

G. T. MOORE.
CLOSURE FOR CISTERN CLEANERS.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 9, 1909.

974,416.

Patented Nov. 1, 1910.

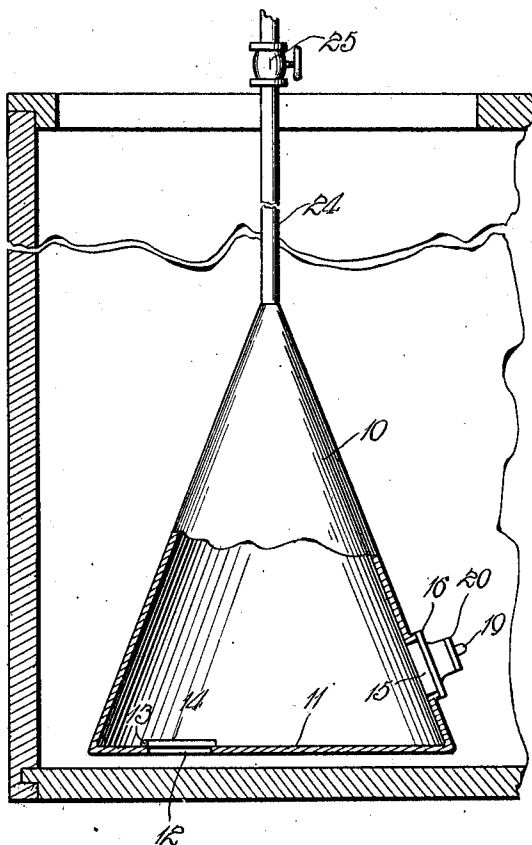


Fig. 1.

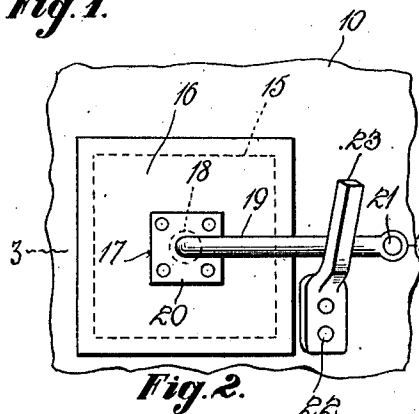


Fig. 2.

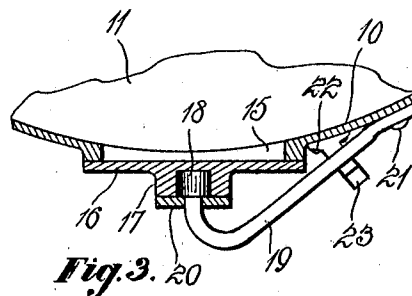


Fig. 3.

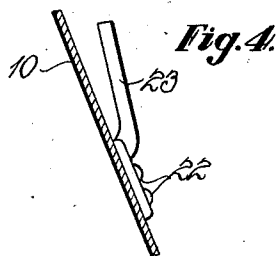


Fig. 4.

Witnesses

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CLOSURE FOR CISTERN-CLEANERS.

974,416.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 1, 1910.

Application filed September 9, 1909. Serial No. 516,925.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GERVIAS T. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Annona, in the county of Red River, State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Closures for Cistern-Cleaners; 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 devices for removing sediment from cisterns, wells, and similar structures, and has for one of its objects to improve the construction and increase the efficiency and utility of devices of this character.

With this and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereafter shown and described and then specifically pointed out in the claim, and in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved device located in a conventional cistern, a portion of which is shown in section. Fig. 2 is a front view of a portion of the same. Fig. 3 is a section, enlarged, on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail view illustrating the construction of the keeper member.

The improved device comprises a hollow body 10, preferably of sheet metal and of conical shape, the bottom 11 being flat. Formed in the bottom 11 is an opening 12, and swingingly connected at 13 to the bottom 11 is an inwardly opening valve 14 operating as a closure to the opening 12. Formed in the body 10 at one side is another opening 15, and fitting over this latter opening is a closure 16. Formed on the closure 16 is a socket 17 having a cylindrical interior in which a cylindrical member 18 is located. The member 18 is provided with an outwardly directed arm 19, and suitably connected to the outer face of the portion 17 is a closure 20, the latter closure having a relatively small central aperture through which the arm 19 extends. By this means the arm 19 is coupled to the closure 16 and is rotatable thereon. The arm 19 is extended laterally and pivotally united at 21 to the body 10. Connected at 22 to the body 10 is a keeper 23, the keeper extending obliquely to the adjacent face of the body, so that when the arm 19 is forced down-

wardly between the keeper and the body, the arm and the closure 16 connected therewith will be forced firmly against the body 10 and thus close the aperture 15. The inclined keeper is thus an important feature of the improved device, and operates to maintain the closure 16 in close engagement with the body, while at the same time the closure may be readily detached when required.

Extending upwardly from the apex or smaller end of the body 10 is a pipe 24, and connected into this pipe at a suitable point is a controlling valve 25. The pipe 24 will be extended at any required extent, depending upon the depth of the cistern or other structure in which the improved device is to be employed. The pipe 24 will necessarily be of sufficient length to extend above the ground or the upper terminal of the cistern.

The body 10 may be of any required size, and of any suitable shape, but as before stated, is preferably of sheet metal and in conical shape, as shown.

With a device thus constructed when the sediment is to be removed from a cistern, the plate 16 is closed by inserting the arm 19 in the rear of the keeper 23, so that the flow through the opening 15 will be shut off. The valve 25 is then closed and the device forced downwardly until the flat bottom 11 engages the bottom of the cistern. The valve 25 is then opened which will cause the water in the cistern to force the valve 14 open and flow with considerable force into the body 10, carrying a large amount of the sediment with it. The water will flow into the body 10 and rise into the pipe 24, and when the water has ceased to flow into the body 10 the latter is drawn upwardly out of the cistern and the plate 16 detached and the water and the sediment which has been carried therewith into the body removed, and the operation repeated, and so on continuously until all of the sediment has been removed. The operation will not disturb the body of the water in the cistern, and all of the sediment may be readily removed without removing the water therefrom.

The improved device is constructed wholly of metal, and operates effectually for the purposes described.

It will be understood that the controlling valve 25 is located upon the upper portion of

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