sections, substantially as described. 30

4. A flood-gate comprising a supporting-frame, a vertically-swinging central section, horizontally-swinging end sections, the outwardly-extending bars pivoted at their outer ends and arranged in pairs, and the pivoted clevises mounted on the sections and receiving and pivoted to the inner ends of the bars, substantially as described. 35

5. A flood-gate comprising a supporting-frame; a vertically-swinging central section, horizontally-swinging end sections, and the outwardly-extending bars arranged in pairs and pivoted together at their outer ends and pivoted at their inner ends to the sections, the bars of the central section being provided with extensions forming stops arranged to be engaged by the end sections, substantially as described. 40 45

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses. 50

JAMES W. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

ED. FRY,  
BARTON SIKMAN.