

No. 757,253.

PATENTED APR. 12, 1904.

G. W. BOYER.
CISTERN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS--SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

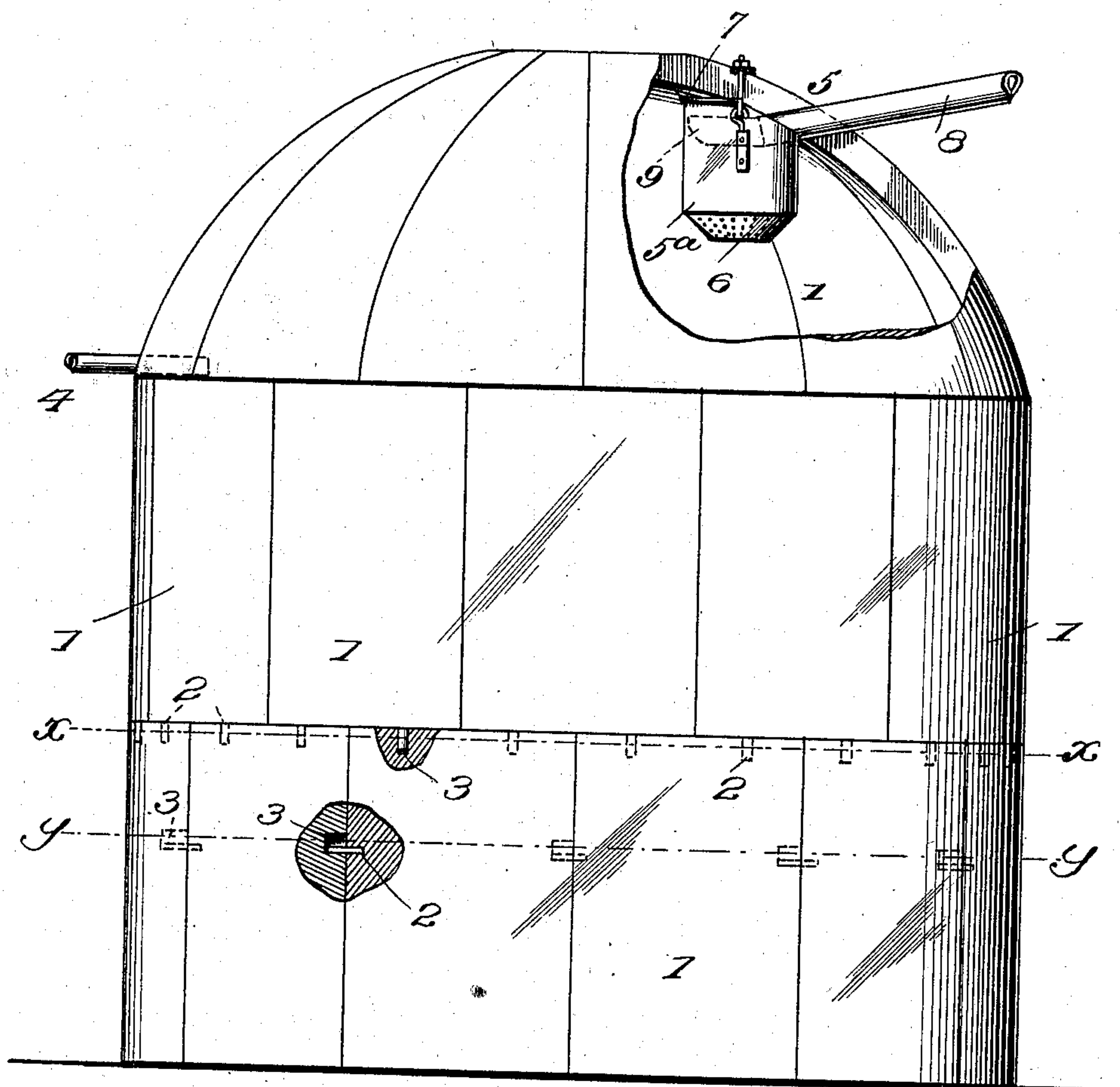
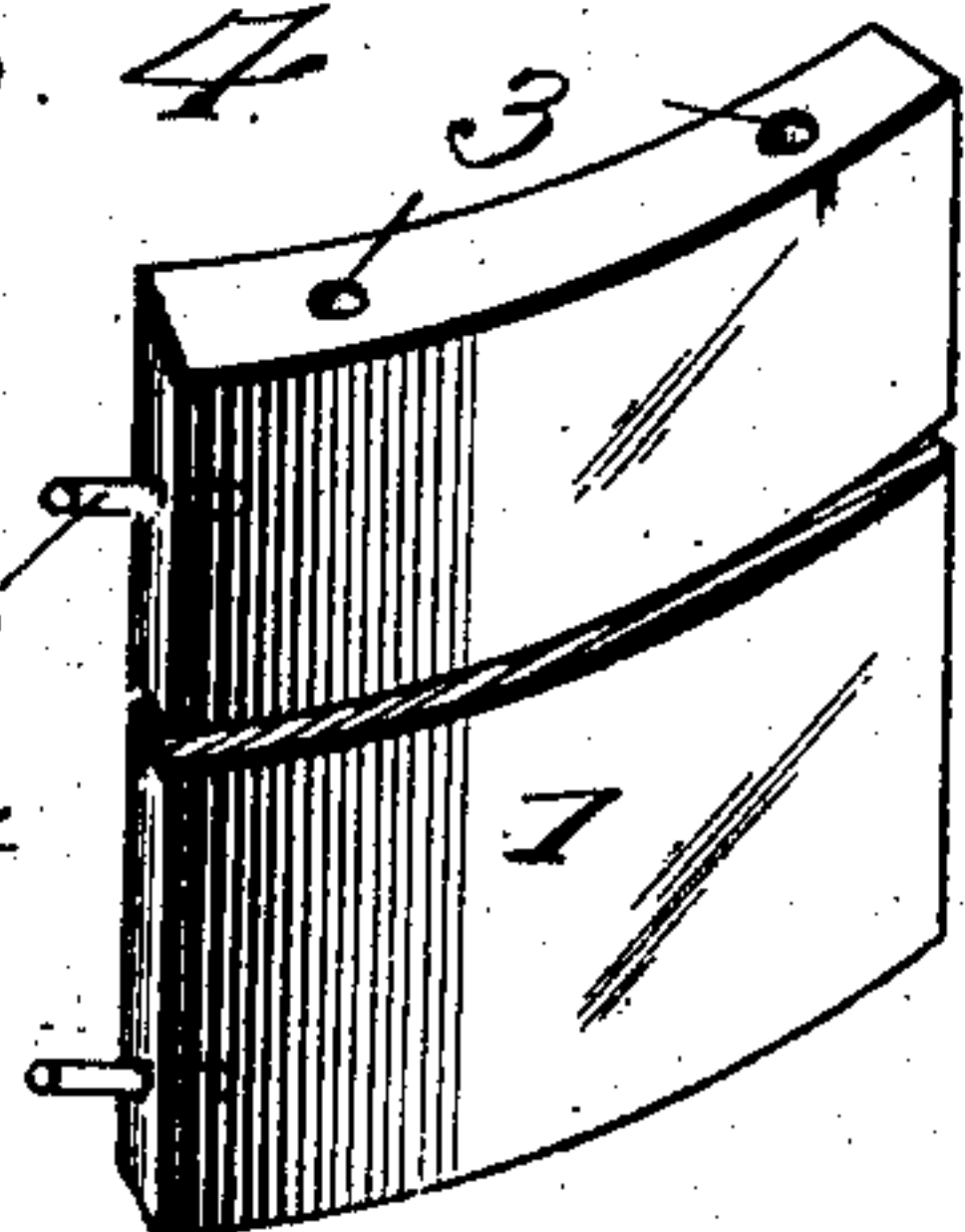


Fig. 4



Witnesses

Mr. Minnie
J. Wheeler 2

Inventor
G. W. Boyer

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R. W. Lacy, Attorneys.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 2

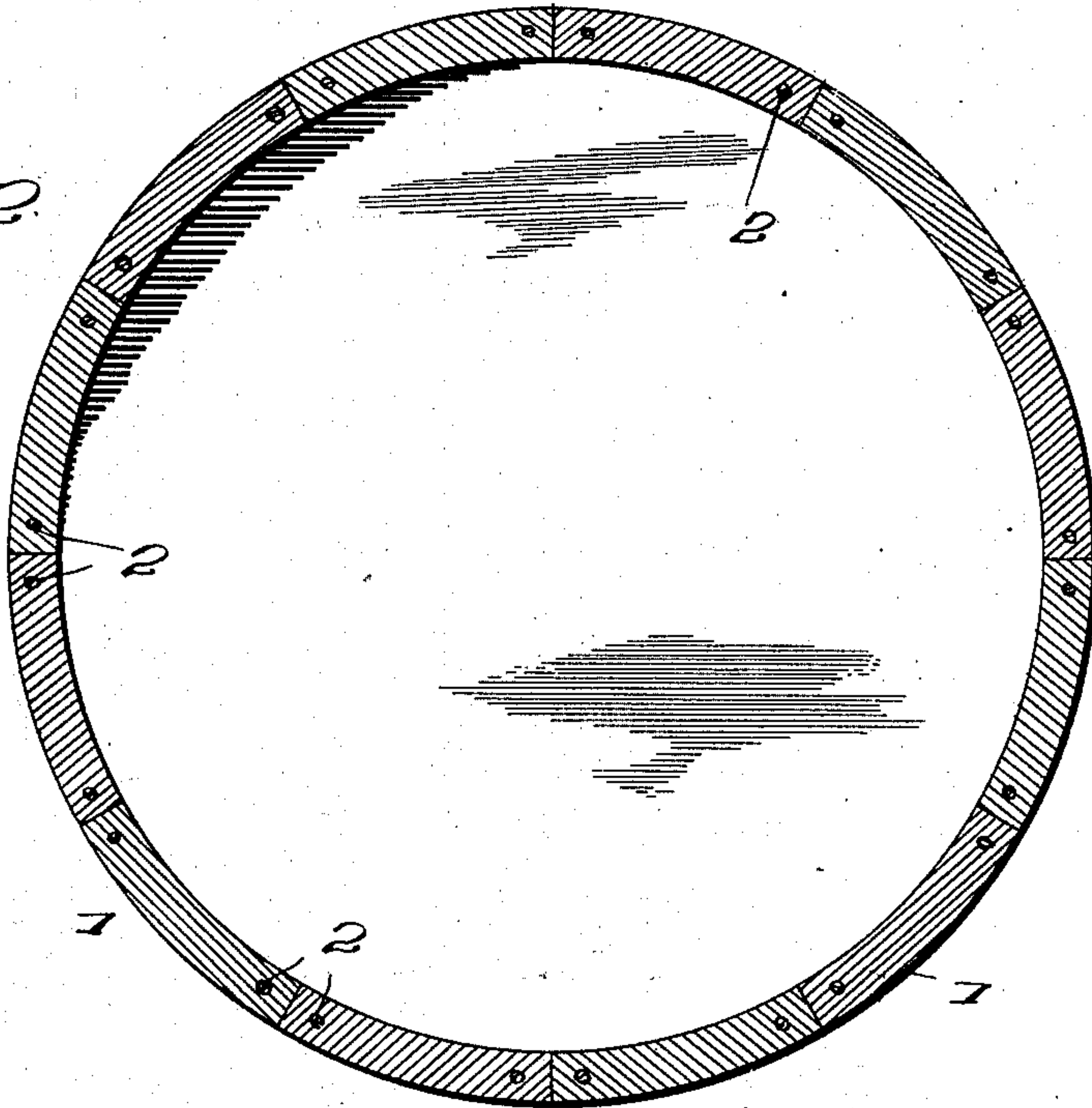
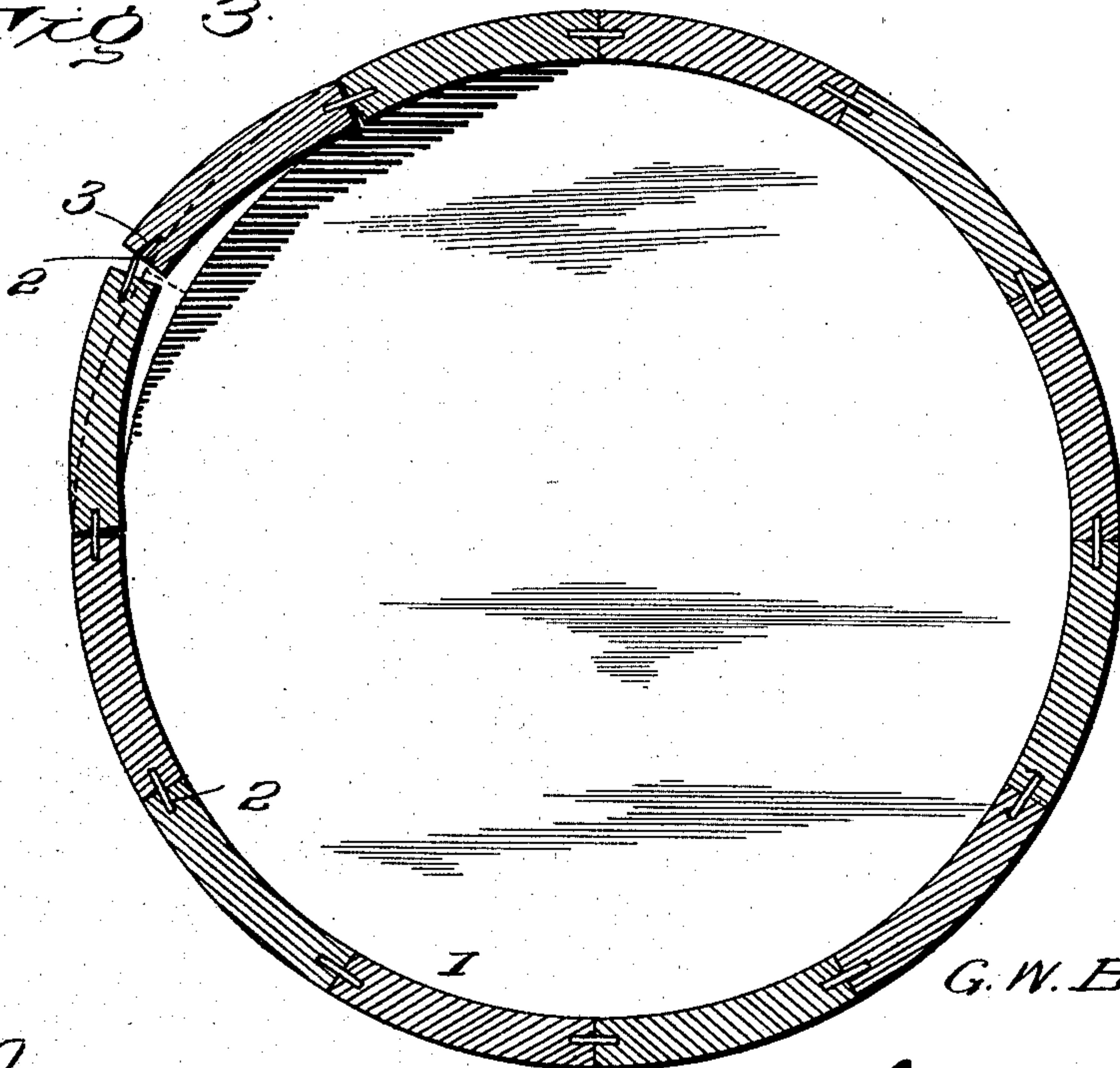


FIG. 3



Witnesses

J. W. Wheeler

Inventor

G. W. Boyer

By

R. A. B. Lacey, Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. BOYER, OF DESOTO, MISSOURI.

CISTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 757,253, dated April 12, 1904.

Application filed August 10, 1903. Serial No. 168,974. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. BOYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Desoto, in the county of Jefferson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cisterns and Filters, of which the following is a specification.

The cistern embodied in this invention is of sectional construction, the several sections comprising the cistern being previously molded from plastic material, preferably, and permitted to harden. The sections are provided with interlocking means, so as to mutually support each other after they have been placed in position.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and drawings hereto attached.

While the essential and characteristic features of the invention are susceptible of modification, still the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a cistern constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view about on the line X X of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view of the cistern, showing the manner of placing the sections in position. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the sections, showing the interlocking elements and receiving-recesses thereon.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The cistern may be built to any height and may be located in an excavation in the ground or disposed upon the surface thereof.

The cistern illustrated is of approximately cylindrical form and is designed more especially for containing water in the capacity of a reservoir therefor, though it will be obvious that the cistern may be used for various other purposes. The sections 1 of the cistern are of approximately rectangular form in elevation, and the lowermost tier of sections

should rest upon a solid base composed of suitable material, such as concrete. Each section is provided upon opposite vertical edges with a plurality of pins 2 and recesses 3, respectively, the pins 2 and the recesses 3 being also disposed upon the lower and upper horizontal edges, respectively. The recesses 3 are elongated, so that as the upper tier of sections are placed in position the pins 2, carried by each supporting-section, may interlock with the recesses upon the adjacent sections by entrance of the pins upon the lower edge of the section with the pins and the recesses upon the upper side edge portions of the sections. As soon as the pins upon the side edge portions of the upper section have entered the recesses 3 of the adjacent section the pins upon the lower edge of the sections will enter the recesses upon the upper edges, the said upper sections dropping vertically in this movement. The pins upon the upper edges are preferably two in number and located adjacent the side edges at a determined point thereon, and the disposal of the recesses upon the lower edges of the upper sections is determined by the positions of the pins, so that the latter may interlock with and hold the upper tier of sections together. The meeting vertical edges of the upper tier of sections are located intermediate the meeting edges of the lower tier of sections.

The crown-sections of the cistern are provided with an overflow-opening 4 and a feed-opening 5, and suitable filtering means are provided upon the cistern. The filtering means aforesaid comprises a receptacle 5^a and a perforated bottom 6 and contains a filtering medium, such as charcoal and gravel. The receptacle is provided with a cover 7, and a feed-pipe 8 feeds into the same. A semicircular pipe 9 is located within the filter to spread the water as it enters the receptacle 5^a, so that it may be thoroughly filtered.

The sections are placed together in the manner before described, and the last key of sections are thrown into position in the manner shown in Fig. 3, the pins 2 permitting of this action.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A cistern composed of superposed courses,
each course comprising a plurality of sections,
the sections of one course breaking joint with
the sections of the next adjacent course, dowel
5 connections between the vertical edges of the
sections to prevent inward or outward dis-
placement thereof and having vertical play to
admit of a limited vertical movement of the
sections, and dowel connections between the
10 abutting ends of the upper and lower sections

to prevent any movement thereof after being
assembled.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE ^{his} × W. BOYER. [L. s.]
_{mark}

Witnesses:

C. C. WALDO,
C. MILLER.