

(No Model.)

J. M. SANDERS.

WATER GATE.

No. 342,975.

Patented June 1, 1886.

Fig. 1.

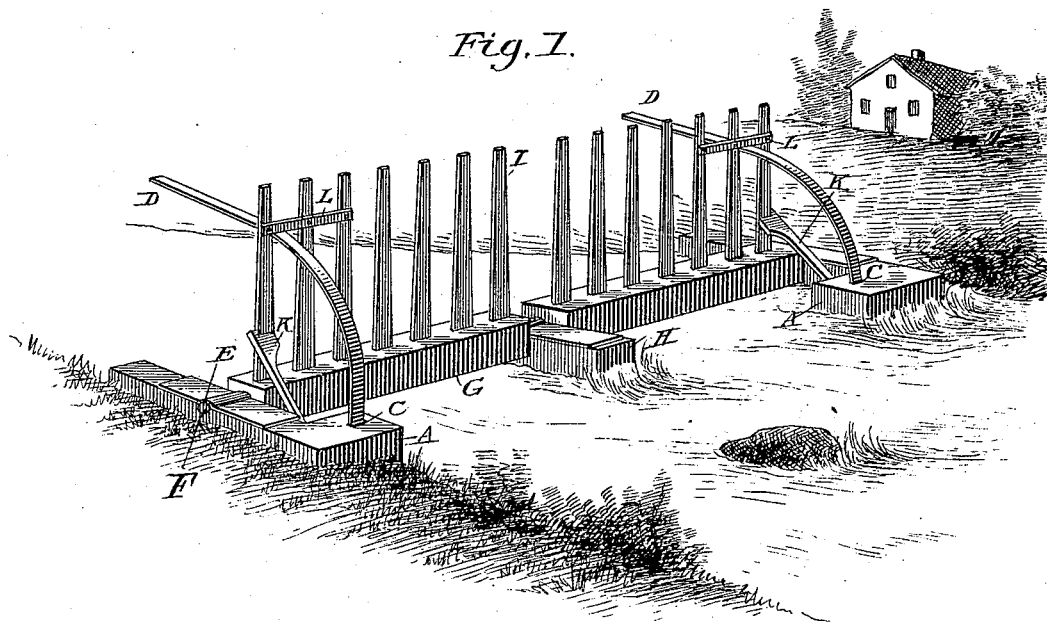


Fig. 3.

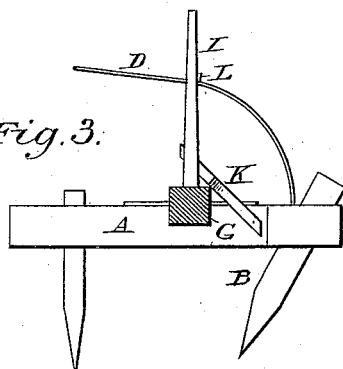


Fig. 2.

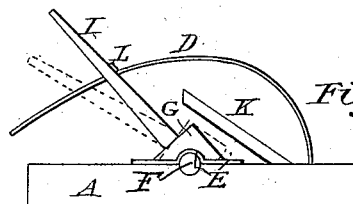
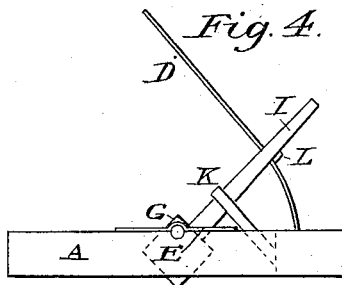


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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J. A. Burnett.

Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. SANDERS, OF STOKES, LOGAN COUNTY, OHIO.

WATER-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,975, dated June 1, 1886.

Application filed June 12, 1885. Serial No. 168,540. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. SANDERS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Stokes township, in the county of Logan and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Water-Gate, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in water-gates for water-gaps in fences crossing streams, in which the gate is composed of a solid piece of timber having pickets of desired length projecting out from it, the said timber being pivoted in sills staked or otherwise fastened in the stream on a level with or near its bed, the said sills having shouldered pieces pivoted thereon for the pickets to lean against. A spring is also attached to the sill to raise the gate to the desired position after it has been forced down by obstacles in the water.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gate; Figs. 2 and 3, end views of the same; Fig. 4, end view showing my sill pivoted at one side of the center, so that the weight of the sill assists the spring in raising the gate.

A A are the sills; B, stakes for fastening them down; C, hole in which spring D is fastened; D, spring for raising the gate; E, box in which piece G is pivoted; F, pivots; G, main piece of gate; H, place for central sill and box; I, pickets; K, shoulder against which pickets rest; L, transverse piece against which spring D presses.

The construction and operation are substantially as follows: In the bed of the stream, at either side, and, if desirable, at other points, I fasten securely, by stakes or otherwise, sills A, in which I pivot a timber, G, reaching across the stream. The timber G can be pivoted in sills, pillars, or otherwise. In the top of this timber I locate pickets I, which either stand vertical or are inclined upstream, as desired. To prevent them falling forward when

there is no pressure of water against them, or only the normal amount that runs in the stream, I provide two shouldered pieces, K, pivoted to the sill, against which the pickets lean. By changing the inclination of the shouldered pieces the pitch of the pickets is regulated. A swift stream would of course require the pickets to be leaned upstream more than a sluggish one.

In the drawings I have shown the sills fastened down by stake B in the ends of the sills; but they may be secured in any suitable manner.

To cause the pickets to assume the proper position after being displaced or washed out of an upright position, I fasten the springs D in holes C in sills A and pass them under the strips L. I may also assist the springs in raising the pickets by placing the pivot to one side of the center of the sill, as shown in Fig. 4. When the normal amount of water is running in the channel, the pickets assume the upright position shown in Fig. 1, forming a secure cattle-guard and continuation of the fence. When the stream is swollen by rains, and logs, brush, or other obstructions are carried against the gate, it turns on its pivots, allowing them to pass over the gate, when it again is raised to its normal position by the spring D.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the pivoted timber G, carrying pickets I, of supporting sills for said timber, the shouldered brace pivoted to one of said sills, the spring, and the piece L, connected to the pickets, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JAMES M. SANDERS.

Witnesses:

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