

H. KECK & O. EDWARDS.
FLOOD GATE.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 17, 1912.

1,034,248.

Patented July 30, 1912.

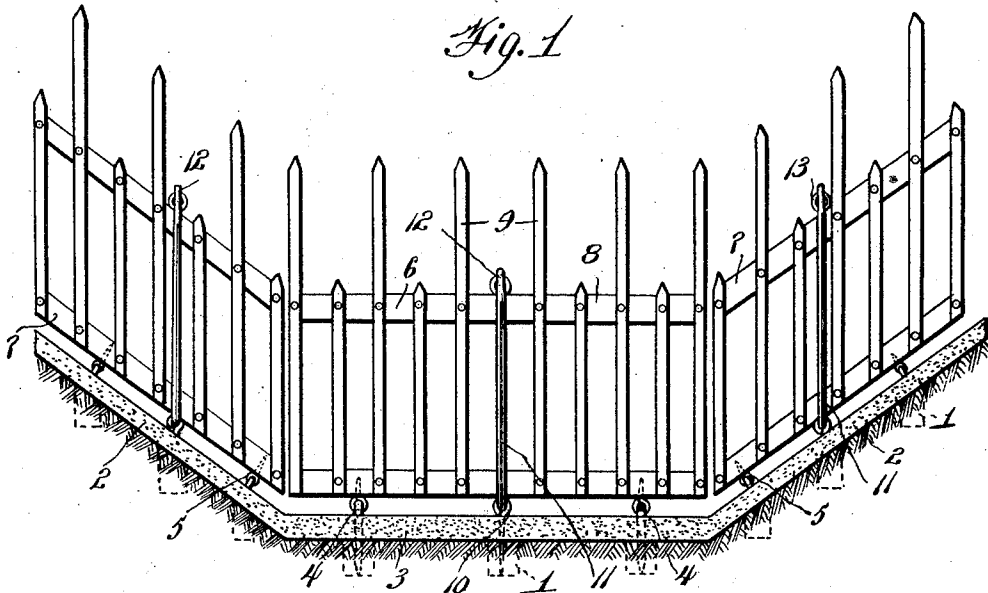


Fig. 3

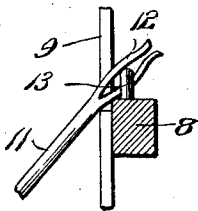
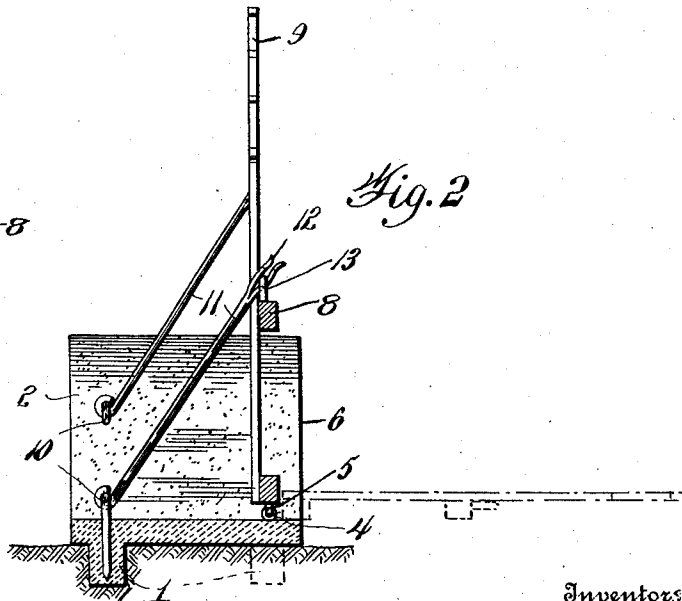


Fig. 2



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARVEY KECK AND OTTO EDWARDS, OF OAKWOOD, OHIO.

FLOOD-GATE.

1,034,248.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARVEY KECK and OTTO EDWARDS, citizens of the United States, residing at Oakwood, in the county of Paulding and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Flood-Gates, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to gates, and more particularly to that type of devices which are commonly known in the art as flood gates which are adapted to close the entrance to a pasture or field, or across a stream.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient device of this character, wherein the gate sections will be automatically lowered when the pressure of the water and the accumulated debris rises to a predetermined point.

Further objects of the invention will appear as the following specific description is read in connection with the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this application, and in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation. Fig. 2 is a central vertical sectional view, showing the position of the gate when opened in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a detail vertical sectional view.

In carrying out our invention, there are preferably embedded in the bed of a stream suitable columns 1 of cement or other suitable material, and secured in any suitable manner to these columns are flanges 2 and 3, the former of which are inclined from the base flange 3, as shown. Embedded in the columns are hinge members 4, to which are hingedly connected similar members 5 carried by the gate sections 6 and 7. These gate sections are preferably constructed of cross bars 8 and vertical panels 9, so as to readily permit the water to pass there-through.

In order that the gate sections may be held in vertical position, there are embedded in certain of the columns 1 suitable hinge members 10, to which are pivotally connected the brace bars 11, which are bifurcated at

their outer ends to form clamping spring fingers 12 which are engaged with the eye members 13 on the gate sections 6 and 7. These fingers slightly flare at their outer ends, so as to provide an attenuated passage for the eye members, whereby when the gates are raised to vertical position, the eye members will enter the bifurcation against the tension of the spring fingers and be held in vertical position, until the pressure of the water and the collected debris against the sections overcomes the tension of the spring fingers. At this time, the gates will be automatically released, thus allowing the accumulated water and debris to pass over them and down the stream. In cases where the bed of the stream is of rock formation, it is only necessary to drill the same for the reception of the hinge members 4 and 10.

What is claimed is:

1. A flood gate, comprising a support, a vertically movable gate section hinged thereto, a strut pivoted to the support, an attaching member on the gate section, and resilient means carried by the strut and adapted to releasably engage the attaching member, whereby the connection between the strut and the section will be automatically released upon a predetermined pressure being applied to the gate.

2. A flood gate, comprising a support, a vertically movable gate section hinged thereto, a strut pivoted to the support, a connecting member mounted on the gate section, a pair of spring fingers carried by the strut and adapted to removably clamp said connecting member, whereby the connection between the two will be automatically released upon a predetermined pressure being applied to the gate section.

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

HARVEY KECK.
OTTO EDWARDS.

Witnesses:

F. P. SPRIGGS,
LAVINIA FISCHBACH.