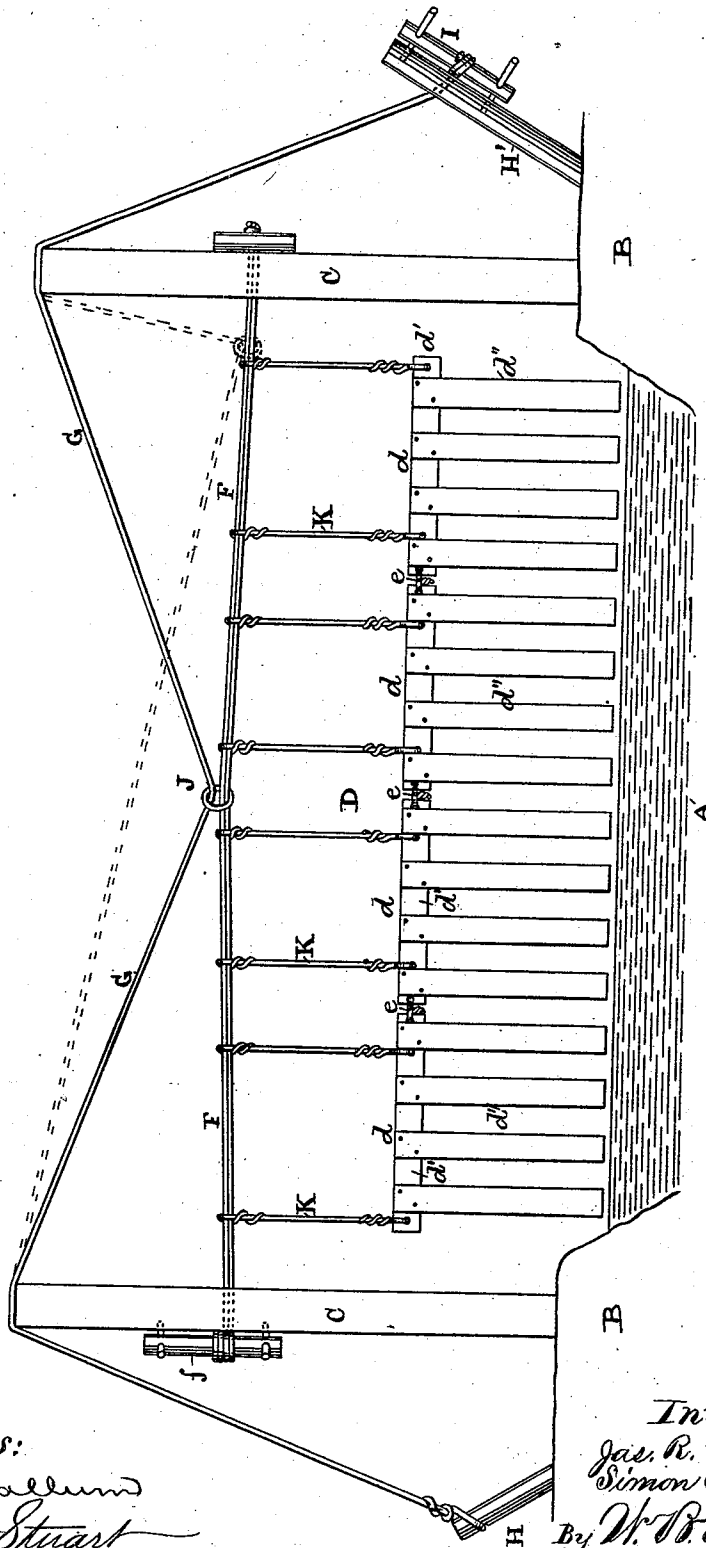


J. R. MARSHALL & S. SAILAR.

FLOOD-FENCES.

No. 183,316.

Patented Oct. 17, 1876.



Witnesses:

A. McCallum

D. G. Stuart

Inventors:

Jas. R. Marshall,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JAMES R. MARSHALL AND SIMON SAILAR, OF AVON, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN FLOOD-FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **183,316**, dated October 17, 1876; application filed January 2, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES R. MARSHALL and SIMON SAILAR, of Avon, county of Fulton, and State of Illinois, have invented certain Improvements in Flood-Gates, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to that class of swinging gates which are placed across running streams to connect the ends of fences broken by said streams; and the invention consists in so constructing the gate and in so suspending it that it may be easily removed and replaced when required, and be kept in good working order, all as hereinafter fully described.

In the accompanying drawing a transverse section of a stream of water and its banks, and a side elevation of a flood-gate embodying my invention, are shown.

Referring to the parts by letters, letter A represents the water, and B the banks, of a stream. C C are posts, one on each side of the stream. D is the flood-gate, constructed, as shown, in sections *d d d d*, of which there may be any desired number. The sections *d* consist of an upper horizontal bar, *d'*, from which project downward the slats *d''*. The sections *d* are united at the ends of the bars *d'* by easily-removed links *e*. F is a wire or cord, drawn taut between the posts C by means of a windlass, *f*, attached to either or both posts. For further security of the wire F, especially when it is lengthy, a supporting-wire, G, may be used, one end of which is firmly secured to an anchor, H, and the central part of which is passed over the tops of the posts C, and its other end passed through an anchor, H', and provided with a windlass, I, by means of which it may be tightened up.

J is a ring encircling the central part of the wires F and G. K are wires, their lower ends attached to the gates *d* and their upper ends passed around the cord or wire F, so that they can be easily removed or replaced by hand.

The operations of our gate, in swinging with the rising water to allow floating objects to pass freely, is similar to all gates of this class. Such gates are frequently liable to damage from floating objects, especially in high water, and also from other causes, and as frequently need repairs, and frequently their removal to other points on the stream is desirable. To enable the farmer to remove and replace the gate without extra help, and to do it easily, is the principal object of this invention.

It will be seen from an inspection of the drawings that by slackening the cord or wire G the gates *d* may be drawn over to one side of the stream, and removed one at a time by releasing the upper ends of wires K from the wire F, and, further, that they may be replaced in a reverse manner. The dotted lines show the position of the wire G and ring J when drawn over to one side to allow of removal of the sections *d*.

What we claim as our invention is—

The flood-gate formed of linked sections *d*, suspended by cords or wires K from the cord or wire F, in combination with the hanging brace G and ring J, said sections being removable, as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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