No. 813,842. PATENTED FEB. 27, 1906.

L. W. TRAVIS.

FLOOD GATE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

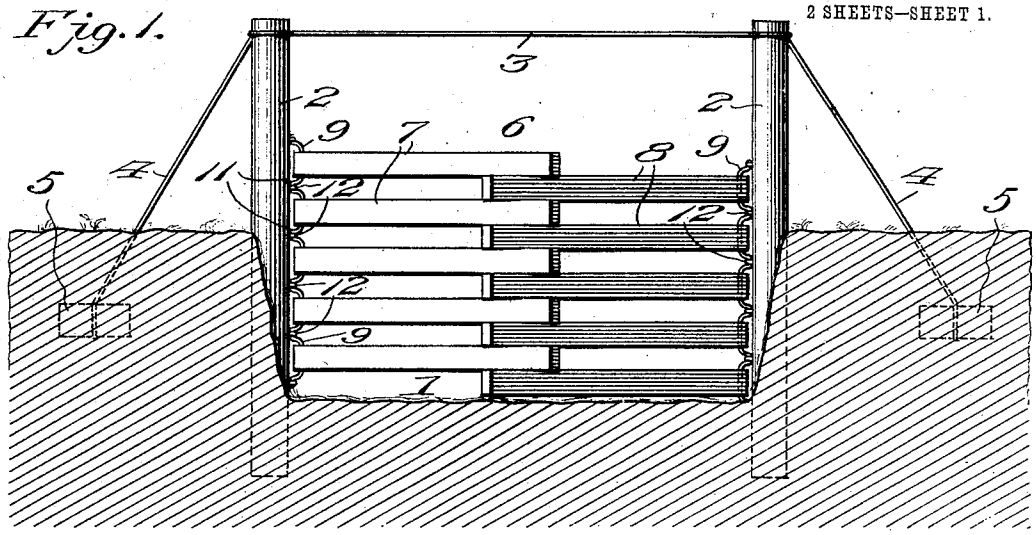



Fig. 2.

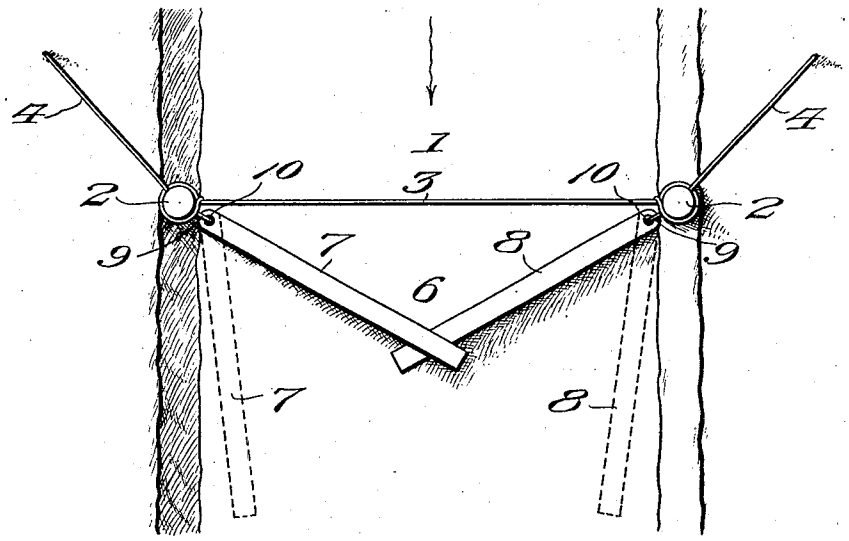
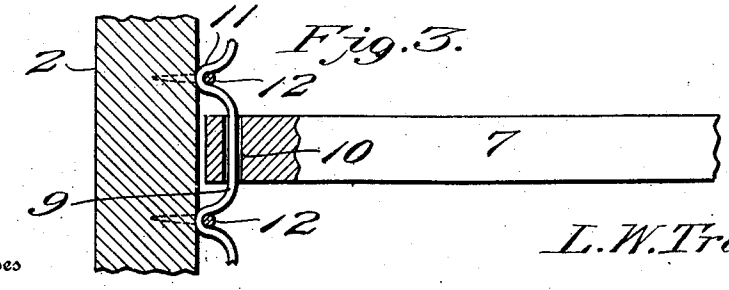



Fig. 3.




Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

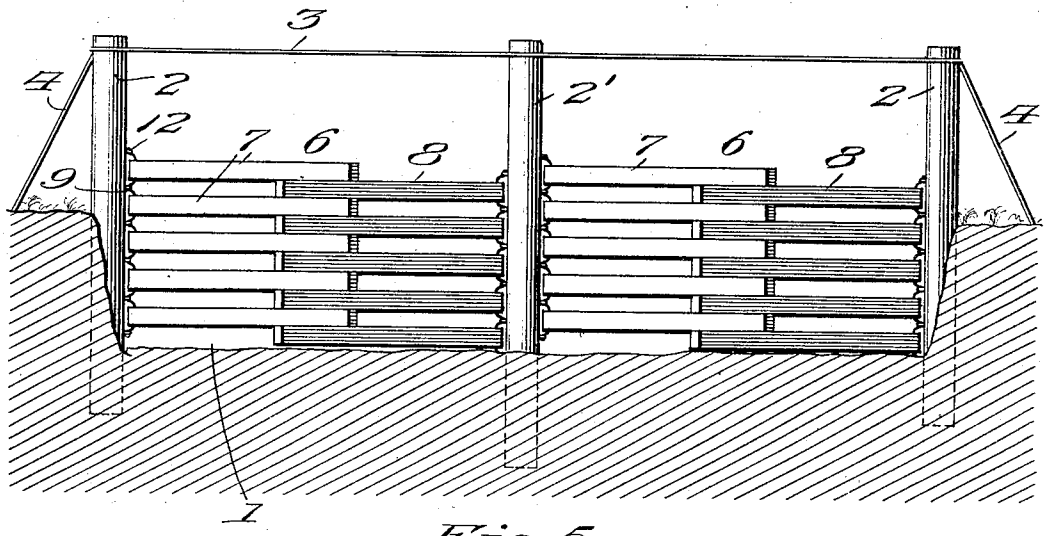
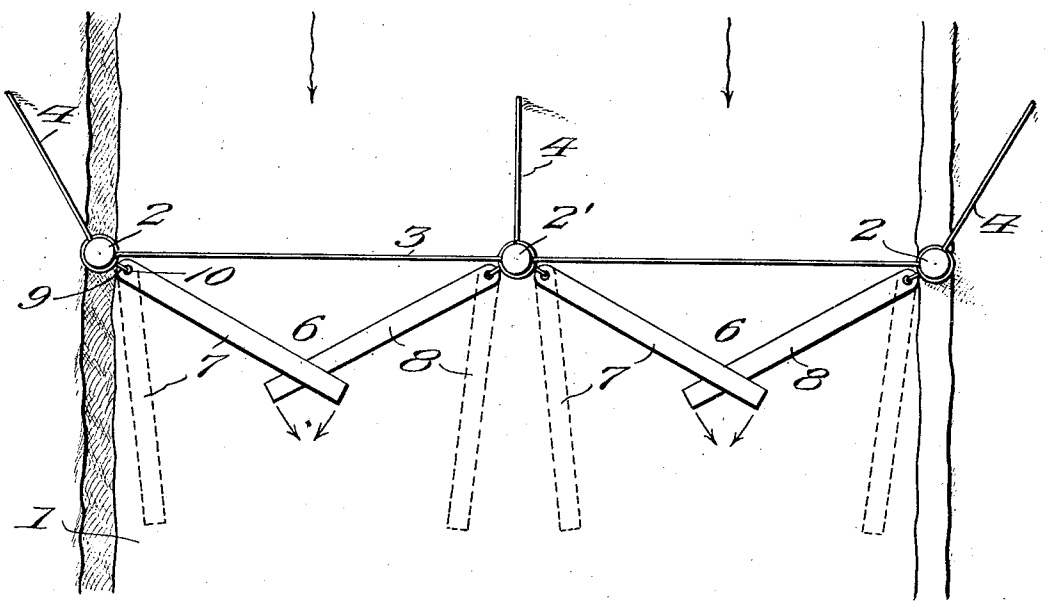



Fig. 5.




Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LITTLETON W. TRAVIS, OF MARTIN, TENNESSEE.

## FLOOD-GATE.

No. 813,842. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 27, 1906.

Application filed October 21, 1905. Serial No. 283,789.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LITTLETON W. TRAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Martin, in the county of Weakly and State of Tennessee, have invented new and useful Improvements in Flood-Gates, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to flood-gates designed especially for use in connection with irrigation-canals and other waterways, and has for its objects to produce a comparatively simple inexpensive device of this character which may be readily installed for use, one whereby a normal water-level will be properly maintained in the canal or waterway, but will automatically open under the influence of an abnormal water-pressure, and one wherein the gate-supports will effectually withstand an abnormal flow of water to obviate injury thereby to the gate.

With these and other objects in view the invention comprises the novel features of construction and combination of parts more fully hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a gate embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view, partly in section, showing the manner of connecting the gate members or sections with the posts. Fig. 4 is a front elevation showing a modified embodiment of the invention. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the same.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates an irrigation-canal or other waterway in which is planted a pair of vertical posts or standards 2, disposed, respectively, at opposite sides of the canal and having their upper ends connected by a horizontal bracing rod or element 3, said posts being further braced by means of diagonal guides 4, attached at their upper ends, respectively, to the posts and at their lower ends to anchors 5, embedded in the ground at opposite sides of and suitably remote from the canal 1.

Sustained by the posts 2 is a gate 6, comprising two sets or series of members or sections 7 8, pivoted, respectively, to the posts 2, it being noted in this connection that the members or sections comprised in each set are spaced relatively in vertical planes and that the sections 7 are arranged in alternate staggered relation relative to the sections 8, whereby the outer or free ends of the sections may normally overlap in superposed position. The members or sections of each series are connected to their appropriate post 2 by a single connecting and pivoting element or wire 9, threaded through perforations 10, formed at the inner ends of the sections, between which latter the element 9 is folded or crimped, as at 11, and secured to the post by fastening members or staples 12, thus producing in the element separate portions or loops adapted to receive separately the several sections of the series.

In practice the gate normally stands in closed position, with the outer or free end of the sections 7 8 disposed in overlapping superposed relation, as illustrated, whereby the weight of the sections bearing one upon another serves to maintain them in normal position for withstanding the usual pressure of the water contained in the canal or waterway 1, it being noted in this connection that owing to the gate members or sections being spaced vertically a sufficiently free passage of the water through the gate is permitted, while at the same time the gate offers sufficient resistance to maintain the proper water-level in the canal. When, however, the gate is subjected to an abnormal water-pressure resulting from a flood or freshet, the sections 7 8 will yield readily to the increased pressure and be swung to open position, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, thereby permitting the water to flow freely and unobstructedly in the canal and relieving the conjested condition of the latter, it being understood that when the water again reaches its normal level the gate is manually closed by arranging the sections 7 and 8 in the manner heretofore explained. It is to be particularly observed that under this construction of gate and owing to the sections opening freely under an abnormal pressure liability of the gate being injured or other damage ensuing from a swollen condition of the water in the way is wholly obviated. It is also to be observed that by the provision of the braces 3 and 4 and the mounting of the gate to open freely possibility of the posts or standards being carried away or otherwise damaged in the event of a flood is minimized.

In Figs. 4 and 5 the construction and operation is identical with that above described, except that I have shown a double gate adapted for use in connection with a canal or waterway 1 of unusual width and which necessitates the planting of an intermediate post 2′ at the transverse center of the waterway for service in conjunction with the posts

2 for proper hanging or mounting of the pair of gates 6, the members or sections 7 8 of which are, however, disposed in relative arrangement and connected with the posts in the manner above described.

From the foregoing it is apparent that I produce a simple device admirably adapted for the attainment of the ends in view, it being understood that in attaining these ends minor changes in the details herein set forth may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new is—

In a gate of the type described, a pair of posts or standards, two sets of coöperating gate members arranged in vertically-spaced relation and in relative staggered order, said sets of members being adapted for arrangement with their outer ends in overlapping superposed condition, and means for pivotally connecting the sets of members with their respective posts, said pivoting means comprising an element threaded through the set of sections, and fastening members for attaching the element to the post at points between the sections.

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

LITTLETON W. TRAVIS.

Witnesses:
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V. C. BIGGS.