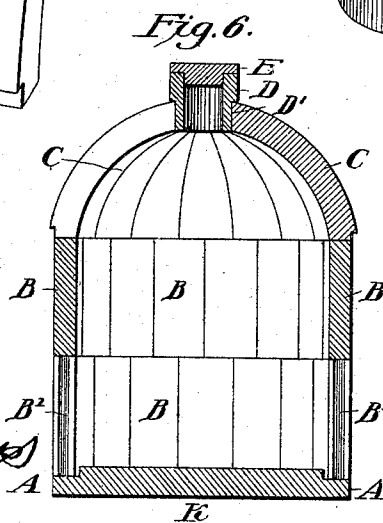
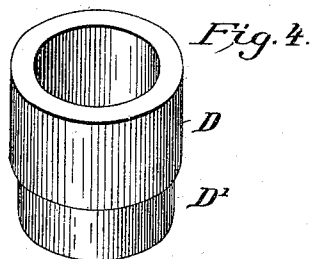
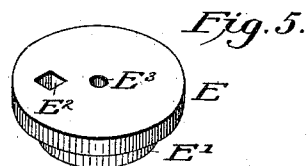
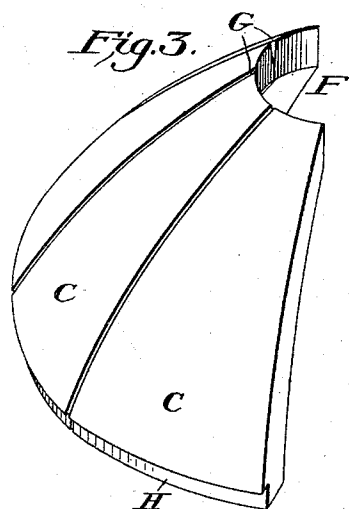
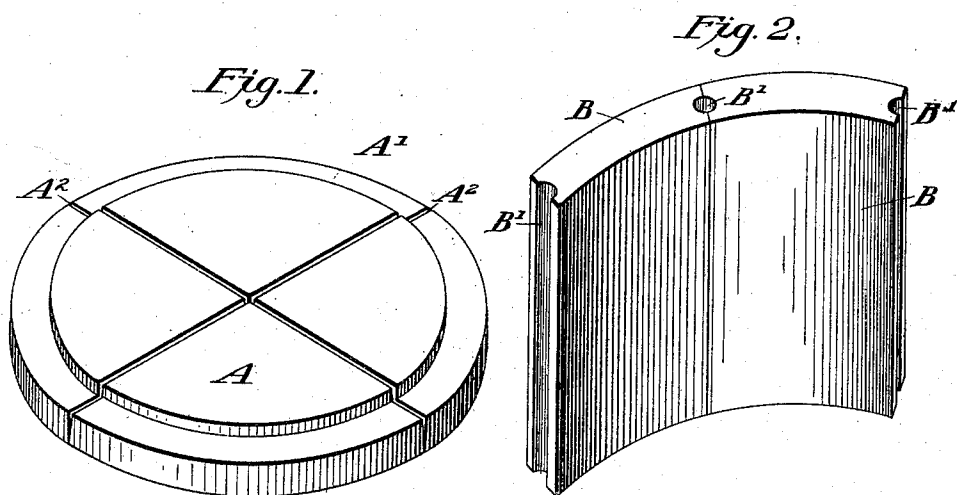


(No Model.)

T. F. WHITESIDE.  
CEMENT CISTERN.

No. 541,987.

Patented July 2, 1895.



Witnesses.

Phil V. Graf

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Inventor.

Thomas F. Whiteside

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS F. WHITESIDE, OF PERU, INDIANA.

## CEMENT CISTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 541,987, dated July 2, 1895.

Application filed July 5, 1894. Serial No. 516,668. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS F. WHITESIDE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Peru, in the county of Miami and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Building Cisterns; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of my improvement is to furnish a cistern that can be put down on short notice, and in low, wet or marshy places, where it would be next to impossible to put down an ordinary brick cistern.

Figure 1 is a view of the bottom A and is made in four equal pieces with shoulder; also joints open on top for thin cement mortar. Fig. 2 is a view of the side blocks B B, showing two blocks put together with section B' on edges, together forming a hole in which cement mortar can be poured when all are in position, thus making complete joint when mortar is set. Fig. 3 is a view of crown blocks C C, shown as put together, forming opening F for neck D and joints G open on top in which to pour thin cement mortar to make close joint. Fig. 4 is the neck of cistern D; Fig. 5, the lid or cover E, with hole for pump E<sup>2</sup> which can be cut or molded in top E as shown by E<sup>2</sup>, also hole E<sup>3</sup> for lift or ring and staple. In Fig. 6 K is a sectional view showing the structure when complete.

In Fig. 1 the bottom A has a shoulder or rabbet A', the circle being a trifle smaller than the circle of side blocks B B, Fig. 2, thus forming a small open joint in which to pour thin cement mortar to make a tight joint, and also is divided in four equal parts and having joint A<sup>2</sup> open at top to admit of thin cement mortar and also to make a tight joint.

Fig. 2 shows a view of side blocks B B with the section B' or concave edges joined together forming a hole in which cement can be poured thus making a complete water tight joint. In making a deep cistern these side blocks B B can be placed one upon another, breaking joints alternately, first wetting the edges to be joined and putting on a little thin mortar as before stated. In this way almost any desired depth can be obtained. The blocks B B are made usually in nine separate pieces but can be made large or small as the capacity of cistern is desired. These

blocks B B should be placed upon top of others so as to break joints, as shown in sectional view "K."

Fig. 3 shows crown blocks C C as joined together with top of joints G open in which to pour thin cement mortar to make tight joint. Fig. 3 also shows the opening for neck D, Fig. 4. These crown blocks C C are put on top of side blocks B B, as shown in sectional view K, Fig. 6. These crown blocks C C have a rabbet or shoulder H on lower outside corner for a band where an up ground cistern is wanted. This also forms a drip.

Fig. 4 is a view of the neck D, which is molded in one piece with a shoulder D' to prevent same from slipping through opening F in crown blocks C C, Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 shows cover E with opening E<sup>2</sup> for pump which can be cut or molded in; also shows hole E<sup>3</sup> for lift.

In Fig. 6 K is a sectional view showing complete cistern cut in two. It shows bottom A, Fig. 1, with shoulder A', side blocks B B, Fig. 2, scotia B', also crown blocks C C, Fig. 3, with joints as broken, also neck D, Fig. 4, shoulder D' and top or cover E, Fig. 5, all as substantially set forth, the crown pieces or blocks C C, Fig. 3, being made one-half inch thicker than side blocks B B, Fig. 2, as shown. These crown blocks C C are usually made in same number of pieces as are the side blocks B B, so as to break joints when set on top of side blocks B B, as shown in sectional view K, Fig. 6.

I claim—

1. A cistern composed of cement mortar or concrete molded into sections of different forms the crown and base sections so shaped that when properly abutted, joints open at the top and closed at the bottom will be formed substantially as set forth.

2. The crown blocks C. C. with joint G. open on top and opening F. for neck D as formed in molding.

3. The bottom A Fig. 1. with shoulder A' and open joint A<sup>2</sup>, bottom A. being made in four equal parts.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS F. WHITESIDE.

Witnesses:

ETHAN S. REASONER,  
JOHN W. O'HARA.