(No Model.)

J. MILLER & C. HOCHSTUHL.

CISTERN.

No. 385,872. Patented July 10, 1888.

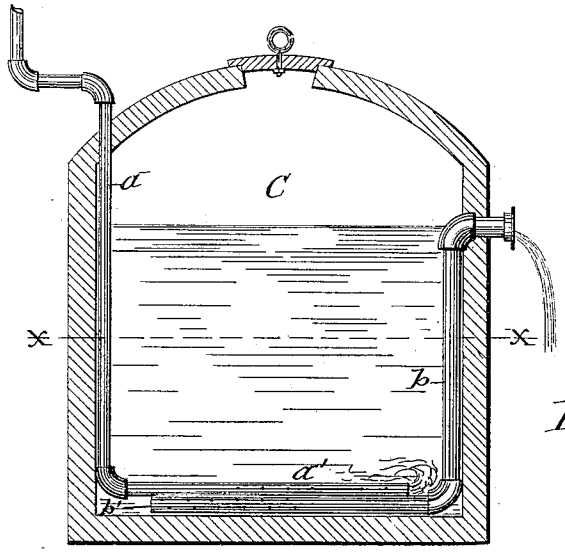


Fig. 1

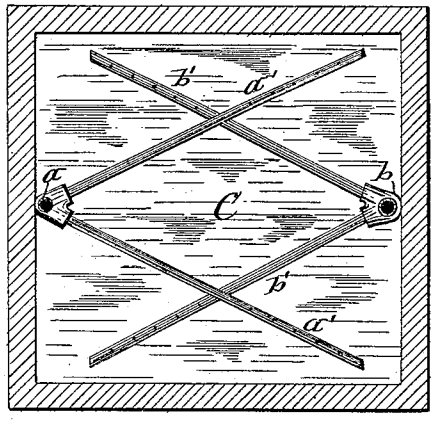


Fig. 2

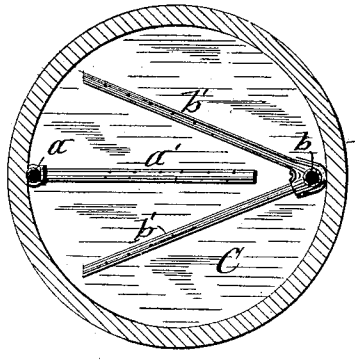


Fig. 3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CISTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,872, dated July 10, 1888.

Application filed March 31, 1888. Serial No. 269,148. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JACOB MILLER and CONRAD HOCHSTUHL, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cisterns, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention consists in an improved construction and combination, with a cistern, of the inlet-pipe and overflow-pipe extending to the bottom of the cistern and terminating thereat with lateral extensions toward opposite sides of the cistern, whereby the inflowing water is caused to wash the sediments from one side of the cistern toward the opposite side thereof and said sediments to be drawn off through the overflow-pipe, and thus the cistern is maintained much cleaner than by the mere extension of said pipes to the bottom of the cistern, as arranged prior to our present improvements.

The invention is fully illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical transverse section of a cistern embodying our improvements, and Figs. 2 and 3 are horizontal transverse sections of cisterns of different forms provided with our improved inlet-pipe and overflow-pipe.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

C represents the cistern. *a* denotes the water-inlet pipe, which is extended to the bottom of the cistern at one side thereof and terminates with the horizontal branch or branches *a'*, which are extended toward the opposite side of the cistern, and in square or rectangular cisterns said branches terminate near the corners of the last-mentioned side of the cistern, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings. These branch pipes are open at their ends and preferably perforated at intervals of their lengths, so that they discharge the greater portion of the inflowing water toward the side of the bottom of the cistern and small streams at different points across the cistern.

b represents the overflow-pipe, which we arrange diametrically opposite the inlet-pipe and extend it to the bottom of the cistern, where it terminates with horizontal lateral extensions or branches *b' b'* toward the opposite side of the cistern. These branches are also open at their ends and perforated at intervals of their lengths.

The effect of the described arrangement of the inlet and outlet pipes is as follows: The inflowing water issuing from the ends and perforations of the branch pipes *a' a'* agitates the water at the bottom of the cistern in such a manner as to cause the sediments to be stirred and carried from one side of the cistern toward the opposite side thereof, and thence drawn out through the branch pipes *b' b'* and main overflow-pipe *b*. Said action prevents accumulation of sediments in the cistern and renders the cistern self-cleaning.

Having described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the cistern, of the inlet-pipe *a*, extended to the bottom of the cistern at one side thereof and terminating with horizontal branches *a' a'*, extending toward the corners of the opposite side of the cistern, and the overflow-pipe *b*, extending to the bottom of the cistern diametrically opposite inlet-pipe and terminating with horizontal branches *b' b'* across the bottom of the cistern, substantially as described and shown.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto signed our names and set our seals, in the presence of two witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this 17th day of March, 1888.

JACOB MILLER. [L. S.]
CONRAD HOCHSTUHL. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
C. H. DUELL,
C. L. BENDIXON.