

DESCRIPTION

OPENING/CLOSING DEVICE

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an opening/closing device used in a flow passage such as a sewage system.

BACKGROUND ART

An opening/closing device used in a flow passage such as a sewage system has conventionally been known (refer to Patent Document 1 (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2004-300895)), for example). This opening/closing device dams the flow passage while a valve is closed. Then, garbage is accumulated downstream in the flow passage. If the water level in the flow passage exceeds a predetermined water level due to a rainfall or the like, the valve is brought into an open state, water flows to the downstream of the flow passage, and the accumulated garbage can be flown away. In other words, the flow passage can be cleaned.

It should be noted that a float is used to detect whether the water level of the flow passage exceeds the predetermined water level or not (refer to FIG. 1 of Patent Document 1), for example).

Moreover, there is known such a configuration that frame columns

are erected on left and right sides of the valve, lock mechanisms are used to lock the valve to the left and right frame columns so as to prevent the valve from opening (refer to FIGS. 5 and 6 of Patent Document 1), for example). In this case, the float and the lock mechanisms are operationally associated with each other, and if the water level in the flow passage reaches or exceeds the predetermined water level, the lock by the lock mechanism is released, resulting in the valve opening. The left and right lock mechanisms are connected with each other in order to simultaneously release the lock in the lock mechanisms respectively provided on the left and right frame columns.

It is further known that, if the water level decreases while the valve is opened, the valve is returned to the closed state by a spring (refer to FIG. 1 of Patent Document 1), for example). In this case, there is provided such a configuration that the force generated by the spring increases in the state in which the valve is open.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

However, there is provided such a configuration that the force generated by the spring is large if the valve is in the open state, and the valve may thus close by chance even if the water level of the flow passage is still high.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to prevent the valve from closing if the valve is in the open state, and the water level of the flow passage is still high.

According to the present invention, an opening/closing device includes: a gate that receives a flow of a fluid in an upright state, and can fall toward a downstream side of the flow; and a first force generation unit that generates a force for bringing the gate into the upright state, wherein the first force generation unit generates a force insufficient for bringing the gate into the upright state if the gate is in a fallen state, and generates a force sufficient for bringing the gate into the upright state if the gate is in a state tilted by an angle equal to or less than a predetermined angle.

According to the thus constructed opening/closing device, a gate receives a flow of a fluid in an upright state, and can fall toward a downstream side of the flow. A first force generation unit generates a force for bringing the gate into the upright state. The first force generation unit generates a force insufficient for bringing the gate into the upright state if the gate is in a fallen state, and generates a force sufficient for bringing the gate into the upright state if the gate is in a state tilted by an angle equal to or less than a predetermined angle.

According to the opening/closing device of the present invention, the gate can fall about a gate rotation shaft; one end of the first force generation unit may be fixed above the gate rotation shaft; the other end of the first force generation unit may be arranged at a position separated by a predetermined length from the gate rotation shaft; and a distance between a line connecting between the one end of the first force generation unit and the other end of the first force generation unit and a center of rotation of the gate rotation shaft if the gate is in the fallen state may be shorter than a distance between a line connecting between the one end of the first force generation unit and the other end of the first force generation unit and the center of

rotation of the gate rotation shaft if the gate is in a state tilted by an angle equal to or less than the predetermined angle.

According to the opening/closing device of the present invention, the first force generation unit may include a spring fixed to the one end of the first force generation unit.

According to the opening/closing device of the present invention, the first force generation unit may include a link fixed to the other end of the first force generation unit, and coupled to the spring.

According to the present invention, the opening/closing device may include a second force generation unit that generates a force sufficient for starting to bring the gate into the upright state if the gate is in the fallen state, and the water level of a flow passage through which the fluid flows is equal to or less than a predetermined water level.

According to the opening/closing device of the present invention, the gate can fall about a gate rotation shaft; one end of the second force generation unit may be fixed above the gate rotation shaft; and the other end of the second force generation unit may be arranged at a position separated by a predetermined length from the gate rotation shaft.

According to the opening/closing device of the present invention, the second force generation unit may include a spring fixed to one of one end of the second force generation unit and/or the other end of the second force generation unit.

According to the opening/closing device of the present invention, one end of the first force generation unit may be fixed above the gate rotation shaft; the other end of the first force generation unit may be arranged at a position separated by a predetermined length from the gate rotation shaft; a distance between a line connecting between the one end of the second force generation unit and the other end of the second force generation unit and a center of rotation of the gate rotation shaft if the gate is in the fallen state may be longer than a distance between a line connecting between the one end of the first force generation unit and the other end of the first force generation unit and the center of rotation of the gate rotation shaft if the gate is in the fallen state.

According to the opening/closing device of the present invention, the spring constant of a spring of the first force generation unit may be larger than the spring constant of a spring of the second force generation unit.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1(a) to 1(c) include diagrams describing an overview of an operation if an opening/closing device 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention is provided in sewers 100U, 100L, a diagram if the water level of the sewer 100U is low (FIG. 1(a)), a diagram if the water level of the sewer 100U is increasing (FIG. 1(b)), and a diagram after the water level of the sewer 100U reaches or exceeds a predetermined level (FIG. 100(c));

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the opening/closing device 1 (in a state in which the gate 10 is standing upright);

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the opening/closing device 1 (in a

fallen down state of the gate 10);

FIGS. 4(a) and 4(b) include a drawing of the opening/closing device 1 viewed from the upstream side (FIG. 4(a)), and a drawing of the opening/closing device 1 viewed from the downstream side (FIG. 4(b));

FIGS. 5(a) and 5(b) are side views of the opening/closing device 1, and are a left side view (FIG. 5(a)) and a right side view (FIG. 5(b)) from the upstream standpoint;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged front view of a neighborhood of the surfacing prevention unit 44 of the opening/closing device 1;

FIG. 7 is a plan view transparently showing neighborhoods of fall prevention units 20a, 20b while the gate 10 is standing upright;

FIG. 8 is a right side view of the opening/closing device 1 from the upstream standpoint if the water level (denoted by W.L.) of the sewage W is low;

FIG. 9 is a right side view of the opening/closing device 1 if the water level (denoted by W.L.) of the sewage W increases, and exceeds the top end of the first float 18, but the second float 16 is approximately above the water level of the sewage W;

FIG. 10 is a right side view of the opening/closing device 1 if the water level (denoted by W.L.) of the sewage W increases further, and the second float 16 surfaces;

FIG. 11 is an enlarged front view of a neighborhood of the surfacing prevention unit 44 of the opening/closing device 1 if the surfacing prevention unit 44 rotates;

FIG. 12 is a plan view transparently viewing neighborhoods of the fall prevention units 20a, 20b while the gate 10 is fallen down;

FIG. 13 is a drawing of the opening/closing device 1 viewed from the downstream side, transparently shows the common rotation shaft 28, and

further shows the first release action unit (rotation unit 29b and descending portion 24b), the second release action unit (rotation unit 29a and descending portion 24a), the falling prevention units 20b, 20a, the first support release unit 22b, and the second support release unit 22a;

FIG. 14 is a right side view of the opening/closing device 1 after the sewage W has flown toward the downstream side;

FIGS. 15(a) and 15(b) are side views of the opening/closing device 1 if the gate 10 is fallen down, and are a left side view (FIG. 15(a)) and a right side view (FIG. 15(b)) from the upstream standpoint;

FIGS. 16(a) and 16(b) are side views of the opening/closing device 1 if the gate 10 is slightly raised, and are a left side view (FIG. 16(a)) and a right side view (FIG. 16(b)) from the upstream standpoint;

FIGS. 17(a) and 17(b) are side views of the opening/closing device 1 if the gate 10 is further raised, and are a left side view (FIG. 17(a)) and a right side view (FIG. 17(b)) from the upstream standpoint; and

FIGS. 18(a) and 18(b) are side views of the opening/closing device 1 if the gate 10 stands upright, and are a left side view (FIG. 18(a)) and a right side view (FIG. 18(b)) from the upstream standpoint.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

FIGS. 1(a) to 1(c) include diagrams describing an overview of an operation if an opening/closing device 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention is provided in sewers 100U, 100L, a diagram if the water level of the sewer 100U is low (FIG. 1(a)), a diagram if the water level of the sewer 100U is increasing (FIG. 1(b)), and a diagram after the water level of the sewer 100U reaches or exceeds a predetermined level (FIG. 100(c)).

Though a gate 10 of the opening/closing device 1 is shown, other components of the opening/closing device 1 are omitted in FIGS. 1(a) to (c).

First, the sewer 100U is located on the upstream side, and the sewer 100L is located on the downstream side. The opening/closing device 1 is installed between the sewer 100U and the sewer 100L through a manhole, which is not shown. The water level of a sewage W flowing in the sewer 100U is usually low (refer to FIG. 1(a)). On this occasion, the gate 10 is in an upright state, and receives the sewage W (a type of fluid) flowing through the sewer 100U. The sewage W is then dammed by the gate 10, and the sewage W does not flow in the sewer 100L on the downstream side. Garbage G is then accumulated in the sewer 100L.

On this occasion, the water level of the sewage W flowing in the sewer 100U increases due to a rainfall or the like (refer to FIG. 1(b)). Then, if the water level of the sewer 100U reaches or exceeds the predetermined level (refer to FIG. 1(b)), the gate 10 falls down, and the sewage W flows from the sewer 100U to the sewer 100L. As a result, the garbage G accumulated in the sewer 100L is flown away, and the sewer 100L can be cleaned.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the opening/closing device 1 (in a state in which the gate 10 is standing upright). FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the opening/closing device 1 (in a fallen down state of the gate 10). FIGS. 4(a) and 4(b) include a drawing of the opening/closing device 1 viewed from the upstream side (FIG. 4(a)), and a drawing of the opening/closing device 1 viewed from the downstream side (FIG. 4(b)).

The opening/closing device 1 includes the gate 10, frame columns 12a,

12b, a bottom portion 12c, a plate 14, a first float 18, a second float 16, a float support 30, a bottom fulcrum 32, a lower float insert 34L, an upper float insert 34U, a top fulcrum 36, a suspension member 38, a suspension fulcrum 40, and a plate 50.

The gate 10 is surrounded by the frame columns 12a, 12b standing by the gate 10, and the bottom portion 12c arranged at the bottom of the gate 10, and is further partially covered by the plate 14. The gate 10 receives and dams the water flow while standing upright (refer to FIGS. 2). However, if the water level of the water flow increases, and the first float 18 and the second float 16 surface, the gate 10 falls toward the downstream side, and the fluid such as the sewage W flows downstream (refer to FIG. 3).

It should be noted that the left side is the upstream side, and the right side is the downstream side in FIGS. 2, and 3. Moreover, it is assumed that the specific gravities of the first float 18 and the second float 16 are smaller than the specific gravity of the fluid which the gate 10 is receiving while standing upright. Moreover, the first float 18 and the second float 16 are arranged on the upstream side of the gate 10. Further, the second float 16 is arranged above the first float 18.

It should be noted that the float support 30 is arranged below the first float 18 and is fixed to the frame column 12b. The lower float insert 34L is fixed to the bottom fulcrum 32 of the float support 30. The lower float insert 34L extends in the vertical direction, and is inserted into the first float 18 from the bottom. The first float 18 can move up and down along the lower float insert 34L. The upper float insert 34U passes through the second float 16, and is inserted into the first float 18 from the top. The

suspension member 38 is a member for suspending the first float 18 where the upper float insert 34U is fixed to the top fulcrum 36 thereof. The suspension member 38 is fixed to the frame column 12b by the suspension fulcrum 40. If the first float 18 does not surface, the upper float insert 34U does not ascend, and the suspension member 38 maintains horizontal (refers to FIGS. 8 and 9). If the first float 18 surfaces, the upper float insert 34U also ascends, and the suspension member 38 rotates about the suspension fulcrum 40 so that the top fulcrum 36 ascends (refer to FIG. 10, for example).

A surfacing prevention unit 44 shown in FIG. 4(a) will later be described referring to FIGS. 5 and 6.

The plate 50 is fixed to a top of the frame column 12b.

FIGS. 5(a) and 5(b) are side views of the opening/closing device 1, and are a left side view (FIG. 5(a)) and a right side view (FIG. 5(b)) from the upstream standpoint. FIG. 6 is an enlarged front view of a neighborhood of the surfacing prevention unit 44 of the opening/closing device 1. FIG. 7 is a plan view transparently showing neighborhoods of fall prevention units 20a, 20b while the gate 10 is standing upright.

The opening/closing device 1 includes, in addition to the components as described above, the fall prevention units 20b, 20a, a first support release unit 22b, a second support release unit 22a, the surfacing prevention unit 44, a second-float support beam 41, a surfacing-prevention release unit 42, a gate rotation shaft 26, a common rotation shaft 28, rotation units 29b, 29a, descending portions 24b, 24a, a first spring 52a, a second spring (second force generation unit) 52b, a link 54, and rotation bodies 56a, 56b.

The gate 10 can fall about the hollow gate rotation shaft 26 (refer to FIG. 13) as a center of rotation (rotational axis). The gate 10 in the fallen state is shown by dotted lines in FIGS. 5(a) and (b).

Referring to FIG. 7, the fall prevention units 20b, 20a are in contact with a surface 10a on the downstream side, thereby exerting forces against the water flow on the gate 10. In other words, the fall prevention units 20b, 20a support the surface 10a on the downstream side of the gate 10. The fall prevention units 20b, 20a prevent the gate 10 from falling toward the downstream side by supporting the gate 10. The fall prevention unit 20b is arranged on the right side, and the fall prevention unit 20a is arranged on the left side viewing from the upstream side.

Referring to FIG. 7, the first support release unit 22b and the second support release unit 22a are symmetrical in the horizontal direction viewed from the upstream side (and also viewed from the downstream side).

The first support release unit 22b, by pulling the fall prevention unit 20b toward the outside of the water flow (flow) (right side in FIG. 7), detaches a point at which the fall prevention unit 20b is in contact with the gate 10 from the gate 10, thereby releasing the support for the gate 10 by the fall prevention unit 20b (refer to FIG. 12).

The second support release unit 22a, by pulling the fall prevention unit 20a toward the outside of the water flow (flow) (left side in FIG. 7), detaches a point at which the fall prevention unit 20a is in contact with the gate 10 from the gate 10, thereby releasing the support for the gate 10 by the

fall prevention unit 20a (refer to FIG. 12).

The surfacing-prevention release unit 42, the surfacing prevention unit 44, and the plate 50 are omitted from the view for the sake of illustration in FIG. 5(a). Further, the link 58 (shown in FIG. 15(a)) is also omitted from the view in FIG. 5(a), and the first spring 52 is illustrated so as to be fixed to the rotation unit 56a.

The surfacing prevention unit 44 prevents the first float 18 from surfacing.

Referring to FIG. 6, the surfacing prevention unit 44 includes an abutting portion 44b, a fixing portion 44a, and a rotatable portion 44c.

The abutting portion 44b is located above the suspension member 38, and abuts against the suspension member 38 if an ascending portion (a portion of the suspension member 38 directly below the abutting portion 44b) of the suspension member 38 ascends. If the first float 18 surfaces, the ascending portion of the suspension member 38 also ascends. However, the suspension member 38 abuts against the abutting portion 44b, and the first float 18 thus cannot surface.

The fixing portion 44a fixes the abutting portion 44b to a portion which is stationary with respect to the flow (plate 50, for example). It should be noted that the abutting portion 44b can rotate about the fixing portion 44a. It should be noted that the configuration that the fixing portion 44a is fixed to the plate 50 is not illustrated in other drawings.

The rotatable portion 44c is located approximately as high as the fixing portion 44a, and can rotate about the fixing portion 44a.

It should be noted that the abutting portion 44b and the rotatable portion 44c are integrated with each other, and the abutting portion 44b rotates about the fixing portion 44a by an angle by which the rotatable portion 44c rotates about the fixing portion 44a.

The second-float support beam 41 is fixed to the frame column 12b at the fulcrum 41a (refer to FIG. 8), and supports the second float 16. The second-float support beam 41 can rotate about the fulcrum 41a.

The surfacing-prevention release unit (drive unit) 42 is connected rotatably to a connection point 41b of the second-float support beam 41 (arranged on the upstream side with respect to the fulcrum 41a) (refer to FIG. 8). If the second float 16 surfaces, the second-float support beam 41 rotates about the fulcrum 41a, and the connection point 41b ascends. Then, the surfacing-prevention release unit (drive unit) 42 ascends, and pushes the rotatable portion 44c upward, and the rotatable portion 44c rotates about the fixing portion 44a. The abutting portion 44b moves from above the suspension member 38 (refer to FIG. 11), and nothing is present for preventing the portion of the suspension member 38 immediately below the abutting portion 44b from ascending. The surfacing-prevention release unit (drive unit) 42 releases, resulting from surfacing of the second float 16, the prevention of the surfacing of the first float 18 by the surfacing prevention unit 44.

The common rotation shaft 28 is arranged inside the hollow gate

rotation shaft 26, and extends in the same direction as the gate rotation shaft 26 referring to FIG. 13.

Rotation units 29b, 29a are fixed to the common rotation shaft 28, and rotate along with the common rotation shaft 28. For example, if the rotation unit 29b rotates, the common rotation shaft 28 rotates according to the rotation. If the common rotation shaft 28 rotates, the rotation unit 29a rotates.

The link 54 is connected at its one end 54a to the suspension member 38, and is connected at a neighborhood 54b of the other end to the rotation unit 29b.

The descending portion 24b is rotatably fixed to an end (on the opposite side of the neighborhood 54b of the other end) of rotation unit 29b. If the rotation unit 29b rotates clockwise in FIG. 5(b), the descending portion 24b descends accordingly.

It should be noted that the descending portion 24b is coupled to the suspension member 38 via the link 54 and the rotation unit 29b. As the ascending portion of the suspension member 38 (the portion of the suspension member 38 immediately below the abutting portion 44b) ascends, the rotation unit 29b rotates clockwise in FIG. 5(b), and the descending portion 24b descends.

The descending portion 24b is rotatably fixed to the end of the rotation unit 29a. The rotation unit 29a rotates counterclockwise in FIG. 5(a) (which corresponds to the clockwise rotation in FIG. 5(b)), the

descending portion 24a descends accordingly.

The rotation unit 29b and the descending portion 24b form a first release action unit. The first release action unit causes the descending portion 24b to descend while rotating (rotating clockwise in FIG. 5(b)) the common rotation shaft 28 by the rotation unit 29b, thereby pulling the first support release unit 22b to activate the first support release unit 22b.

Referring to FIG. 13, the first support release unit 22b is in a shape bent approximately by the right angle, is coupled to the descending portion 24b at a horizontal portion thereof, is coupled to the fall prevention unit 20b at a portion extending vertically, and can rotate about the portion bent by the right angle.

Thus, if the descending portion 24b is caused to descend, thereby pulling the first support release unit 22b, the first support release unit 22b rotates counterclockwise in FIG. 13, thereby pulling the fall prevention unit 20b, resulting in the activation of the first support release unit 22b.

The rotation unit 29a and the descending portion 24a form a second release action unit. In the second release action unit, as the common rotation shaft 28 rotates (rotates counterclockwise in FIG. 5(a)), the rotation unit 29a rotates to cause the descending portion 24a to descend, thereby pulling the second support release unit 22a, resulting in the activation of the second support release unit 22a.

Referring to FIG. 13, the second support release unit 22a is in a shape bent approximately by the right angle, is coupled to the descending

portion 24a at a horizontal portion thereof, is coupled to the fall-prevention portion 20a at a portion extending vertically, and can rotate about the portion bent by the right angle.

Thus, if the descending portion 24a is caused to descend, thereby pulling the second support release unit 22a, the second support release unit 22a rotates clockwise in FIG. 13, thereby pulling the fall prevention unit 20a, resulting in the activation of the second support release unit 22a.

It should be noted that the first release action unit (rotation unit 29b and descending portion 24b) and the second release action unit (rotation unit 29a and descending portion 24a) are symmetrical in horizontal direction viewed from the upstream side (and also viewed from the downstream side).

A description will later be given of the first spring 52a, the second spring (second force generation unit) 52b, and the rotation bodies 56a, 56b referring to FIGS. 15(a), (b) and the like.

A description will now be given of an operation (until the fall of the gate 10 after the water increases from a low level to a high level) of the embodiment of the present invention.

The water level of the sewage W is usually low.

FIG. 8 is a right side view of the opening/closing device 1 from the upstream standpoint if the water level (denoted by W.L.) of the sewage W is low. Referring to FIG. 8, if the water level (denoted by W.L.) of the sewage W is low, the gate 10 is supported by the falling-prevention units 20b, 20a,

and is thus remains upright as described referring to FIGS. 5 (a), (b).

Then, the water level of the sewage W increases due to a rainfall or the like.

FIG. 9 is a right side view of the opening/closing device 1 if the water level (denoted by W.L.) of the sewage W increases, and exceeds the top end of the first float 18, but the second float 16 is approximately above the water level of the sewage W. It should be noted that the descending portion 24b is omitted in FIG. 9.

The first float 18 is submerged in the sewage W, the specific gravity of the first float 18 is smaller than the specific gravity of the sewage W, the first float 18 should thus surface, and the top end of the first float 18 should exceed the water level of the sewage W. However, the first float 18 does not surface.

If the first float 18 surfaces, the upper float insert 34U also ascends, and the suspension member 38 rotates about the suspension fulcrum 40 (clockwise in FIG. 9) so that the top fulcrum 36 ascends. However, referring to FIG. 6, the abutting portion 44b is arranged above the suspension member 38. As a result, even if the suspension member 38 tries to rotate about the suspension fulcrum 40, the suspension member 38 abuts against the abutting portion 44b, and cannot rotate any further, resulting in preventing the suspension member 38 from rotating, and the first float 18 does not surface accordingly.

Then, the water level of the sewage W increases further.

FIG. 10 is a right side view of the opening/closing device 1 if the water level (denoted by W.L.) of the sewage W increases further, and the second float 16 surfaces. It should be noted that the gate rotation shaft 26 is omitted in FIG. 10.

The second float 16 is formed of the same material as the first float 18, and the outer diameters thereof are the same. However, the second float 16 is thinner in the vertical direction compared with the first float 18. Thus, the second float 16 is lighter than the first float 18. This means that if the second float 16 is partially submerged in the sewage W, it tends to surface quickly.

FIG. 11 is an enlarged front view of a neighborhood of the surfacing prevention unit 44 of the opening/closing device 1 if the surfacing prevention unit 44 rotates.

If the second float 16 is partially submerged in the sewage W, and surfaces quickly, the second-float support beam 41 rotates about the fulcrum 41a, and the connection point 41b ascends. Then, the surfacing-prevention release unit (drive unit) 42 ascends, and pushes the rotatable portion 44c upward, and the rotatable portion 44c rotates about the fixing portion 44a. The abutting portion 44b moves from above the suspension member 38 (refer to FIG. 11), and nothing is present for preventing the portion of the suspension member 38 immediately below the abutting portion 44b from ascending.

On this occasion, the first float 18 is totally submerged in the sewage

W, and is receiving a large buoyant force, and the first float 18 tends to surface quickly. As a result, suspension member 38 rotates about the suspension fulcrum 40 (clockwise in FIG. 10).

Then, the link 54 ascends, thereby descending the descending portion 24b while the rotation unit 29b is rotating the common rotation shaft 28 (clockwise in FIG. 10). If the descending portion 24b is caused to descend, thereby pulling the first support release unit 22b, the first support release unit 22b rotates counterclockwise in FIG. 13, thereby pulling the fall prevention unit 20b, resulting in the activation of the first support release unit 22b. The fall prevention unit 20b is thus detached from the gate 10 (refer to FIG. 12).

FIG. 13 is a drawing of the opening/closing device 1 viewed from the downstream side, transparently shows the common rotation shaft 28, and further shows the first release action unit (rotation unit 29b and descending portion 24b), the second release action unit (rotation unit 29a and descending portion 24a), the falling prevention units 20b, 20a, the first support release unit 22b, and the second support release unit 22a.

If the common rotation shaft 28 rotates (clockwise in FIG. 10), then the common rotation shaft 28 rotates counterclockwise in FIG. 5(a), the descending portion 24a descends, thereby pulling the second support release unit 22a, and the second support release unit 22a rotates clockwise in FIG. 13, thereby pulling the fall prevention unit 20a, resulting in the activation of the second support release unit 22a. The fall prevention unit 20a is thus detached from the gate 10 (refer to FIG. 12).

In this way, the surfacing of the first float 18 ("surfacing" does not necessarily requires the exposure of the top end from the water surface, and also includes a movement of the top end toward the water surface) activates the first support release unit 22b and the second support release unit 22a.

FIG. 12 is a plan view transparently viewing neighborhoods of the fall prevention units 20a, 20b while the gate 10 is fallen down. The fall prevention units 20a, 20b have been released from the gate 10, and the gate 10 thus falls down toward the downstream side by the water pressure of the sewage W.

FIG. 14 is a right side view of the opening/closing device 1 after the sewage W has flown toward the downstream side. If the water level is decreased below the bottom end of the second float 16 by the flow of the sewage W toward the downstream side and the like, the first float 18 descends while floating on the water surface of the sewage W. As a result, the suspension member 38 returns to the horizontal position. Moreover, the second float 16 descends, the connection point 41b descends, and the surfacing prevention unit 44 returns to the original position for pressing the suspension member 38 (refer to FIG. 6).

According to the embodiment of the present invention, even if the first float 18 is submerged in the sewage W, the float prevention portion 44 still presses the suspension member 38 until the second float 16 surfaces (refer to FIG. 6), and the first float 18 thus cannot surface.

On this occasion, if the second float 16 surfaces quickly, the surfacing prevention unit 44 rotates accordingly, and does not press the suspension

member 38 any more (refer to FIG. 11), and the first float 18 starts surfacing quickly (the first float 18 has already been submerged, and a large buoyant force is acting on the first float 18). As a result, the suspension member 38 rotate clockwise about the fulcrum 40 of the suspension member 38 in FIG. 10, the link 54 ascends accordingly, the rotation unit 29b rotates clockwise, the descending portion 24b descends, thereby pulling the first support release unit 22b (refer to FIG. 13), the fall prevention unit 20b is pulled, and the support for the gate 10 is released.

Simultaneously, the clockwise rotation of the rotation unit 29b in FIG. 10 causes the common rotation shaft 28 to rotate, the rotation unit 29a rotates (counterclockwise in FIG. 5(a)), the descending portion 24a descends, thereby pulling the second support release unit 22a (refer to FIG. 13), the fall prevention unit 20a is pulled, and the support for the gate 10 is released. Moreover, the transmission of the power by means of the pulling is beneficial in principle for the simultaneous support release for the gate 10 by the fall-down prevention units 20a, 20b.

On this occasion, the first float 18 ascends quickly, the release of the support by the fall prevention unit 20b for the gate 10 is thus carried out quickly, and the gate 10 can thus quickly fall down, and open.

Moreover, though the fall prevention units 20a, 20b are connected with each other by the common rotation shaft 28, the common rotation shaft 28 is arranged inside the hollow gate rotation shaft 26, the sewage W is prohibited from entering the inside of the gate rotation shaft 26, and the common rotation shaft 28 is not thus exposed to the sewage W.

Moreover, the opening/closing device 1 according to the embodiment of the present invention is configured to return to the state in which the gate 10 is standing upright after the gate 10 has fallen down and the water level of the flow passage decreases.

FIGS. 15(a) and 15(b) are side views of the opening/closing device 1 if the gate 10 is fallen down, and are a left side view (FIG. 15(a)) and a right side view (FIG. 15(b)) from the upstream standpoint. The opening/closing device 1 includes the first spring 52a, the second spring (second force generation unit) 52b, the link 54, and rotation bodies 56a, 56b as described before. Moreover, the opening/closing device 1 includes the link 58.

The rotation bodies 56a, 56b are fixed to the gate rotation shaft 26, and rotate along with the gate rotation shaft 26.

A first force generation unit is constructed by the first spring 52a and the link 58. The first spring 52a is fixed to one end 52a-1 of the first force generation unit. The link 58 is fixed to the other end 58a of the first force generation unit, and is coupled to the first spring 52a.

The one end 52a-1 of the first force generation unit is fixed above the gate rotation shaft 26. The other end 58a of the first force generation unit is fixed to the rotation body 56a, and is arranged at a position separated by a predetermined length from (the center of) the gate rotation shaft 26. In other words, even if the rotation body 56a rotates with the gate rotation shaft 26, the distance (predetermined length) between the other end 58a of the first force generation unit and (the center of) the gate rotation shaft 26 does not change.

The first spring 52a generates a force required for the gate 10 returning to the state of standing upright. It should be noted that the first spring 52a generates a force which is not sufficient for the gate 10 returning to the state of standing upright in the state in which the gate 10 is fallen down. Referring to FIG. 15(a), a distance D1 between a line connecting between the one end 52a-1 of the first force generation unit and the other end 58a of the first force generation unit and the center of the gate rotation shaft 26 (corresponding to the length of a perpendicular line from the center of the gate rotation shaft 26 to the line connecting between the one end 52a-1 and the other end 58a) is short if the gate 10 is in the fallen state. As a result, the torque for rotating the gate rotation shaft 26 clockwise in FIG. 15(a) is small, and the force required for bringing the gate 10 into the state of standing upright is not sufficient.

The second force generation unit includes the second spring 52b fixed both to one end 52b-1 of the second force generation unit and the other end 52b-2 of the second force generation unit. It is conceived that the second spring 52b is fixed to the one end 52b-1 (or the other end 52b-2), a link is connected to the other end 52b-2 (or the one end 52b-1), and the second spring 52b is connected to the link.

The one end 52b-1 of the second force generation unit is fixed above the gate rotation shaft 26. The other end 52b-2 of the second force generation unit is fixed to the rotation body 56b, and is arranged at a position separated by a predetermined length from (the center of) the gate rotation shaft 26. In other words, even if the rotation body 56b rotates with the gate rotation shaft 26, the distance (predetermined length) between the

other end 52b-2 of the second force generation unit and (the center of) the gate rotation shaft 26 does not change.

A distance D2 between a line connecting between the one end 52b-1 of the second force generation unit and the other end 52b-2 of the second force generation unit and the center of rotation of the gate rotation shaft 26 (corresponding to the length of a perpendicular line from the center of the gate rotation shaft 26 to the line connecting between the one end 52b-1 and the other end 52b-2) is shorter than the distance D1 in the state in which the gate 10 is fallen down. However, the second spring 52b is longer than the first spring 52a (smaller in spring constant), and the torque for the counterclockwise rotation in FIG. 15(b) is small.

There is provided such a configuration as generating a force sufficient for starting to bring the gate 10 into the upright state by adjusting the distance D2 and the length of contracting the second spring 52b if the water level of the flow passage through which the fluid (sewage W) flows is equal to or less than a predetermined water level. The configuration does not generate a force sufficient for starting to bring the gate 10 into the upright state even if the water level of the flow passage is still high due to the force of the second spring 52b being too large.

Then, if the water level becomes equal to or less than a predetermined water level, the gate rotation shaft 26 is rotated by the contractile force of the second spring 52b, thereby slightly raising the gate 10.

FIGS. 16(a) and 16(b) are side views of the opening/closing device 1 if

the gate 10 is slightly raised, and are a left side view (FIG. 16(a)) and a right side view (FIG. 16(b)) from the upstream standpoint.

Referring to FIG. 16(a), a distance between the line connecting between the one end 52a-1 of the first force generation unit and the other end 58a of the first force generation unit and the center of the gate rotation shaft 26 is still short if the gate 10 is slightly raised. The torque generated by the first spring 52a for rotating the gate rotation shaft 26 clockwise (torque for raising the gate 10) is still small.

Referring to FIG. 16(b), a distance between the line connecting between the one end 52b-1 of the second force generation unit and the other end 52b-2 of the second force generation unit and the center of the gate rotation shaft 26 is still long if the gate 10 is slightly raised. Therefore, the torque generated by the second spring 52b for rotating the gate rotation shaft 26 counterclockwise (torque for raising the gate 10) is still sufficient for raising the gate 10.

The gate 10 further rises.

FIGS. 17(a) and 17(b) are side views of the opening/closing device 1 if the gate 10 is further raised, and are a left side view (FIG. 17(a)) and a right side view (FIG. 17(b)) from the upstream standpoint.

Referring to FIG. 17(a), a distance D3 between the line connecting between the one end 52a-1 of the first force generation unit and the other end 58a of the first force generation unit and the center of the gate rotation shaft 26 is long if the gate 10 is tilted at a predetermined angle. In other

words, the distance D1 between the line connecting between the one end 52a-1 of the first force generation unit and the other end 58a of the first force generation unit and the center of the gate rotation shaft 26 in the state in which the gate 10 is fallen down (refer to FIG. 15(a)) is shorter than the distance D3. This holds true for a case in which the gate 10 is tilted at an angle less than the predetermined angle (the gate 10 stands more upright than in FIG. 17(a)). Therefore, the first spring 52a generates a force sufficient for bringing the gate 10 into the state of standing upright if the gate 10 is tilted at an angle less than the predetermined angle. In other words, the torque generated by the first spring 52a for rotating the gate rotation shaft 26 clockwise (torque for raising the gate 10) is sufficiently large for bringing the gate 10 into the state of standing upright.

Referring to FIG. 17(b), a distance between the line connecting between the one end 52b-1 of the second force generation unit and the other end 52b-2 of the second force generation unit and the center of the gate rotation shaft 26 becomes rather short if the gate 10 is further raised. Therefore, the torque generated by the second spring 52b for rotating the gate rotation shaft 26 counterclockwise (torque for raising the gate 10) slightly decreases.

The gate 10 finally returns to the upright state.

FIGS. 18(a) and 18(b) are side views of the opening/closing device 1 if the gate 10 stands upright, and are a left side view (FIG. 18(a)) and a right side view (FIG. 18(b)) from the upstream standpoint.

Referring to FIG. 18(a), the torque generated by the first spring 52a

for rotating the gate rotation shaft 26 clockwise is large.

Referring to FIG. 18(b), the gate rotation shaft 26 is present on the line connecting between the one end 52b-1 of the second force generation unit and the other end 52b-2 of the second force generation unit, and the torque generated by the second spring 52b for rotating the gate rotation shaft 26 counterclockwise is approximately zero.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, if the gate 10 is fallen down (refer to FIG. 15(a)), the torque generated by the first spring 52a having the large spring constant for bringing the gate 10 into the state of standing upright is small, and it is possible to prevent the gate 10 from closing if the water level of the flow passage is still high.

Moreover, the first spring 52a generates a force sufficient for bringing the gate 10 into the state of standing upright if the gate 10 is tilted at an angle equal to or less than the predetermined angle (refer to FIG. 17(a)). Thus, it is possible to bring the gate 10 into the state of standing upright.

Further, if the gate 10 is fallen down (refer to FIG. 15(b)), and the water level of the flow passage through which the fluid (sewage W) flows is lower than the predetermined water level, it is possible to start bringing the gate 10 into the state of standing upright by the second spring 52b which is configured to generate the force sufficient for starting to bring the gate 10 into the state of standing upright.

CLAIMS

1. An opening/closing device comprising:

a gate that receives a flow of a fluid in an upright state, and can fall toward a downstream side of the flow; and

a first force generation unit that generates a force for bringing the gate into the upright state,

wherein the first force generation unit generates a force insufficient for bringing the gate into the upright state if the gate is in a fallen state, and generates a force sufficient for bringing the gate into the upright state if the gate is in a state tilted by an angle equal to or less than a predetermined angle.

2. The opening/closing device according to claim 1, wherein:

the gate can fall about a gate rotation shaft;

one end of the first force generation unit is fixed above the gate rotation shaft;

the other end of the first force generation unit is arranged at a position separated by a predetermined length from the gate rotation shaft; and

a distance between a line connecting between the one end of the first force generation unit and the other end of the first force generation unit and a center of rotation of the gate rotation shaft if the gate is in the fallen state is shorter than a distance between a line connecting between the one end of the first force generation unit and the other end of the first force generation unit and the center of rotation of the gate rotation shaft if the gate is in a state tilted by an angle equal to or less than the predetermined angle.

3. The opening/closing device according to claim 2, wherein the first force generation unit includes a spring fixed to the one end of the first force generation unit.

4. The opening/closing device according to claim 3, wherein the first force generation unit includes a link fixed to the other end of the first force generation unit, and coupled to the spring.

5. The opening/closing device according to claim 1, comprising a second force generation unit that generates a force sufficient for starting to bring the gate into the upright state if the gate is in the fallen state, and the water level of a flow passage through which the fluid flows is equal to or less than a predetermined water level.

6. The opening/closing device according to claim 5, wherein:
the gate can fall about a gate rotation shaft;
one end of the second force generation unit is fixed above the gate rotation shaft; and
the other end of the second force generation unit is arranged at a position separated by a predetermined length from the gate rotation shaft.

7. The opening/closing device according to claim 6, wherein the second force generation unit includes a spring fixed to one of one end of the second force generation unit and/or the other end of the second force generation unit.

8. The opening/closing device according to claim 7, wherein:
one end of the first force generation unit is fixed above the gate

rotation shaft;

the other end of the first force generation unit is arranged at a position separated by a predetermined length from the gate rotation shaft;

a distance between a line connecting between the one end of the second force generation unit and the other end of the second force generation unit and a center of rotation of the gate rotation shaft if the gate is in the fallen state is longer than a distance between a line connecting between the one end of the first force generation unit and the other end of the first force generation unit and the center of rotation of the gate rotation shaft if the gate is in the fallen state.

9. The opening/closing device according to claim 5, wherein the spring constant of a spring of the first force generation unit is larger than the spring constant of a spring of the second force generation unit.