W. L. SWICK.

FLUME.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 15, 1911.

1,022,008. Patented Apr. 2, 1912.

Fig. 1.

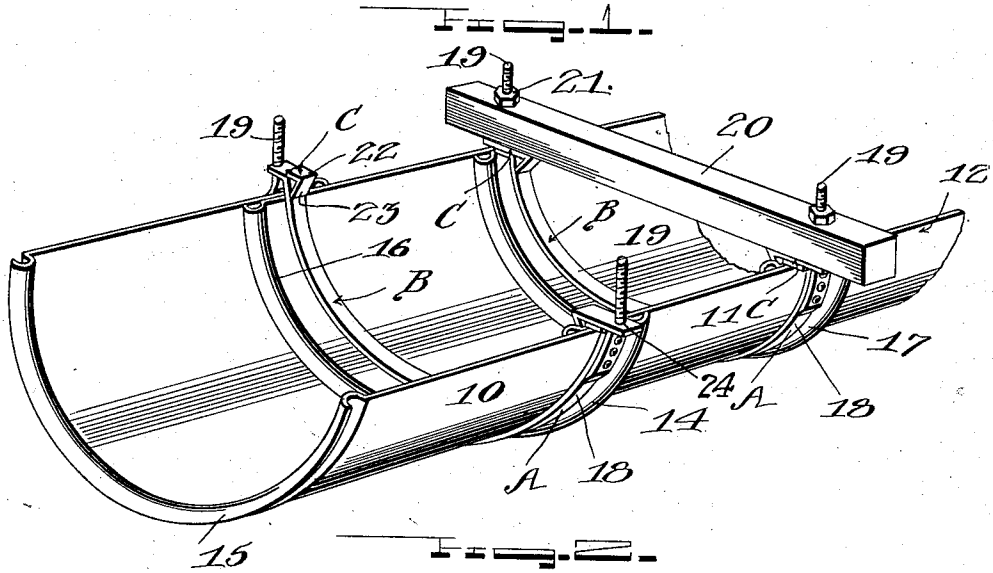
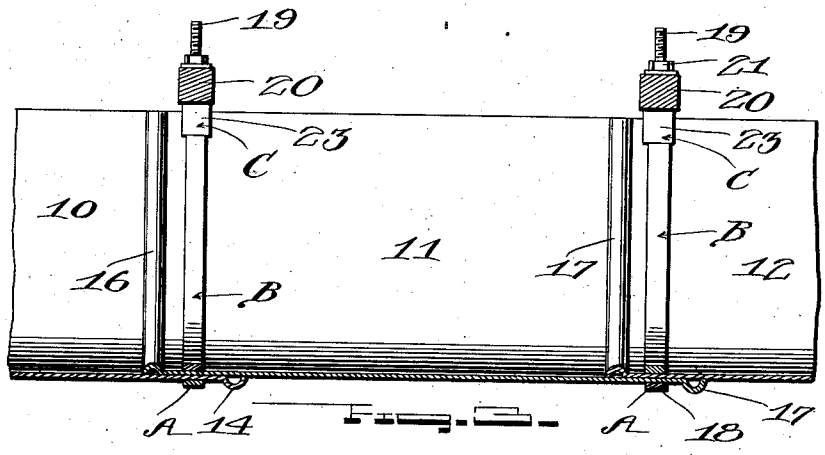
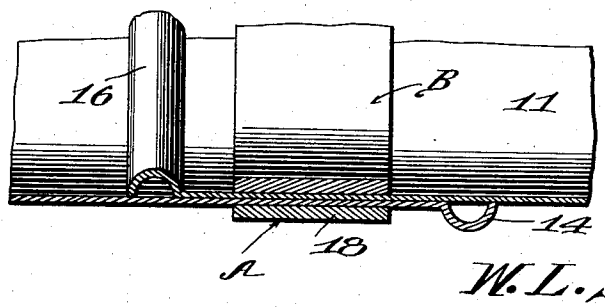


Fig. 2.





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FLUME.

1,022,008. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 2, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLBERT L. SWICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Glenwood Springs, in the county of Garfield, State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flumes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to flumes and particularly that type employed in irrigation.

The object of the invention resides in providing a novel joint between the sections of the flumes whereby they are held together in a water tight manner so as to permit the sections to move longitudinally with respect to each other and allow for the expansion and contraction of the sections, whereby the possibility of breakage or buckling as a result of such expansion and contraction is obviated.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a detail perspective view of a portion of a flume constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 a longitudinal section of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 an enlarged longitudinal section through one of the joints between the flume sections.

Referring to the drawings, the portion of the flume illustrated in Fig. 1 is shown as comprising a plurality of sections 10, 11, and 12. As each pair of adjacent sections are secured together in precisely the same manner only the connection between the flume sections 10 and 11 will be referred to in detail. The section 10 has its end provided with oppositely disposed beads or corrugations 14 and 15 respectively, while the ends of the section 11 are likewise provided with oppositely disposed beads or corrugations 16 and 17, the bead 16 of the section 11 being disposed in opposition to the bead 14 of the section 10. The end of the sections 10 and 11 which are provided with the beads 14 and 16 respectively overlap each other and are secured together when disposed in this relation by means of an outer clamping member A and an inner clamping member B. The outer clamping member comprises a curved bar 18 having its terminals threaded as at 19. These threaded terminals 19 pass through the end of a carrier beam 20 which extends across the section of the flume. Nuts 21 mounted on the threaded terminals of the carrier bar serve when manipulated to draw the carrier beam at each end firmly against a securing plate C to be hereafter referred to.

The inner clamping member B when in assembled position is of arcuate formation and the ends thereof engage the securing plates C respectively so that when the nuts 21 are manipulated to draw the carrier bar 20 against the securing plate C the inner clamping member B is forced against the section 11 and an efficient clamping action between the inner and outer clamping members A and B had. It will be noted that the free ends of the inner clamping member B are bent outwardly and provided with suitable notches to receive the terminals of the outer clamping member when the flume is assembled. This forms an interlocking engagement between the inner and outer clamping members and prevents lateral displacement of the former. The ends of the inner clamping member B are held against movement inwardly of the flume during the clamping operation by means of the securing plates C each of which includes angularly disposed sections 22 and 23, the section 22 being provided with an opening 24 through which extends one of its threaded ends 19 of the outer clamping member A. The section 23 of each securing plate when the section 22 is secured to the outer clamping member A is disposed against the adjacent end of the inner clamping member B and thereby serves to prevent any inward movement of said end during the clamping operation.

By reference to the structure previously described it will be apparent that should the sections 10 and 11 expand or contract they will slide between the inner and outer clamping members and thereby avoid buckling or the breakage of any of the parts of the flume. It will of course be understood that the beads 14 and 16 are normally disposed a sufficient distance away from the

adjacent edges of the inner and outer clamping members respectively to permit the necessary movement of the sections 10 and 11 under the influence of expansion and contraction while at the same time preventing the complete disengagement of said section.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that there has been constructed a flume which may respond to its expansion and contraction due to changes in temperature without in any manner injuring or disarranging the parts thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. The combination of a pair of flume sections having their adjacent ends overlapped in non-interlocking relation and provided at the extreme outer ends of said overlapped portion with oppositely disposed lateral extensions respectively, an inner clamping bar disposed against the inner face of the inner overlapped portion, and an outer clamping bar disposed against the outer face of the outer overlapped portion in clamping relation to the inner clamping bar, the lateral extension of the inner and outer overlapped portions being normally disposed in spaced relation to the adjacent edges of the inner and outer clamping bars respectively.

2. The combination of a pair of flume sections having their adjacent ends overlapped in non-interlocking relation and provided at the extreme outer end of said overlapped portion with oppositely disposed corrugations respectively, an inner clamping bar disposed against the inner face of the inner overlapped portion, and an outer clamping bar disposed against the outer face of the outer overlapped portion in clamping relation to the inner clamping bar, the corrugations of the inner and outer overlapped portion being normally disposed in spaced relation to the adjacent edges of the inner and outer clamping bars respectively.

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

WILLBERT L. SWICK.

Witnesses:
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