

No. 706,776.

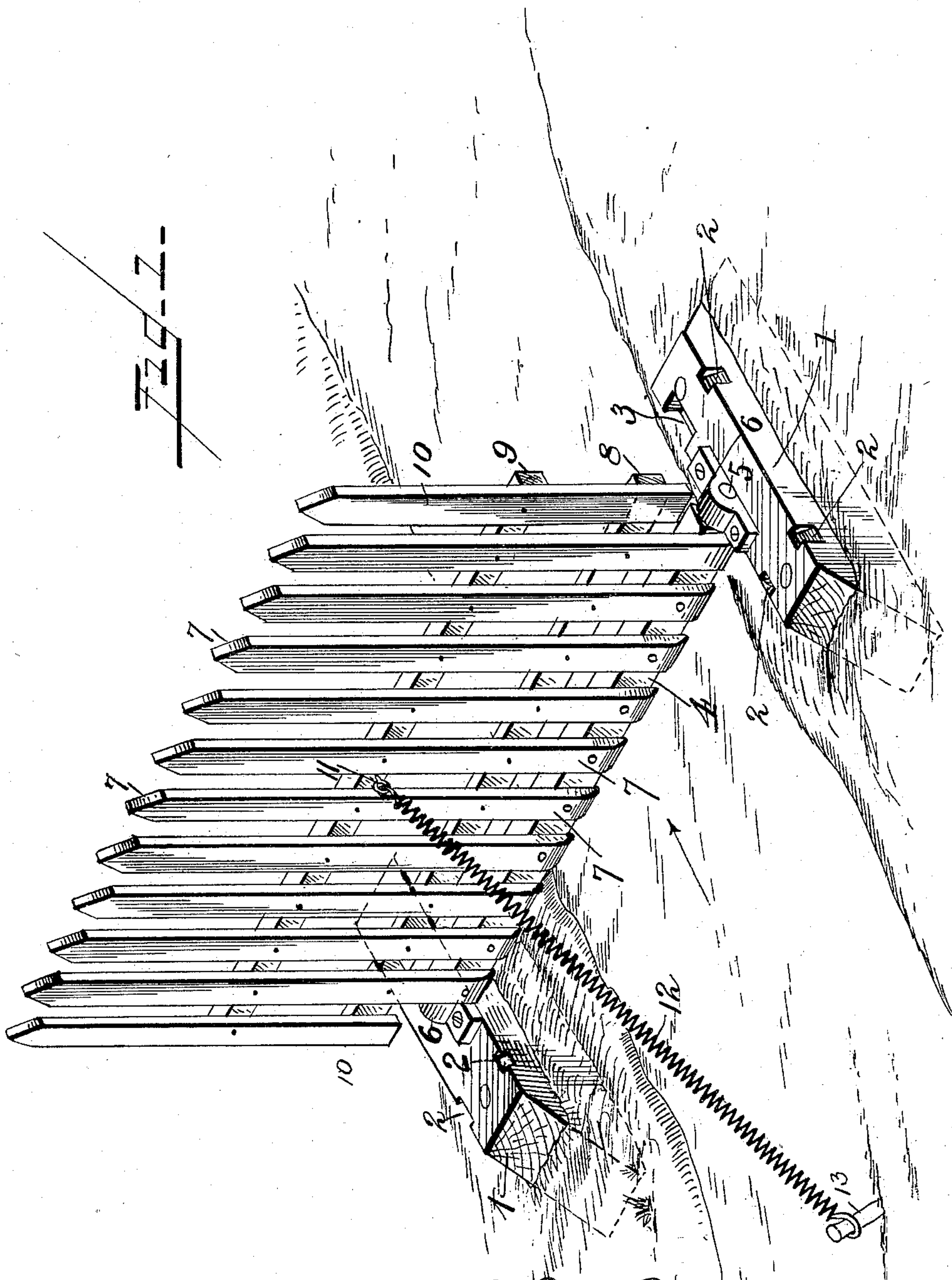
Patented Aug. 12, 1902.

J. D. PENN.
FLOOD GATE.

(Application filed June 8, 1901. Renewed Apr. 25, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses
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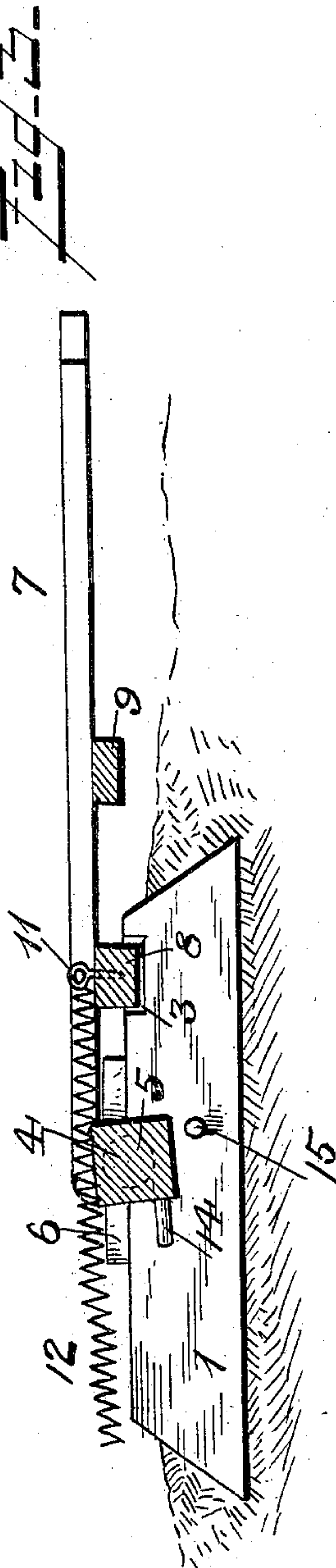
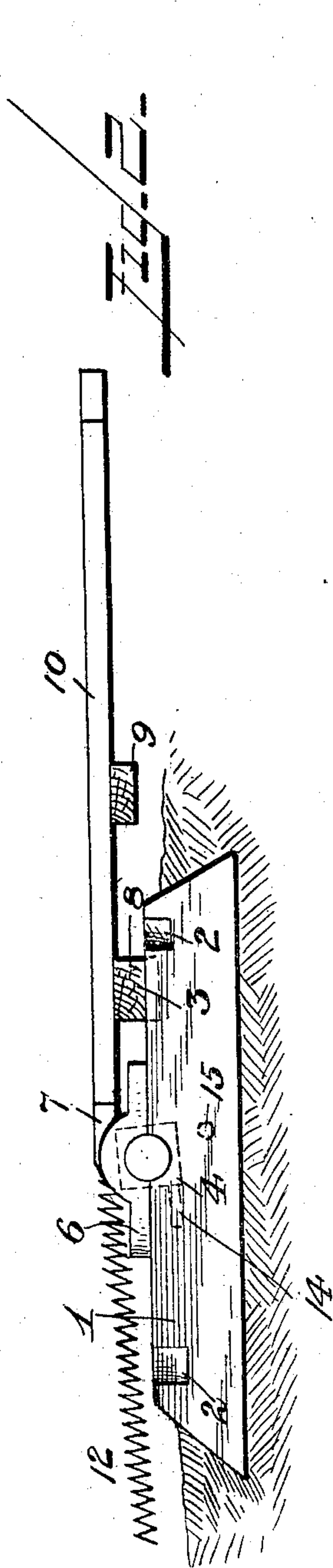
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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FLOOD-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 706,776, dated August 12, 1902.

Application filed June 8, 1901. Renewed April 25, 1902. Serial No. 104,678. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. PENN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Paragould, in the county of Greene and State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flood-Gates, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is a flood-gate, and is designed for use across streams and for fences in overflowed grounds. This fence may be used anywhere where the lands are subject to overflow, and as many of these gates or panels may be used as found necessary.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention, the gate erect. Fig. 2 is an end view, the gate down. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view, the gate down.

My invention is described as follows:

1 represents the mudsills, one to be placed on each side of the stream. These mudsills are each provided with recesses 2, by means of which they may be secured to the ground by stobs or spikes. Each of these mudsills is provided on its inner edge with a larger recess 3 for the reception of the lower cross-rail of the gate, so that the gate may lie back in a horizontal position.

The hinged beam 4 is preferably made square, its ends 5 round and held to the mudsills by bearings 6. Secured to the front face of this hinged beam are upright slats 7, whose lower ends are beveled or rounded off, so that when the gate is down there will be no square ends to catch driftwood, and a short distance above the hinged beam is secured a cross-beam 8, and some distance above the cross-beam 8 is an upper cross-beam 9. These two cross-beams 8 and 9 extend beyond the bearings 6, and to the extreme ends of these cross-beams 8 and 9 and in a line with the slats 7 are secured two other upright slats 10. The object of these extensions is that when more than one gate or panel are used the adjoining hinged beams may be secured to the opposite sides of the mudsills and the extensions from both panels will meet in the center, and thus there will be no gap between the panels.

Secured in the front face and between the two middle upright slats is an eye 11. The

upper part of this eye is flush with the front faces of the slats. To this eye is secured the rear end of a coil-spring 12, the front end of which is secured to a stob 13, driven in the middle of the stream. The object of sinking the eye in the cross-beam, so that its upper part will not be more than flush with the front faces of the slats, is that when the gate is pressed back and down to a horizontal position the said eye 11 and spring 12 will be buried between the two middle slats, and thus there will be nothing to obstruct the passage of driftwood or the like.

In each end of the hinged beam and secured to the lower face thereof and a little in advance of its center is an extension or pin 14, and to the inner faces of each of the mudsills 1 is secured under said hinged beam and a little to the front of its center another extension or pin 15, so that when the gate is raised to a perpendicular position the pins or extensions 14 will rest against the pin or extension 15, and thus the gate will be held in an upright position—that is, the spring 12 will not be able to hold it rearwardly farther than to an upright position.

In reading the drawings and specification we have considered that the side of the gate downstream is the front side.

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

The combination of the mudsills 1, provided with recesses 2, and 3; a hinged beam secured to said mudsills by bearings 6; slats secured to the front face of said hinged beam in an upright position; a cross-beam secured to said slats just above said hinged beam, and extending beyond each end of said hinged beam; an upper cross-beam secured to said slats, above last-mentioned beam, and extending beyond the ends of said hinged beam; two shorter slats, one at each end, secured to the ends and front faces of said last-mentioned cross-beams; an eye secured in the front face of the upper cross-beam, flush with the front faces of the first-mentioned slats; a spiral spring, having one end secured to said eye, and its other to a stob in the stream in such position that when the gate is hori-

zontal, the upper part of said spring, and the extreme upper part of said eye will not extend above the said slats; extensions, one secured to the lower face and near each end of the
5 hinged beam; extensions secured to the inner face of each of the mudsills in position to arrest the first-mentioned extension, and hold the gate as against the spring in an upright

position, substantially as shown and described and for the purposes set forth. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN D. PENN.

Witnesses:

A. B. HEYS,
KNOX LYTTON.