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(54) **Titre : NETTOYEUR A PRESSION POUR PISCINE COMPRENANT UN MECANISME DE MINUTERIE AUTOMATIQUE**
(54) **Title: SWIMMING POOL PRESSURE CLEANER INCLUDING AUTOMATIC TIMING MECHANISM**

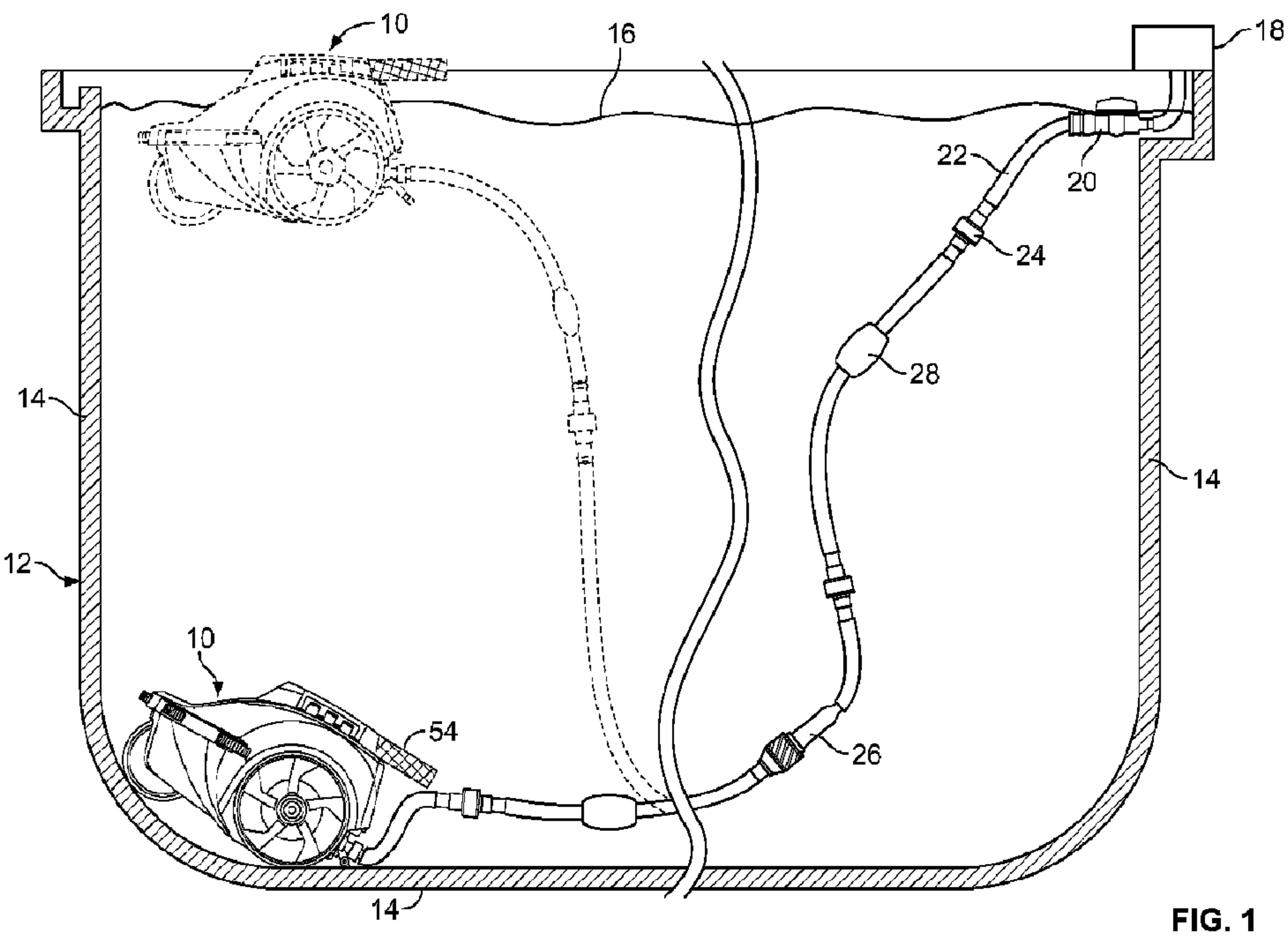

FIG. 1

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**
A fluid distribution system for an underwater pool cleaner comprises an inlet body having an inlet for receiving a supply of pressurized fluid, a valve assembly body in fluid communication with the inlet of the inlet body and including a plurality of fluid outlets, a first one of the outlets provides fluid for propelling the underwater pool cleaner in a forward direction and a second one of the outlets provides fluid for propelling the underwater pool cleaner in a reverse direction, and a valve subassembly fluidicly driven by the supply of pressurized fluid and periodically switching the supply of pressurized fluid from the first one of the outlets to the second one of the outlets to periodically change direction of propulsion of the underwater pool cleaner.

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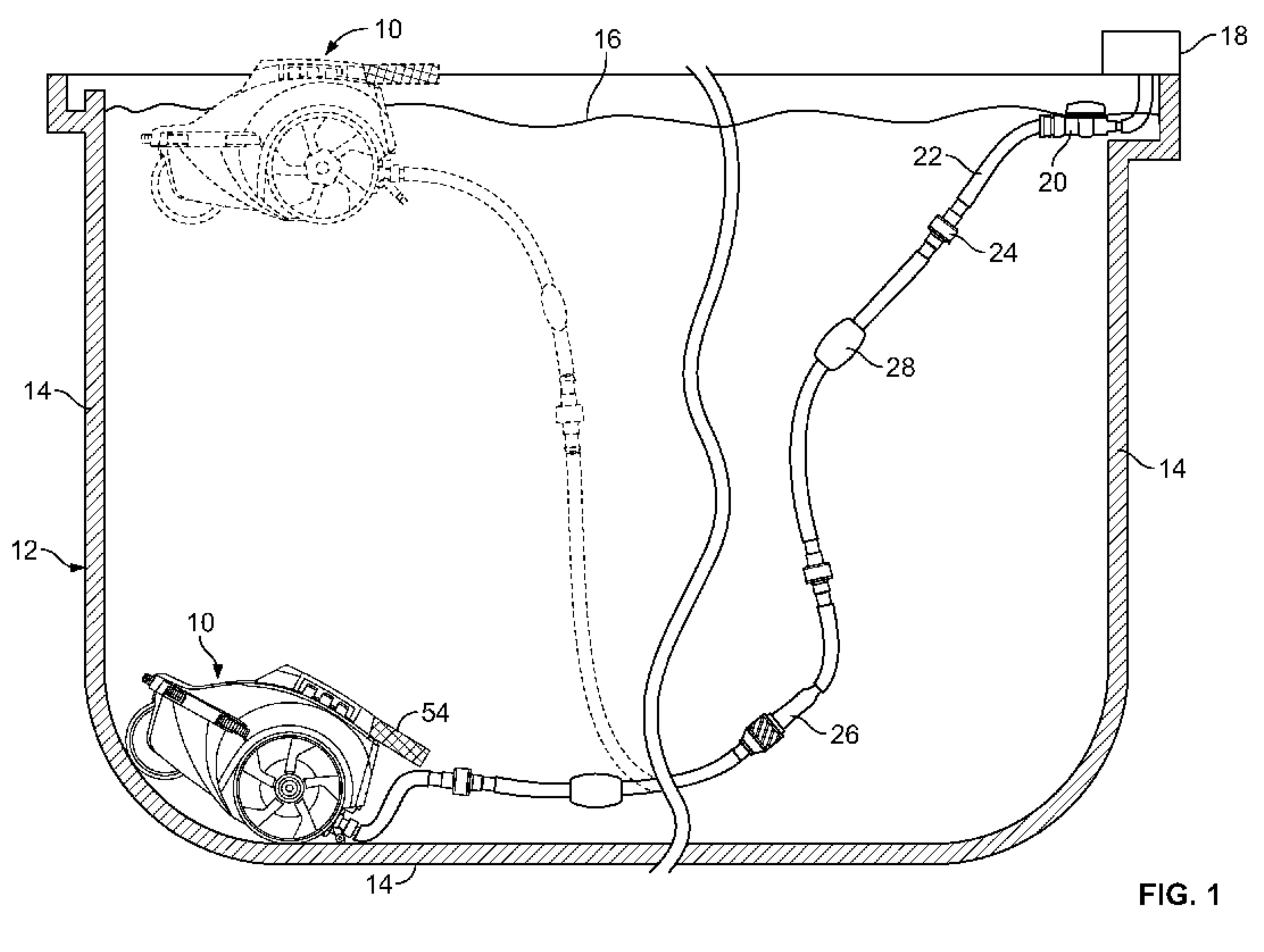

FIG. 1

(57) **Abstract**: A fluid distribution system for an underwater pool cleaner comprises an inlet body having an inlet for receiving a supply of pressurized fluid, a valve assembly body in fluid communication with the inlet of the inlet body and including a plurality of fluid outlets, a first one of the outlets provides fluid for propelling the underwater pool cleaner in a forward direction and a second one of the outlets provides fluid for propelling the underwater pool cleaner in a reverse direction, and a valve subassembly fluidicly driven by the supply of pressurized fluid and periodically switching the supply of pressurized fluid from the first one of the outlets to the second one of the outlets to periodically change direction of propulsion of the underwater pool cleaner.

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TITLE: SWIMMING POOL PRESSURE CLEANER INCLUDING AUTOMATIC TIMING MECHANISM

SPECIFICATION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/788,873 filed March 15, 2013, all of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a swimming pool pressure cleaner, and, more specifically to a swimming pool pressure cleaner that is capable of switching between bottom and top cleaning modes, as well as automatically switching into a reverse mode.

RELATED ART

Swimming pools generally require a certain amount of maintenance. Beyond the treatment and filtration of pool water, the walls of the pool should be scrubbed regularly. Further, leaves and various debris can float on the surface of the pool water, and should be removed regularly. This means that a pool cleaner should be capable of cleaning both the walls of the pool as well as the surface of the pool water.

Swimming pool cleaners adapted to rise proximate a water surface of a pool for removing floating debris therefrom and to descend proximate to a wall surface of the pool for removing debris therefrom are generally known in the art. These "top-bottom" cleaners are often pressure-type or positive pressure pool cleaners that require a source of pressurized water to be in communication therewith. This source of pressurized water could include a booster pump or pool filtration system. Generally, this requires a hose running from the pump or system to the cleaner head. In some instances, a user may have to manually switch the pool cleaner from a pool wall cleaning mode to a pool water surface cleaning mode.

Additionally, swimming pool cleaners can utilize jet nozzles that discharge pressurized water to generate a vacuum or suction effect. This suction effect can be utilized to dislodge debris that is on a pool wall and to pull the debris and water through a filtering arrangement or filter bag. The jet nozzles can be placed inside a vacuum tube such that the debris and pool water are directed through the tube. The jet nozzles can be grouped and/or arranged to discharge the pressurized water stream in general alignment with the flow of water through the vacuum tube, e.g., parallel flow. However, this alignment of flow can result in areas of concentrated water flow, e.g., “hot areas,” and areas with significantly reduced flow.

Accordingly, there is a need for improvements in pool cleaners that are capable of cleaning both the pool water surface and the pool walls, and jet nozzles that create more uniform distribution of water flow through a vacuum tube.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present disclosure relates to a swimming pool pressure cleaner that is capable of switching between bottom and top cleaning modes, as well as automatically switching into a reverse mode. The cleaner includes a top housing having a retention mechanism attached thereto, a chassis, and a plurality of wheels rotationally connected to the chassis. The chassis houses a drive assembly that is connected with a water distribution manifold. The drive assembly includes a timer assembly, a reverse/spinout mode valve assembly, and a top/bottom mode valve assembly. The water distribution manifold includes a reverse/spinout mode manifold chamber, a top mode manifold chamber, and a bottom mode manifold chamber. An external pump provides pressurized water to the cleaner, which is provided to the timer assembly and to the reverse/spinout mode valve assembly. The timer assembly includes a turbine that is rotated by the pressurized water, and drives a gear reduction stack that drives a Geneva gear. The Geneva gear rotates a valve disk positioned within the reverse/spinout mode valve assembly. The valve disk includes a window that allows the provided pressurized fluid to flow there through to either a reverse drive chamber or a forward drive chamber of a reverse/spinout mode valve body. When the window is adjacent the reverse drive chamber, the pressurized fluid flows into the reverse drive chamber and to the reverse/spin-out mode manifold chamber, which in turn directs the pressurized fluid to a reverse/spinout jet nozzle. The reverse/spinout jet nozzle propels the cleaner rearward or offsets the general path of the cleaner. When the window is adjacent the forward drive chamber, the pressurized fluid flows into the forward drive chamber and to the top/bottom mode valve assembly. The top/bottom mode valve assembly includes a top/bottom mode valve body and a top/bottom mode valve disk that has a window. The top/bottom mode valve disk window directs the pressurized fluid into either a top mode chamber or a bottom mode chamber of the top/bottom mode valve body. When the window is adjacent the top mode chamber, the pressurized fluid flows into the top mode chamber and to the top mode manifold chamber, which in turn directs the pressurized fluid to at least one skimmer jet nozzle and a thrust/lift jet nozzle. The thrust/lift jet nozzle discharges the pressurized fluid to propel the cleaner generally toward a pool water surface and along the pool surface, while the at least one skimmer jet nozzle discharges the pressurized fluid into the debris retention mechanism. When the window is adjacent the bottom mode chamber, the pressurized fluid flows into the bottom mode chamber and to the bottom mode manifold chamber, which in turn directs the pressurized fluid to a forward thrust jet nozzle, and a suction jet ring. The forward thrust jet nozzle discharges the pressurized fluid to propel the cleaner along a pool wall surface. The suction jet ring is positioned adjacent a suction head provided on the bottom of the cleaner and a suction tube that extends from the suction jet ring toward the top housing. The suction jet ring directs the pressurized fluid to at least one vacuum jet nozzle that discharges the pressurized fluid through the suction tube and into the debris retention mechanism.

The present disclosure further relates to a fluid distribution system for controlling the operation of a device for cleaning a swimming pool. The distribution system includes an inlet body having an inlet for receiving a supply of pressurized fluid, a valve assembly body including first and second inlet openings and first and second outlet openings and defining a first valve chamber extending between the first inlet opening and the first outlet opening, and a second valve chamber extending between the second inlet opening and the second outlet opening, and a valve subassembly. The valve subassembly includes a turbine rotatably driven by a supply of pressurized fluid, a cam plate including a cam track and which is operatively engaged with the turbine such that the cam plate is rotationally driven by the turbine, the cam track having a first section and a second section, and a valve seal including a sealing member and a cam post, wherein the valve seal is rotatably mounted adjacent the cam plate and the valve assembly body with the cam post engaged with the cam track. The valve seal is rotatable between a first position where the sealing member is adjacent the first inlet opening and a second position where the sealing member is adjacent the second inlet opening. The valve assembly body is adjacent the inlet body such that the inlet is in fluidic communication with the first and second valve chambers. When the cam post is engaged with the first section of the cam track the valve seal is placed in the first position where the valve seal prevents fluid from flowing through the second inlet opening and across the second valve chamber. When the cam post is engaged with the second section of the cam track the valve seal is placed in the second position where the valve seal prevents fluid from flowing through the first inlet opening and across the first valve chamber.

The fluid distribution system could be incorporated into a swimming pool cleaner.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing features of the invention will be apparent from the following Detailed Description of the Invention, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic representation of a positive pressure pool cleaner of the present disclosure in a pool;

FIG. 2 is a first perspective view of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 3 is a second perspective view of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 4 is a third perspective view of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 5 is a left side view of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 6 is a right side view of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 7 is a front view of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 8 is a rear view of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 9 is a top view of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 10 is a bottom view of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 11 is an exploded perspective view of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 12 is a sectional view of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure taken along line **12-12** of **FIG. 5**;

FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure taken along line **13-13** of **FIG. 5**;

FIG. 14 is a schematic diagram of the water distribution and timing system of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 15 is a first perspective view of the drive assembly and flow manifold of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 16 is a second perspective view of the drive assembly and flow manifold of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 17 is an exploded perspective view of the drive assembly and flow manifold of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 18 is a right side view of the drive assembly of the present disclosure;

FIG. 19 is a left side view of the drive assembly of the present disclosure;

FIG. 20 is a top view of the drive assembly of the present disclosure;

FIG. 21 is a bottom view of the drive assembly of the present disclosure;

FIG. 22 is a front view of the drive assembly of the present disclosure;

FIG. 23 is a rear view of the drive assembly of the present disclosure;

FIG. 24 is an exploded perspective view of the drive assembly of the present disclosure;

FIG. 25 is a sectional view of the drive assembly of the present disclosure take along line **25-25** of **FIG. 22**;

FIG. 26 is a sectional view of the drive assembly of the present disclosure take along line **26-26** of **FIG. 20** showing a turbine;

FIG. 27 is a sectional view of the drive assembly of the present disclosure take along line **27-27** of **FIG. 20** showing a Geneva gear;

FIG. 28 is an exploded view of the reverse/spin-out mode assembly of the present disclosure;

FIG. 29 is a front view of the reverse/spinout mode valve body of the present disclosure;

FIG. 30 is a sectional view of the reverse/spin-out mode assembly of the present disclosure take along line **30-30** of **FIG. 20** showing the fluid chambers;

FIG. 31 is an exploded view of the top/bottom mode assembly of the present disclosure;

FIG. 32 is a front view of the top/bottom mode valve body of the present disclosure;

FIG. 33 is a sectional view of the top/bottom mode assembly of the present disclosure take along line **33-33** of **FIG. 20** showing the fluid chambers and ports;

FIG. 34 is a first perspective view of the flow manifold and suction jet ring of the present disclosure;

FIG. 35 is a second perspective view of the flow manifold and suction jet ring of the present disclosure;

FIG. 36 is a right side view of the flow manifold and suction jet ring of the present disclosure;

FIG. 37 is a left side view of the flow manifold and suction jet ring of the present disclosure;

FIG. 38 is a front view of the flow manifold and suction jet ring of the present disclosure;

FIG. 39 is a rear view of the flow manifold and suction jet ring of the present disclosure;

FIG. 40 is a top view of the flow manifold and suction jet ring of the present disclosure;

FIG. 41 is a bottom view of the flow manifold and suction jet ring of the present disclosure;

FIG. 42 is a cross-sectional view of the flow manifold and suction jet ring of the present disclosure taken along line **42-42** of **FIG. 38**;

FIG. 43 is a sectional view of the flow manifold and suction jet ring of the present disclosure taken along line **43-43** of **FIG. 40** showing the bottom mode flow path;

FIG. 44 is a cross-sectional view of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure taken along line **44-44** of **FIG. 9**;

FIG. 45 is a perspective view of a hose connection of the present disclosure;

FIG. 46 is a top view of a hose connection of the present disclosure;

FIG. 47 is a sectional view of the hose connection of the present disclosure taken along line **47-47** of **FIG. 46**;

FIG. 48 is a perspective view of a hose swivel of the present disclosure;

FIG. 49 is a top view of the hose swivel of the present disclosure;

FIG. 50 is a cross-sectional view of the hose swivel of the present disclosure taken along line **50-50** of **FIG. 49**;

FIG. 51 is a perspective view of a filter of the present disclosure;

FIG. 52 is an exploded perspective view of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure showing another embodiment of the drive assembly;

FIGS. 53-54 are partial sectional views of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure, illustrating the drive assembly of **FIG. 52**;

FIG. 55 is a schematic diagram of the water distribution and timing system of **FIG. 52**;

FIG. 56 is a first perspective view of the drive assembly and water distribution manifold of **FIG. 52**;

FIG. 57 is a second perspective view of the drive assembly and water distribution manifold of **FIG. 52**;

FIG. 58 is an exploded perspective view of the drive assembly and water distribution manifold of **FIG. 52**;

FIG. 59 is a right side view of the drive assembly of **FIG. 52**;

FIG. 60 is a left side view of the drive assembly of **FIG. 52**;

FIG. 61 is a top view of the drive assembly of **FIG. 52**;

FIG. 62 is a bottom view of the drive assembly of **FIG. 52**;

FIG. 63 is a front view of the drive assembly of **FIG. 52**;

FIG. 64 is a rear view of the drive assembly of **FIG. 52**;

FIG. 65 is an exploded perspective view of the drive assembly of **FIG. 52**;

FIG. 66 is a sectional view of the drive assembly taken long line **66-66** of **FIG. 64**;

FIG. 67 is a sectional view of the drive assembly taken along line **67-67** of **FIG. 61** and showing a turbine;

FIG. 68 is a sectional view of the drive assembly taken along line **68-68** of **FIG. 61** and showing a cam track in a reverse/spin-out position;

FIGS. 69-70 are exploded views of the reverse/spin-out mode cam assembly, the reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly, and the top/bottom mode valve assembly of the drive assembly of present disclosure;

FIGS. 71-73 are front, rear, and sectional views, respectively, of the reverse/spinout mode valve body of the drive assembly of the present disclosure;

FIGS. 74-75 are exploded perspective and sectional views, respectively, of the top/bottom mode valve assembly of the drive assembly of present disclosure;

FIGS. 76-78 are perspective, left side, and sectional views, respectively, of the water distribution manifold of the pool cleaner of the present disclosure;

FIG. 79 is a side view of a jet nozzle assembly and vacuum suction tube of the present disclosure;

FIG. 80 is a perspective view of the jet nozzle assembly of **FIG. 79**;

FIG. 81 is a top view of the jet nozzle assembly and vacuum suction tube of **FIG. 79**;

FIG. 82 is a cross-sectional view of the jet nozzle assembly and vacuum suction tube taken along line **82-82** of **FIG. 81** showing the vortex angle of a jet nozzle;

FIG. 83 is a cross-sectional view of the jet nozzle assembly and vacuum suction tube taken along line **83-83** of **FIG. 81** showing the convergence angle of a jet nozzle;

FIG. 84 is a top view of the jet nozzle assembly and vacuum suction tube with the jet nozzle assembly having one jet nozzle;

FIG. 85 is a top view of the jet nozzle assembly and vacuum suction tube with the jet nozzle assembly having two jet nozzles; and

FIG. 86 is a top view of the jet nozzle assembly and vacuum suction tube with the jet nozzle assembly having four jet nozzles.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a positive pressure top/bottom pool cleaner, as discussed in detail below in connection with **FIGS. 1-78**.

Referring initially to **FIG. 1**, a positive pressure pool cleaner **10** of the present disclosure is shown operating in a swimming pool **12**. The cleaner **10** is configured to switch between two cleaning modes, a bottom cleaning mode and a top/skim cleaning mode. When the cleaner **10** is in the bottom mode, it will traverse the pool walls **14**, including side walls and bottom floor wall, cleaning them with a suction operation that removes debris. When the cleaner **10** is in the top mode, it travels across and skims the pool water line **16**, trapping any floating debris proximate the pool water line **16**. The cleaner **10** is capable of being switched between the bottom mode and the top mode by a user, as discussed in greater detail below. The cleaner **10** is also adapted to occasionally switch from a forward motion to backup/spin-out mode whereby the cleaner reverses direction and/or moves in a generally arcuate sideward path to prevent the cleaner **10** from being trapped and unable to move, e.g., by an obstruction or in the corner of the pool **12**. A discussion of the backup/spin-out mode is provided below.

As shown in **FIG. 1**, the pool cleaner **10** is connected to an external pump **18** by a hose connection **20** and a segmented hose **22**. The segmented hose **22** is connected to a rear inlet of the pool cleaner **10** and extends to the hose connection **20**, which is connected to the external pump **18**. This connection allows the external pump **18** to provide pressurized water to the pool cleaner **10** to both power locomotion of the cleaner **10** as well as the cleaning capabilities of the cleaner **10**. The segmented hose **22** may include one or more swivels **24**, one or more filters **26**, and one or more floats **28** installed in-line with the segmented hose **22**. As such, the pressurized water flowing through the segmented hose **22** can also flow through the one or more swivels **24**, one or more filters **26**. The swivel **24** allows the segmented hose **22** to rotate at the swivel **24** without detaching the cleaner **10** from the external pump **18**. As such, when the cleaner **10** travels about the pool **12**, the segmented hose **22** will rotate at the one or more swivels **24**, thus preventing entanglement. The one or more filters **26** may provide a filtering functionality for the pressurized water being provided to the cleaner **10**.

With reference to **FIGS. 2-11**, the cleaner **10** includes a top housing **30** and a chassis **32**. The top housing **30** includes a body **34** and a cross member **36**. The cross member **36** connects to and spans across sidewalls of the body **34**, forming a skimmer opening **38**, a channel **40**, and a rear opening **42**. The skimmer opening **38** is an opening generally at the front of the cleaner **10** formed between the body **34** and the cross member **36** such that the skimmer opening **38** allows the flow of liquid and debris between the body **34** and the cross member **36**, along the channel **40**, and exiting the rear opening **42**. The body **34** includes a deck **44**, first and second sidewalls **46, 48** extending generally upward from the deck, and a rounded front wall **50**. As discussed, the cross member **36** spans across and connects to the sidewalls **46, 48**. The deck **44**, the sidewalls **46, 48**, and the cross member **36** provide the structure that forms the channel **40**.

A debris bag retention mechanism **52** is provided at the rear of the top housing **30** generally adjacent the rear opening **42**. The retention mechanism **52** is adapted to have a debris bag **54** attached thereto. When the debris bag **54** (see **FIG. 1**) is attached to the retention mechanism **52** the rear opening **42** is adjacent the opening to the debris bag **54** such that any debris that passes through the rear opening **42**, flows into, and is deposited in the debris bag **54**. In operation, when the cleaner **10** is in top mode debris that floats along the water line **16** of the pool **12** would travel through the skimmer opening **38**, across the channel **40**, e.g., along the deck **44**, and out through the rear opening **42** into the debris bag **54**.

The rounded front wall **50** includes a plurality of removed portions **56** adapted for a plurality of diverter wheels to extend therethrough and past the rounded front wall **50**. The deck **44** includes a debris opening **58** that traverses through the deck **44**. The debris opening **58** allows debris removed from the pool walls **14** to be moved through the deck **44** of the top housing **34** and into the debris bag **54**.

A plurality of skimmer/debris retention jets **60** are positioned on each of the first and second sidewalls **46, 48** of the top housing body **34** to spray pressurized water rearward toward the debris bag **54**. The skimmer/debris retention jets **60** are in fluidic communication with a fluid distribution system, discussed in greater detail below, such that the skimmer/debris retention jets **60** spray pressurized water when the cleaner **10** is in the skim/top mode of operation. The skimmer/debris retention jets **60** function to force water and any debris that may be in the channel **40** rearward into the debris bag **54**. Furthermore, the jetting of water rearward causes a venturi-like effect causing water that is more forward than the skimmer/debris retention jets **60** to be pulled rearward into the debris bag **54**. Thus, the skimmer/debris retention jets **60** perform a skimming operation whereby debris is pulled and forced into the debris bag **54**. Furthermore, the skimmer/debris retention jets **60** prevent debris that is in the debris bag **54** from exiting.

The chassis **32** includes a first wheel well **62**, a second wheel well **64**, a front wheel housing **66**, a rear wall **68**, and a bottom wall **70**. The first wheel well **62** functions as a side wall of the chassis **32** and a housing for a first rear wheel **72**. The second wheel well **64** functions as a second side wall of the chassis **32** and a housing for a second rear wheel **74**. The first and second rear wheels **72, 74** are each respectively rotationally mounted to the first and second wheel wells **62, 64**. The front wheel housing **66** extends outwardly from the front of the chassis **32** and functions to rotationally secure a front wheel **76** to the chassis **32**. The front wheel **76**, and the first and second rear wheels **72, 74**, which are freely rotatable, support the cleaner **10** on the pool walls **14** and allow the cleaner **10** to traverse the pool walls **14**.

The rear wall **68** includes an inlet port **78**, a top/bottom mode adjustment aperture **79**, a forward (bottom mode) thrust jet nozzle aperture **80**, and a top mode jet nozzle aperture **81**. The rear wall **68** also includes a forward (bottom mode) thrust jet nozzle **82** extending through the forward thrust jet nozzle aperture **80**, and a top mode jet nozzle **83** extending through the top mode jet nozzle aperture **81**, which are discussed in greater detail below. The inlet port **78** includes an external nozzle **84** and an internal nozzle **86**, each respectively have a barb **88, 90** that facilitates connection of a hose thereto. The external nozzle **84** allows a hose, such as the segmented hose **22**, to be connected to the cleaner **10**, putting the cleaner **10** in fluidic communication with the external pump **18**. The external nozzle **84** is generally a fluid inlet, while the internal nozzle **86** is generally a fluid outlet. That is, the external nozzle **84** is connected to and in fluidic communication with the internal nozzle **86** such that water provided to the external nozzle **84** travels to and exits the internal nozzle **86**. The internal nozzle **86** is connected to a hose **87, 403a** (see **FIGS. 11 and 54**) which is connected, and in fluidic communication, with a drive assembly, discussed in greater detail below. The forward (bottom mode) thrust jet nozzle **82** extends through the rear wall **68**, and includes an internal nozzle **94**, and a barb **96**, and is discussed in greater detail below.

The bottom wall **70** includes a suction head **98** and a suction aperture **100**. The suction head **98** is formed as a pyramidal recess or funnel disposed in the bottom wall **70** and extending to the suction aperture **100**, which extends through the bottom wall **70**. As shown in **FIGS.** **4** and **10**, the suction head **98** may include a rectangular perimeter that extends generally across the width of the bottom wall **70** of the cleaner **10**. A suction tube **102** is positioned adjacent the suction aperture **100** and extends from the suction aperture **100** to the debris opening **58** of the top housing **30**. A plurality of suction jet nozzles **104** are mounted adjacent the suction aperture **100** and oriented to discharge a high velocity stream of water through the suction tube **102**, creating a venture-like suction effect. The high velocity discharge from the suction jet nozzles **104** removes debris from the pool walls **14** when the cleaner **10** is in bottom mode. In such an arrangement, the suction head **98** functions to direct loosened debris into the suction aperture **100**, this debris is forced through the suction tube **102** by the suction jet nozzles **104**. The plurality of suction jet nozzles **104** may be three nozzles arranged in a triangular orientation, four nozzles arranged in a rectangular orientation, or various other orientations. Furthermore, the plurality of suction jet nozzles **104** may be oriented to direct their respective stream of water parallel to the central axis of the suction tube **102**, or may be oriented to direct their respective stream of water at an angle to the central axis of the suction tube **102** to cause a helical flow, which also results in increase performance/efficiency of the cleaner.

The chassis **32** includes a front rim **106** having a plurality of cut-outs receiving diverter wheels **108**. The front rim **106** and cut-outs define an upper frontal perimeter of the chassis **32**. The plurality of diverter wheels **108** are rotatably mounted to the chassis **32** adjacent the front rim **106** such that the diverter wheels **108** extend through the cut-outs. The diverter wheels **108** function as rotatable bumpers so if the cleaner **10** approaches a pool wall **14** the diverter wheels **108** contact the pool wall **14** instead of the top housing **30** or the chassis **32**. When in contact with the pool wall **14**, the diverter wheels **108** rotate, allowing the cleaner **10** to be continually driven and moved along, and/or diverted away from, the pool wall **14**. Thus, the diverter wheels **108** protect the cleaner **10** from damage due to contact with the pool wall **14**. Vice versa, the wheels **108** protect the pool walls from damage due to the cleaner **10**, e.g., scuffing, scratching, etc.

The chassis **32** includes a reverse/spin-out thrust jet nozzle housing **110** located at a frontal portion generally adjacent the front wheel housing **66**. The jet nozzle housing **110** includes a removed portion **111** providing access to a reverse/spin-out thrust jet nozzle **112**. The reverse/spin-out thrust jet nozzle **112** is secured within the jet nozzle housing **110** and includes an outlet **114** and an inlet **116** having a barb **118**. The barb **118** facilitates attachment of a hose **119a** to the inlet **116**. Water provided to the inlet **116** is forced out the outlet **114** under pressure causing a jet of pressurized water directed generally forward. This jet of pressurized water causes the cleaner **10** to move in a rearward direction. Alternatively, the reverse/spin-out thrust jet nozzle **112** may be positioned at an angle to the chassis **32** such that it causes an angular movement of the cleaner **10**, e.g., a “spin-out,” instead of rearward movement of the cleaner **10**. In either configuration, the reverse/spin-out thrust jet nozzle **112** functions to occasionally cause the cleaner **10** to move in a reverse motion or spin-out motion so that if it is ever stuck in a corner of the pool **12**, or stuck on an obstruction in the pool **12**, such as a pool toy or pool ornamentation, it will free itself and continue to clean the pool **12**.

FIG. 12 is a sectional view of the pool cleaner **10** taken along line **12-12** of **FIG. 5**. As illustrated in **FIG. 12**, the chassis **32** forms a housing for a drive assembly **120**, a water distribution manifold **122**, and the suction tube **102**.

FIGS. 14-17 illustrate the drive assembly **120** and the water distribution manifold **122**, which are in fluidic communication with one another. The drive assembly **120** includes a timer assembly **124**, a back-up/spin-out mode valve assembly **126**, and a top/bottom mode valve assembly **128**, each discussed in greater detail below. The water distribution manifold **122** includes a manifold body **130** and a jet ring **132**. The manifold body **130** includes a plurality of chambers that function to direct water flow amongst the various jet nozzles of the cleaner **10**. The suction tube **102** includes a bottom end **134** and a top end **136**. The jet ring **132** is connected with the bottom end **134** of the suction tube **102** and includes the plurality of suction jet nozzles **104**.

FIGS. 17-27 show the drive assembly **120** in greater detail. Particular reference is made to **FIG. 24**, which is an exploded view of the drive assembly **120** showing the components of the timer assembly **124**, the inlet body **138**, the back-up/spin-out mode assembly **126**, and the top/bottom mode assembly **128**. The timer assembly **124** includes a turbine housing **140**, a gear box **142**, a Geneva gear lower housing **144**, and a Geneva gear upper housing **146**. The drive assembly **120** is configured such that the backup/spin mode assembly **126** is adjacent the inlet body **138**, the inlet body **138** is adjacent the Geneva gear upper housing **146**, the Geneva gear lower housing **144** is adjacent the Geneva gear upper housing **146**, the gear box **142** is adjacent the Geneva gear lower housing **144**, and the turbine housing **140** is adjacent the gear box **142**. The inlet body **138** includes an inlet nozzle **148** having a barbed end **150**. The inlet nozzle **148** provides a flow path from the exterior of the inlet body **138** to the interior. The inlet body **138** defines an annular chamber **152** that surrounds a central hub **154**. The inlet nozzle **148** is in communication with the annular chamber **152** such that fluid can flow into the inlet nozzle **148** and into the annular chamber **152**. The annular chamber **152** includes a closed top and an open bottom. An outlet nozzle **156** having a barbed end **158** is provided on the inlet body **138** generally opposite the inlet nozzle **148**. The outlet nozzle **156** provides a path for water to flow out from the inlet body **138**. As such, water flowing into the inlet nozzle **148** flows through the annular chamber **152** and exits the inlet body **138** through the outlet nozzle **156**. The inlet body **138** is generally closed at an upper end, e.g., the end adjacent the Geneva gear upper housing **146**, and open at a lower end, e.g., the end adjacent the backup/spin-out mode assembly **126**.

The turbine housing **140** includes an inlet nozzle **160** having a barbed end **162**, and a turbine **164**. A hose **159** is connected at one end to the barbed end **158** of the inlet body outlet nozzle **156** and at another end to a the barbed end **162** of the turbine housing inlet nozzle **160**. Accordingly, water flows out from the inlet body **138** through the outlet nozzle **156** and to the turbine housing inlet nozzle **160** by way of the hose **159**. The turbine **164** includes a central hub **166**, a plurality of blades **168**, a boss **170** extending from the central hub **166** and having an output drive gear **172** mounted thereto, a central aperture **174**. The central hub **166**, boss **170**, and output drive gear **172** are connected for conjoint rotation. Accordingly, rotation of the blades **168** causes rotation of the central hub **166**, boss **170**, and output drive gear **172**. The central aperture **174** extends through the center of the turbine **164**, e.g., through the output drive gear **172**, the boss **170**, and the central hub **166**. A first shaft **176** extends through the central aperture **174** and is secured within a shaft housing **178** that is provided in a top of the turbine housing **140**. The first shaft **176** extends from the shaft housing **178**, through the turbine **164**, and into the gear box **142**. The turbine housing **140** also includes one or more apertures **180** in a sidewall thereof that allow water to escape the turbine housing **140**. When pressurized water enters the turbine housing **140** through the inlet nozzle **160** it places pressure on the turbine blades **168**, thus transferring energy to the turbine **164** and causing the turbine **164** to rotate. However, once the energy of the pressurized water is transferred to the turbine **164** it must be removed from the system, otherwise it will impede and place resistance on new pressurized water entering the turbine housing **140**. Accordingly, new pressurized water introduced into the turbine housing **140** forces the old water out from the one or more apertures **180**. **FIG. 26** is a sectional view of the turbine housing **140** taken along line **26-26** of **FIG. 20** further detailing and showing the arrangement of the turbine **164** within the turbine housing **140**. The turbine housing **140** is positioned on the gear box **142**.

The gear box **142** includes a turbine mounting surface **182** having an aperture **184** extending there through. The turbine housing **140** is positioned on, and covers, the gear box turbine mounting surface **182**, such that the turbine **164** is adjacent the turbine mounting surface **182** and the turbine output drive gear **172** extends through the aperture **184** and into the gear box **142**. The gear box **142** houses a reduction gear stack **186** that is made up of a plurality of drive gears **188**, some of which include a large gear **190** connected and coaxial with a smaller gear **192** (see **FIG. 25**) for conjoint rotation therewith. The conjoint rotation of the large gear **190** with the smaller gear **192** causes for a reduction in gear ratio. As can bee seen in **FIG. 25**, which is a sectional view of the drive assembly **120**, the gear reduction stack **186** includes two series of coaxial gears **188** that both include a central aperture **194** extending through the gears **188**. One of the series gear **186** is coaxial with the turbine **164** such that the first shaft **176** extends through the gears **188**, and into a first shaft bottom housing **218** of the Geneva gear upper housing **146**, discussed in greater detail below. Thus, the first series of gears **188** rotates about first shaft **176**. A second series of gears **188** is positioned to engage the first series of gears **188** and have a second shaft **196** extending through the central aperture **194** thereof. The second shaft **196** is parallel to the first shaft **176** and is secured within a second shaft top housing **198** that is positioned in a top wall of the gear box **142**. The second shaft **196** extends through the Geneva gear lower housing **144**. The turbine output drive gear **172** engages a large gear **190** of the first gear **188** that rotates about the second shaft **196**. The smaller gear **192** of the first gear **188** engages another gear **188** that rotates about the first shaft **176**. A series of such gears are positioned within the gear reduction stack **186** with particular gear ratios, and engaged with one another in the above-described fashion, so that rotation of the turbine **164**, and subsequent rotation of the turbine output drive gear **172**, causes each gear **188** of the gear reduction stack **186** to rotate with each subsequent gear rotating at a different speed. The gear reduction stack **186** includes a final gear stack output gear **200** that rotates about the first shaft **176**. The gear stack output gear **200** includes a drive gear **202** and a Geneva drive gear **204** extending from the drive gear **202** for conjoint rotation therewith. The gear stack output drive gear **202** engages and is driven by one of the smaller gears **192** of a gear **188** of the gear stack **186**. Accordingly, rotation of the turbine blades **168** causes rotation of the central hub **166**, boss **170**, and output drive gear **172**, which output drive gear **172** causes rotation of the gears **188** of the gear reduction stack **186**, and ultimately rotation of the gear stack output gear **200**. As shown in **FIG. 27**, the Geneva drive gear **204** includes a central hub **206**, a central aperture **208**, and a post **210**, which all extend from the drive gear **204**, thus having conjoint rotation therewith. The central hub **206** includes a remove section **212**. The function of the Geneva drive gear **204** is discussed in greater detail below in connection with **FIG. 27**.

Referring now to **FIG. 27**, the Geneva gear lower housing **144** is positioned between thee gear box **142** and the Geneva gear upper housing **146**. The Geneva gear lower housing **144** includes an aperture **214** that the Geneva drive gear **204** extends through. The Geneva gear upper housing **146** includes the first shaft bottom housing **218** and a Geneva output aperture **230** (see **FIG. 25**). The Geneva gear lower and upper housings **144, 146** house a Geneva gear **220**. The Geneva gear **220** includes a second shaft bottom housing **221**, a plurality of cogs **222**, a plurality of slots **224** between each cog **222**, and a socket **228** (see

FIG. 25). The second shaft **196** (see **FIG. 25**) extends through the Geneva gear lower housing **144** and is secured within the shaft bottom housing **221**. The Geneva gear **220** shown in **FIG. 27** includes eight cogs **222** separated by eight slots **224**. The slots **224** extend radially inward from the periphery of the Geneva gear **220**. Each of the cogs **222** include an arcuate portion **226** on the peripheral edge thereof. The socket **228** extends from the Geneva gear **220** and through the upper housing Geneva output aperture **230**, which generally have mating geometries so that the Geneva gear socket **228** can rotate within the Geneva output aperture **230**, but is restricted from planar translation. The Geneva gear socket **228** generally has a circular outer geometry, for rotation within the Geneva output aperture **230**, and a non-circular inner geometry, here square.

In operation, rotation of the drive gear **202** (see **FIG. 25**) results in rotation of the Geneva drive gear **204** (see **FIG. 25**). Accordingly, because the Geneva gear central hub **206** and the Geneva gear post **210** are a part of the Geneva drive gear **204**, and thus attached to the underside of the drive gear **202**, they rotate about the first shaft **176**. The Geneva gear post **210** is positioned radially and at a distance from the central hub **206** so that it can engage the Geneva gear **220**. Similarly, the Geneva gear **220** is sized so that each of the cogs **222** can be positioned adjacent the Geneva dive gear central hub **206**. Additionally, the Geneva gear **220** is sized so that the Geneva gear post **210** can be inserted into the slots **224**. When the Geneva drive gear **204** is rotated, the post **210** orbits the central aperture **208**, while the central hub **206** rotates adjacent an arced removed portion **226** of an adjacent cog **222**. Accordingly, the central hub **206** does not engage the cogs **222**. Continued rotation of the Geneva drive gear **204** results in the post **210** making a full orbit about the central aperture **208** until it reaches a point where it intersects a cog slot **224**. Further rotation of the post **210** causes the post **210** to enter a slot **224** and engage a side wall of a cog **222**, pushing the cog in the rotational direction of the post **210**. To facilitate this rotation, the removed portion **212** of the central hub **206** allows any extraneous portions of the cogs **222** that would otherwise contact the central hub **206** to instead move within the removed portion **212**. Thus, the central hub **206** does not restrict the Geneva gear **220** from rotating. As the post **210** rotates while engaging the cog **222** it pushes the cog **222** and causes the entire Geneva gear **220** to rotate in an opposite direction than the rotational direction of the post **210**. The post **210** does not continually rotate the Geneva gear **220** for the entirety of the rotational cycle of the post **210**, but instead acts as an incremental rotation device that “clicks” a cog **222** over one position while it engages the cog **222**. As such, the Geneva gear **220** has a series of distinct positions, with the number of distinct positions being based on the number of cogs **222**.

Here, there are eight cogs **222**, so there are eight distinct positions, e.g., each position being at 45°. Therefore, the entire Geneva gear **220** is rotated, or "clicked" over, 45° per rotational cycle of the post **210**, as opposed to continuous rotation if this were a standard gear. Accordingly, the Geneva gear **220** does not gradually switch positions, but is instead more quickly "clicked" over to a new position. The Geneva gear **220** can be altered to accommodate different scenarios that could require lesser or greater angular positioning of the Geneva gear **220**, for example if it is required for there to be 20° positioning, then the Geneva gear could include eighteen cogs and eighteen slots.

Referring back to **FIG. 25**, rotation of the Geneva gear **220** causes conjoint rotation of the Geneva gear socket **228** within the upper housing Geneva output aperture **230**. The Geneva gear socket **228** rotationally engages a drive head **260** of a reverse/skim-out valve selector **238**, which will be discussed in greater detail.

FIGS. 28-30 show the reverse/spin-out mode assembly **126** in greater detail. **FIG. 28** is an exploded view of the reverse/spin-out mode assembly **126**, and the inlet body **138**. The reverse/spin-out mode assembly **126** includes a reverse/spin-out mode valve body **236** and a reverse/skim-out mode valve selector **238**. The reverse/spin-out mode valve body **236** includes an opening **240**, an internal forward drive chamber **242**, an internal reverse drive chamber **244**, and a plurality of dividers **246** that separate the internal forward drive chamber **242** and the internal reverse drive chamber **244**. As can be seen, internal structural support ribs are provided within the chamber **242**, as shown in **FIG. 28**.

The reverse/spin-out mode valve selector **238** includes a valve disk **254**, a shaft **256**, an enlarged section **258**, a drive head **260**, and an o-ring **262**. The valve disk **254** is generally circular in geometry and sized to match the reverse/spin-out mode valve body opening **240**. The valve disk **254** includes a window **264** that is positioned on the outer periphery of the valve disk **254**. The window **264** extends through the valve disk **254**, and generally spans an angular distance about the circumference equal to a single position of the Geneva gear cog **222**. More specifically, in the current example, there are eight cogs **222** at eight distinct positions, e.g., each position being at 45°. Accordingly, the window **264** extends an angular distance of 45° about the circumference of the valve disk **254**, which matches the expanse of a single cog **222**, and the distance a single cog **222** travels during a single rotational cycle of the Geneva gear **220**. The shaft **254** extends from the center of the valve disk **254** to an enlarged section **258**. The enlarged section **258** is generally circular in shape and sized to be inserted into, and rotate within, the central hub **154** of the inlet body **138**. The enlarged section **258** can include an o-ring **262** about the periphery for creating a seal radially against the central hub **154**. The drive head **260** extends from the enlarged section **258** and includes a generally square geometry. Particularly, the drive head **260** is configured to engage the Geneva gear socket **228**, such that rotation of the Geneva gear socket **228** rotationally drives the drive head **260**. Accordingly, the drive head **260** and the Geneva gear socket **228** include mating geometries. Rotation of the drive head **260** results in rotation of the valve disk **254**, and thus the window **264**. The window **264** provides a pathway for water to flow through and into either the internal forward drive chamber **242** or the internal reverse drive chamber **244**. Specifically, water enters the inlet body **138** at the inlet **148** and flows to the annular chamber **152**. When in the annular chamber **152**, the water flows in two directions, i.e., out through the outlet **156** and toward the opening **240** of the reverse/spin-out mode valve body **236**. However, the water is restricted from entering the opening **240** of the reverse/spin-out mode valve body **236** by the reverse/spin-out valve selector **238**. Accordingly, the water must flow through the window **264** of the reverse/spin-out valve selector **238**, and into the reverse/spin-out valve body **236** (see **FIG. 25**).

FIG. 29 is a top view of the reverse/spin-out mode valve body **236**, and **FIG. 30** is a sectional view of the reverse/spin-out mode valve body **236** taken along line **30-30** of **FIG. 20**. The window **264** generally includes eight different positions, which are based on the eight cog **222** positions. One of these positions is adjacent the internal reverse drive chamber **244**, and seven of these positions are adjacent the internal forward drive chamber **242**. The Geneva gear **220** drivingly rotates the valve disk **254**, and the window **264**, 45° at a time so that the window **264** switches between the eight different positions for each rotation of the Geneva drive gear **204**. As shown in **FIG. 30**, the internal forward drive chamber **242** encompasses approximately seven of the eight sections, while the internal reverse drive chamber **244** encompasses a single section. Accordingly, the window **264** will be positioned adjacent the internal forward drive chamber **242** for approximately $7/8^{\text{ths}}$ of the time, and will be positioned adjacent the internal reverse drive chamber **244** for approximately $1/8^{\text{th}}$ of the time. As mentioned previously, the Geneva gear **220** functions to quickly rotate 45° at a time so that the window **264** swiftly rotates from one position to the next, instead of gradually moving from one position to the next. Accordingly, the time spent by the window **264** adjacent both the internal reverse drive chamber **244** and the internal forward drive chamber **242** when the window **264** is switching between these two chambers is minimized.

The internal reverse drive chamber **244** is in fluidic communication with a reverse/spinout outlet port **250** that can include an o-ring **252**. The reverse/spinout outlet port **250** is connected with the water distribution manifold **122**, and is discussed in greater detail below. The internal forward drive chamber **242** is connected with the open bottom of the reverse/spin-out mode valve body **236** for the water to flow to the top/bottom mode valve body **270**. Each of the inlet body **138**, turbine housing **140**, gear box **142**, Geneva gear upper housing **146**, reverse/spin-out mode valve body **236**, and top/bottom mode valve body **270** can include a plurality of coaxially aligned mounting brackets **232** that allow connection by a plurality of bolts **234**.

FIGS. 31-33 show the top/bottom mode assembly **128** in greater detail. **FIG. 31** is an exploded view of the top/bottom mode assembly **128**. The top/bottom mode assembly **128** includes a top/bottom mode valve body **270** and a top/bottom mode valve selector **272**. The top/bottom mode valve body **270** includes and upper opening **274**, an internal bottom mode chamber **276**, an internal top mode chamber **278**, and a plurality of dividers **280** that separate the internal bottom mode chamber **276** and the internal top mode chamber **278**. The top/bottom mode valve body **270** is closed at the bottom. The internal bottom mode chamber **277** is connected, and in fluidic communication, with a bottom mode outlet port **282** that can include an o-ring **284**. The internal top mode chamber **278** is connected, and in fluidic communication, with a top mode outlet port **286** that can include an o-ring **288**. The top/bottom mode valve body **270** also includes a central hub **290** that is positioned within and is coaxial with the top/bottom mode valve body **270**. The central hub **290** is hollow and extends from the upper opening **274** through the bottom of the top/bottom mode valve body **270**. The central hub **290** is connected with the dividers **280**. The internal bottom mode chamber **276** and the internal top mode chamber **278** extend about the circumference of the central hub **290**.

The top/bottom mode valve selector **272** includes a valve disk **292**, a shaft **294**, an enlarged section **296**, an engageable drive head **298**, and an o-ring **300** about the enlarged section **296**. The drive head **298** is configured to be engaged by a user, such that a tool can be used to engage the head **298** and rotate the top/bottom mode valve selector **272** to select a desired mode of operation. The valve disk **292** is generally circular in geometry and sized to match the top/bottom mode valve body upper opening **270**. The valve disk **292** includes a window **302** that is positioned on the outer periphery of the valve disk **292**. The window **302** extends through the valve disk **292**. The shaft **294** extends from the center of the valve disk **292** to the enlarged section **296**. The enlarged section **296** is generally circular in shape and sized to be inserted into, and rotate within, the central hub **290**. The enlarged section **296** can include the o-ring **262** about the periphery for creating a seal radially against the central hub **290**. The drive head **298** extends from the enlarged section **296**, and includes a geometry that facilitates engagement. For example, the drive head **298** can include a square or hexagonal geometry, or alternatively can include a flat slot for engagement with a flat-head screwdriver, or a crossed slot for engagement with a Phillips-head screwdriver. Rotation of the drive head **298** results in rotation of the valve disk **292**, and thus the window **302**. The window **302** provides a pathway for water to flow through and into either the internal bottom mode chamber **276** or the internal top mode chamber **278**. Specifically, water that flows through the internal forward drive chamber **242** of the reverse/spin-out mode valve body **236** can pass through the window **302** to enter the top/bottom mode valve body **270**. The top/bottom mode valve body **270** chamber that the water enters, e.g., the internal bottom mode chamber **276** and the internal top mode chamber **278**, depends on the positioning of the window **302**. That is, when the window **302** is positioned adjacent the internal bottom mode chamber **276**, due to engagement of the drive head **298** and rotation of the valve disk **292**, water will flow into the internal bottom mode chamber **276**. On the other hand, if the window **302** is positioned adjacent the internal top mode chamber **278**, water will flow into the internal top mode chamber **276**.

FIG. 32 is a top view of the top/bottom mode valve body **128**, and **FIG. 33** is a sectional view of the top/bottom mode valve body **128** taken along line **33-33** of **FIG. 20**. As can be seen, the internal bottom mode chamber **276** and the internal top mode chamber **278** are generally divided by the central hub **290** and the plurality of dividers **280**. The internal bottom mode chamber **276** is connected with the bottom mode outlet port **282**, while the internal top mode chamber **278** is connected with the top mode outlet port **286**. Accordingly, water that flows into the internal bottom mode chamber **276** will flow out from the bottom mode outlet port **282**, while water that flows into the internal top mode chamber **278** will flow out from the top mode outlet port **286**. The bottom mode outlet port **282** and the top mode outlet port **286** are connected with the water distribution manifold **122**, which will be discussed in greater detail.

FIGS. 34-43 show the water distribution manifold **122** in greater detail. Specific reference is made to **FIGS. 34-35**, which are perspective views of the water distribution manifold **122**. The water distribution manifold **122** includes a manifold top **308**, the manifold body **130**, and the jet ring **132**. The manifold top **308** includes three inlets, a reverse/spinout inlet **312**, a top mode inlet **314**, and a bottom mode inlet **316**. The manifold top **308** also includes a plurality of mounting tabs **318** for engagement with the manifold body **130**, and a plurality of mounting risers **320** for engagement with the mounting brackets **232** of the top/bottom mode valve body **270**. The reverse/spinout inlet **312** is generally connected with the reverse/spinout outlet port **250** of the reverse/spinout mode valve body **236**, such that the reverse/spinout outlet port **250** is inserted into the reverse/spinout inlet **312** and the o-ring **252** creates a seal radially against a wall of the reverse/spinout inlet **312**. The top mode inlet **314** is generally connected with the top mode outlet port **286** of the top/bottom mode valve body **270**, such that the top mode outlet port **286** is inserted into the top mode inlet **314** and the o-ring **288** creates a seal radially against a wall of the top mode inlet **314**. The bottom mode inlet **316** is generally connected with the bottom mode outlet port **282** of the top/bottom mode valve body **270**, such that the bottom mode outlet port **282** is inserted into the bottom mode inlet **316** and the o-ring **284** creates a seal radially against a wall of the bottom mode inlet **316**. The manifold top **308** is positioned on top of the manifold body **130**.

FIG. 42 is a sectional view of the manifold body **130** taken along section line **42-42** of **FIG. 38**. The manifold body **130** defines a reverse/spinout mode chamber **326**, a top mode chamber **328**, and a bottom mode chamber **330**. The reverse/spinout mode chamber **326**, the top mode chamber **328**, and the bottom mode chamber **330** are separated by a plurality of internal divider walls **332**. The manifold body **130** includes a bottom wall **334** than includes an aperture **336** extending through a portion of the bottom wall **334** that forms the bottom mode chamber **330**. The aperture **336** extends through the bottom wall **334** to a flow channel **338**. The flow channel **338** is located on the bottom **339** of the manifold body bottom wall **334** and sealed with the channel **105** that is located on the bottom wall **70** of the chassis **32**. Accordingly, a fluid-tight pathway is formed between the flow channel **338** and the chassis bottom wall channel **105**. A gasket may be provided between the flow channel **338** and the chassis bottom wall channel **105** to facilitate formation of a seal.

The chassis body **130** also includes a reverse/spinout outlet **340** having a barbed end **342**, two top mode skimmer outlets **344** each having a barbed end **346**, a top mode jet nozzle housing **348**, and a bottom mode outlet **350** having a barbed end **352**. The reverse/spinout outlet **340** is in fluidic communication with the reverse/spinout mode chamber **326**. Accordingly, water that flows into the reverse/spinout mode chamber **326** flows out from the reverse/spinout outlet **340**. A first hose **119a** (see **FIG. 11**) is connected to the reverse/spinout outlet **340** at one end, and to the reverse/spin-out thrust jet nozzle inlet **116** (see **FIG. 11**) at the other end. The barbed end **342** facilities attachment of the first hose **119a** to the reverse/spinout outlet **340** while the inlet barb **118** facilitates attachment of the first hose **119a** to the inlet **116**. Water provided from the reverse/spinout outlet **340** to the inlet **116** is forced out the outlet **114** under pressure causing a jet of pressurized water directed generally forward. This jet of pressurized water causes the cleaner **10** to move in a rearward direction. Alternatively, the reverse/spin-out thrust jet nozzle **112** may be positioned at an angle to the chassis **32** such that it causes an angular movement of the cleaner **10**, e.g., a "spin-out," instead of rearward movement of the cleaner **10**. In either configuration, the reverse/spin-out thrust jet nozzle **112** functions to occasionally cause the cleaner **10** to move in a reverse motion or spin-out motion so that if it is ever stuck in a corner of the pool **12**, or stuck on an obstruction in the pool **12**, such as a pool toy or pool ornamentation, it will free itself and continue to clean the pool **12**.

The top mode skimmer outlets **344** and the top mode jet nozzle housing **348** are in fluidic communication with the top mode chamber **328**. The top mode jet nozzle housing **348** houses the skim mode jet nozzle **83**. Accordingly, water that flows into the top mode chamber **328** flows out from the top mode skimmer outlets **344**, and the top mode jet nozzle **83**. A second hose **119b** (see **FIG. 13**) is connected to one of the top mode skimmer outlets **344** at one end, and a third hose **119c** (see **FIG. 13**) is connected to the other top mode skimmer outlet **344** at one end. The barbed ends **346** facilitate attachment of the second and third hoses **119b, 119c** to the top mode skimmer outlets **344**. The second and third hoses **119b, 119c** are each respectively connected at their second end to one of the plurality of skimmer/debris retention jets **60**, such that the skimmer/debris retention jets **60** spray pressurized water when water is provided to them by way of the top mode skimmer outlets **344**. The skimmer/debris retention jets **60** function to force water and any debris that may be in the channel **40** rearward into the debris bag **54**. Furthermore, the jetting of water rearward causes a venturi-like effect causing water that is more forward than the skimmer/debris retention jets **60** to be pulled rearward into the debris bag **54**. Thus, the skimmer/debris retention jets **60** perform a skimming operation whereby debris is pulled and forced into the debris bag **54**. Further, the skimmer/debris retention jets **60** prevent debris that is in the debris bag **54** from exiting. Additionally, water provided from the top mode chamber **328** to the top mode jet nozzle **83** is forced out the top mode jet nozzle **83** under pressure, causing a jet of pressurized water directed generally rearward and downward. This jet of pressurized water propels the cleaner **10** toward the pool water line **16** for skimming of the pool water line **16**. When the cleaner **10** is skimming the pool water line **16**, the top mode jet nozzle **83** propels the cleaner **10** forward along the pool water line **16**.

FIG. 43 is a sectional view of the manifold body **130** taken along line **43-43** of **FIG. 40** showing the bottom mode chamber **330** in greater detail. The bottom mode outlet **350** is in fluidic communication with the bottom mode chamber **330**. Additionally, as mentioned above, the bottom mode chamber **330** is in fluidic communication with the flow channel **338**

through the aperture **336**. The flow channel **338** extends across the bottom **339** of the manifold body **130** and to the jet ring **132**. Accordingly, water that flows into the bottom mode chamber **330** flows out from the bottom mode outlet **350**, and through the aperture **336**. One end of a fourth hose **119d** (see **FIG. 13**) is connected to the bottom mode outlet **350**, and the second end is connected to the internal nozzle **94** of the forward thrust jet nozzle **82**. The barbed end **352** and the internal nozzle barb **96** facilitate attachment of the fourth hose **119b** to the bottom mode outlet **350** and the forward thrust jet nozzle **82**, respectively. The fourth hose **119d** provides water from the bottom mode outlet **350** to the forward thrust jet nozzle **82**, such that the forward thrust jet nozzle **82** sprays pressurized water when water is provided thereto. The pressurized water is forced through the forward thrust jet nozzle **82** and out the forward thrust jet nozzle **82** under pressure, causing a jet of pressurized water directed generally rearward. This jet of pressurized water propels the cleaner **10** across the pool wall **14**, e.g., the bottom of the pool, so that the cleaner **10** can clean the pool wall **14**. In this regard, water that flows through the bottom mode chamber **330** also flows across the flow channel **338** and to the jet ring **132**.

The jet ring **132** defines an annular flow channel **354** and includes a plurality of protrusions **356** extending from a top surface **358** of the jet ring **132**. The bottom end **134** of the suction tube **102** can be positioned on the top surface **358** of the jet ring **132**. The plurality of protrusions **356** can be inserted into the bottom end **134** of the suction tube **102**, such that the protrusions **356** secure the suction tube **102** to the jet ring **132** and restrict the suction tube **102** from detaching from the jet ring **132**. Accordingly, when the water distribution manifold **122** is secured within the chassis **32**, the suction tube **102** extends from the jet ring **132** to the debris opening **58** of the top housing body **34**. The annular flow channel **354** is in fluidic communication with the flow channel **338** and is sealed with the channel **105** that is located on the bottom wall **70** of the chassis **32**. Accordingly, a fluid tight pathway is formed between the annular flow channel **354**, the flow channel **338**, and the chassis bottom wall channel **105**. A gasket may be provided between the annular flow channel **354** and the flow channel **338**, and the chassis bottom wall channel **105** to facilitate formation of a seal.

FIG. 44 is a sectional view taken along line **44-44** of **FIG. 9** showing the flow channel **338** connected with the channel **105** of the bottom wall **70**. The jet ring **132** is positioned within the chassis **32** adjacent the suction aperture **100**, and includes the plurality of suction jet nozzles **104** that are in fluidic communication with the annular flow channel **354** and positioned to discharge water through the suction tube **102**. Accordingly, the suction jet nozzles **104** spray pressurized water when water is provided to them by way of the flow channel **338** and the annular flow channel **354**. The suction jet nozzles **104** discharge pressurized water upward through the suction tube **102** toward the debris opening **58**, forcing any loose debris through the suction aperture **100**, across the suction tube **102**, out the debris opening **58**, and into the debris bag **54**. Furthermore, the jetting of water upward through the suction tube **102** causes a venturi-like suction effect causing the suction head **98** to loosen debris from the pool walls **14** and direct the loosened debris into the suction aperture **100**. This debris is forced through the suction tube **102** by the suction jet nozzles **104**.

FIGS. 45-47 show the hose connection **20** in greater detail. The hose connection **20** includes a connector portion **400**, a body **402**, and a nozzle **404**. The connector portion **400** includes a radially protruding inclined track **406** to engage a mating member of a hose, e.g., segmented hose **22**, for mounting with a caming action. This engagement can be characterized as a bayonet mount. **FIG. 47** is a sectional view taken along line **47-47** of **FIG. 46**, showing the hose connection **20** in greater detail. The body **402** includes a rotatable ball valve **408**, and a plurality of seals **410**. The rotatable ball valve **408** includes a ball **411** positioned within the body **402**. The seals **410** extend circumferentially about the ball **411**, and are positioned between the ball **411** and an internal wall of the body **402**. Accordingly, the seals **410** create a seal radially against the body **402**. A stem **412** extends from the ball **411** and through the body **402**, where it is attached with a handle **414**. Rotation of the handle **414**, results in rotation of the ball **411** within the body **410**. When in a first position, water can flow through the ball **411**. When in a second position, water is sealed off from flowing through the ball **411**. Accordingly, the hose connection **20** can be used to control flow therethrough. The nozzle **404** includes a barb **416** that facilitates attachment of a hose to the nozzle **404**.

FIGS. 48-50 show the swivel **24** in greater detail. The swivel includes a first body **418** and a second body **420**. The first body **418** includes a tubular section **422** having a barb **424** and a radial extension **426**. A locking ring **428** extends from the radial extension and includes an annular wall **430** and an inwardly extending shoulder **432**. The second body **420** includes a tubular portion **434** having a barb **436** and a radial shoulder **438**. The radial shoulder **438** includes an annular protrusion **440**. The radial shoulder **438** of the second body **420** is positioned within the annular wall **430** of the first section locking ring **438**, such that a first chamber **442** is formed between the first section locking ring **438**, and the inwardly extending shoulder **432**. A plurality of bearing balls **444**, which could be acetal balls, can be positioned within the first chamber **442**. A second chamber **446** is formed between the radial extension **426** of the first body **418**, the annular wall **430**, and the radial shoulder **438**. An annular sealing washer **448** and an annular seal **450** may be positioned and compressed within the second chamber **446**, with the annular protrusion **440** contacting the annular sealing washer **448**. Accordingly, the first and second bodies **418, 420** can rotate with respect to one another, such that the bearing balls **444** facilitate rotation, and the annular sealing washer **448** and the annular seal **450** seal the first and second bodies **418, 420** from leakage. Accordingly, water can flow through the first and second bodies **418, 420**.

FIG. 51 is a perspective view of a filter **26**. The filter **26** includes a body **452**, a filter assembly **454** partially positioned within the body **452**, and a nut **456**. The body includes a nozzle **458** having a barb **460**. The filter assembly **454** includes a filter **462** and a nozzle **464** having a barb **466**. The nut **456** secures the filter assembly **454** with the body **452**. Accordingly, water can flow into the body nozzle **458**, into the body **452**, through the filter **462** where it is filtered, and out the filter nozzle **464**.

Operation of the cleaner **10** is summarized as follows. In operation, the pump **18** provides pressurized water through the segmented hose **22**, any connected swivels **24**, filters **26**, and floats **28**, and to the cleaner **10**. The segmented hose **22** is connected to the inlet port external nozzle **84**. The barb **88** facilitates attachment of the segmented hose **22** to the inlet port external nozzle **84**. Additionally, the nut **92** can be utilized to secure the segmented hose **22** to the inlet port external nozzle **84** in embodiments where the segmented hose **22** includes a threaded end for engagement with the nut **92**. The pressurized water flows through the inlet port **78** of the cleaner **10** and out through the inlet port external nozzle **86**, where it flows through the hose **87** and to the drive assembly inlet **148**. The pressurized water flows through the drive assembly inlet **148** and into the inlet body **138**. When in the inlet body **138**, the water diverges into two flows. A first flow flows to the outlet **156** and a second flow flows through the reverse/skim-out mode valve disk window **264**.

The first flow flows out of the outlet **156**, through the hose **159** and to the turbine housing inlet **160**. The first flow enters the turbine housing **140** through the inlet **160**, and places a force on the turbine blades **168**. This force causes the turbine **164** to rotate about the first shaft **176**. The first flow then exits the turbine housing **140** through the apertures **180**. Rotation of the turbine **164** causes the output drive gear **172** to drive the reduction gear stack **186**, resulting in rotation of the plurality of drive gears **188**. The plurality of drive gears **188** engage one another, with one of the drive gears **188** engaging, and rotationally driving, the gear stack output gear **200**. Rotation of the gear stack output gear **200** causes rotation of the Geneva drive gear **204**, including rotation of the post **210** about the first shaft **176**. The post

210 continually orbits the first shaft **176** while water drivingly engages the turbine **164**. During each rotation, the post **210** slides into a slot **224** of the Geneva gear **220**, and "pushes" an adjacent cog **222**. This engagement, e.g., the post **210** "pushing" the cog **222**, results in sequential rotation of the Geneva gear **220**, wherein, for example, the Geneva gear **220** rotates 45° for each orbit of the post **210**. Rotation of the Geneva gear **220** results in the Geneva gear socket **228** engaging and rotating the reverse/spin-out valve selector drive head **260**, thus rotationally driving the reverse/spin-out valve selector **238** and associated valve disk window **264**. Accordingly, Geneva gear **220** causes the valve disk window **264** to move between different positions adjacent the internal forward drive chamber **242**, and adjacent the internal reverse drive chamber **244**. While the first flow is causing the Geneva gear **220** to rotate the valve disk **254**, the second flow flows through the valve disk window **264** and into the reverse/spin-out mode valve body **236** chamber that it is adjacent to at that moment. For example, when the valve disk window **264** is adjacent the internal forward drive chamber **242**, into the internal forward drive chamber **242**. However, when the valve disk window **264** is adjacent the internal reverse drive chamber **244**, the second flow flows into the internal reverse drive chamber **244**. Thus, the Geneva gear **220** continuously and automatically determines which chamber the second flow of water flows into.

When the pressurized water of the second flow flows into the internal reverse drive chamber **244**, it flows out of the internal reverse drive chamber **244** through the outlet port **250**, into the reverse/spinout inlet **312** of the water distribution manifold **122**, into the reverse/spinout mode chamber **326**, out through the reverse/spinout outlet **340**, through the first hose **119a**, and to the reverse/spin-out thrust jet nozzle **112**, where it is discharged. Alternatively, when the pressurized water of the second flow flows into the internal forward drive chamber **242**, it flows through the valve disk window **302** of the top/bottom mode valve selector **272**. The valve disk window **302** is rotatable by a user by inserting a tool through the top/bottom mode adjustment aperture **79** extending through the cleaner rear wall **68** and rotationally engaging the drive head **298**. Accordingly, the valve disk window **302** can be positioned adjacent the internal bottom mode chamber **276** or the internal top mode chamber **278**.

When the valve disk window **302** is positioned adjacent the internal top mode chamber **278**, the pressurized water of the second flow flows into the internal top mode chamber **278**, out of the internal top mode chamber **278** through the top mode outlet port **286**, into the top mode inlet **314** of the water distribution manifold **122**, into the top mode chamber **328**, and out through the top mode skimmer outlets **344** and the top mode jet nozzle **83**. The portion of the flow that exits through the top mode skimmer outlets **344** flows through the respective second and third hose **119b, 119c** and to the respective skimmer/debris retention jet **60** where it is discharged.

When the valve disk window **302** is positioned adjacent the internal bottom mode chamber **276**, the pressurized water of the second flow flows into the internal bottom mode chamber **276**, out of the internal bottom mode chamber **276** through the bottom mode outlet port **282**, into the bottom mode inlet **316** of the water distribution manifold **122**, into the bottom mode chamber **330**, and out through the bottom mode outlet **350** and the aperture **336**. The flow portion that flows through the bottom mode outlet **350** flows through the fourth hose **119d** and to the forward thrust jet nozzle **82** where it is discharged. The flow portion that flows through the aperture **336**, flows across the flow channel **338**, into the annular flow channel **354**, and is discharged through the plurality of vacuum jet nozzles **104**.

FIGS. 52-78 show another embodiment of the drive mechanism of the pool cleaner **10**. Particularly, the pool cleaner **10** of **FIGS. 52-78** includes a drive assembly **500** and water distribution manifold **502** for providing water to the various nozzles. The drive assembly **500** is connected with an inlet tube **503a**, reverse/spin-out tube **503b**, and bottom mode tube **503c**, while the water distribution manifold **502** is connected with first and second skimmer tubes **503d, 503e**, each of which are discussed in greater detail below. **FIG. 52** is an exploded perspective view of the pool cleaner **10** of the present disclosure including the drive assembly **500**. **FIG. 53** is a sectional view of the pool cleaner **10** taken along line **53-53** of **FIG. 5** showing the drive assembly **500**. As illustrated in **FIG. 53**, the chassis **32** forms a housing for the drive assembly **500**, the water distribution manifold **502**, and the suction tube **102**. The pool cleaner **10** of **FIGS. 52-78** is similar in structure as described in connection with **FIGS. 1-44**, however, the drive assembly **500** and the water distribution manifold **502** replace the drive assembly **120** and the water distribution manifold **122** of **FIGS. 1-44**.

FIGS. 55-58 illustrate the drive assembly **500** and the water distribution manifold **502**, which are in fluidic communication with one another. The drive assembly **500** includes a timer assembly **504**, a reverse/spin-out mode cam assembly **506**, a reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly **508**, and a top/bottom mode valve assembly **510**, each discussed in greater detail below. The water distribution manifold **502** includes a top mode manifold body **512** and a jet ring **514**. The manifold body **512** includes a plurality of chambers that function to direct water flow amongst the various jet nozzles of the cleaner **10**. The suction tube **102** includes a bottom end **134** and a top end **136**. The jet ring **514** is connected with the bottom end **134** of the suction tube **102** and includes a plurality of suction jet nozzles **720**.

FIGS. 55-75 show the drive assembly **500** in greater detail. Particular reference is made to **FIG. 65**, which is an exploded view of the drive assembly **500** showing the components of the timer assembly **504**, the reverse/spin-out mode cam assembly **506**, the reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly **508**, and the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510**. The timer assembly **504** includes a turbine housing **518**, a gear box **520**, a gear box upper housing **522**, and a socket housing 524. The reverse/spin-out mode cam assembly **506** includes a cam upper housing **526** and a cam plate **596**. The reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly **508** includes an inlet body **516**, a cam lower housing **528**, a reverse/spin-out mode valve body **529**, and a reverse/spinout seal **624**. The drive assembly **500** is configured such that the inlet body **516** is connected with the cam lower housing **528**, the reverse/spin-out mode valve body **529**, and the reverse/spin-out seal **624** to form the reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly **508**, with the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510** being adjacent to the reverse/spin-out mode assembly **508**, the cam lower housing **528** adjacent the cam upper housing **526**, the timer cover **524** adjacent the cam upper housing **526**, the gear box **520** is adjacent the timer cover **524**, and the turbine housing **518** is adjacent the gear box **520**. The inlet body **516** includes an inlet nozzle **530** having a barbed end **532**. The inlet nozzle **530** provides a flow path from the exterior of the inlet body **516** to the interior. The inlet nozzle **530** is connectable with the inlet tube **503a**, which is connectable with the internal nozzle **86**, such that water can flow to the cleaner **10** and through the inlet tube **503a** to the inlet body **516**. The inlet body **516** defines an internal chamber **534**. The inlet nozzle **530** is in communication with the internal chamber **534** such that fluid can flow into the inlet nozzle **530** and into the internal chamber **534**. The inlet body **516** further includes a top opening **536** that is adjacent cam lower housing **528**, which will be discussed in greater detail below. An outlet nozzle **538** having a barbed end **540** is provided on the inlet body **516**. The outlet nozzle **538** provides one path for water to flow out from the inlet body **516**. As such, water flowing into the inlet nozzle **530** flows into the interior chamber **534** and into the outlet nozzle **538**. Accordingly, a portion of the water exits the inlet body **516** through the outlet nozzle **538**. The inlet body **516** is generally closed at an upper end, e.g., the end adjacent the cam lower housing **528**, but for the opening **536**, and is open at a lower end, e.g., the end adjacent the reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly **508**.

FIG. 67 is a sectional view of the turbine housing **518** showing the components thereof in greater detail. The turbine housing **518** includes an inlet nozzle **542** having a barbed end **544**, and a turbine **546**. A hose **547** is connected at one end to the barbed end **540** of the inlet body outlet nozzle **538** and at another end to a the barbed end **544** of the turbine housing inlet nozzle **542**. Accordingly, water flows out from the inlet body **516** through the outlet nozzle **538** and to the turbine housing inlet nozzle **542** by way of the hose **547**. The turbine **546** includes a central hub **548**, a plurality of blades **550**, a boss **552** extending from the central hub **548** and having an output drive gear **554** mounted thereto, and a central aperture **556**. The central hub **548**, boss **552**, and output drive gear **554** are connected for conjoint rotation. Accordingly, rotation of the blades **550** causes rotation of the central hub **548**, boss **552**, and output drive gear **554**. The central aperture **556** extends through the center of the turbine **546**, e.g., through the output drive gear **554**, the boss **552**, and the central hub **548**.

A first shaft **558** extends through the central aperture **556** and is secured within a shaft housing **560** that is provided in a top of the turbine housing **518**. The first shaft **558** extends from the shaft housing **560**, through the turbine **546**, and into the gear box **520**. The turbine housing **518** also includes one or more apertures **562** in a sidewall thereof that allow water to escape the turbine housing **518**. When pressurized water enters the turbine housing **518** through the inlet nozzle **542** it places pressure on the turbine blades **550**, thus transferring energy to the turbine **546** and causing the turbine **546** to rotate. However, once the energy of the pressurized water is transferred to the turbine **546** it must be removed from the system, otherwise it will impede and place resistance on new pressurized water entering the turbine housing **518**. Accordingly, new pressurized water introduced into the turbine housing **518** forces the old water out from the one or more apertures **562**. **FIG. 67** is a sectional view of the turbine housing **518** taken along line **67-67** of **FIG. 61** further detailing and showing the arrangement of the turbine **546** within the turbine housing **518**. The turbine housing **518** is positioned on the gear box **520**.

The gear box **520** includes a turbine mounting surface **564** having an aperture **566** extending there through. The turbine housing **518** is positioned on, and covers, the gear box turbine mounting surface **564**, such that the turbine **546** is adjacent the turbine mounting surface **564** and the turbine output drive gear **554** extends through the aperture **566** and into the gear box **520**. The gear box **520** houses a reduction gear stack **568** that is made up of a first and second gear stack **570a, 570b**, each gear stack **570a, 570b** including a plurality of large gears **572** connected and coaxial with a smaller gear **574** (see **FIG. 66**) for conjoint rotation therewith. The conjoint rotation of the large gear **572** with the smaller gear **574** causes for a reduction in gear ratio. As can bee seen in **FIG. 66**, which is a sectional view of the drive assembly **500**, the first and second coaxial gear stack **570a, 570b** each include a central aperture **576**. The first gear stack **570a** is coaxial with the turbine **546** such that the first shaft **558** extends through the gears **572, 574** of the gear stack **570a**, and into the timer cover **524** where it is secured. Thus, the first gear stack **570a** rotates about the first shaft **558**. The first gear stack **570a** includes a final gear stack output gear **582** as the bottom most gear of the stack **570a**. The final gear stack output gear **582** includes a small drive gear **584**. The second gear stack **570b** is positioned such that the gears **572, 574** that make up the second gear stack **570b** engage the gears **572, 574** that make up the first gear stack **570a**. Additionally, the second gear stack **570b** has a second shaft **578** extending through the central aperture **576** thereof. The second shaft **578** is parallel to the first shaft **558** and is secured within a second shaft top housing **580** that is positioned in a top wall of the gear box **520**. The small gear **574** of the second gear stack **570b** engages a large gear **572** of the first gear stack **570a** that rotates about the first shaft **558**. Similarly, a conjoint small gear **574** of the first gear stack **570a** engages a large gear **572** of the second gear stack **570b** that rotates about the second shaft **578**. A series of such gears are positioned within the gear reduction stack **568** with particular gear ratios, and engaged with one another in the above-described fashion, so that rotation of the turbine **546**, and subsequent rotation of the turbine output drive gear **554**, causes each gear **572, 574** of the gear stacks **570a, 570b** to rotate with each subsequent gear rotating at a different rotational speed. The second gear stack **570b** includes an output drive gear **586** as the bottom most gear. The output drive gear **586** includes a large drive gear **588** and a socket **590** extending from the large drive gear **588** for conjoint rotation therewith. The large drive gear **588** engages the small drive gear **584** of the final gear stack output gear **582**. The output drive gear **586** engages and is driven by the small drive gear **584** of the final gear stack output gear **582**. Accordingly, rotation of the turbine blades **550** causes rotation of the boss **552**, and output drive gear **554**, which output drive gear **554** causes rotation of the gears **572, 574** of the gear reduction stack **568**, and ultimately rotation of the output drive gear **586**.

As shown in **FIG. 66**, the output drive gear **586** is positioned between the gear box upper housing **522** and the timer cover **524**. The timer cover **524** engages the gear box **520** creating a sealed compartment that contains the reduction gear stack **568**, including the cam drive gear **586**. The timer cover **524** includes a socket aperture **592** that receives the output drive gear socket **590**. Accordingly, the socket **590** is accessible from the exterior of the timer cover **524**.

Positioned adjacent to the timer cover **524** is the cam upper housing **526**, which is also positioned adjacent to the cam lower housing **528**. Accordingly, the cam upper housing **526** is between the timer cover **524** and the cam lower housing **528**. The cam upper housing **526** includes a central aperture **594**. The cam plate **596** is positioned between the cam upper housing **526** and the cam lower housing **528**. The cam plate **596** includes a body **598** having a bottom side **600** and a top side **602**. A shaft **604** extends from the center of the top side **602** of the body **598**. The shaft **604** includes a shaped head **606** at the end thereof, and a circumferential notch **608**. The circumferential notch **608** includes an o-ring positioned therein. The shaft **604** extends from the body cam **598** and through the cam upper housing **526**, which generally have mating geometries so that the shaft **604** can rotate. The shaped head **606** engages the socket **590** of the output drive gear **586**, which generally have mating geometries so that they can rotate conjointly. That is, the socket **590** and the shaped head **606** have matching geometries such that rotation of the socket **590** will drivingly rotate the shaped head **606**, and thus the entirety of the cam plate **596**. A central hub **612** extends from the center of the bottom side **600** of the body **598**. The central hub **612** includes an aperture **614** with a post **616** positioned therein. The post **616** is secured in the aperture **614** at one end, and in an aperture **622** of the cam lower housing **528** at another end, such that the cam plate **596** can rotate about the post **616**. The bottom side **600** of the cam body **598** further includes a cam track **618** that encircles the central hub **612**. The cam track **618** is generally circular shaped with a uniform radius, except for a radially extended portion **620** that has a greater radius. **FIG. 68** is a sectional view of the cam plate **596**, showing elements thereof in greater detail, e.g., the cam track **618** and the radially extended portion **620**.

The cam track **618** is configured to operate a rotatable reverse/spin-out seal **624**, which the majority of is positioned in the inlet body **516**. The rotatable reverse/spin-out seal **624** is shown in detail in **FIGS. 68** and **69**. **FIG. 69** is a top exploded view of the reverse/spin-out mode cam assembly **506**, the reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly **508**, and the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510**. The rotatable reverse/spin-out seal **624** includes an body **626**, an arched portion **628**, a sealing member **630**, a stationary post **632**, and a cam track post **634**. The stationary post **632** is secured to a top surface of the reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly **508** such that the reverse/spin-out seal **624** can rotate about the stationary post **632**. The reverse/spin-out seal **624** is positioned on a top surface of the reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly **508**, and within the internal chamber **534** of the inlet body **516** such that the cam track post **634** extends through the opening **536** of the inlet body **516** and extends into the cam track **518**.

In operation, rotation of the output drive gear **586** (see **FIG. 66**) results in rotation of the cam plate **596** by way of the engagement between, and mating geometries of, the socket **590** and the shaped head **606**. The cam track post **634** of the reverse/spin-out seal **626** is positioned within the cam track **618** such that they are in engagement. Thus, as the cam plate **596** rotates, the cam track post **634** rides in the cam track **618**. As described above, the cam track **618** includes a majority portion having a first radius and a radially extended portion **620** that has a greater radius. As the cam plate **596** rotates, the cam track post **634** will transition between the majority portion and the radially extended portion **620**. When the cam track post **634** transitions into the radially extended portion **620** of the cam track **618**, the cam track **618** pushes the cam track post **634** radially outward, which causes the reverse/spin-out seal **624** to rotate clockwise about the stationary post **632** and into a reverse/spin-out position. Similarly, when the cam track post **634** transitions into the majority portion of the cam track **618**, e.g., out from the radially extended portion **620** and into the lesser radius portion, the cam track **618** pulls the post **624** radially inward, which causes the reverse/spin-out seal **624** to rotate counter-clockwise about the stationary post **632** and into a forward position. Discussion of the reverse/spin-out position and the forward position is provided below.

FIGS. 69-73 show the reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly **508** in greater detail. **FIG. 69** is a top exploded view of the reverse/spin-out mode cam assembly **506**, the reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly **508**, and the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510**, while **FIG. 70** is a bottom exploded view of the same. The reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly **508** is positioned adjacent the inlet body **516** and generally defines a forward chamber **636** and a reverse/spin-out chamber **638** separated from the forward chamber **636** and defined by a chamber wall **639** (see **FIG. 70**). The reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly **508** includes a reverse/spin-out chamber opening **640** and a reverse/spin-out chamber nozzle **642** having a barbed end **644**. The reverse/spin-out chamber **638** is in fluidic communication with the reverse/spin-out chamber opening **640** and the reverse/spin-out chamber nozzle **642**, such that fluid can flow through the reverse/spin-out opening **640**, into the reverse/spin-out chamber **638** and out the reverse/spin-out chamber nozzle **642** without entering the forward chamber **636**. The reverse/spin-out valve assembly **508** further includes a forward chamber opening **646** (see **FIG. 72**) and an open end **648**, such that the forward chamber opening **646**, forward chamber **636**, and the open end **648** are in fluidic communication. Accordingly, fluid flows into the forward chamber opening **646**, through the forward chamber **646**, and out the open end **648**. **FIG. 73** is a cross-sectional view of the reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly **508** showing the forward chamber **636** and the reverse/spin-out chamber **638** in greater detail.

FIGS. 69-70 and **74-75** show the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510** in greater detail. **FIGS. 69-70** are top and bottom perspective view, respectively, showing the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510**. The top/bottom mode valve assembly **510** includes a body **649** and a sealing plate **692**. The body **649** defines a top/bottom mode main chamber **652** and includes a top opening **650**, a bottom mode opening **654**, and a top mode opening **660**. The top opening **650** provides access to the top/bottom mode main chamber **652**, while the top/bottom mode valve body **649** is closed at the bottom. **FIG. 74** is a perspective view of the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510** with the sealing plate **692** not shown in order to illustrate the bottom mode opening **654** and the top mode opening **660**. The bottom mode opening **654** connects with a bottom mode outlet chamber **656** that is defined by a bottom mode outlet port **658** and a bottom mode nozzle **666**. The bottom mode outlet port **658** and the bottom mode nozzle **666** extend from the top/bottom mode valve body **649**. The bottom mode nozzle **666** includes a barbed end **668** (see **FIG. 75**). The top mode opening **660** connects with a top mode outlet chamber **662** that is defined by a top mode outlet port **664**. The top mode outlet port **664** extends from the top/bottom mode valve body **649**. As can be seen in **FIG. 74**, a hub **670** extends from the top/bottom mode valve assembly body **649** and defines a chamber **672**. The hub **670** connects with the body **649**, which includes an opening **674** that places the top/bottom mode main chamber **652** in connection with the chamber **672**. The hub **670** allows the sealing plate **692** to be rotated by a source external to the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510**, which is discussed in greater detail below.

A top/bottom mode selector **676** is connected to the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510**. The top/bottom mode selector **676** includes a lever arm **678** having a first arm **680** and a second arm **682**, a fulcrum **684**, a user-engageable tab **686**, and a plate **688**. The fulcrum **684** engages the lever arm **678** between the first arm **680** and the second arm **682**, such that the lever arm **678** can rotate about the fulcrum **684**. The user-engageable tab **686** is positioned at the end of the first arm **680** and is positioned adjacent a wall of the pool cleaner **10**, as shown in **FIG. 53**. Accordingly, a user can push the user-engageable tab **686** up or down to rotate the lever arm **678** about the fulcrum **684**. The user-engageable tab **686** can include a plurality of ridges to facilitate use by a user. The second arm **682** includes a pin **689** that extends from an end of the second arm **682**. The plate **688** is connected with a central shaft **690** (see **FIG. 75**) and includes an aperture **691** located near the periphery of the plate **688**. The central shaft **690** extends through the hub **670**, e.g., is positioned within the chamber **672**, and engages the sealing plate **692**. The pin **689** engages the aperture **691** of the plate **688**, such that the pin **689** can rotate the plate **688**, along with the central shaft **690** and the sealing plate **692**, while itself rotating within the aperture **691**. Accordingly, the tab **686** can be engaged by a user to rotate the top/bottom mod selector **676** clockwise or counter-clockwise to rotate the sealing plate **692** between two positions. In a first position, e.g., the position shown in **FIG. 69** also referred to as the bottom mode position, the sealing plate **692** is positioned adjacent the top mode opening **660**, thus sealing the top mode outlet chamber **662**. In such a configuration, fluid can flow through the bottom mode opening **654**, through the bottom mode outlet chamber **656**, and out the bottom mode outlet port **658** and the bottom mode nozzle **666**. In a second position, e.g., a top mode position, the sealing plate **692** is positioned adjacent the bottom mode opening **654**, thus sealing the bottom mode outlet chamber **656**. In such a configuration, fluid can flow through the top mode opening **660**, through the top mode outlet chamber **662**, and out the top mode outlet port **664**. The bottom mode outlet port **658** and the top mode outlet port **664** are connected with the water distribution manifold **502**, which will be discussed in greater detail.

FIGS. 76-78 show the distribution manifold **502** in greater detail. **FIG. 76** is a perspective view of the distribution manifold **502**. The distribution manifold **502** includes the top mode manifold **512** and the jet ring **514**. The top mode manifold **512** includes a manifold body **696**, inlet port **698**, first top mode skimmer outlet **700** having a barbed end **702**, second top mode skimmer outlet **704** having a barbed end **706**, and a top mode jet nozzle housing **708** that houses a top mode jet nozzle **710**. The top mode manifold inlet port **698** is generally connected with the top mode outlet port **664** of the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510**, such that the top mode manifold inlet port **698** is inserted into the top mode outlet port **664**. The jet ring **512** includes a body **714**, a bottom mode inlet port **716**, a plurality of upper protrusions **718** that secure the suction tube **102**, and a plurality of suction jet nozzles **720**. The bottom mode inlet port **716** is connected with the bottom mode outlet port **658** of the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510**, such that the bottom mode inlet port **716** is inserted into the bottom mode outlet port **658**.

FIG. 78 is a sectional view of the distribution manifold **502** taken along line **78-78** of **FIG. 77**. The top mode manifold body **696** defines a top mode inner chamber **712**, while the jet ring **512** defines a bottom mode inner chamber **722**. The top mode inner chamber **712** is in fluidic communication with the inlet port **698**, the first and second top mode skimmer outlets **700, 704**, and the top mode jet nozzle housing **708** including top mode jet nozzle **710**. Accordingly, fluid can flow through the top mode outlet port **664** of the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510**, into the top mode manifold inlet port **698**, through the top mode inner chamber **712**, and out through the first and second top mode skimmer outlets **700, 704** and the top mode jet nozzle **710**. The first and second top mode skimmer outlets **700, 704** are connected with the first and second skimmer tubes **503e, 503d** (see **FIGS. 53-54**), which are each in turn connected to the skimmer/debris retention jets **60** (see **FIGS. 7** and **53-54**). The engagement of the top mode jet nozzle **710** with the top mode jet nozzle housing **708** can be a ball-and-socket joint such that the jet nozzle **710** can be rotated within the housing **708**. Fluid provided from the top mode inner chamber **712** to the top mode jet nozzle **710** is forced out the top mode jet nozzle **710** under pressure, causing a jet of pressurized water directed generally rearward and downward. This jet of pressurized water propels the cleaner **10** toward the pool water line **16** for skimming of the pool water line **16**. When the cleaner **10** is skimming the pool water line **16**, the top mode jet nozzle **710** propels the cleaner **10** forward along the pool water line **16**.

The bottom mode inner chamber **722** is in fluidic communication with the bottom mode inlet port **716** and the plurality of suction jet nozzles **720**. Accordingly, fluid can flow through the bottom mode outlet port **658** of the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510**, into the bottom mode inlet port **716**, through the bottom mode inner chamber **722**, and out through the plurality of suction jet nozzles **720**. The suction jet nozzles **720** function in accordance with the suction jet nozzles **104** discussed in connection with **FIGS. 1-44**. Accordingly, the suction jet nozzles **720** spray pressurized water when water is provided to them by way of the bottom mode inner chamber **722**. The suction jet nozzles **720** discharge pressurized water upward through the suction tube **102** toward the debris opening **58**, forcing any loose debris through the suction aperture **100**, across the suction tube **102**, out the debris opening **58**, and into the debris bag **54** (see **FIG. 4**). Furthermore, the jetting of water upward through the suction tube **102** causes a venturi-like suction effect causing the suction head **98** to loosen debris from the pool walls **14** and direct the loosened debris into the suction aperture **100**. This debris is forced through the suction tube **102** by the suction jet nozzles **720**.

Operation of the cleaner **10** utilizing the drive assembly **500** (discussed above in connection with **FIGS. 52-78**) is summarized as follows. In operation, the pump **18** provides pressurized water through the segmented hose **22**, any connected swivels **24**, filters **26**, and floats **28**, and to the cleaner **10**. The segmented hose **22** is connected to the inlet port external nozzle **84**. The barb **88** facilitates attachment of the segmented hose **22** to the inlet port external nozzle **84**. Additionally, the nut **92** can be utilized to secure the segmented hose **22** to the inlet port external nozzle **84**. In such embodiments, the nut **92** bites into the soft material of the segmented hose **22** to restrain the hose **22**. The pressurized water flows through the inlet port **78** of the cleaner **10** and out through the inlet port external nozzle **86**, where it flows through the hose **503a** and to the inlet body inlet nozzle **530**. The pressurized water flows into the inlet body **516**. When in the inlet body **516**, the water diverges into two flows. A first flow flows to the outlet nozzle **538** and a second flow flows toward the reverse/spin-out mode valve assembly **508**.

The first flow flows out of the outlet nozzle **538**, through the hose **547** and to the turbine housing inlet **542**. The first flow enters the turbine housing **518** through the inlet **542**, and places a force on the turbine blades **550**. This force causes the turbine **546** to rotate about the first shaft **558**. The first flow then exits the turbine housing **518** through the apertures **562**. Rotation of the turbine **546** causes the output drive gear **554** to drive the first large gear **572** of the second gear stack **570b**, which is in engagement of the first gear stack **570a**, resulting in rotation of the plurality of large diameter gears **572** and small diameter gears **574**. The first and second gear stacks **570a, 570b** engage one another, with the final gear stack out **582** being rotated such that the small drive gear **584** thereof engages and rotates the output drive gear **586**. Rotation of the output drive gear **586** causes rotation of the socket **590**, and thus rotation of the cam plate **596** due to the mating relationship of the socket **590** and the shaped head **606** of the cam plate **596**. As the cam plate **596** rotates, the reverse/spin-out seal post **634** rides within the cam track **618** to affect the position of the reverse/spin-out seal **624**.

As discussed above, the reverse/spin-out seal **624** is configured to rotate about the stationary post **632** according to the position of the cam track post's **634** position in the cam track **618**. When the cam track post **634** is positioned in the first radius portion of the cam track **618**, e.g., the lesser radius portion, the reverse/spin-out seal **624** is positioned such that the sealing member **630** is adjacent the reverse/spin-out opening **640**, thus sealing the reverse/spin-out chamber **638** and allowing fluid to flow through the forward chamber opening **646** and into the forward chamber **636**. Conversely, when the cam track post **634** is positioned in the radially extended portion **620** of the cam track **618**, the reverse/spin-out seal **624** is positioned such that the sealing member **630** is adjacent the forward chamber opening **646**, thus sealing the forward chamber **636** and allowing fluid to flow through the reverse/spin-out opening **640** and into the reverse/spin-out chamber **638**. Accordingly, the cam plate **596** determines what position the reverse/spin-out seal **624** is in, and rotates the seal between a forward position and a reverse/spin-out position. The length of time that the reverse/spin-out seal **624** stays in either position is determined by the length, e.g., circumferential length, of the radially extended portion **620**. A greater length radially extended portion **620** results in a greater amount of time that the reverse/spin-out seal **624** will be positioned adjacent the forward chamber opening **646**. Similarly, a lesser length radially extended portion **620** results in a lesser amount of time that the reverse/spin-out seal **624** will be positioned adjacent the forward chamber opening **646**. If the radially extend portion **620** makes up one eighth (1/8th) of the cam track **618** circumference, then the reverse/spin-out seal **624** will be positioned adjacent the forward chamber opening **646** one eighth (1/8th) of the time. The circumferential length of the radially extended portion **620** can be determined based on a user's need, and a different cam plate **596** can be provided for different situations.

When the cam track post **634** is positioned in the radially extended portion **620** of the cam track **618**, forcing the reverse/spin-out seal **624** to seal the forward chamber opening **646** and the forward chamber **636**. When in such a position, water flows to the cleaner **10**, through the inlet port **78**, through the inlet tube **503a**, into the inlet nozzle **530**, into the inlet body internal chamber **534**, into the reverse/spin-out chamber **638**, out the reverse/spin-out chamber nozzle **642**, through the reverse/spin-out tube **503b**, and to the reverse/spin-out thrust jet nozzle **112** where it is discharged under pressure. Alternatively, when the cam track post **634** is not positioned in the radially extended portion **620** of the cam track **618**, the reverse/spin-out seal **624** is adjacent the reverse/spin-out chamber opening **640**, thus sealing the reverse/spin-out chamber **638**. This allows water to enter the inlet body internal chamber **534** and flow into forward main chamber **636**. From there, the water flows through the forward main chamber **636** and into the top/bottom mode valve assembly body **649**.

Once in the top/bottom mode valve assembly body **649**, the flow of the water is dictated by the position of the sealing plate **692**. As discussed above, the sealing plate **692** can be positioned adjacent the bottom mode opening **654** to seal the bottom mode outlet chamber **656**, or adjacent the top mode opening **660** to seal the top mode outlet chamber **662**.

When the sealing plate **692** is positioned adjacent the bottom mode opening **654**, the water flows through the top mode opening **660**, through the top mode outlet chamber **662**, out the top mode outlet port **664** of the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510**, into the top mode manifold inlet port **698**, through the top mode inner chamber **712**, and out through the first and second top mode skimmer outlets **700, 704** and the top mode jet nozzle **710**. The first and second top mode skimmer outlets **700, 704** are connected with the first and second skimmer tubes **503e, 503d** (see **FIGS. 53-54**), which are each in turn connected to the skimmer/debris retention jets **60** (see **FIGS. 7 and 53-54**).

When the sealing plate **692** is positioned adjacent the top mode opening **660**, the water flows through the bottom mode opening **654**, across the bottom mode outlet chamber **656**, and out the bottom mode outlet port **658** and the bottom mode nozzle **666** of the top/bottom mode valve assembly **510**. The flow out from the bottom mode outlet port **658** flows into the bottom mode inlet port **716**, through the bottom mode inner chamber **722**, and out through the plurality of suction jet nozzles **720**. The bottom mode nozzle **666** is connected with the bottom mode tube **503c**, which is also connected with the forward thrust jet nozzle **82** where the water is discharged. Discharge of the water through the forward thrust jet nozzle **82** results in the cleaner **10** being driven forward.

FIGS. 79-86 show a jet nozzle assembly **1000** and a vacuum suction tube **1002** of the present disclosure that can be utilized in a pressure or robotic pool cleaner such as the pool cleaner illustrated in **FIGS. 1-44** and **52-78** and the accompanying disclosures thereof. **FIG. 79** is a side view of the jet nozzle assembly **1000** and the vacuum suction tube **1002**. The jet nozzle assembly **1000** is similar to the jet ring **132** described in connection with **FIGS. 1-44**, and the jet ring **514** described in connection with **FIGS. 52-78**. That is, the jet nozzle assembly **1000** can be used in place of the jet ring **132** and/or the jet ring **514**. Similarly, the vacuum suction tube **1002** is similar to the suction tube **102** described in connection with **FIGS. 1-44** and **52-78**. The vacuum suction tube **1002** is a tubular component having a first open end **1002a** and a second open end **1002b**, and is positioned adjacent the jet nozzle assembly **1000**. **FIG. 80** is a perspective view of the jet nozzle assembly **1000** and **FIG. 81** is a top view showing the jet nozzle assembly **1000** and the vacuum suction tube **1002**. The jet nozzle assembly **1000** includes an annular body **1004** having a top opening **1004a** and a bottom opening **1004b**, and also includes first, second, and third jet nozzles **1006a, 1006b, 1006c** positioned on an interior wall of the annular body **1004** (see **FIG. 81** regarding the third jet nozzle **1006c**). The jet nozzles **1006a, 1006b, 1006c** each include a body **1008a, 1008b, 1008c** and an outlet **1010a, 1010b, 1010c**. The jet nozzles **1006a, 1006b, 1006c** are positioned and arranged on the interior wall of the annular body **1004** such that water discharged therethrough is directed towards the top opening **1004a** of the annular body **1004**.

As shown in **FIGS. 79** and **81**, the vacuum suction tube **1002** is positioned with one of its ends, e.g., the first open end **1002a**, adjacent the top opening **1004a** of the jet nozzle assembly body **1004** such that the jet nozzles **1006a, 1006b, 1006c** discharge water through the jet nozzle assembly body top opening **1004a** and into the vacuum suction tube **1002**. The discharged water exits the vacuum suction tube **1002** at the end opposite the jet nozzle assembly **1000**, e.g., the second open end **1002b**, which can be positioned adjacent an attached filter, filter bag, etc., which can be used to filter or trap any debris that is discharged through the vacuum suction tube **1002**. Particularly, the jet nozzle assembly **1000** can be incorporated into a pressure or robotic pool cleaner such that the jet nozzle assembly body bottom opening **1004b** is positioned at a bottom of the pool cleaner and open to the pool water, e.g., atmosphere. The pressurized discharge of water through the jet nozzles **1006a,**

1006b, 1006c generates a venturi or suction effect at the bottom opening **1004b** such that pool water is suctioned into the bottom opening **1004b** from the pool and discharged through the vacuum suction tube **1002**. This also results in any debris that may be on the pool floor or wall to also be suctioned through the vacuum suction tube **1002**, and discharged therethrough and into an attached filter or filter bag.

FIG. 82 is a cross-section view of the jet nozzle assembly **1000** and vacuum suction tube **1002** taken along line **82-82** of **FIG. 81**. **FIG. 83** is a cross-section view of the jet nozzle assembly **1000** and vacuum suction tube **1002** taken along line **83-83** of **FIG. 81**. As can be seen in **FIGS. 82** and **83**, the jet nozzle assembly body **1004** includes an internal channel **1012** that is in fluidic communication with each of the jet nozzles **1006a, 1006b, 1006c**. As illustrated in **FIG. 83**, the outlets **1010a, 1010b, 1010c** of the jet nozzles **1006a, 1006b, 1006c** are in fluidic communication with the internal channel **1012** such that pressurized fluid flowing through the internal channel **1012** can be discharged through each of the jet nozzles **1006a, 1006b, 1006c** through the respective outlet **1010a, 1010b, 1010c**. The internal channel **1012** is also in fluidic communication with a source of pressurized fluid, such as a pump that can be internal to the pool cleaner (e.g., for a robotic pool cleaner) or a pump that is external to the pool and provides positive pressure to the pool leaner (e.g., for a positive-pressure pool cleaner). Accordingly, pressurized fluid is provided from a source of pressurized fluid to the internal channel **1012**, where it travels along the internal channel **1012** and is discharged through each of the jet nozzles **1006a, 1006b, 1006c**.

Configuration of the nozzles **1006a, 1006b, 1006c** will now be discussed in greater detail. It is noted that the nozzles **1006a, 1006b, 1006c** are constructed and configured the same, and simply spaced apart from one another. Accordingly, reference hereinafter may be made with respect to a single nozzle and it should be understood that these statements hold true for the remaining nozzles. Each of the nozzles **1006a, 1006b, 1006c** is configured to discharge fluid at a vortex angle α (see **FIG. 82**) and a convergence angle β (see **FIG. 83**). As shown in **FIG. 82**, the nozzle **1006a** discharges fluid in the direction of arrow **A**, which is at an angle α (e.g., vortex angle) in a first plane with respect to the centerline **CL** of the vacuum suction tube **1002** when the centerline **CL** is aligned with the nozzle outlet **1010a**. Essentially, this means that the direction of water discharged from the nozzle **1006a** is not in alignment with the direction of water flow across the vacuum suction tube **1002**, e.g., along the centerline **CL** of the vacuum suction tube **1002** from the first open end **1002a** to the second open end **1002b**, but instead the water is discharged to flow in a helical path about the centerline **CL** and not in a straight line. This arrangement creates a vortex flow through the vacuum suction tube **1002**. As mentioned previously, this holds true for the remaining nozzles **1006b, 1006c**. Additionally, as shown in **FIG. 83**, the fluid discharged by the nozzle **1006a** is also discharged in the direction of arrow **B**, which is at an angle β (e.g., convergence angle) in a second plane with respect to the centerline **CL** of the vacuum suction tube **1002** when the centerline **CL** is not aligned with the nozzle outlet **1010a**. Essentially, this means that the water discharged from the nozzle **1006a** is directed toward the centerline **CL**, and not parallel to the centerline **CL**. As mentioned previously, this holds true for the remaining nozzles **1006b, 1006c**. Thus, the water being discharged by all of the nozzles **1006a, 1006b, 1006c** converges at the centerline **CL**. This arrangement creates a convergent flow through the vacuum suction tube **1002**. Accordingly, the water discharged through the nozzles **1006a, 1006b, 1006c** flow in helical paths that converge with one another. By angling the nozzles **1006a, 1006b, 1006c** at a vortex angle α and/or a convergence angle β, the volumetric flow of water being suctioned into the jet nozzle assembly **1000** and through the vacuum suction tube **1002** is increased, creating a more efficient machine as no additional energy needs to be introduced in order to effect this increased volumetric flow rate. Additionally, the flow characteristics through the vacuum suction tube **1002** is smoothed, thereby providing a more uniform distribution of water flow.

It should be understood that it is not necessary to utilize both a vortex angle and a convergence angle at the same time; instead, each of a vortex angle and a convergence angle can be implemented absent the other, or can be utilized together. It should also be understood that the jet nozzle assembly **1000** can be provided with more or less than three nozzles as illustrated, e.g., the jet nozzle assembly **1000** can have one nozzle (see **FIG. 84**), two nozzles (see **FIG. 85**), four nozzles (see **FIG. 86**), etc.

Table 1 below shows simulated testing results illustrating how volumetric flow rate is affected by various configurations of the number of nozzles, vacuum tube diameter, nozzle convergence angle β, nozzle vortex angle α, nozzle diameter, and flow per nozzle. The column "Volume Flow Rate 1" indicates the volumetric flow rate at a point prior to the nozzles, e.g., upstream of the nozzles, and thus represents that volumetric flow rate of fluid that is being suctioned into the jet nozzle assembly. The column "Volume Flow Rate 2" indicates the volumetric flow rate at a point that is at the top of the tube, e.g., downstream of the nozzles, and thus represents that volumetric flow rate of fluid that is being discharged through the vacuum tube. As can be seen from Table 1, when the number of nozzles, vacuum tube diameter, nozzle outlet diameter, and flow per nozzle are kept constant, the greatest increase in flow rate results from a nozzle convergence angle β of 30° and a nozzle vortex angle α of 30°. In this configuration, a volumetric flow rate of 26.255 gallons per minute through the vacuum tube is achieved while only discharging 1.02 gallons per minute through each nozzle.

Table 1 – Convergence and Vortex Angle Analysis

Number of nozzles	Vacuum Tube diameter (in.)	Nozzle Convergence Angle β (°)	Nozzle Vortex Angle α (°)	Nozzle outlet diameter (in.)	Flow per nozzle (gallons per minute)	Volume Flow Rate 1 (gallons per minute)	Volume Flow Rate 2 (gallons per minute)
3	2.5	30	0	0.095	1.02	19.1014231	22.1614116
3	2.5	20	20	0.095	1.02	17.1452074	20.2051716
3	2.5	20	30	0.095	1.02	19.4976677	22.5576560
3	2.5	30	30	0.095	1.02	23.1946716	26.2546880
3	3.125 x 2.00 ellipse	30	30	0.095	1.02	22.8158551	25.8758734
3 grouped	2.000	0	0	0.110	1.33	3.94641192	7.93642269
3	2.750	0	0	0.110	1.33	19.1217895	21.7818559

Table 2 below shows simulated testing results illustrating how volumetric flow rate is affected by various configurations of the number of nozzles, vacuum tube diameter, nozzle convergence angle β, nozzle diameter, and flow per nozzle. The column "Volume Flow Rate 1" indicates the volumetric flow rate at a point prior to the nozzles, e.g., upstream of the nozzles, and thus represents that volumetric flow rate of fluid that is being suctioned into the jet nozzle assembly. The column "Volume Flow Rate 2" indicates the volumetric flow rate at a point that is at the top of the tube, e.g., downstream of the nozzles, and thus represents that volumetric flow rate of fluid that is being discharged through the vacuum tube. As can be seen from Table 2, when the number of nozzles, nozzle outlet diameter, and flow per nozzle are kept constant, the greatest increase in flow rate results from a nozzle convergence angle β of 30° and a vacuum tube diameter of 2.75". In this configuration, a volumetric flow rate of 23.242 gallons per minute through the vacuum tube is achieved while only discharging 1.02 gallons per minute through each nozzle.

Table 2 – Convergence Angle Analysis

Number of nozzles	Vacuum Tube diameter (in.)	Nozzle Convergence Angle β	Nozzle outlet diameter (in.)	Flow per nozzle (gallons per minute)	Volume Flow Rate 1 (gallons per minute)	Volume Flow Rate 2 (gallons per minute)
3	2.000	0	0.095	1.02	11.9752825	15.0353494
3	2.375	0	0.095	1.02	9.59365171	12.6536792
3	2.500	0	0.095	1.02	13.1455821	16.2056329
3	2.625	0	0.095	1.02	15.466108	18.5261497
3	2.750	0	0.095	1.02	14.3846266	17.4446835
3	2.000	30	0.095	1.02	18.8003332	21.8603464
3	2.375	30	0.095	1.02	16.9372863	19.9973027
3	2.500	30	0.095	1.02	17.5032121	20.5632155
3	2.625	30	0.095	1.02	17.767893	20.8279138
3	2.750	30	0.095	1.02	20.1816962	23.2416961
3	2.750	0	0.110"	1.33	19.12178957	21.78185593
3 grouped	2.000	0	0.110"	1.33	3.946411925	7.936422691

Having thus described the invention in detail, it is to be understood that the foregoing description is not intended to limit the spirit or scope thereof. It will be understood that the embodiments of the present invention described herein are merely exemplary and that a person skilled in the art may make any variations and modification without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. All such variations and modifications, including those discussed above, are intended to be included within the scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A fluid distribution system for an underwater pool cleaner, comprising:

an inlet body having an inlet for receiving a supply of pressurized fluid;

a valve assembly body in fluid communication with said inlet of said inlet body and including a plurality of fluid outlets, a first one of said outlets for providing fluid for propelling the underwater pool cleaner in a forward direction and a second one of said outlets for providing fluid for propelling the underwater pool cleaner in a reverse direction; and

a valve subassembly fluidicly driven by the supply of pressurized fluid and periodically switching the supply of pressurized fluid from said first one of said outlets to said second one of said outlets to periodically change direction of propulsion of the underwater pool cleaner.

2. The fluid distribution system of claim 1, wherein the valve subassembly further comprises:

(a) a turbine rotatably driven by the supply of pressurized fluid;

(b) a cam plate including a cam track, the cam plate being operatively engaged with the turbine such that the cam plate is rotationally driven by the turbine, the cam track having a first section and a second section; and

(c) a valve seal including a sealing member and a cam post, the valve seal being rotatably mounted adjacent the cam plate and the valve assembly body with the cam post being engageable with the cam track, and the valve seal being rotatable between a first position and a second position,

wherein (i) when the cam post is engaged with the first section of the cam track the valve seal is placed in the first position where the valve seal prevents fluid from flowing through said second one of said outlets, and (ii) when the cam post is engaged with the second section of the cam track the valve seal is placed in the second position where the valve seal prevents fluid from flowing through said first one of said outlets.

3. The fluid distribution system of claim 2, further comprising a gear reduction stack positioned between the turbine and the cam plate, the gear reduction stack being engaged with the turbine and the cam plate, wherein the gear reduction stack transfers a first number of rotations of the turbine into a second number of rotations of the cam plate.

4. The fluid distribution system of claim 2, wherein the inlet body includes an outlet that provides pressurized fluid to rotationally drive the turbine.

5. The fluid distribution system of claim 2, wherein said first section of said cam track has a first length and said second section of said cam track has a second length, said first length being longer than said second length.

6. The fluid distribution system of claim 5, wherein the first section of said cam track is associated with a first operation of the underwater pool cleaner and the second section of said cam track is associated with a second operation of the underwater pool cleaner, the first length determining the amount of time that the first operation is to be operative and the second length determining the amount of time that the second operation is to be operative.

7. The fluid distribution system of claim 1, wherein the inlet of the inlet body is in fluidic communication with a pump external to the underwater pool cleaner, the supply of pressurized fluid being provided by the pump.

8. The fluid distribution system of claim 1, wherein the fluid distribution system is connected with a water jet propulsion system of the underwater pool cleaner.

9. The fluid distribution system of claim 8, wherein said first one of said outlets is in fluidic communication with a forward thrust jet nozzle of the underwater pool cleaner to propel the underwater pool cleaner in a first direction, and said second one of said outlets is in fluidic communication with a reverse thrust jet nozzle of the underwater pool cleaner to propel the underwater pool cleaner in a second direction that is different than the first direction.

10. The fluid distribution system of claim 1, wherein said first one of said outlets is in fluidic communication with a suction system of the underwater pool cleaner.

11. The fluid distribution system of claim 2, further comprising:

a second valve assembly body including an inlet, a first fluid outlet, and a second fluid outlet, and defining a valve chamber, wherein the inlet of said second valve body is positioned adjacent said first one of said outlets of said valve assembly body;

a second valve seal including a sealing member, the second valve seal positioned within the valve chamber of the second valve assembly body and being rotatable between a first position wherein the second valve seal sealing member is adjacent the first fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body and a second position wherein the second valve seal sealing member is adjacent the second fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body; and

a rotatable lever arm engaged with the second valve seal for rotating the second valve seal about a rotational axis,

wherein (i) when the second valve seal is in the first position the second valve seal prevents fluid from flowing through the first fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body, and (ii) when the second valve seal is in the second position the second valve seal prevents fluid from flowing through the second fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body.

12. The fluid distribution system of claim 11, wherein the rotatable lever arm includes a user engageable tab.

13. The fluid distribution system of claim 11, wherein the fluid distribution system is connected with a water jet propulsion system of the underwater pool cleaner.

14. The fluid distribution system of claim 13, wherein the first fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body is in fluidic communication with a forward thrust jet nozzle of the underwater pool cleaner to propel the underwater pool cleaner in a first direction underwater, the second fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body is in fluidic communication with a top mode jet nozzle of the underwater pool cleaner to propel the underwater pool cleaner along a pool water surface, and said second one of said fluid outlets of the first valve assembly body is in fluidic communication with a reverse thrust jet nozzle of the underwater pool cleaner to propel the underwater pool cleaner in a second direction that is different than the first direction.

15. The fluid distribution system of claim 11, wherein the first outlet of the second valve assembly body is in fluidic communication with a suction system of the underwater pool cleaner.

16. The fluid distribution system of claim 1, wherein the valve subassembly further comprises:

(a) a turbine rotatably driven by the supply of pressurized fluid;

(b) a Geneva gear post rotationally mounted offset from a rotational axis of the Geneva gear post, the Geneva gear post being operatively engaged with the turbine such that the Geneva gear post is rotationally driven by the turbine;

(c) a Geneva gear cog rotationally mounted adjacent the Geneva gear post and having a plurality of slots; and

(d) a valve disk including a sealing member, the valve disk being rotatably engaged with the Geneva gear cog such that rotation of the Geneva gear cog causes rotation of the valve disk, the valve disk being rotatable between a plurality of positions,

wherein (i) the Geneva gear post is configured to enter one of the plurality of slots and engage the Geneva gear cog for a portion of each rotation and rotationally drive the Geneva gear cog and the valve disk between the plurality of positions,

wherein (i) when the valve disk is in a first one of the plurality of positions the valve disk prevents fluid from flowing through said second one of said outlets, and (ii) when the valve disk is in a second one of the plurality of positions the valve disk prevents fluid from flowing through said first one of said outlets.

17. The fluid distribution system of claim 16, further comprising a gear reduction stack positioned between the turbine and the Geneva gear post, the gear reduction stack being engaged with the turbine and the Geneva gear post, wherein the gear reduction stack transfers a first number of rotations of the turbine into a second number of rotations of the Geneva gear post.

18. The fluid distribution system of claim 16, wherein the inlet body includes an outlet that provides pressurized fluid to rotationally drive the turbine.

19. The fluid distribution system of claim 16, wherein the inlet of the inlet body is in fluidic communication with a pump external to the underwater pool cleaner, the supply of pressurized fluid being provided by the pump.

20. The fluid distribution system of claim 16, wherein said first one of said outlets is in fluidic communication with a forward thrust jet nozzle of the underwater pool cleaner to propel the underwater pool cleaner in a first direction, and said second one of said outlets is in fluidic communication with a reverse thrust jet nozzle of the underwater pool cleaner to propel the underwater pool cleaner in a second direction that is different than the first direction.

21. The fluid distribution system of claim 16, further comprising:

a second valve assembly body including an inlet, a first fluid outlet, and a second fluid outlet, and defining a valve chamber, wherein the inlet of said second valve body is positioned adjacent said first one of said outlets of said valve assembly body;

a valve seal including a sealing member, the valve seal positioned within the valve chamber of the second valve assembly body and being rotatable between a first position wherein the valve seal sealing member is adjacent the first fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body and a second position wherein the valve seal sealing member is adjacent the second fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body; and

a rotatable lever arm engaged with the valve seal for rotating the valve seal about a rotational axis,

wherein (i) when the second valve seal is in the first position the valve seal prevents fluid from flowing through the first fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body, and (ii) when the valve seal is in the second position the valve seal prevents fluid from flowing through the second fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body.

22. The fluid distribution system of claim 21, wherein the rotatable lever arm includes a user engageable tab.

23. The fluid distribution system of claim 21, wherein the fluid distribution system is connected with a water jet propulsion system of the underwater pool cleaner.

24. The fluid distribution system of claim 23, wherein the first fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body is in fluidic communication with a forward thrust jet nozzle of the underwater pool cleaner to propel the underwater pool cleaner in a first direction underwater, the second fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body is in fluidic communication with a top mode jet nozzle of the underwater pool cleaner to propel the underwater pool cleaner along a pool water surface, and said second one of said fluid outlets of the first valve assembly body is in fluidic communication with a reverse thrust jet nozzle of the underwater pool cleaner to propel the underwater pool cleaner in a second direction that is different than the first direction.

25. The fluid distribution system of claim 21, wherein the first outlet of the second valve assembly body is in fluidic communication with a suction system of the underwater pool cleaner.

26. An underwater pool cleaner comprising:

a housing having an inlet opening and an outlet opening;

an pressurized fluid inlet connected with a source of pressurized fluid;

a bottom mode forward thrust jet nozzle;

a reverse/spinout mode jet nozzle;

a suction tube extending between the inlet opening and the outlet opening;

a suction jet ring positioned within the suction tube and including one or more suction jet nozzles; and

an automatic timing valve positioned in the housing and in fluidic communication with the bottom mode forward thrust jet nozzle, the top mode forward thrust jet nozzle, the reverse/spinout mode jet nozzle, and the suction jet ring, the automatic timing valve including:

a) an inlet body having an inlet in fluid communication with the pressurized fluid inlet for receiving a supply of pressurized fluid;

b) a valve assembly body in fluid communication with said inlet of said inlet body and including a plurality of fluid outlets, a first one of said outlets in fluid communication with the bottom mode forward thrust jet nozzle and the suction jet ring, said first one of said outlets for providing fluid for propelling the pool or spa cleaner in a forward direction, and a second one of said outlets in fluid communication with the reverse/spinout mode jet nozzle, said second one of said outlets for providing fluid for propelling the pool or spa cleaner in a reverse direction; and

c) a valve subassembly fluidicly driven by the supply of pressurized fluid and periodically switching the supply of pressurized fluid from said first one of said outlets to said second one of said outlets to periodically change direction of propulsion of the underwater pool cleaner.

27. The underwater pool cleaner of claim 26, wherein the valve subassembly further comprises:

(a) a turbine rotatably driven by the supply of pressurized fluid;

(b) a cam plate including a cam track, the cam plate being operatively engaged with the turbine such that the cam plate is rotationally driven by the turbine, the cam track having a first section and a second section; and

(c) a valve seal including a sealing member and a cam post, the valve seal being rotatably mounted adjacent the cam plate and the valve assembly body with the cam post being engageable with the cam track, and the valve seal being rotatable between a first position and a second position,

wherein (i) when the cam post is engaged with the first section of the cam track the valve seal is placed in the first position where the valve seal prevents fluid from flowing through said second one of said outlets, and (ii) when the cam post is engaged with the second section of the cam track the valve seal is placed in the second position where the valve seal prevents fluid from flowing through said first one of said outlets.

28. The underwater pool cleaner of claim 27, further comprising:

a top mode forward thrust jet nozzle;

a second valve assembly body including an inlet, a first fluid outlet in fluidic communication with the bottom mode forward thrust jet nozzle and for providing fluid to propel the underwater pool cleaner in a forward direction along the bottom of a pool, and a second fluid outlet in fluidic communication with the top mod forward thrust jet nozzle for providing fluid to propel the underwater pool cleaner along a pool water surface, and defining a valve chamber, wherein the inlet of said second valve body is positioned adjacent said first one of said outlets of said valve assembly body;

a second valve seal including a sealing member, the second valve seal positioned within the valve chamber of the second valve assembly body and being rotatable between a first position wherein the second valve seal sealing member is adjacent the first fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body and a second position wherein the second valve seal sealing member is adjacent the second fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body; and

a rotatable lever arm engaged with the second valve seal for rotating the second valve seal about a rotational axis,

wherein (i) when the second valve seal is in the first position the second valve seal prevents fluid from flowing through the first fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body, and (ii) when the second valve seal is in the second position the second valve seal prevents fluid from flowing through the second fluid outlet of the second valve assembly body.

29. The pool cleaner of claim 27, further comprising a gear reduction stack positioned between the turbine and the cam plate, the gear reduction stack being engaged with the turbine and the cam plate, wherein the gear reduction stack transfers a first number of rotations of the turbine into a second number of rotations of the cam plate.

30. The pool cleaner of claim 27, wherein the inlet body includes an outlet that provides pressurized fluid to rotationally drive the turbine.

31. The pool cleaner of claim 27, wherein said first section of said cam track has a first length and said second section of said cam track has a second length, said first length being longer than said second length.

32. The pool cleaner of claim 31, wherein the first section of said cam track is associated with a first operation of the pool cleaner and the second section of said cam track is associated with a second operation of the pool cleaner, the first length determining the amount of time that the pool cleaner is to be in the first operation and the second length determining the amount of time that the pool cleaner is to be in the second operation.

33. The pool cleaner of claim 28, wherein the rotatable lever arm includes a user engageable tab positioned at the exterior of the pool cleaner.

34. The pool cleaner of claim 26, further comprising a debris bag mounted to an exterior of the housing.

35. The pool cleaner of claim 26, further comprising one or more wheels mounted to the housing for facilitating locomotion of the pool cleaner along a pool bottom or pool wall.

36. The pool cleaner of claim 26, wherein the suction jet nozzles create a venturi effect in the suction tube to suction water and debris into the suction tube through the inlet opening.

37. The pool cleaner of claim 26, wherein the suction jet nozzles are at a convergence angle.

38. The pool cleaner of claim 26, wherein the suction jet nozzles are at a vortex angle.

39. The pool cleaner of claim 26, wherein the suction jet nozzles are at a convergence angle and a vortex angle.

40. A vacuum jet ring, comprising:

an annular body;

at least one jet nozzle positioned on the body and having a discharge outlet and an internal chamber, the at least one jet nozzle being angled to have a convergence angle and a vortex angle; and

a chamber formed in the body and in fluidic communication with the internal chamber of the at least one jet nozzle for providing pressurized fluid to the at least one jet nozzle,

wherein the convergence angle of the at least one jet nozzle causes a fluid discharged through the at least one jet nozzle to converge on a centerline of the vacuum jet ring, and

wherein the vortex angle of the at least one jet nozzle causes a fluid discharged through the at least one jet nozzle to travel in a helical path.

41. The vacuum jet ring of claim 40, wherein the convergence angle is between 0 degrees and 90 degrees and the vortex angle is between 0 degrees and 90 degrees.

42. The vacuum jet ring of claim 40, wherein the convergence angle is between or equal to 1 degree and 30 degrees and the vortex angle is between or equal to 1 degree and 30 degrees.

43. The vacuum jet ring of claim 40, wherein the convergence angle is between or equal to 30 degrees and 60 degrees and the vortex angle is between or equal to 30 degrees and 60 degrees.

44. The vacuum jet ring of claim 40, wherein the convergence angle is between or equal to 60 degrees and 90 degrees and the vortex angle is between or equal to 60 degrees and 90 degrees.

45. The vacuum jet ring of claim 40, wherein the convergence angle is about 30 degrees and the vortex angle is about 30 degrees.

46. The vacuum jet ring of claim 40, further comprising a vacuum suction tube positioned adjacent the annular body, wherein the at least one jet nozzle discharges fluid through the vacuum suction tube.

47. The vacuum jet ring of claim 40, further comprising two jet nozzles.

48. The vacuum jet ring of claim 40, further comprising three jet nozzles.

49. The vacuum jet ring of claim 40, further comprising four jet nozzles.

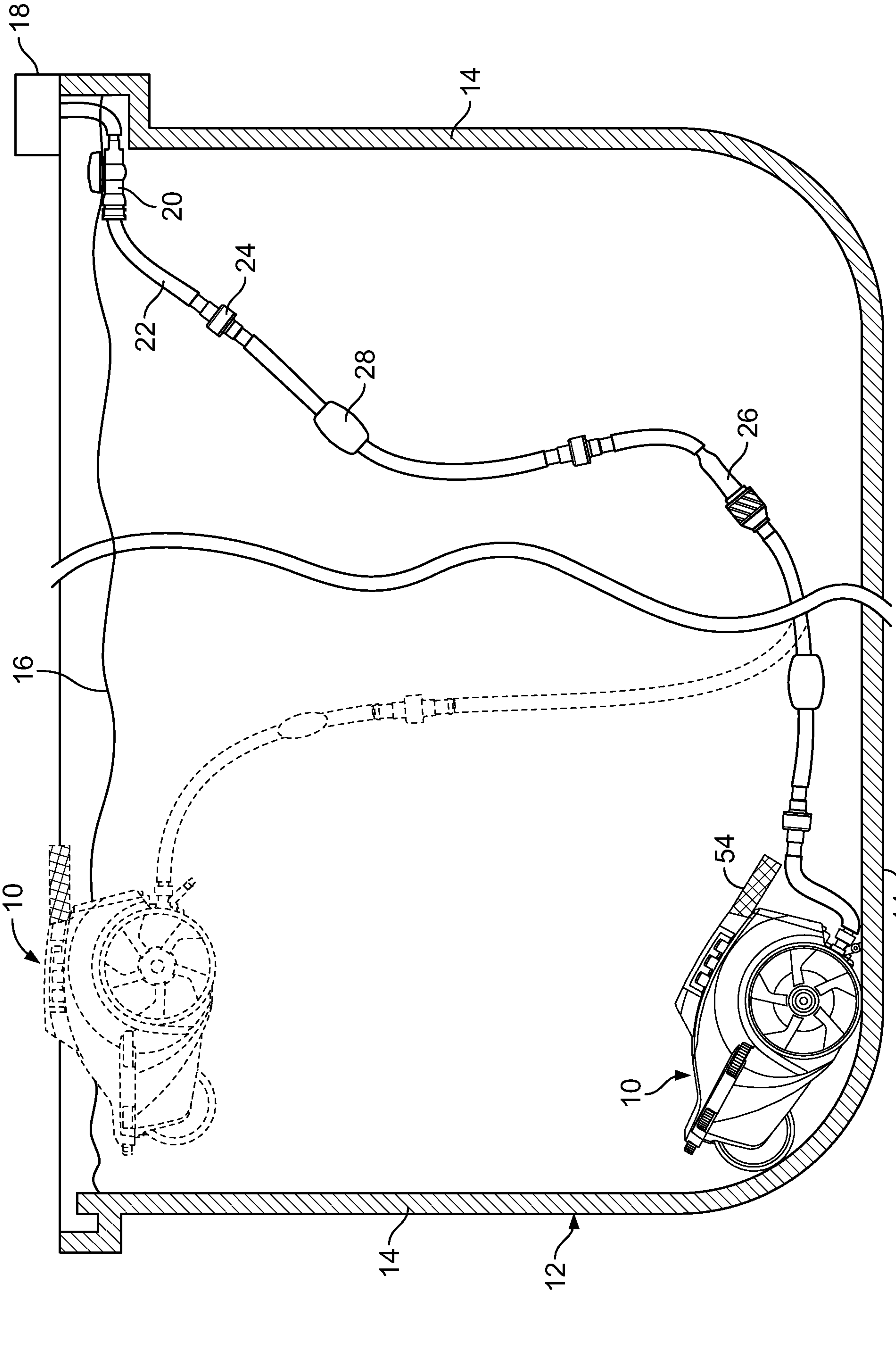

FIG. 1

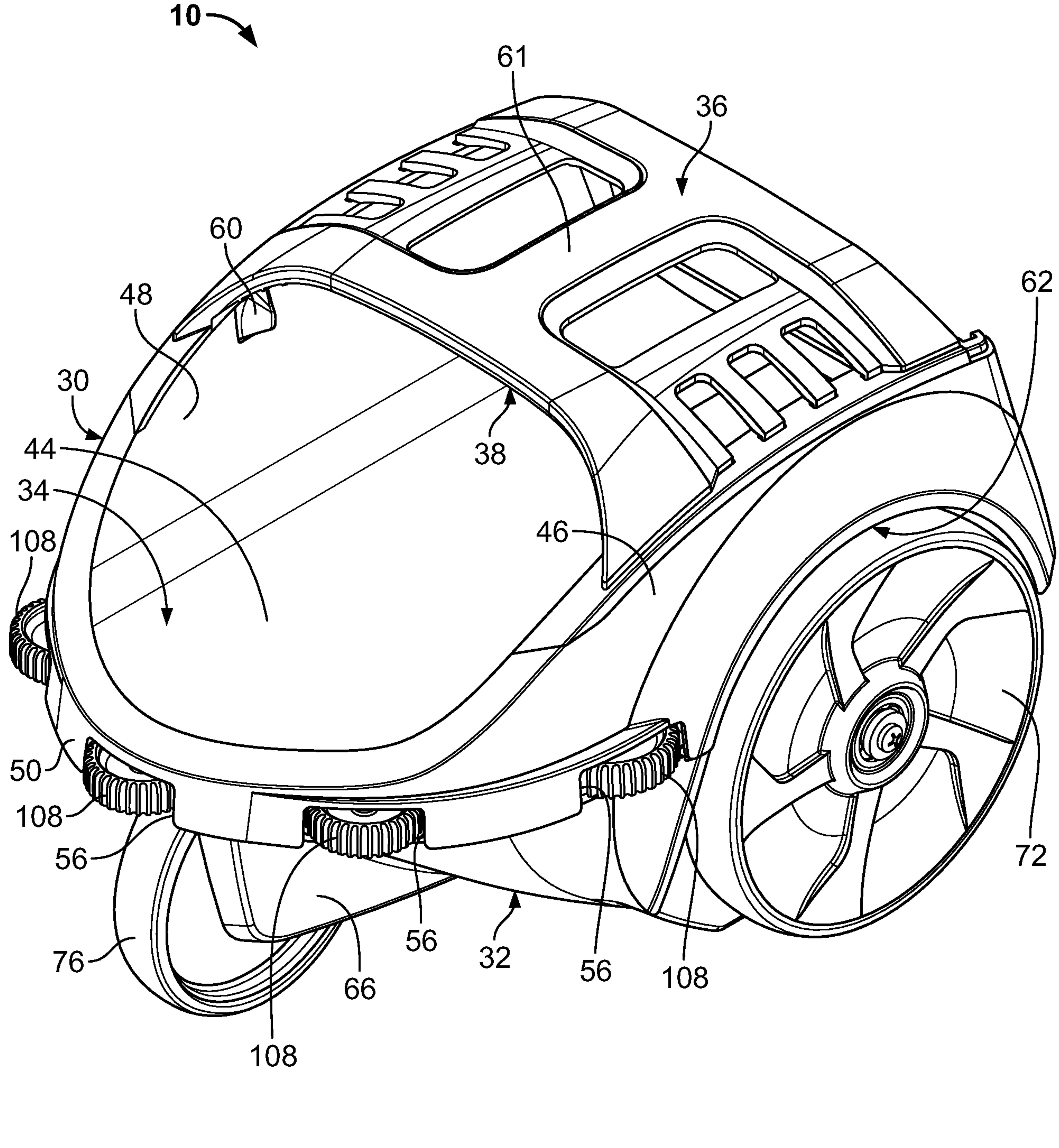
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FIG. 2

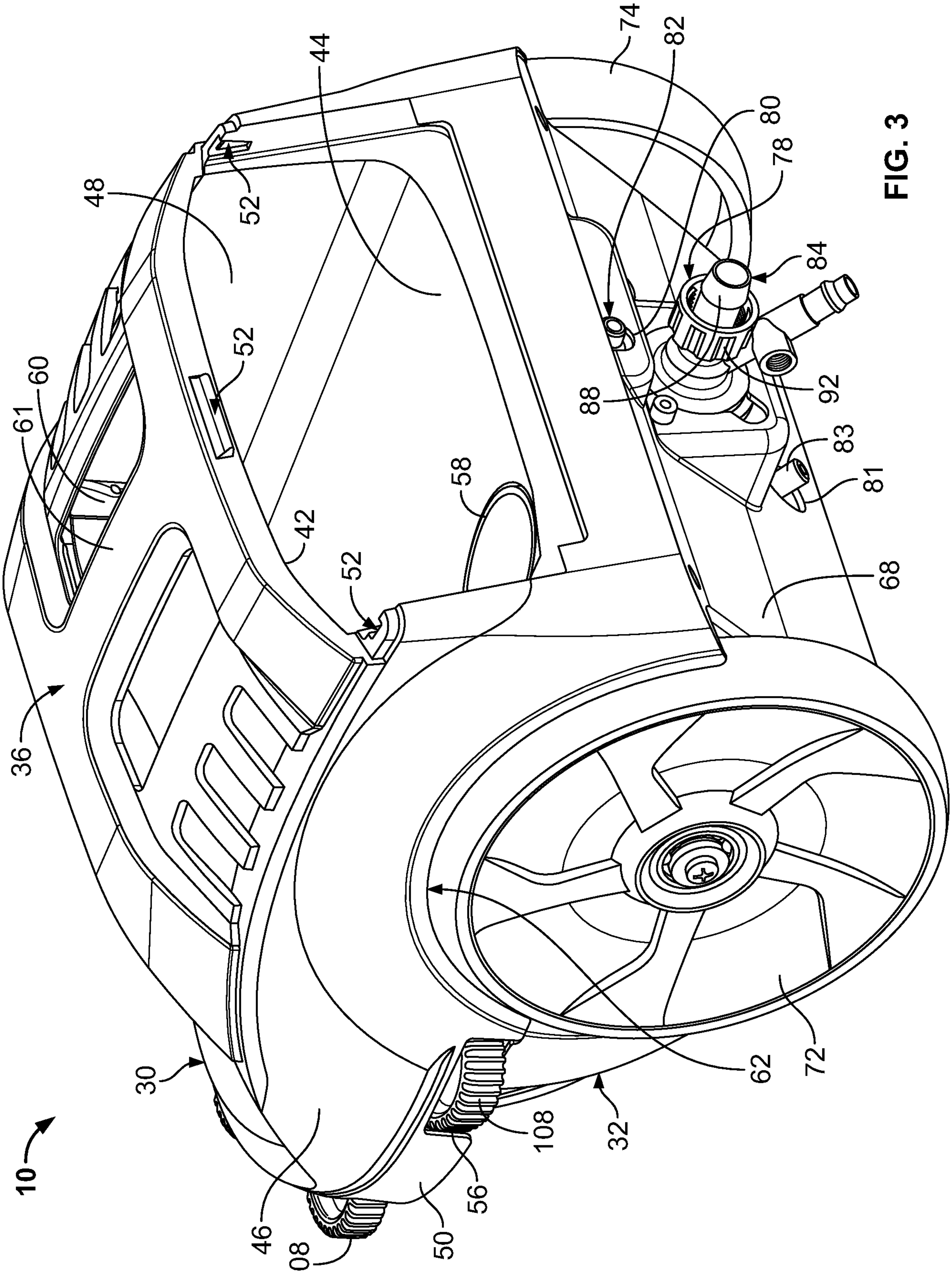
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FIG. 3

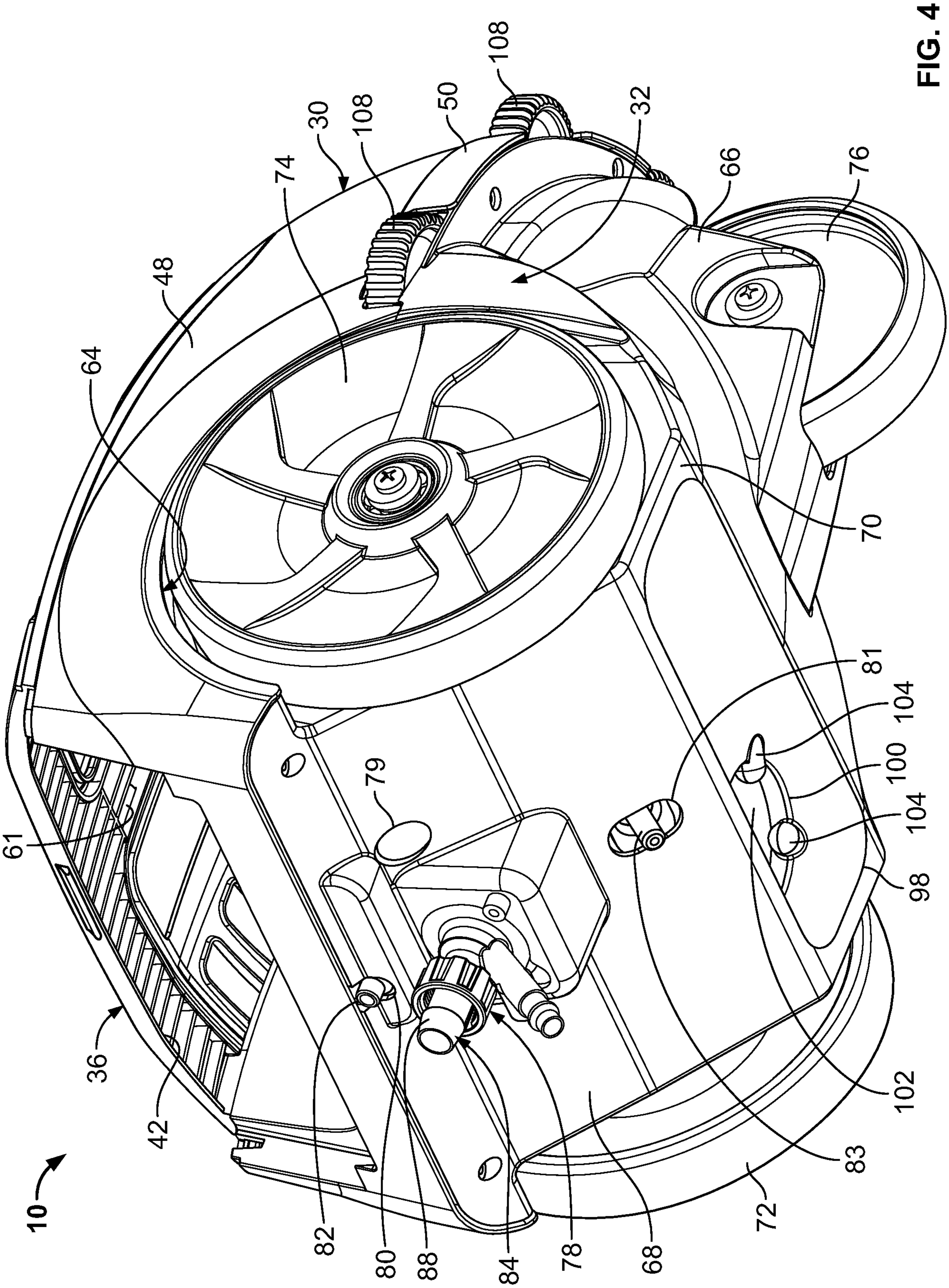
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FIG. 4

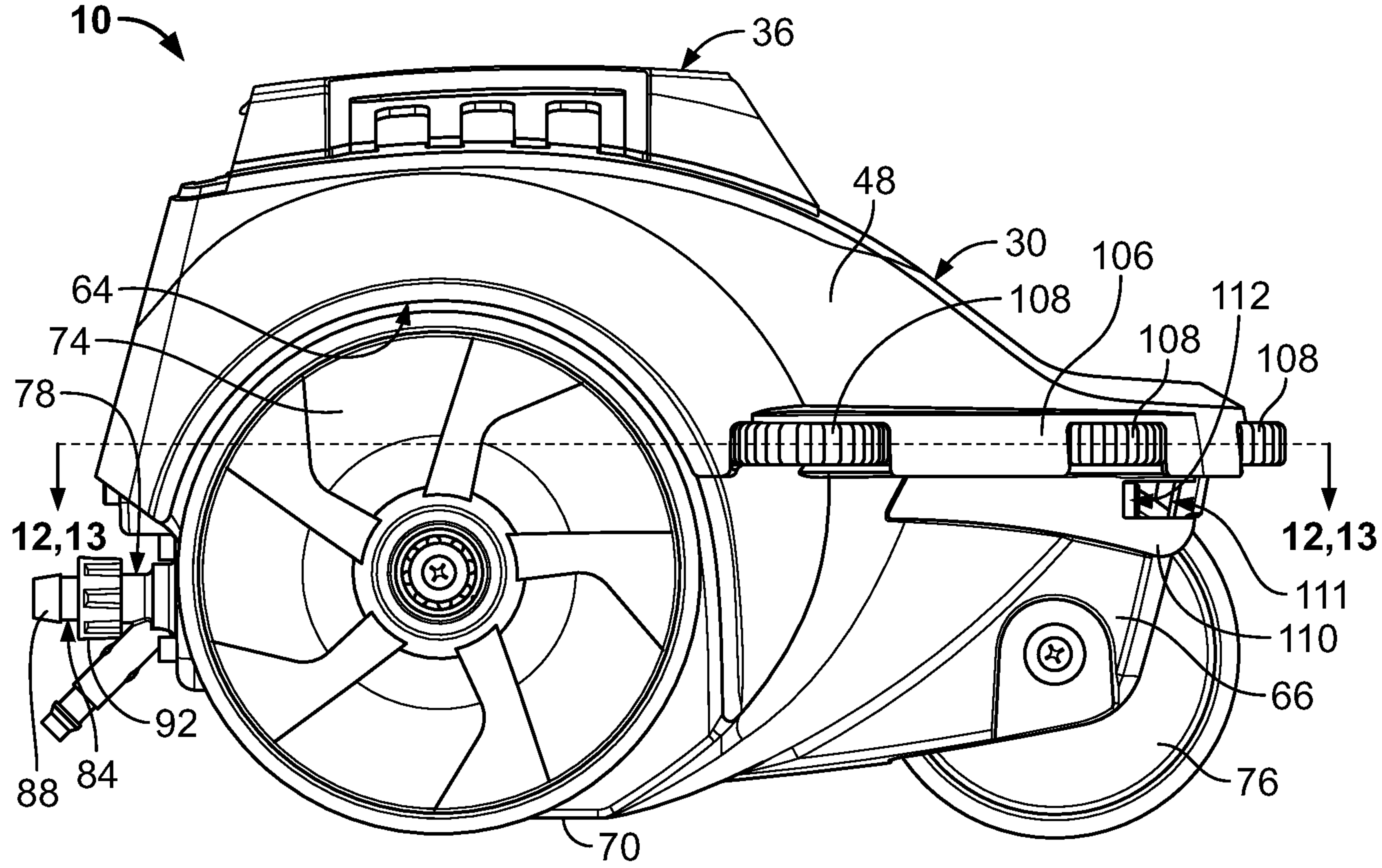
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FIG. 5

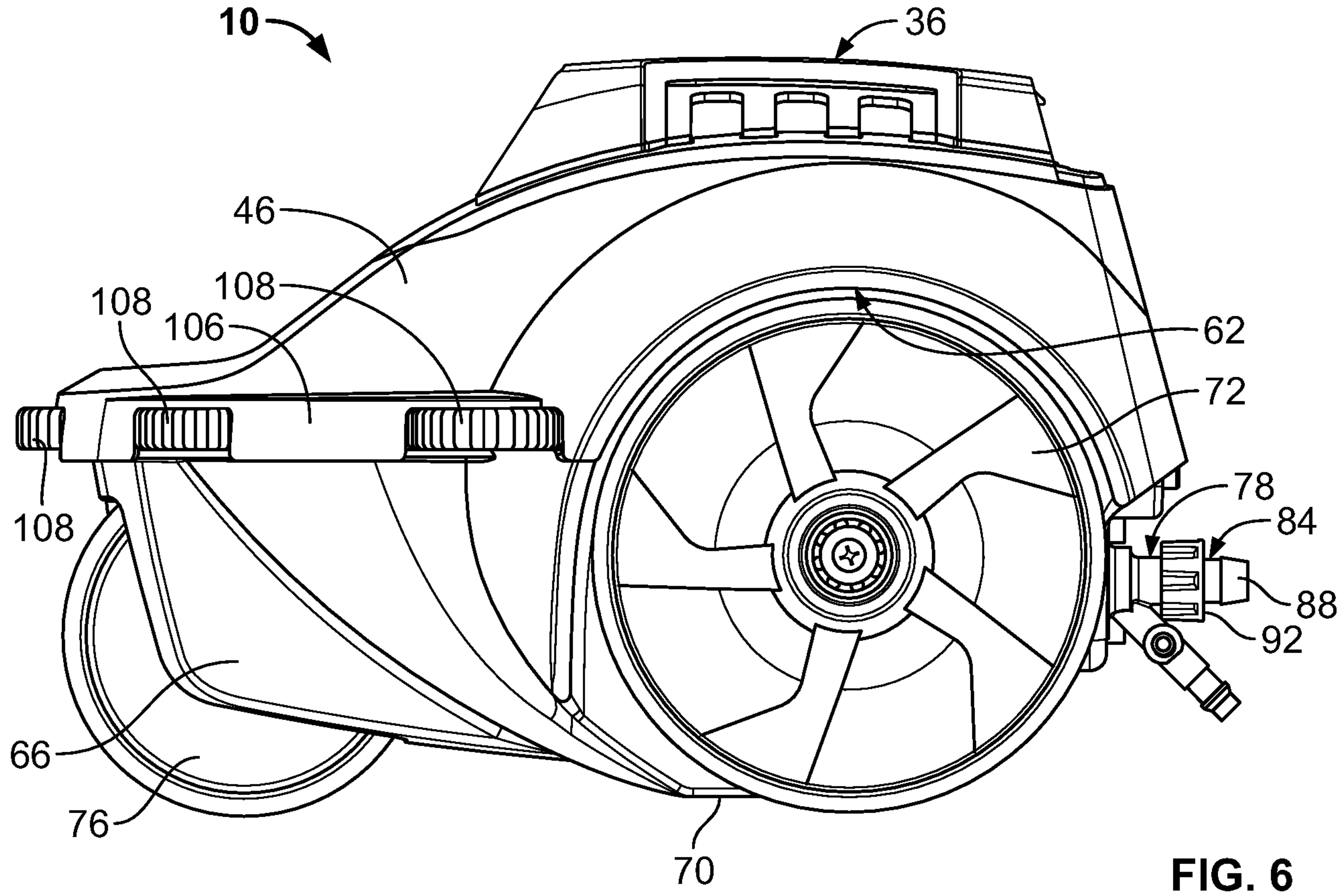
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FIG. 6

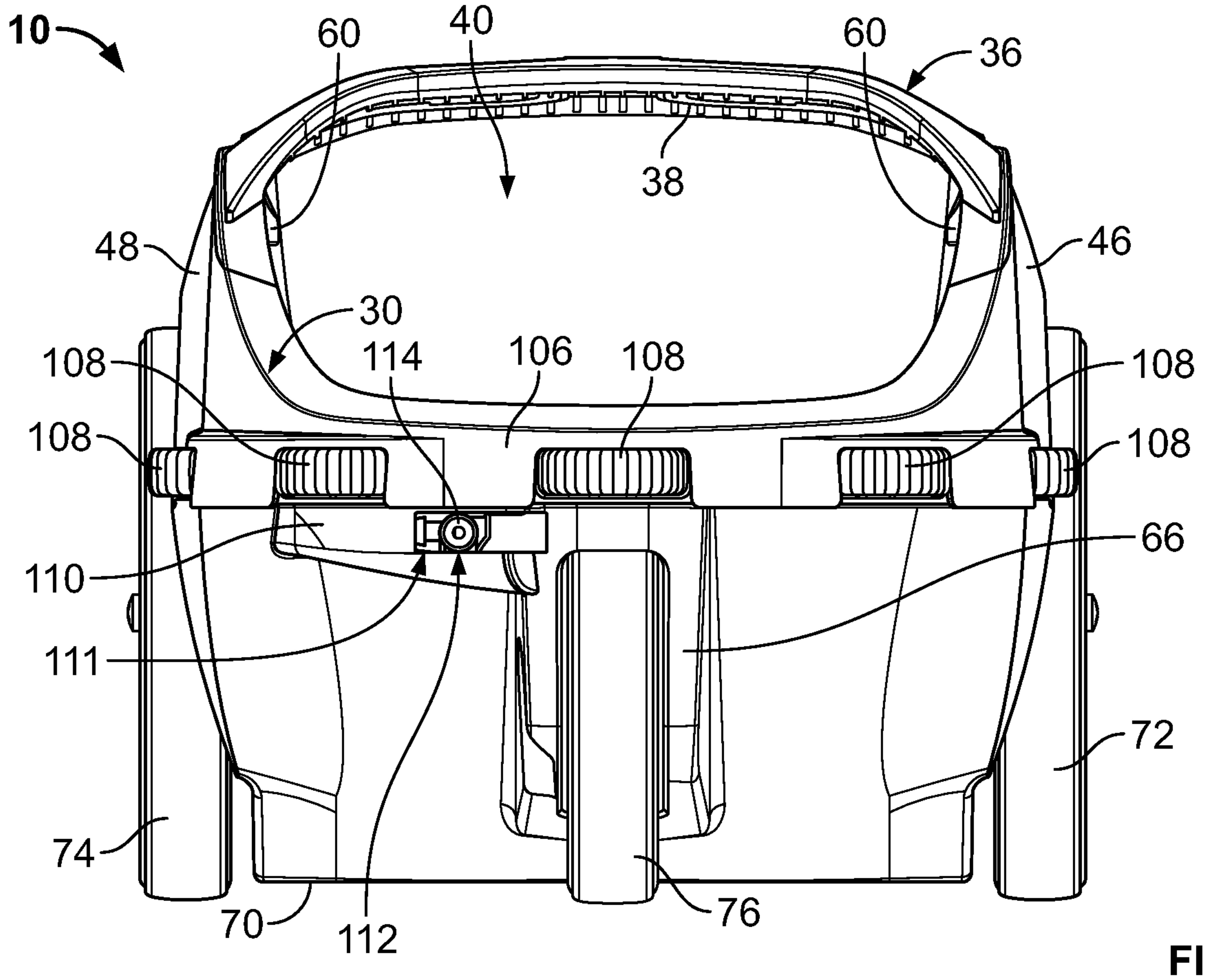
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FIG. 7

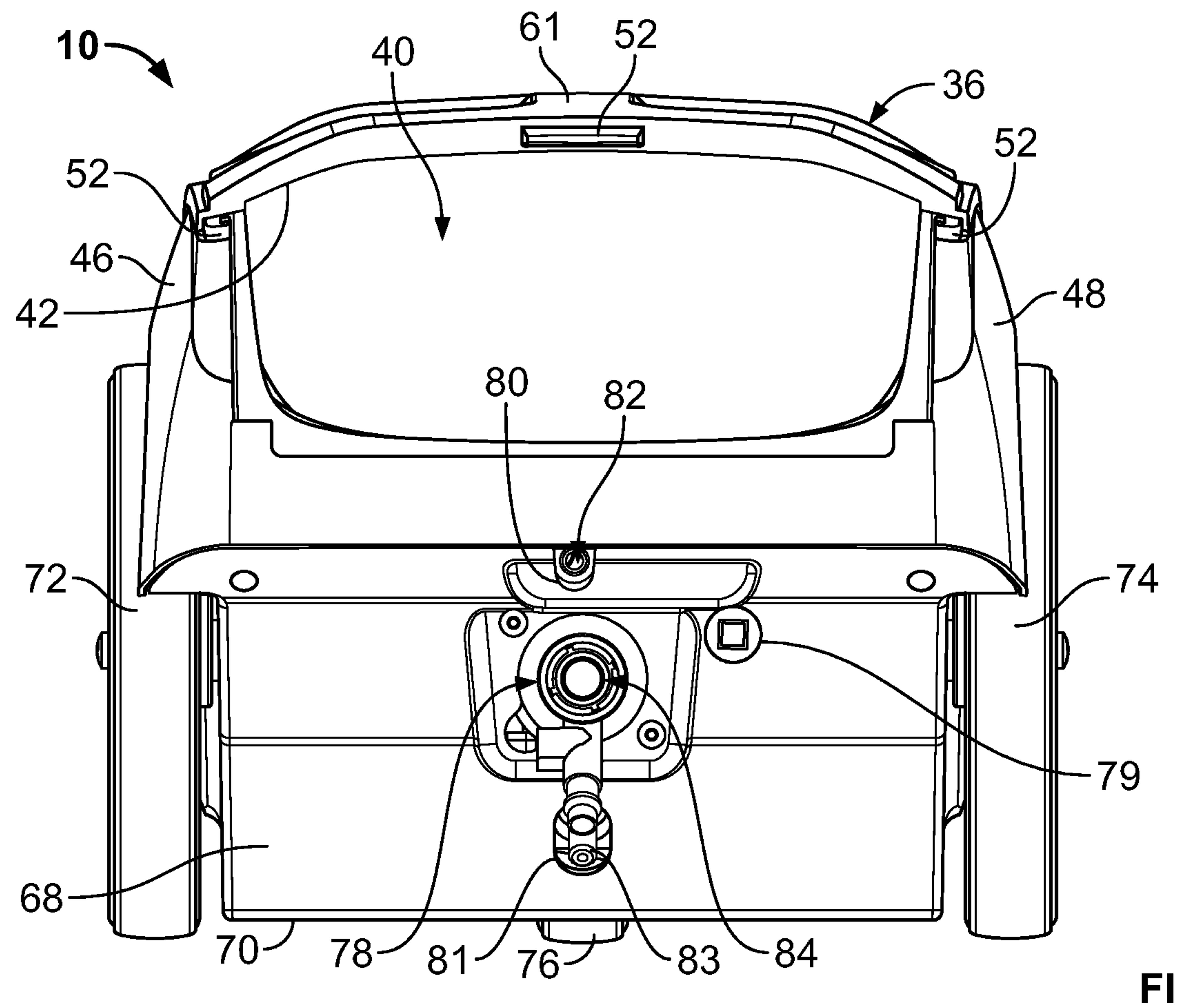
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FIG. 8

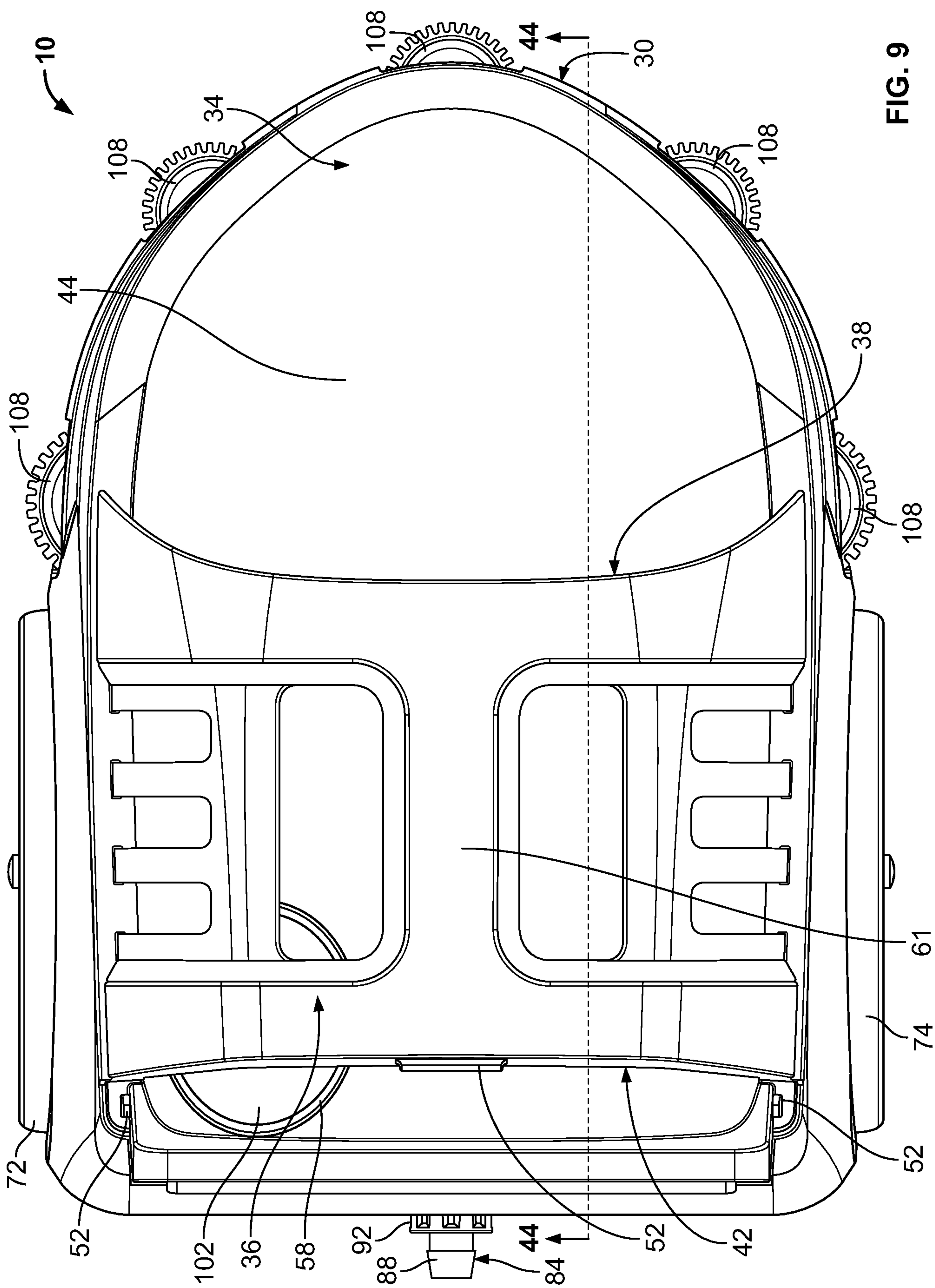
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FIG. 9

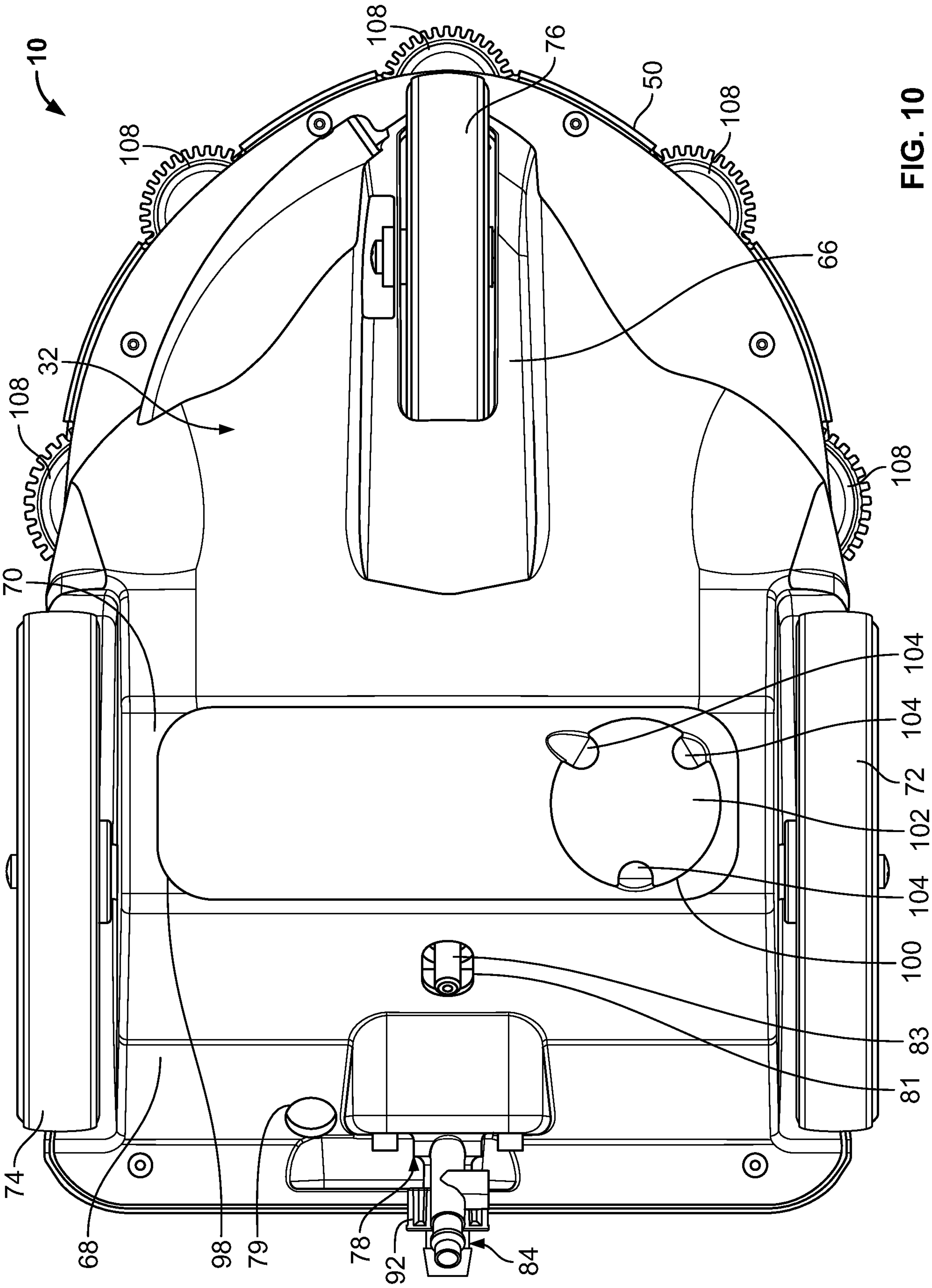
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FIG. 10

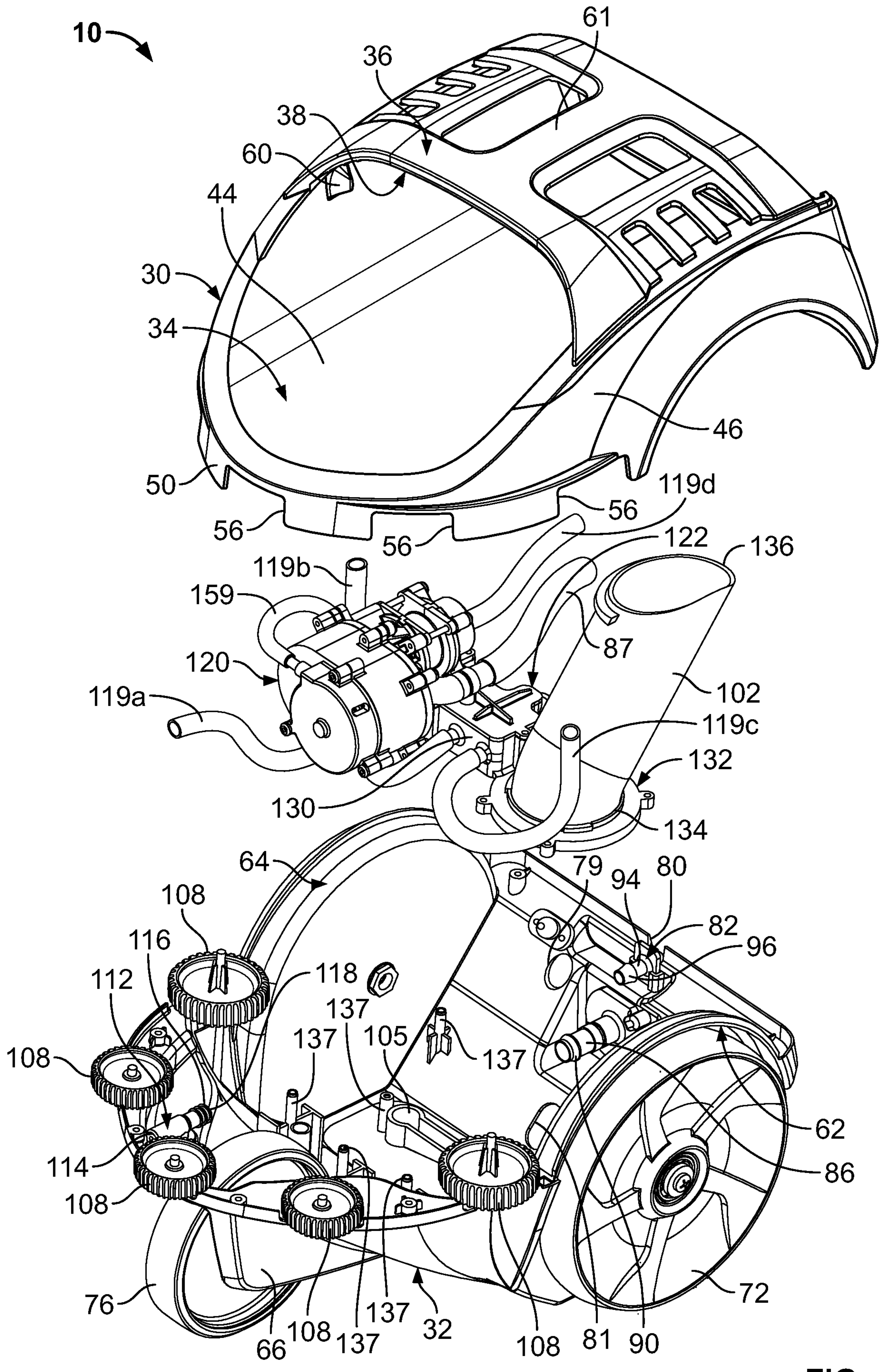
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FIG. 11

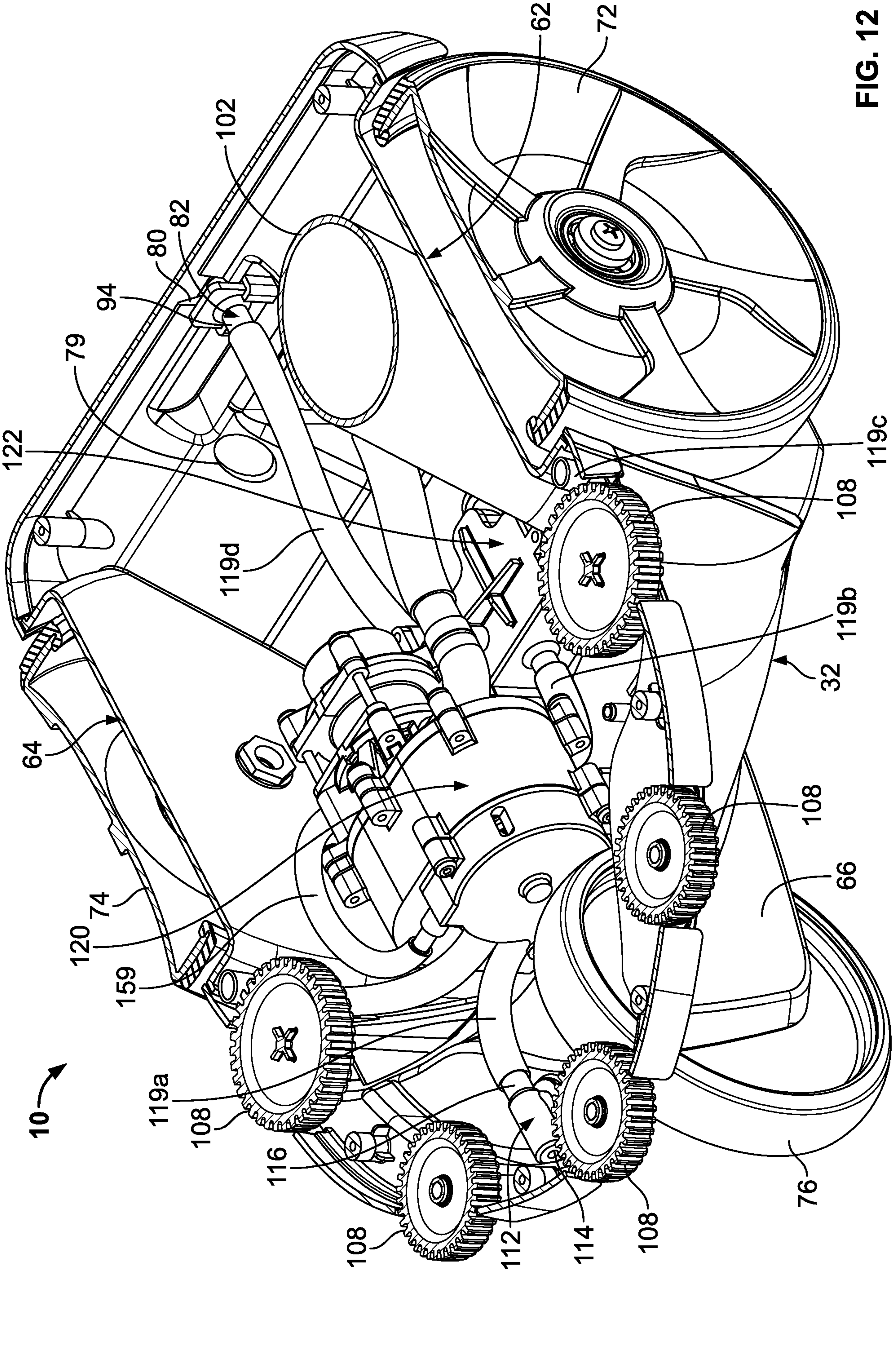
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FIG. 12

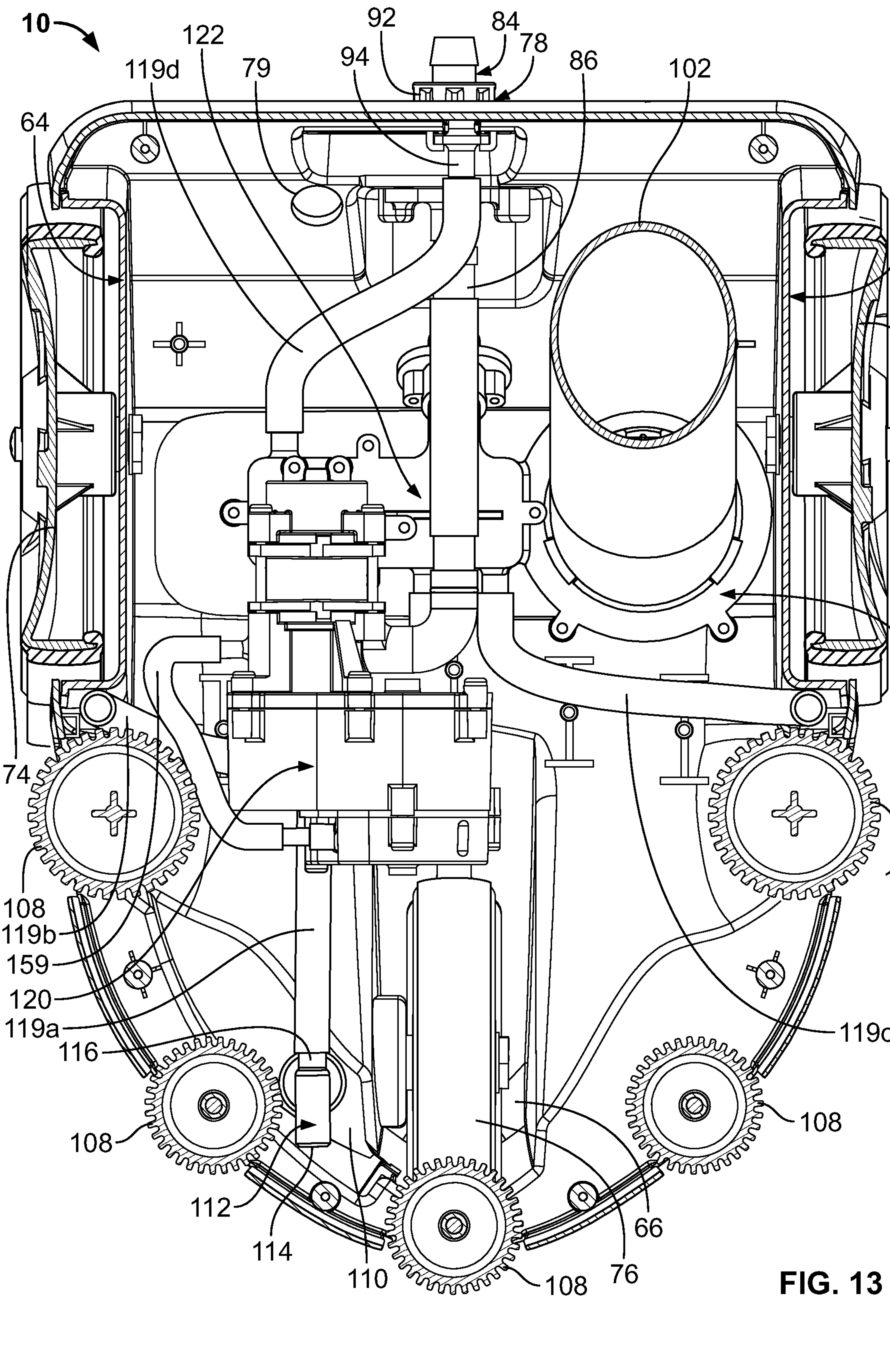
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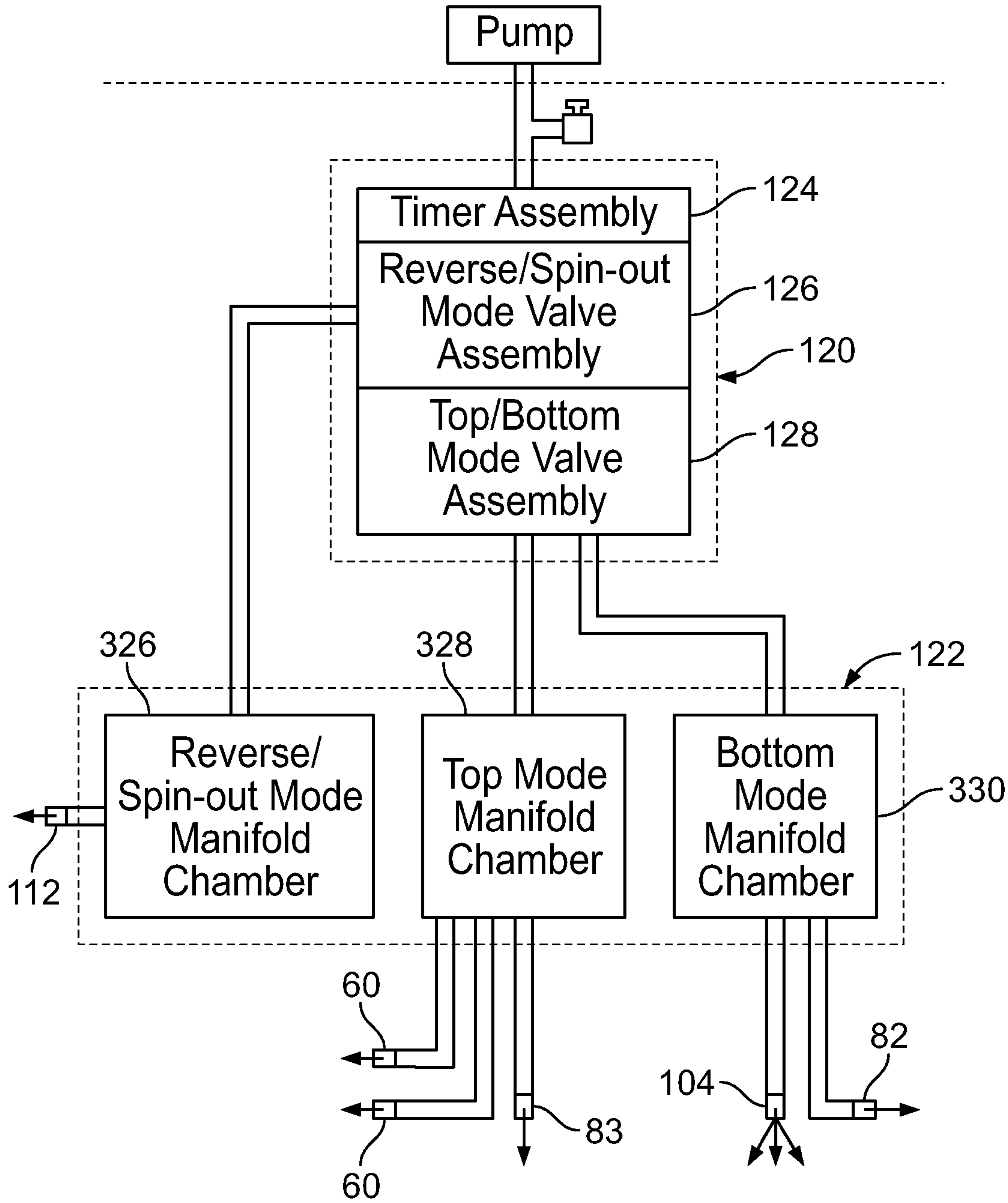
FIG. 13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Reverse/Spin-out Mode Valve Assembly
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Top/Bottom Mode Valve Assembly
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Reverse/ Spin-out Mode Manifold Chamber
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Bottom Mode Manifold Chamber
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FIG. 14

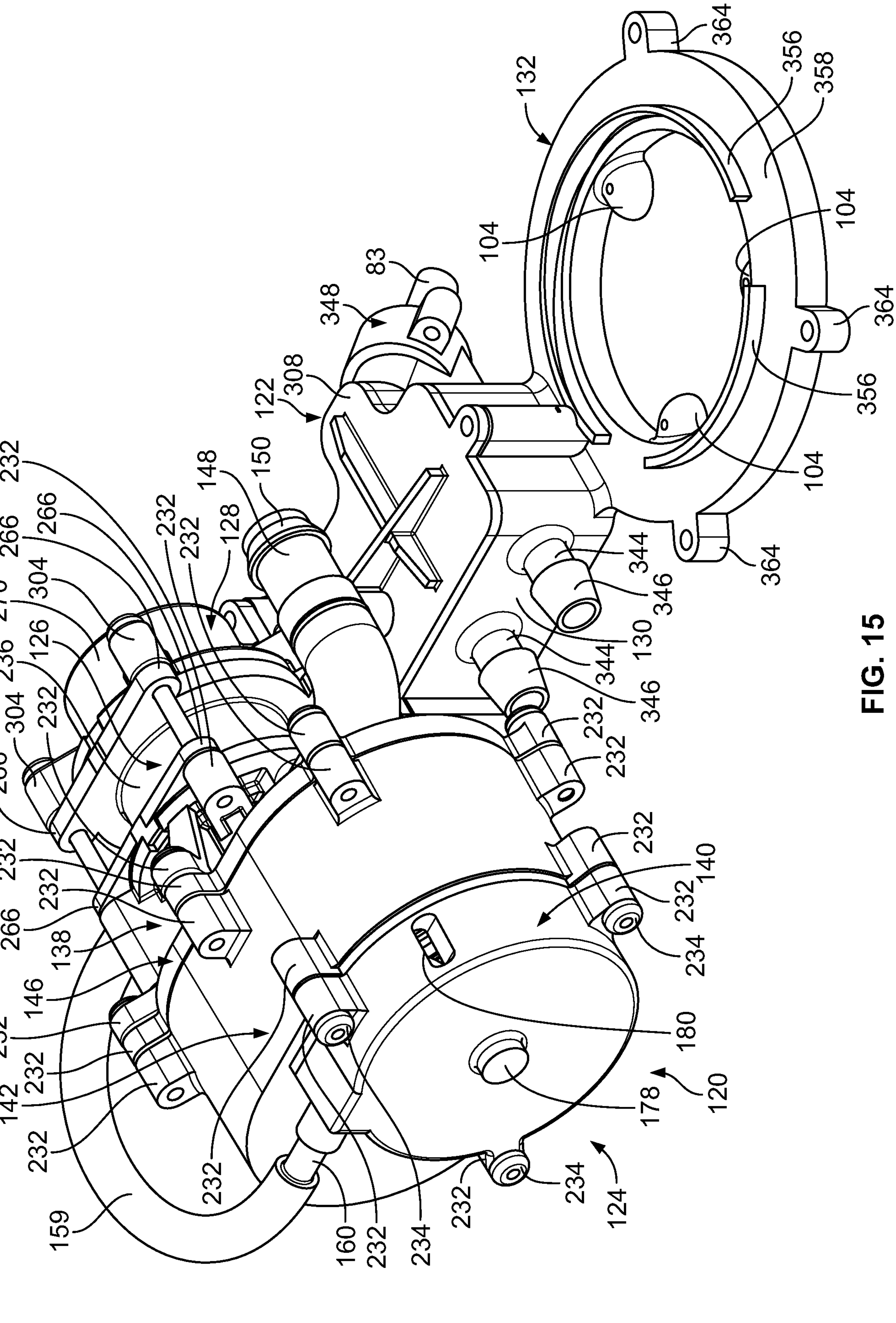
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FIG. 15

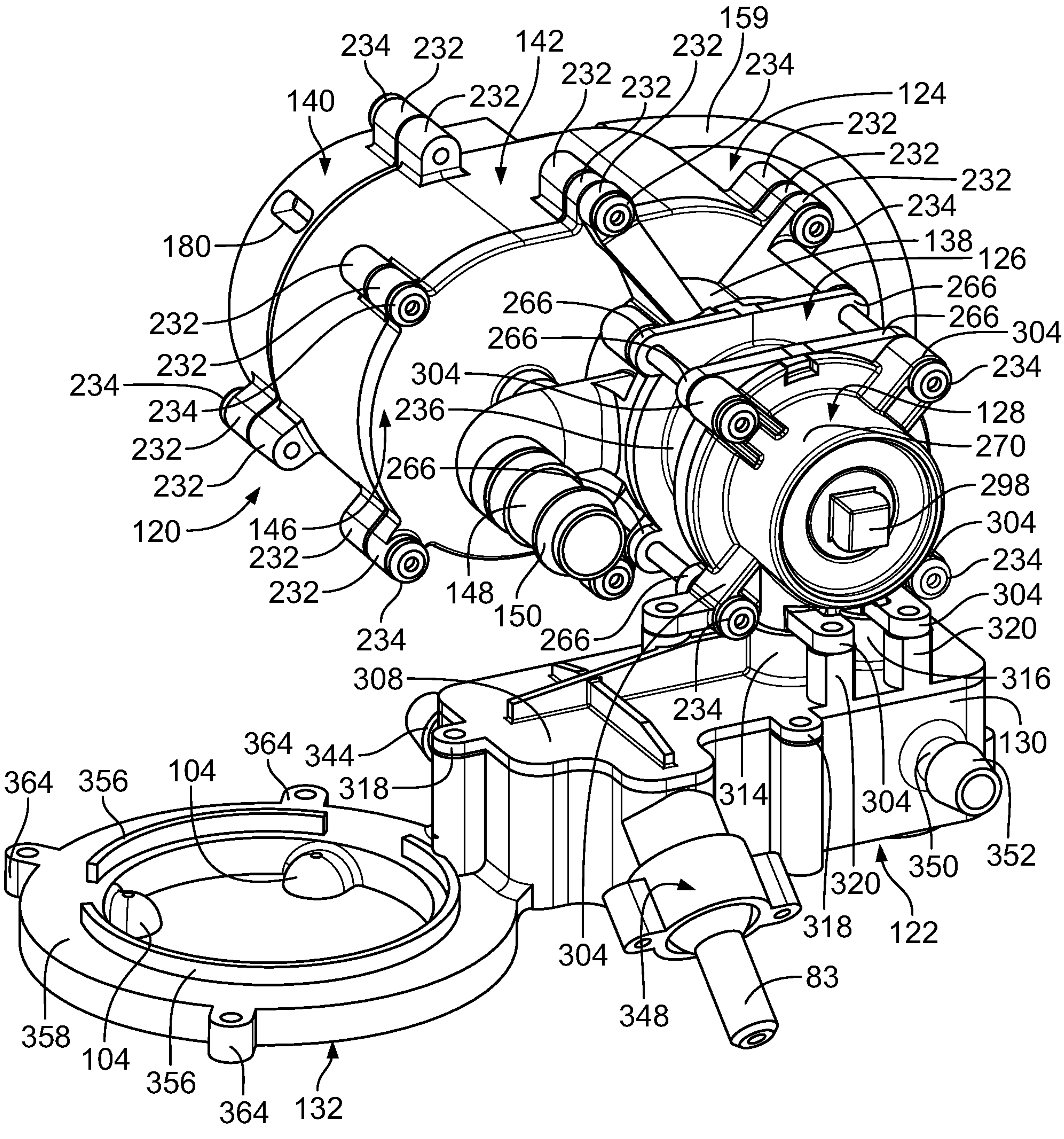
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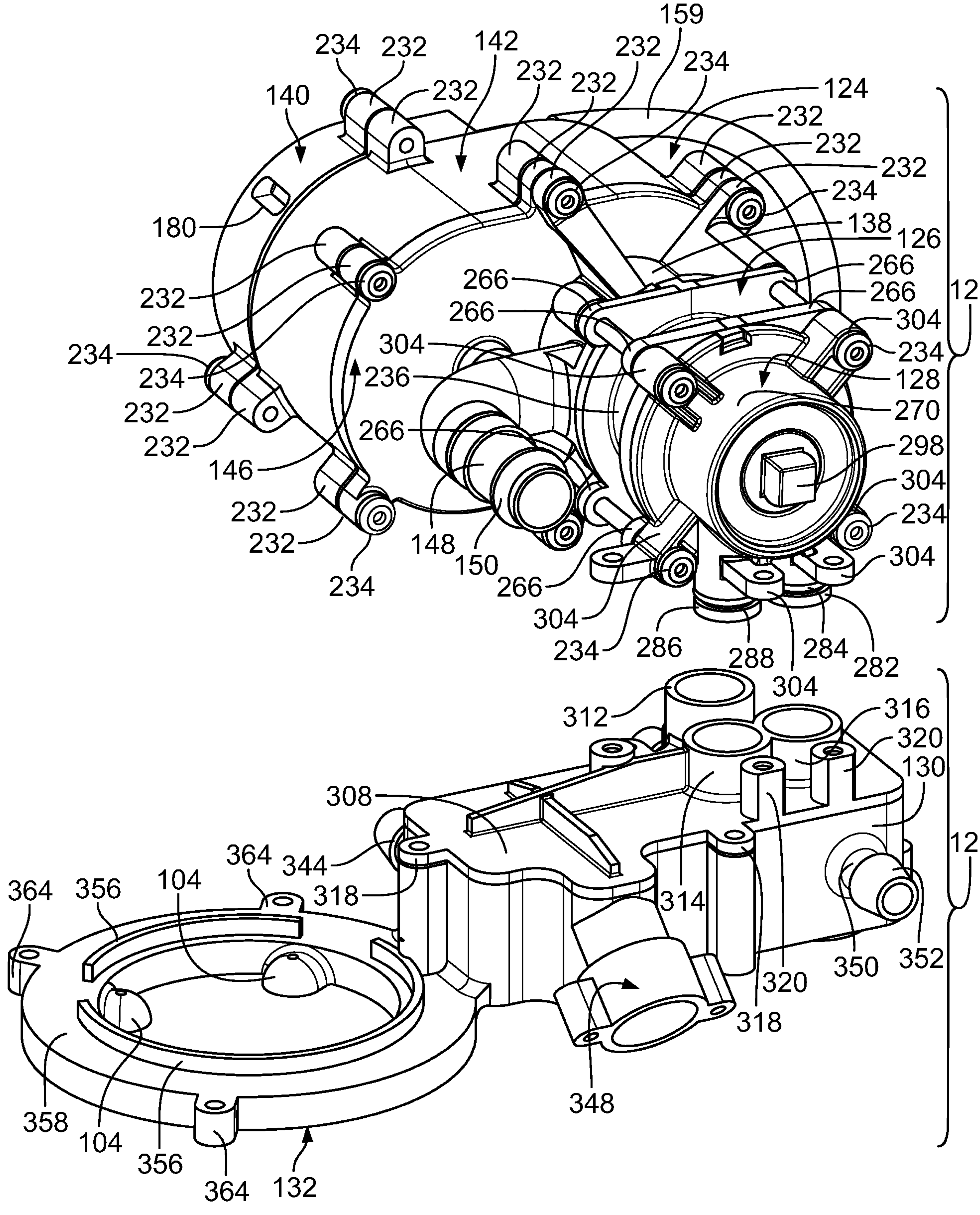
FIG. 16


159
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124
232
232
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180
234
138
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232
232
266
266
266
266
120
304
234
304
234
236
128
270
232
232
146
266
298
304
234
232
232
148
150
266
304
234
304
286
288
284
282
304
312
316
320
130
308
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356
104
318
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314
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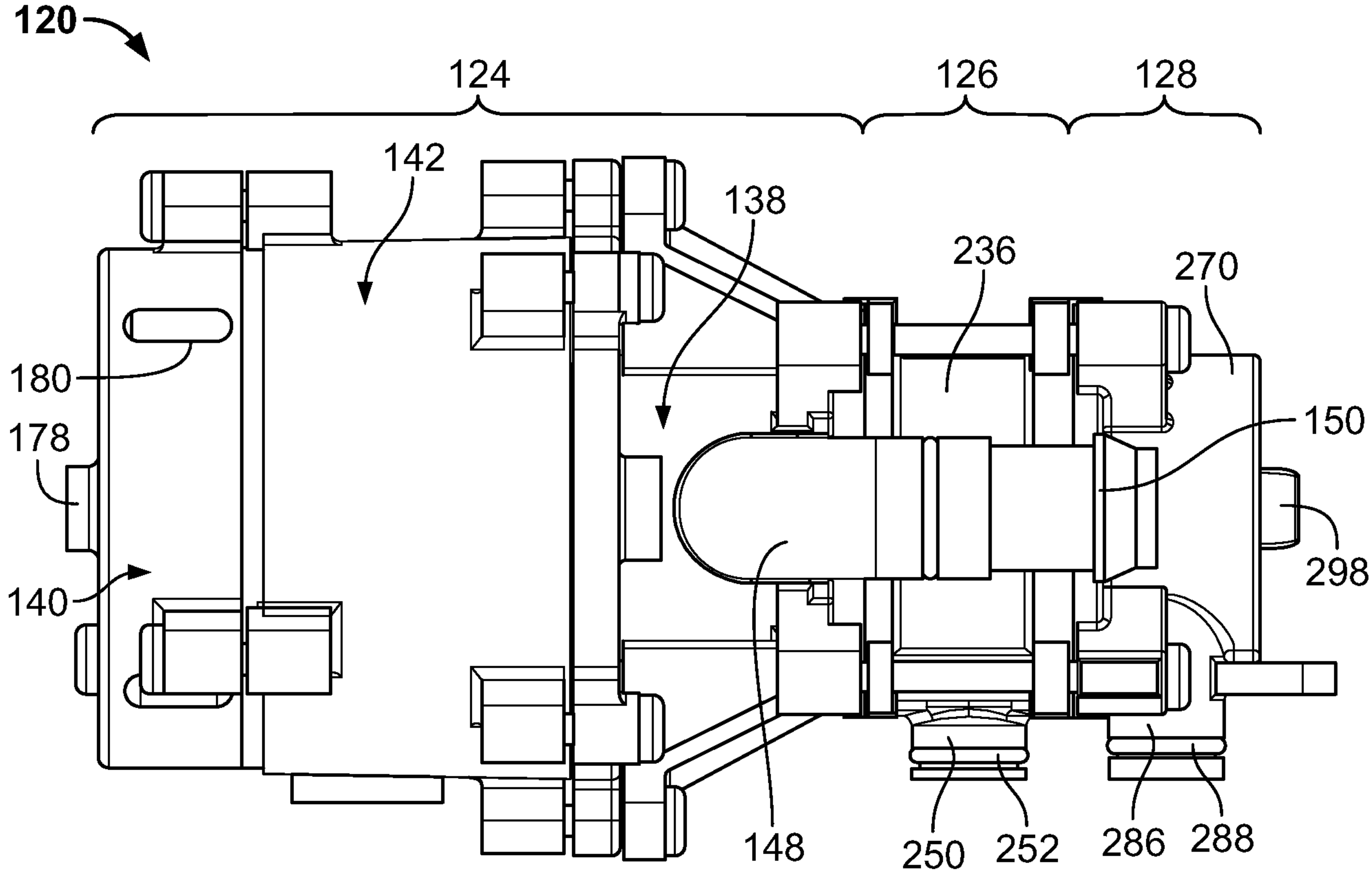
350
352
318
348
358
104
356
364
132

FIG. 17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270
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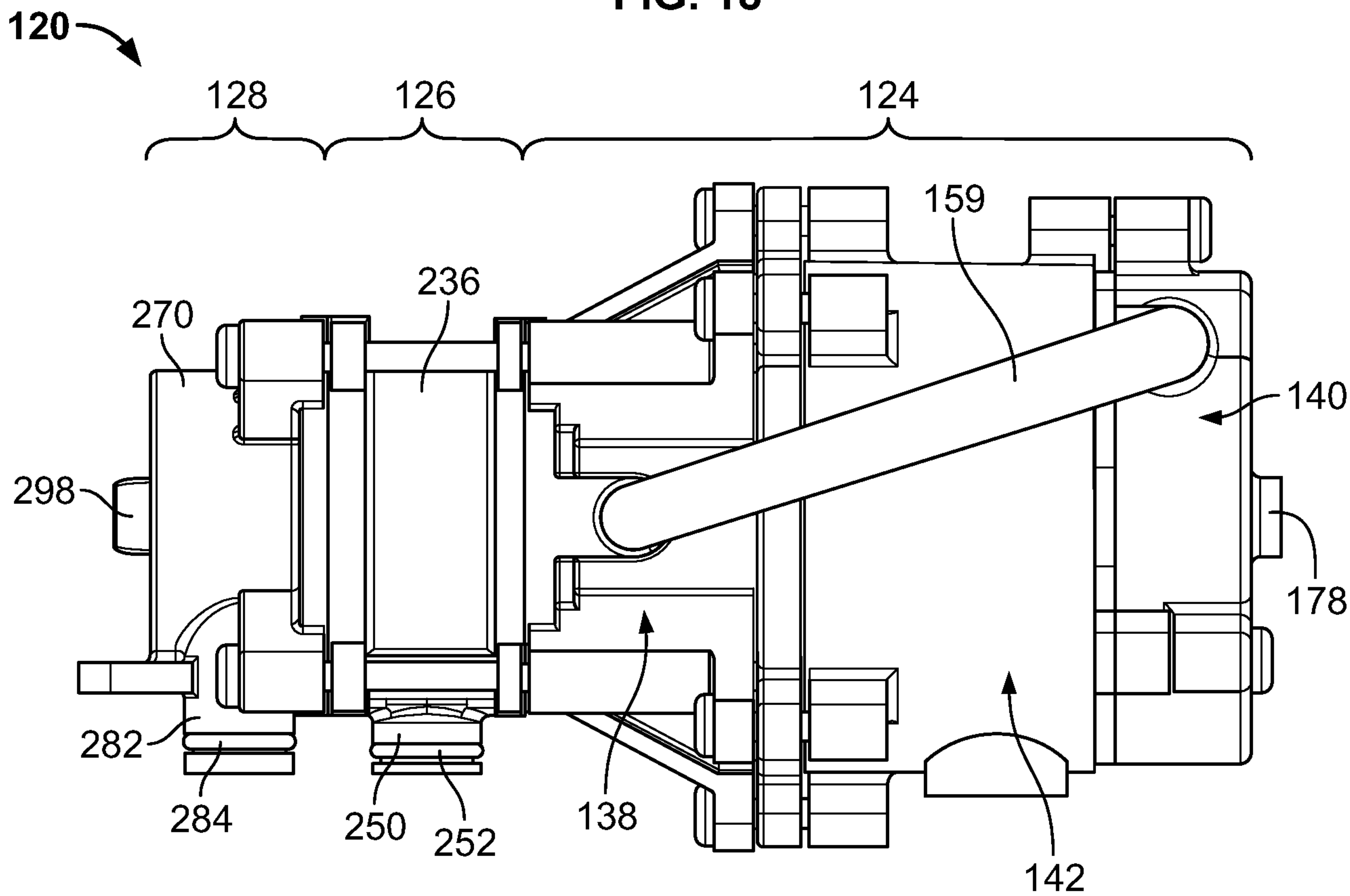
178
150
298
140
148
250
252
286
288

FIG. 18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178
282
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252
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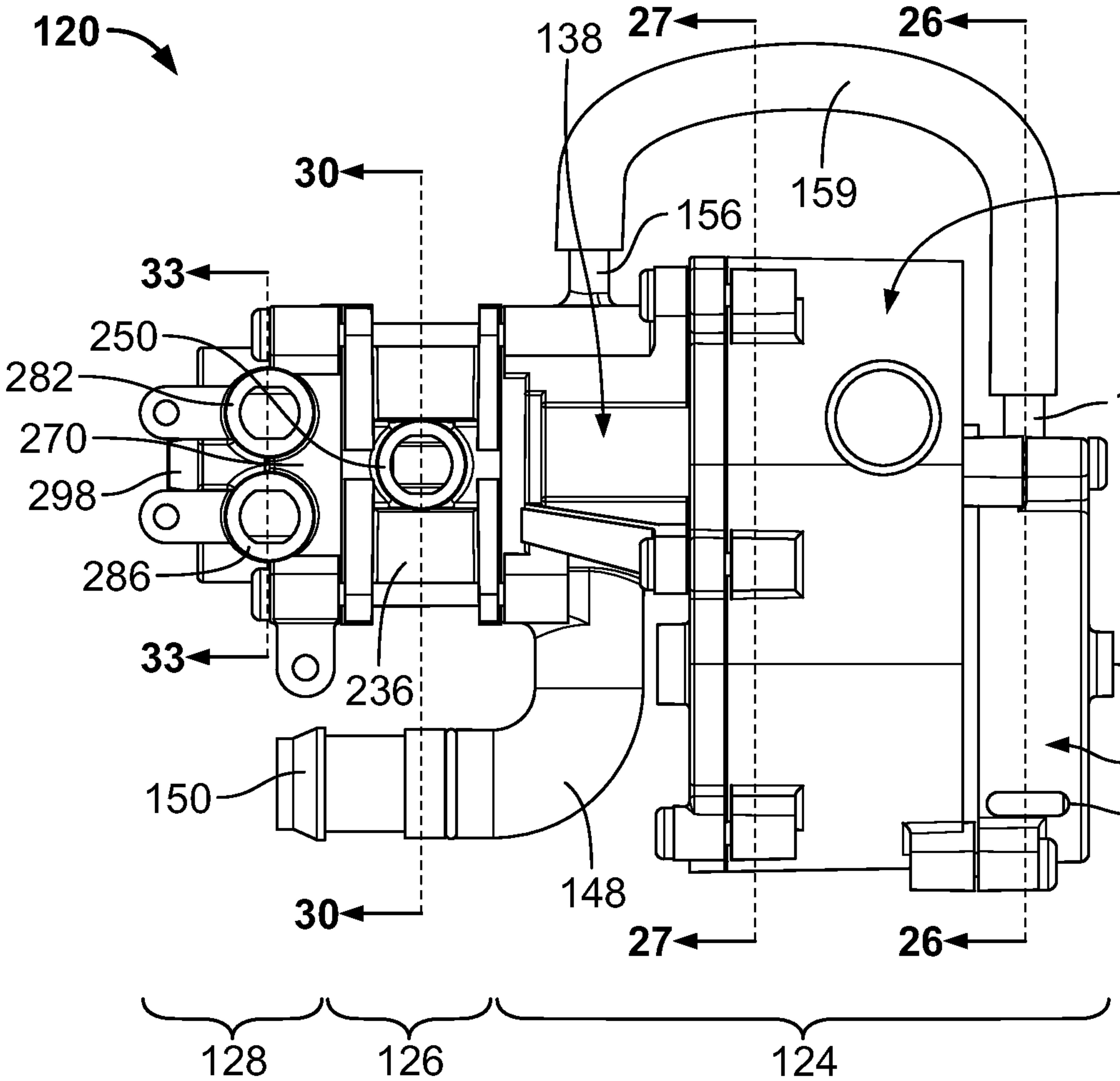
142

FIG. 19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138
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142
33
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33
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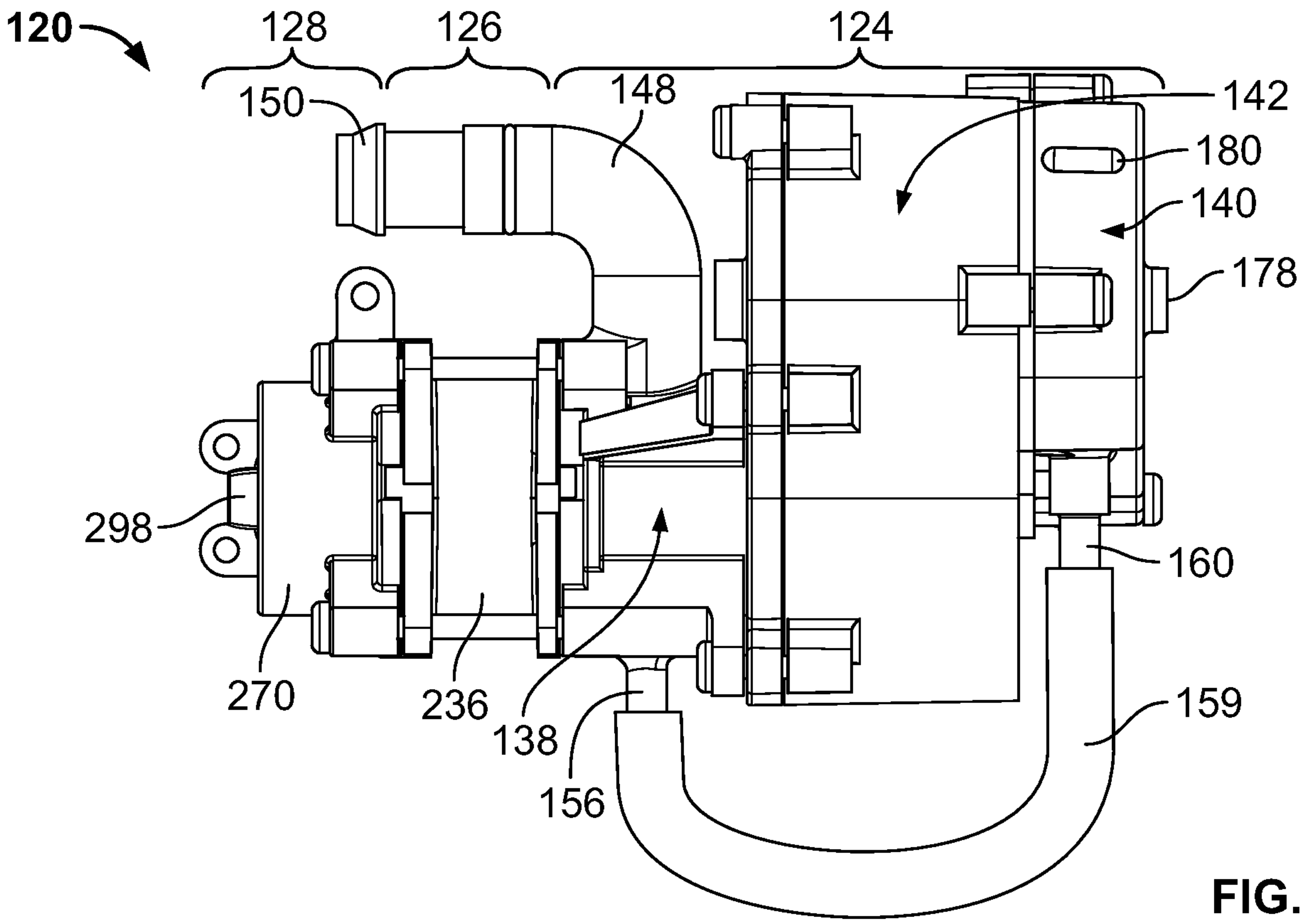
150
180
148
30
27
26
128
126
124

FIG. 20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150
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142
180
140
178
298
160
270
236
138
159
156

FIG. 21

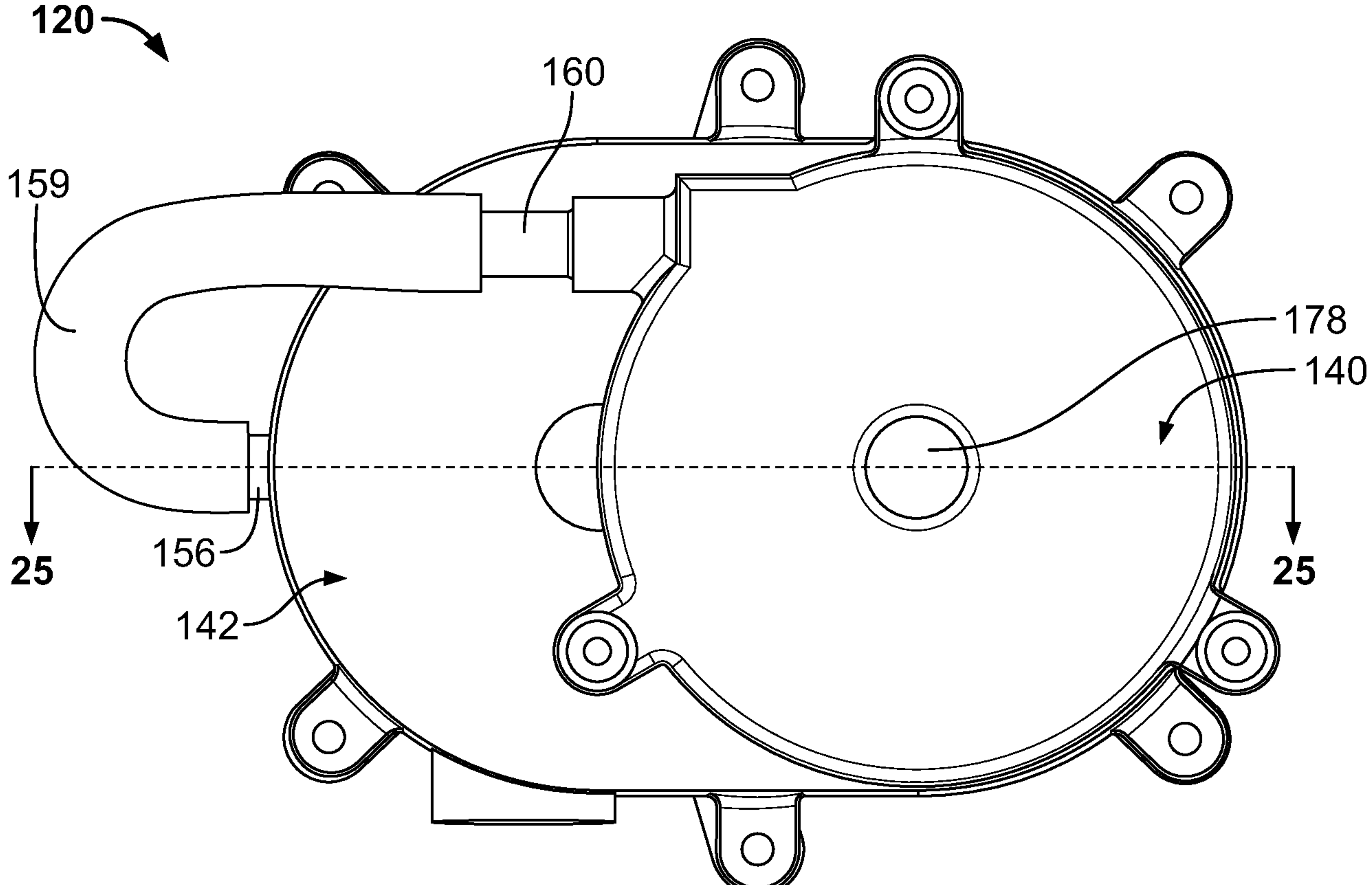

120
160
159
178
140
25
25
156
142

FIG. 22

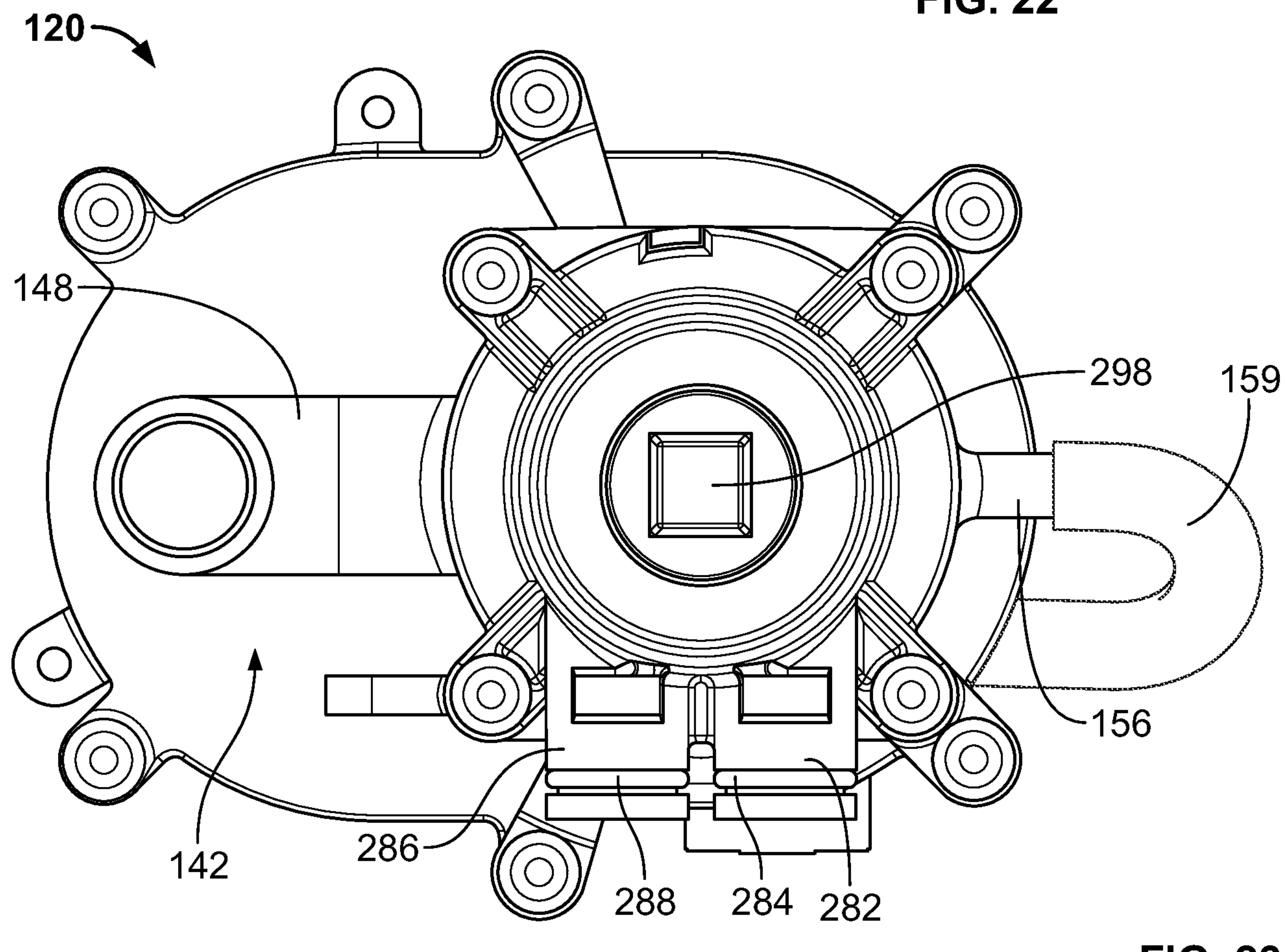

120
148
298
159
156
142
286
288
284
282

FIG. 23

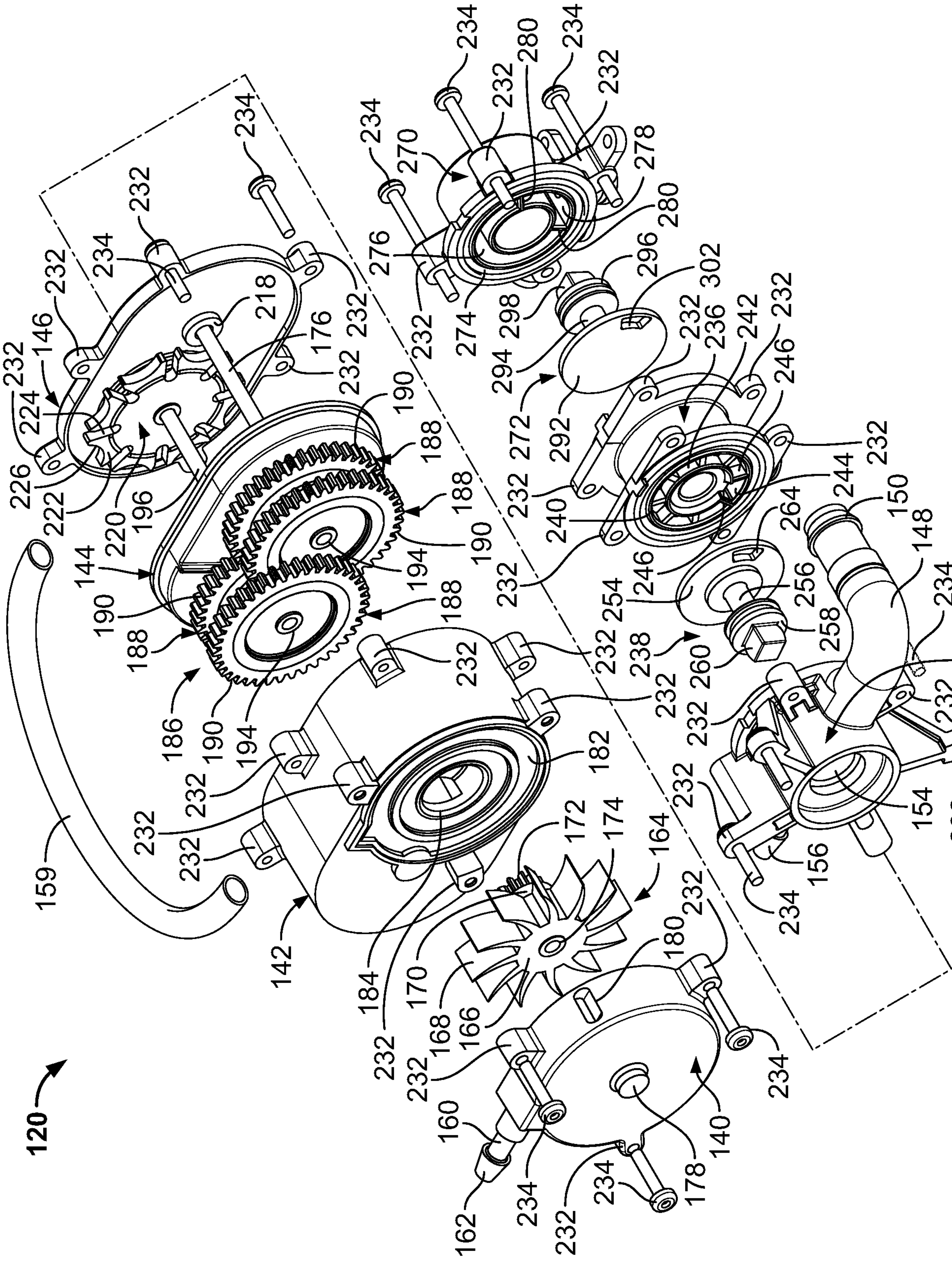
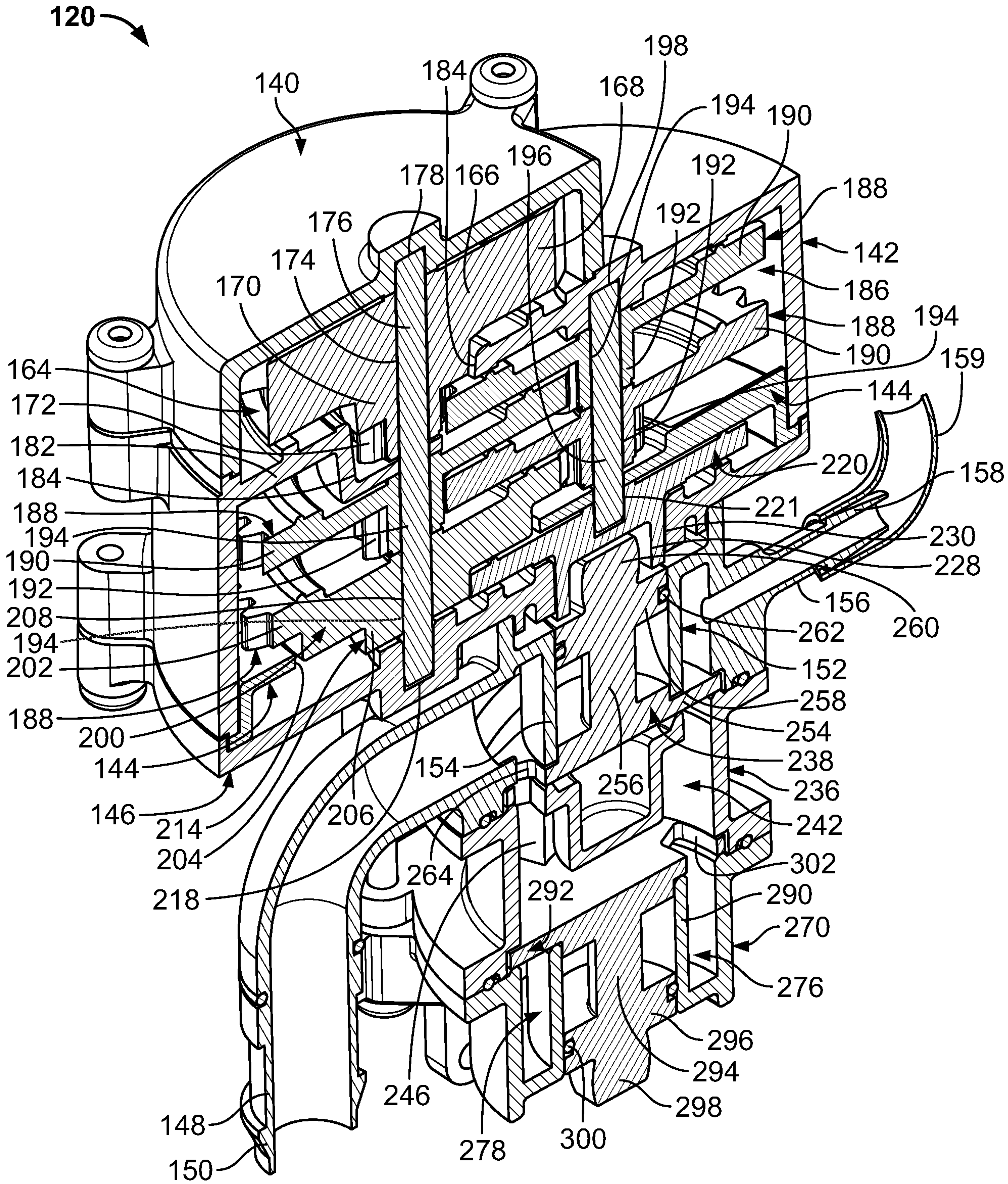


FIG. 24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178
166
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172
220
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182
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221
188
230
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228
190
156
192
260
208
262
194
202
152
188
258
200
254
144
154
238
256
146
236
214
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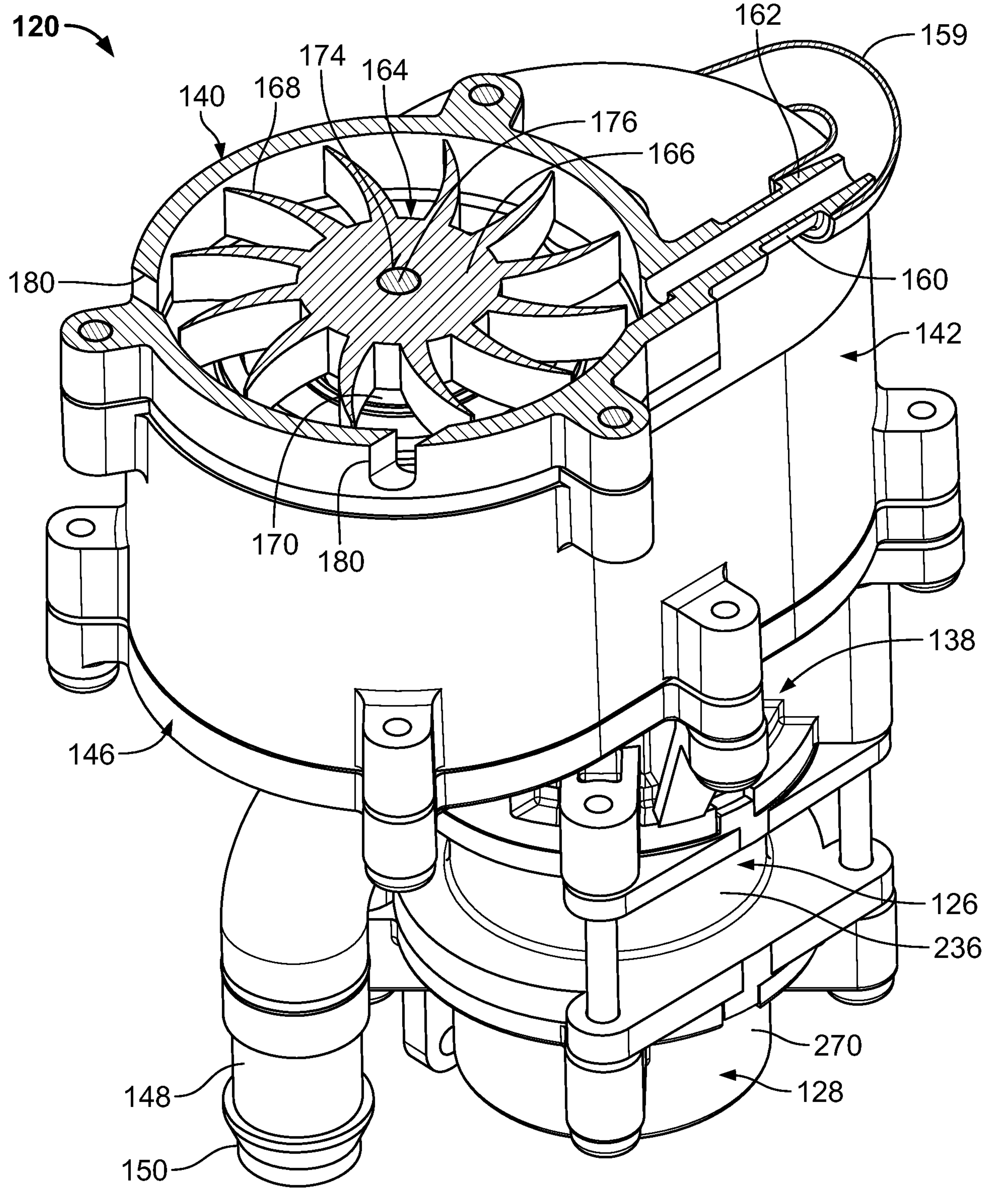
302
264
218
292
290
270
246
276
296
294
148
298
300
278
150

FIG. 25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162
159
174
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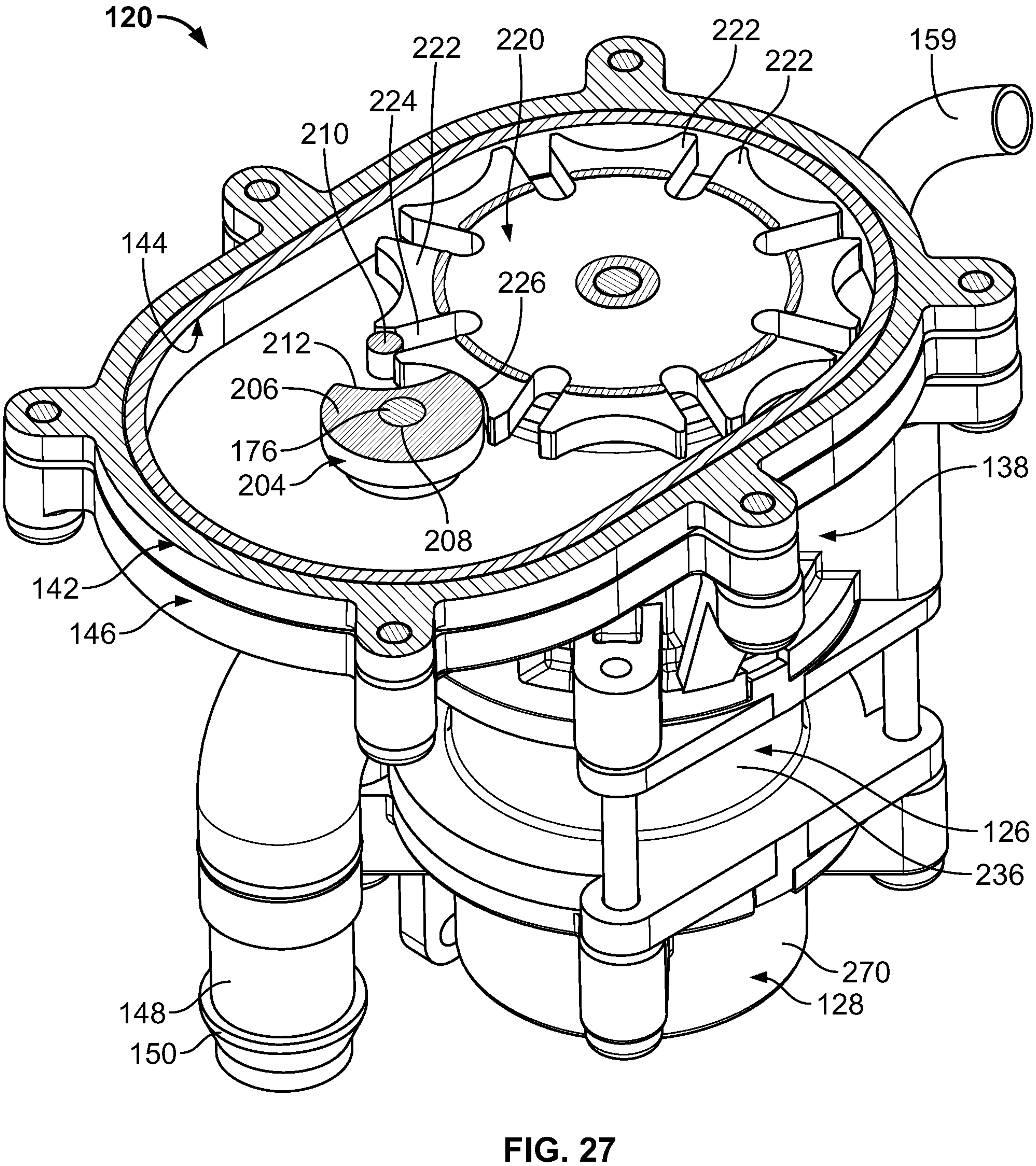
168
176
166
180
160
142
170
180
138
146
126
236
270
148
128
150

FIG. 26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222
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210
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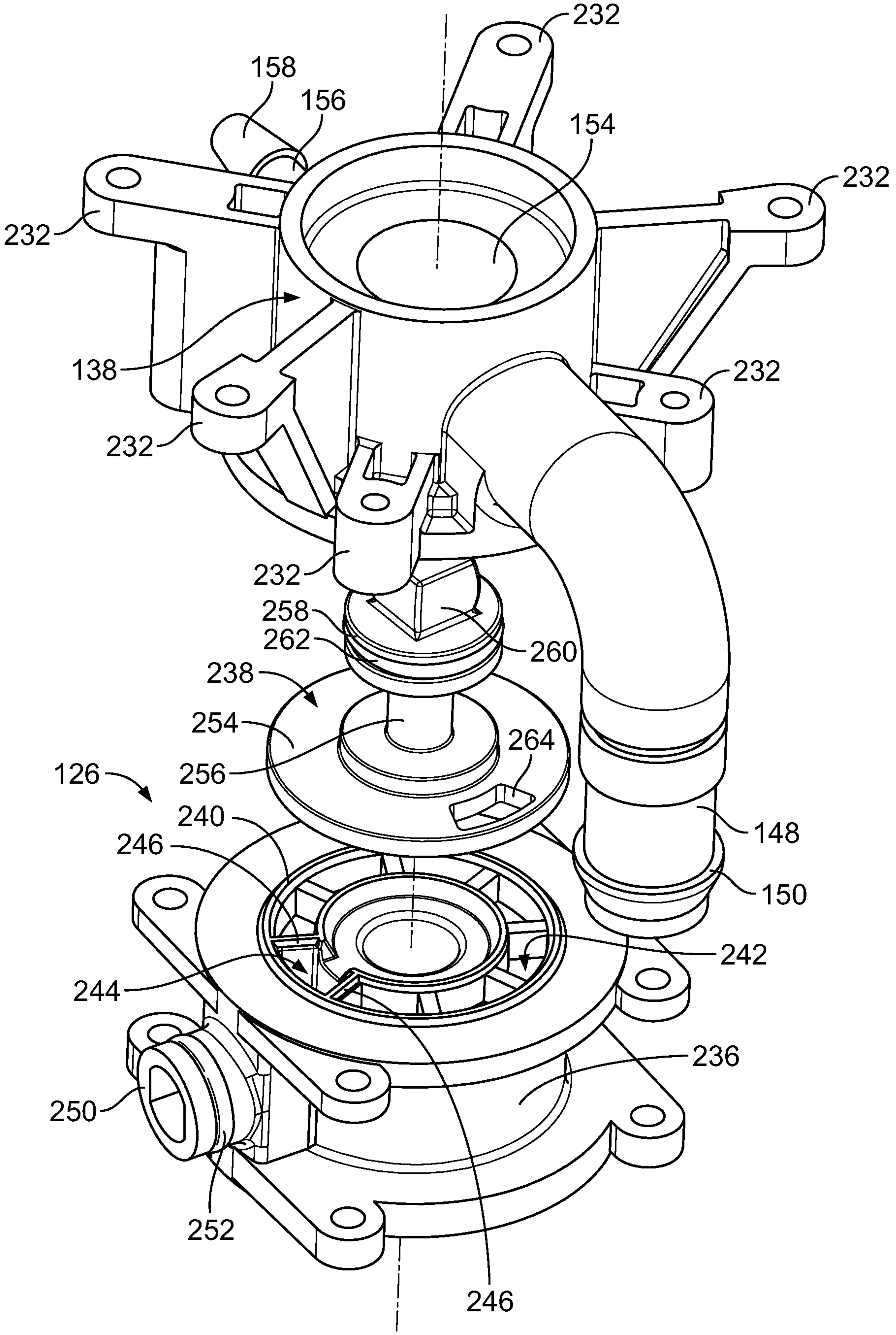
226
212
206
176
204
208
138
142
146
126
236
270
148
128
150

FIG. 27


232
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232
232
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232
232
232
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262
260
238
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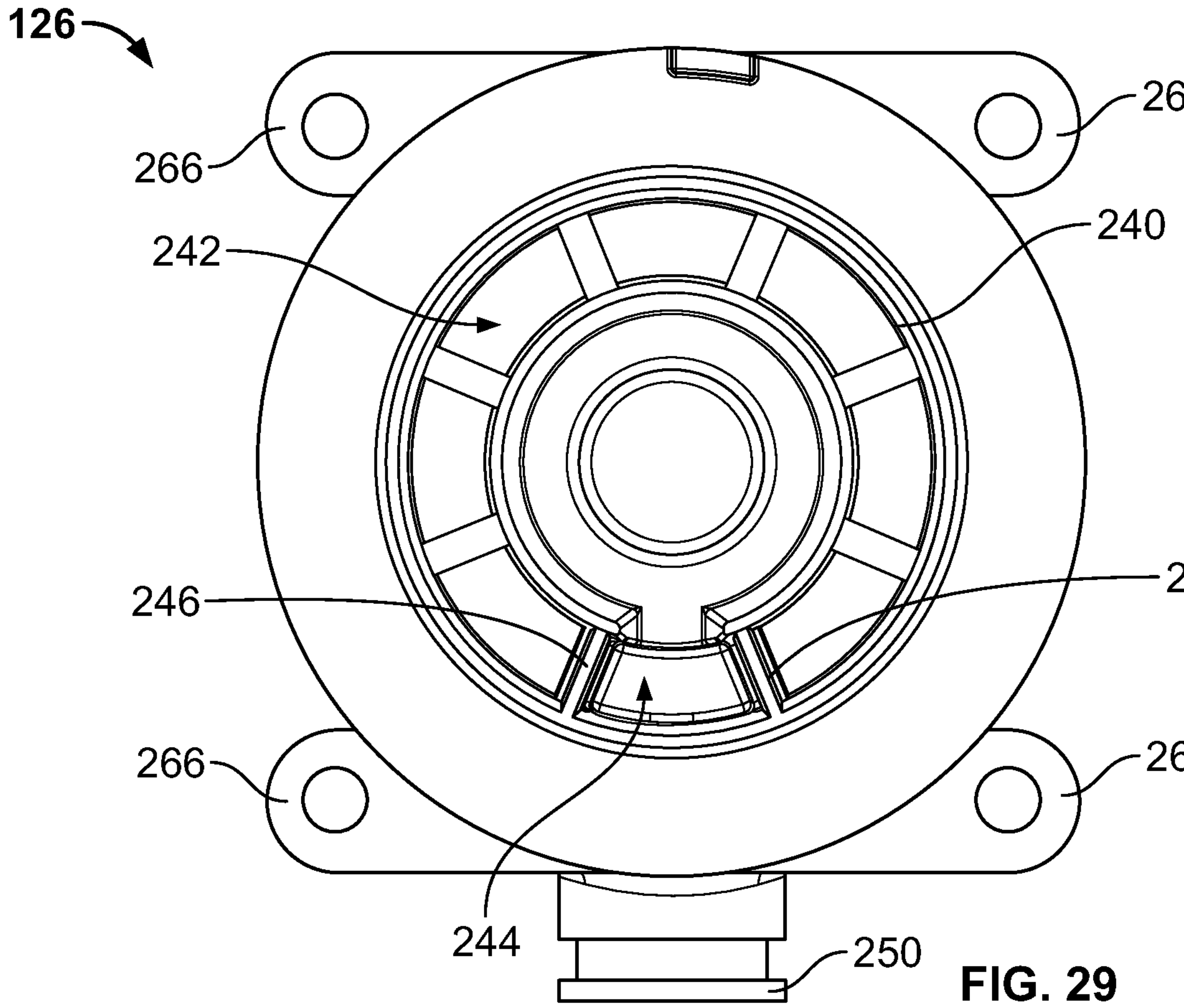
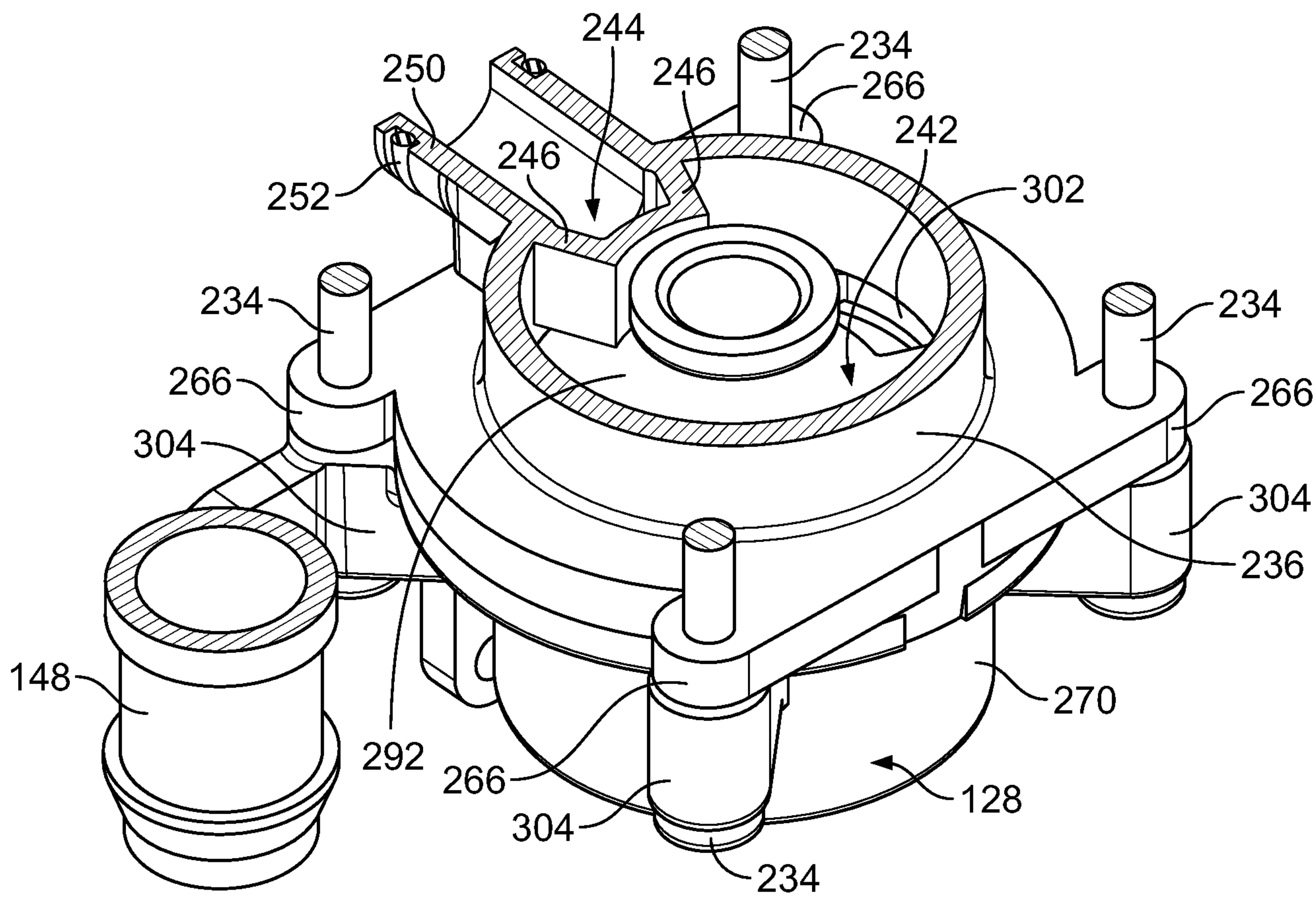
256
264
126
240
246
148
150
242
244
236
250
252
246

FIG. 28


126
266
266
242
240
246
246
266
266
244
250
FIG. 29


244
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250
246
266
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242
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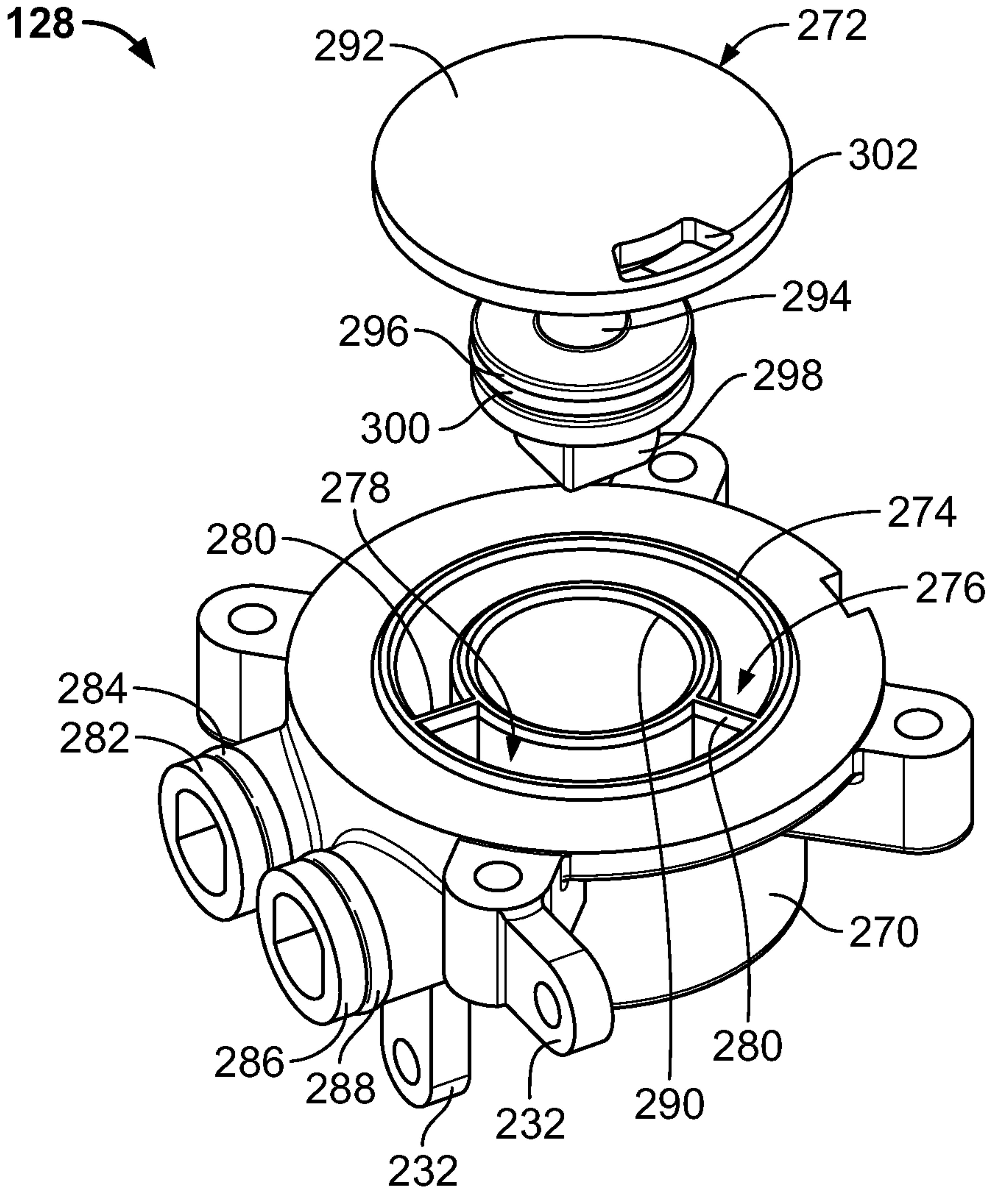
302
234
234
266
266
304
304
236
148
270
292
266
128
304
234
FIG. 30


128
292
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298
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278
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280
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282
270
286
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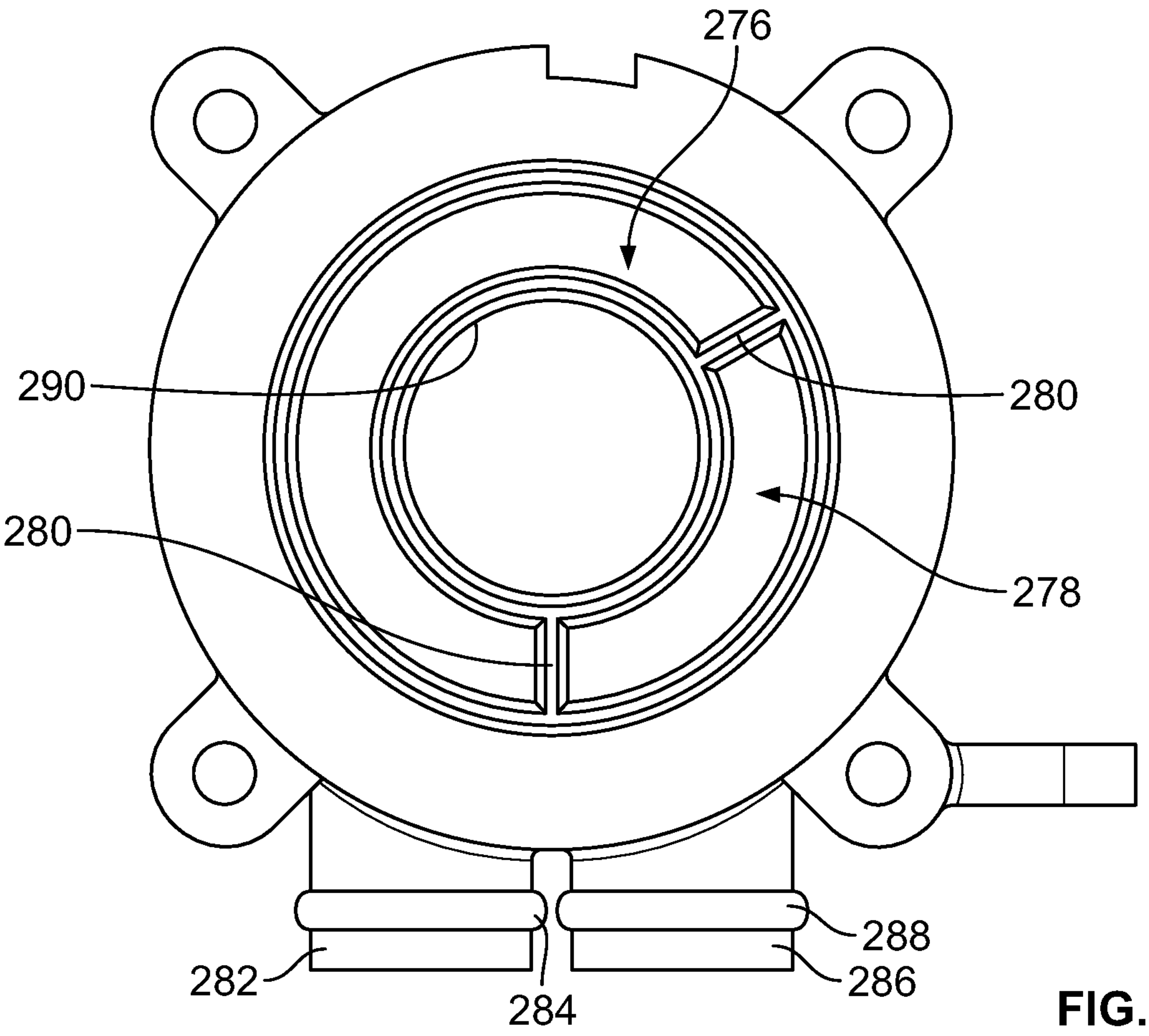
290
280
232

FIG. 31


276
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280
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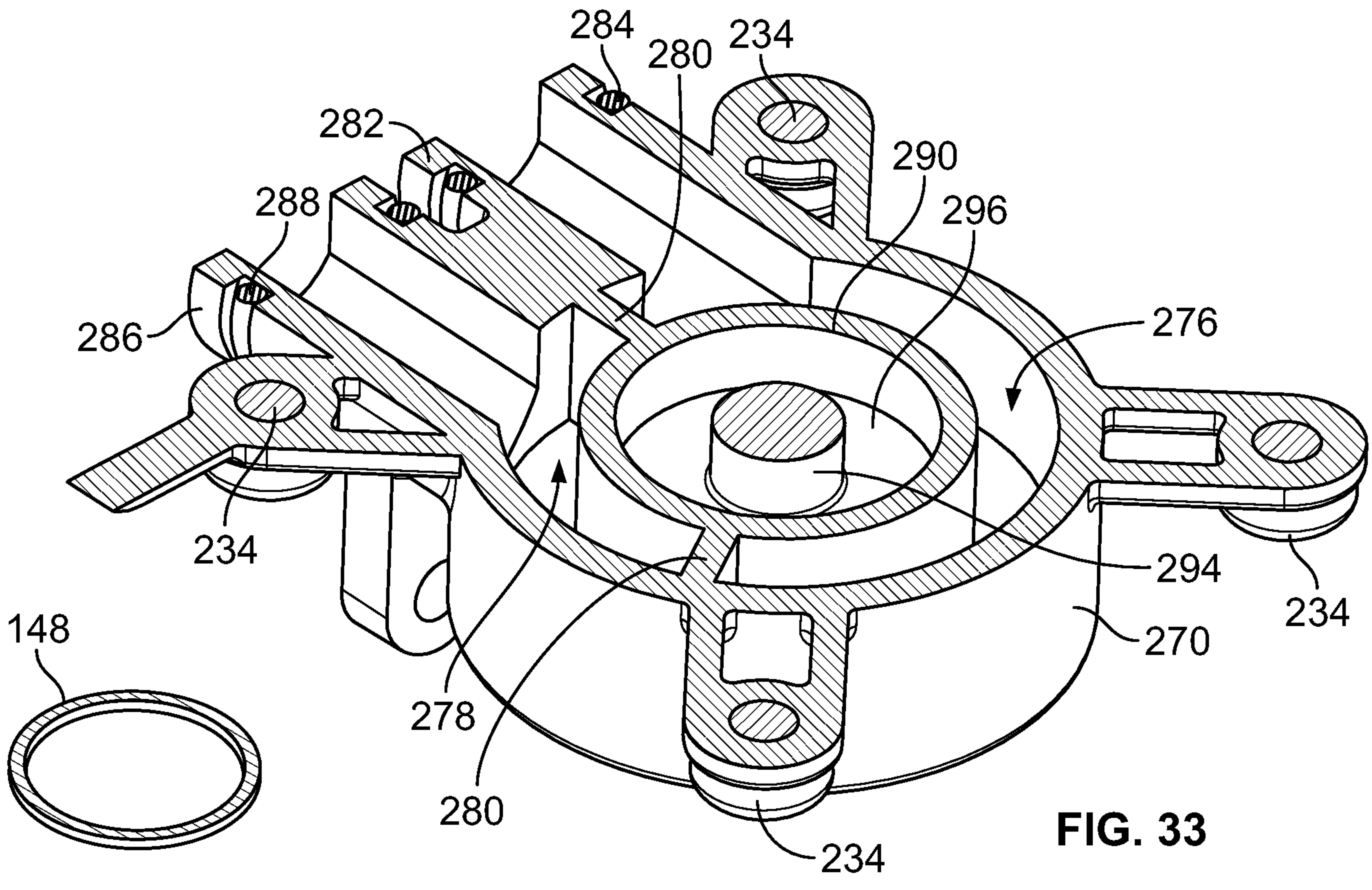
288
282
286
284

FIG. 32


284
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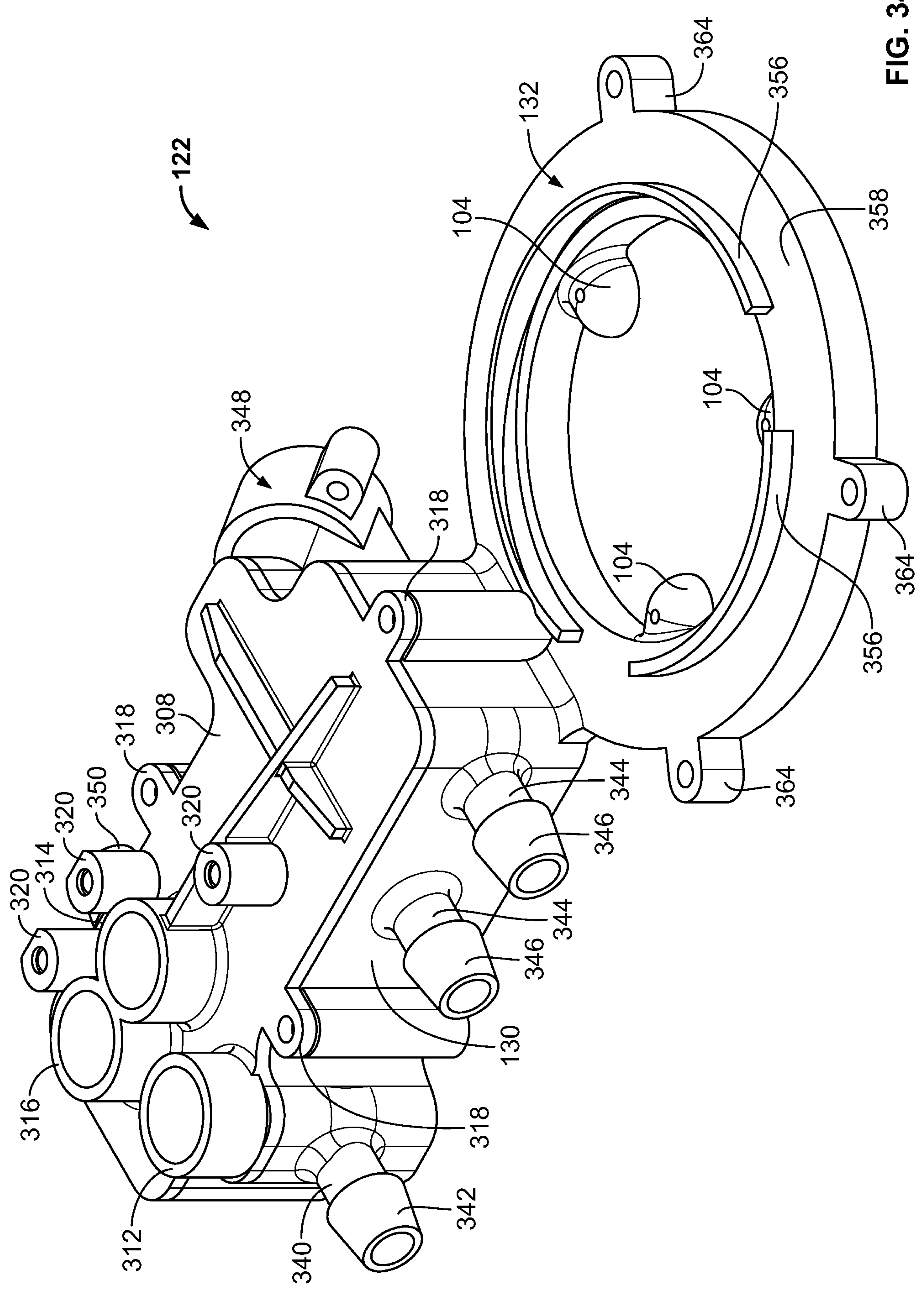
296
286
276
234
294
234
270
148
278
280
234

FIG. 33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350
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314
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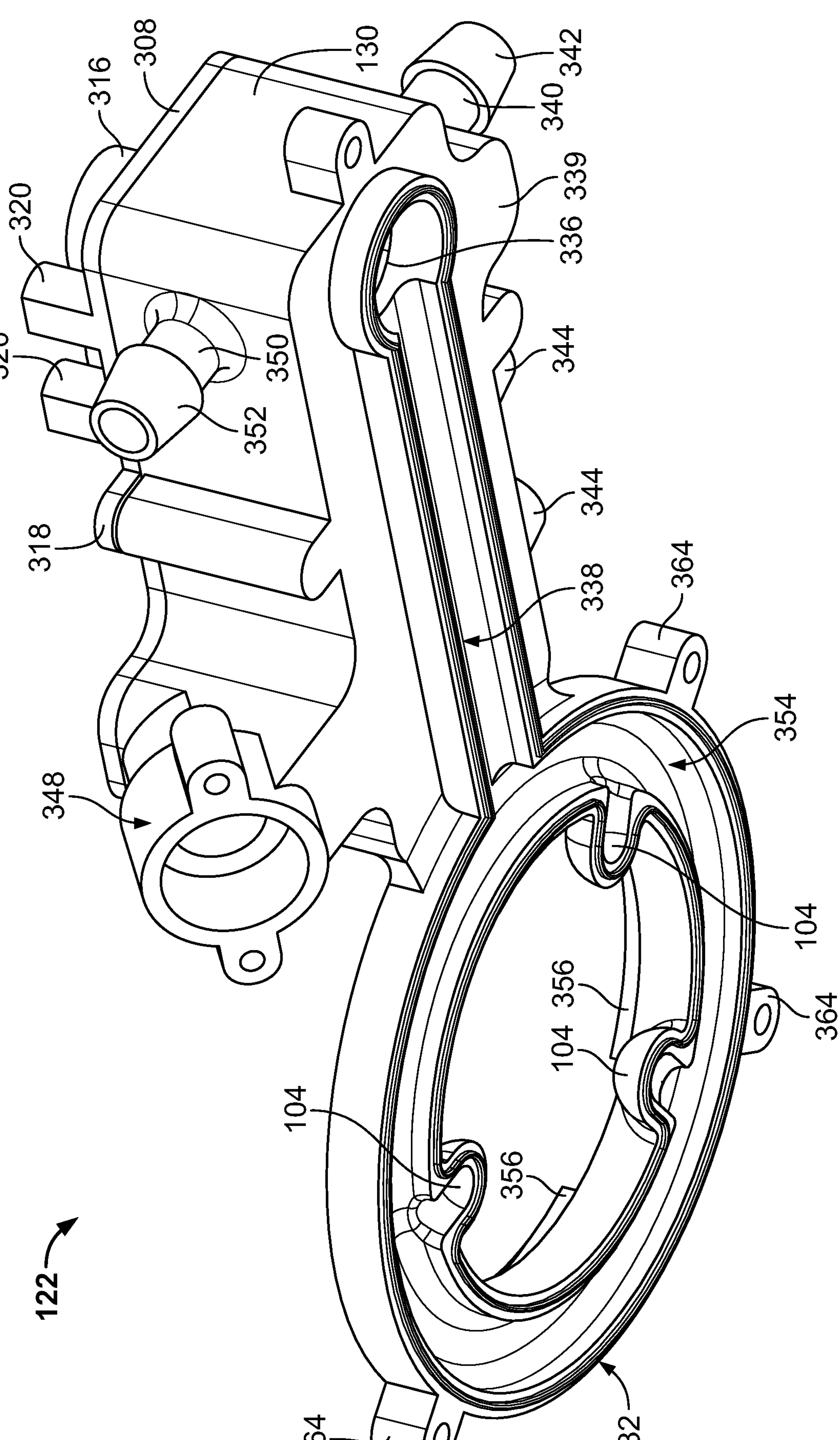
344
346
344
346
130
316
318
312
340
342

FIG. 34


308
316
130
342
340
339
320
336
320
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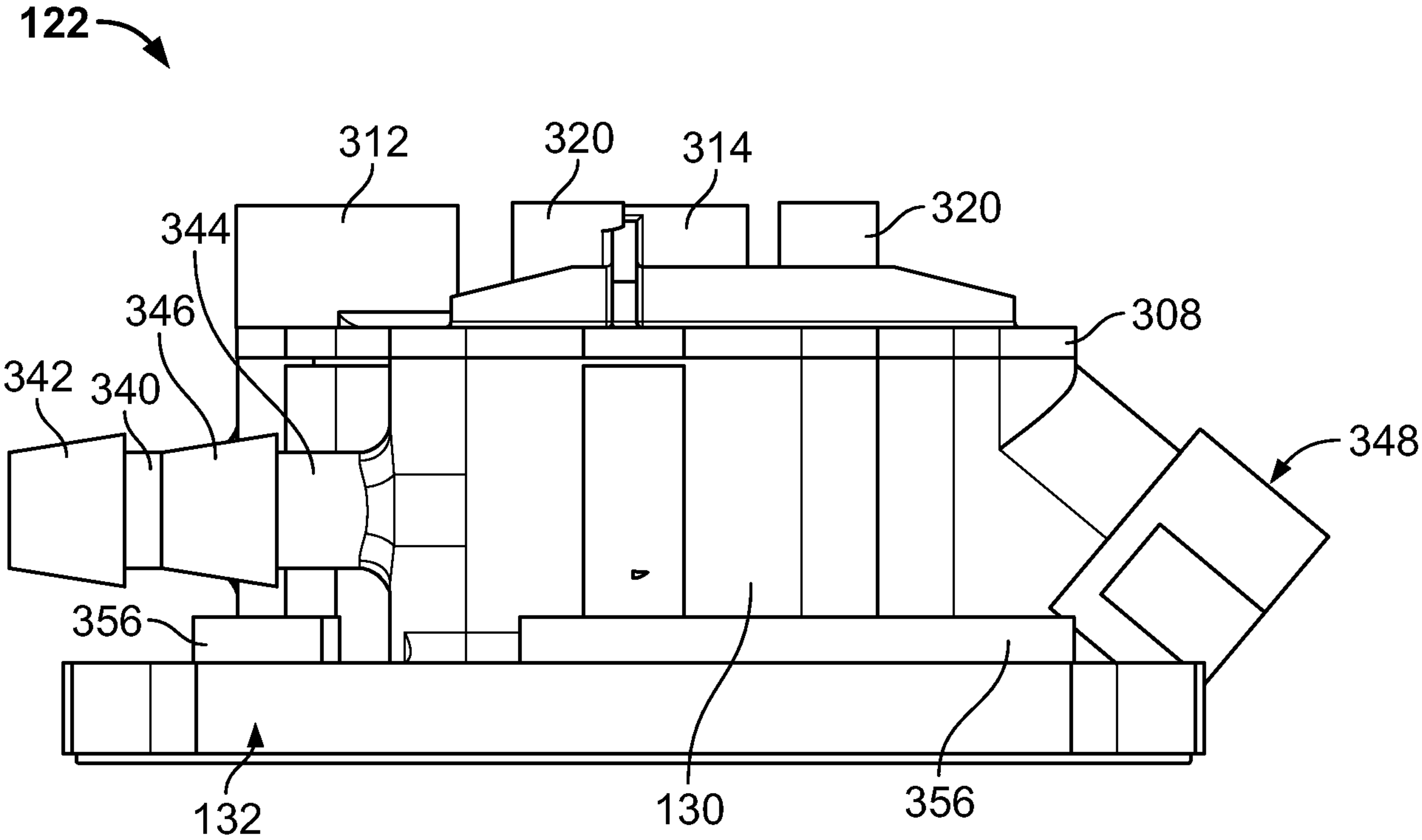
344
352
344
318
338
364
348
354
104
356
104
364
104
356
122
364
132

FIG. 35


122
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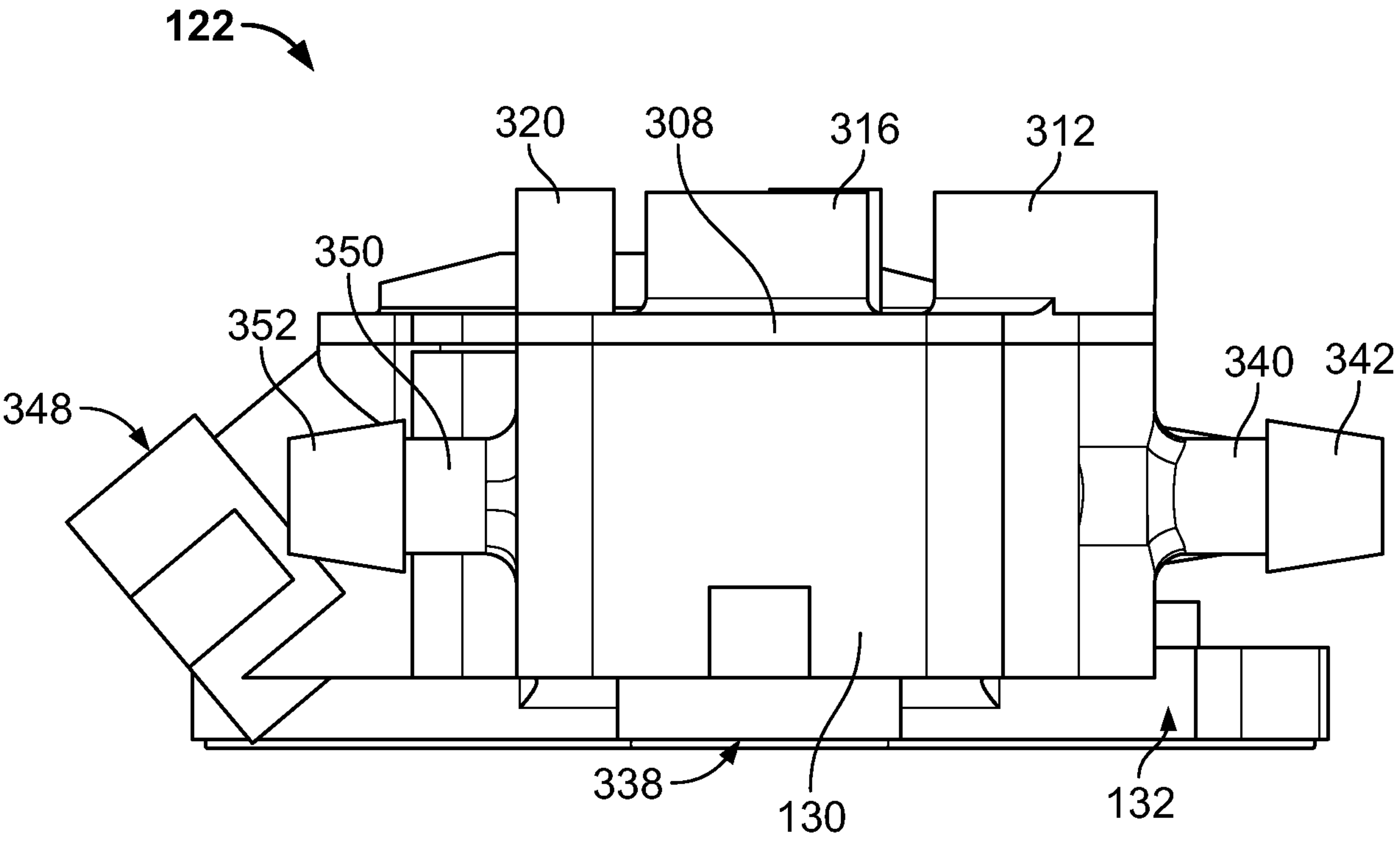
320
314
320
344
346
342
340
308
348
356
132
130
356

FIG. 36


122
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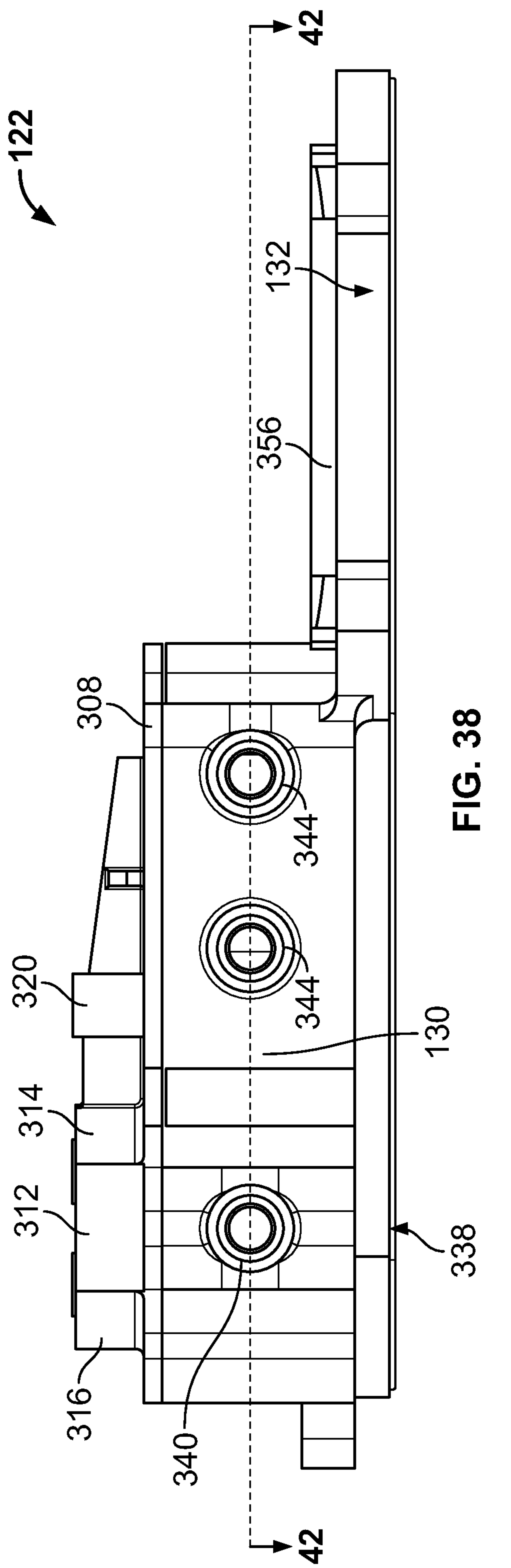
308
316
312
350
352
340
342
348
338
130
132

FIG. 37


42
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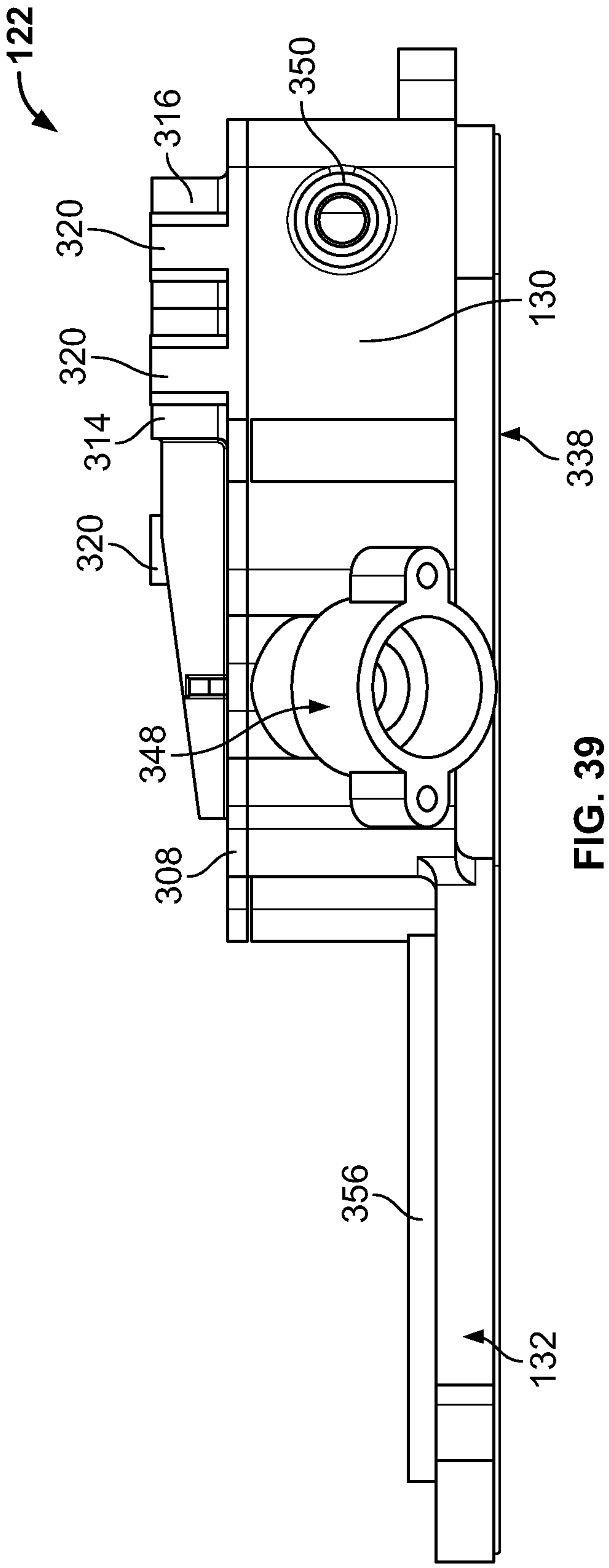
132
356
308
344
344
320
130
314
312
338
316
340
42

FIG. 38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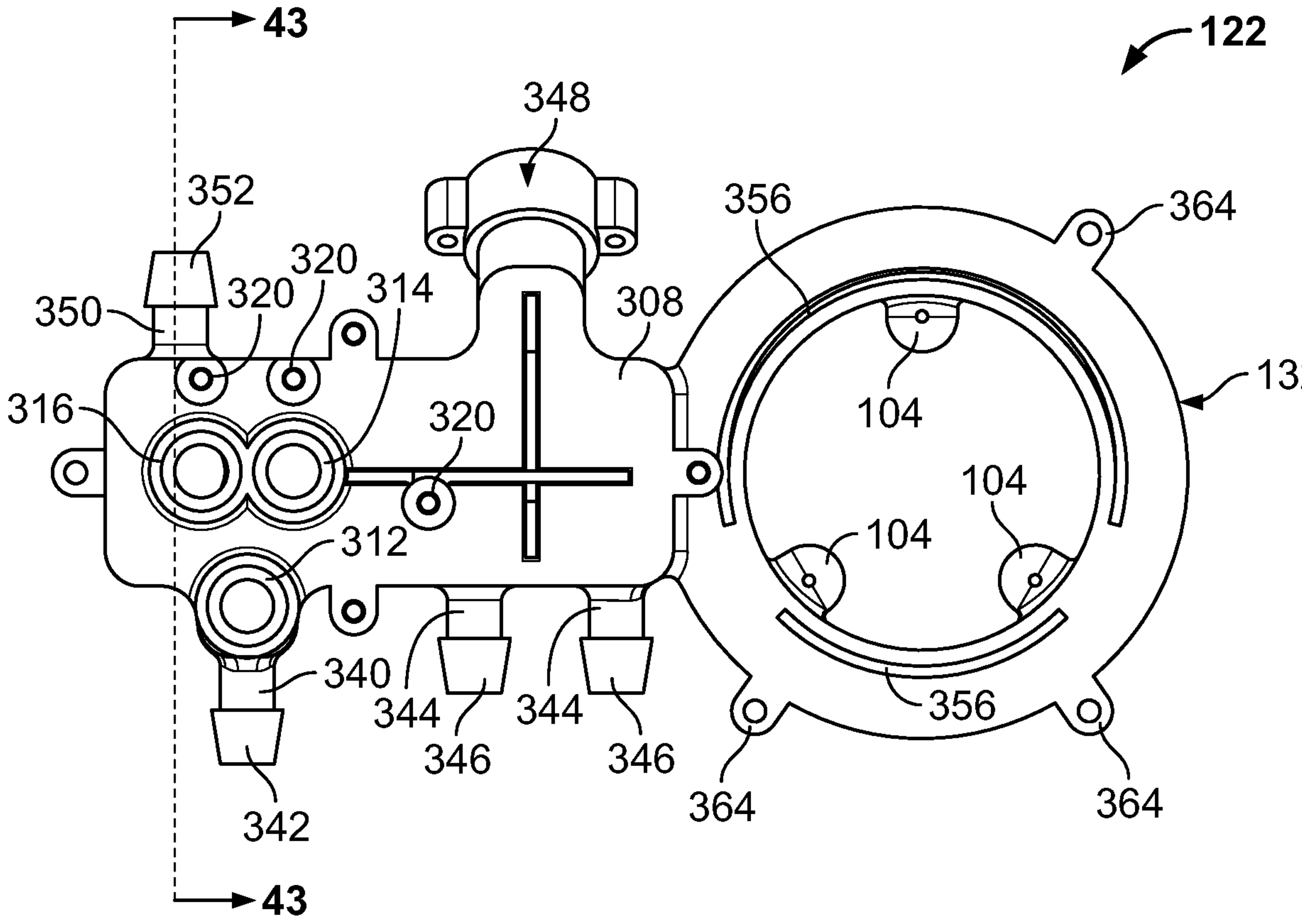
350
316
320
130
320
314
338
320
348
308
356
132

FIG. 39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122
348
352
356
364
320
350
320
314
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132
316
320
104
104
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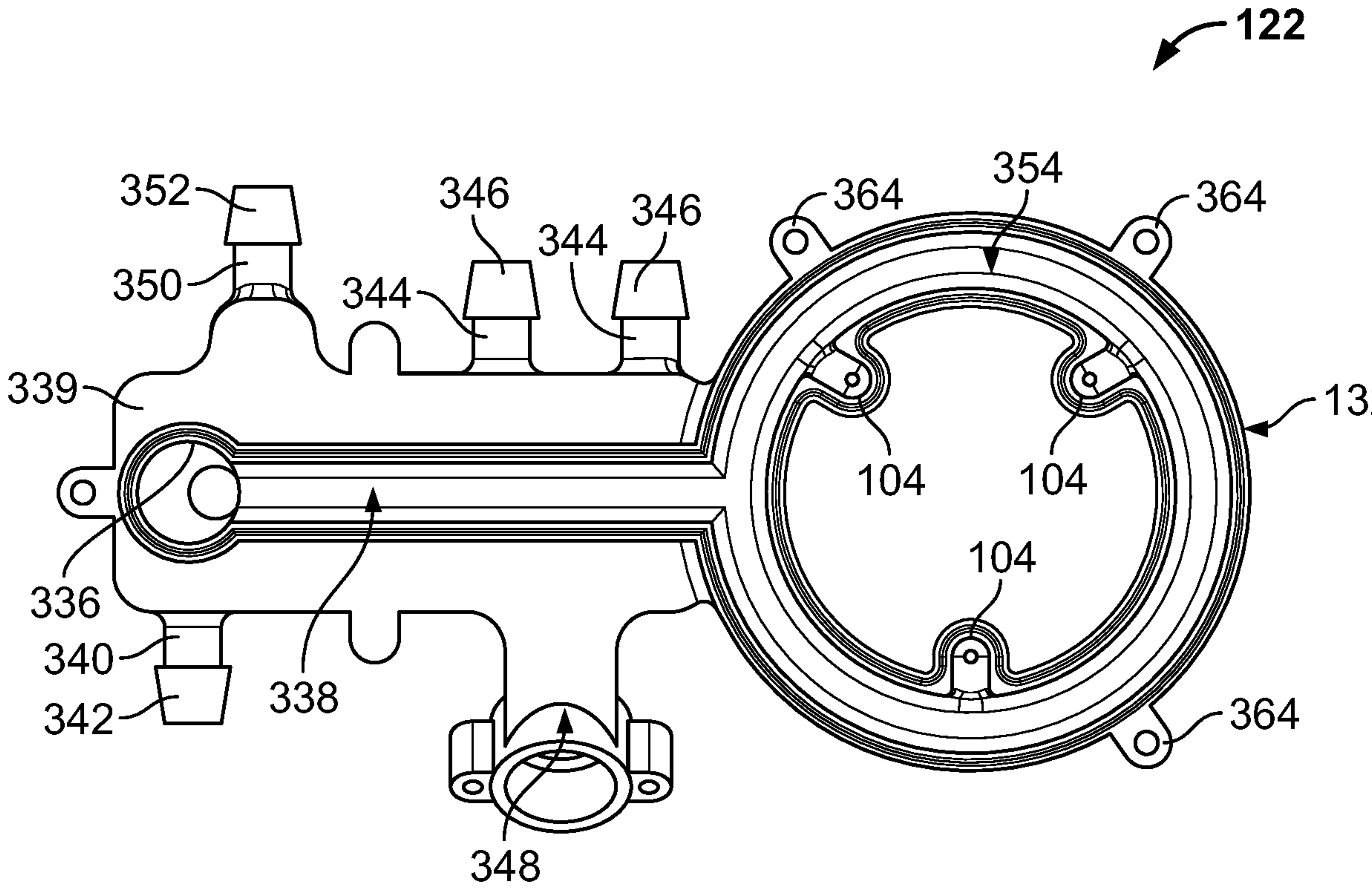
312
340
344
344
356
346
346
364
364
342
43

FIG. 40


122
354
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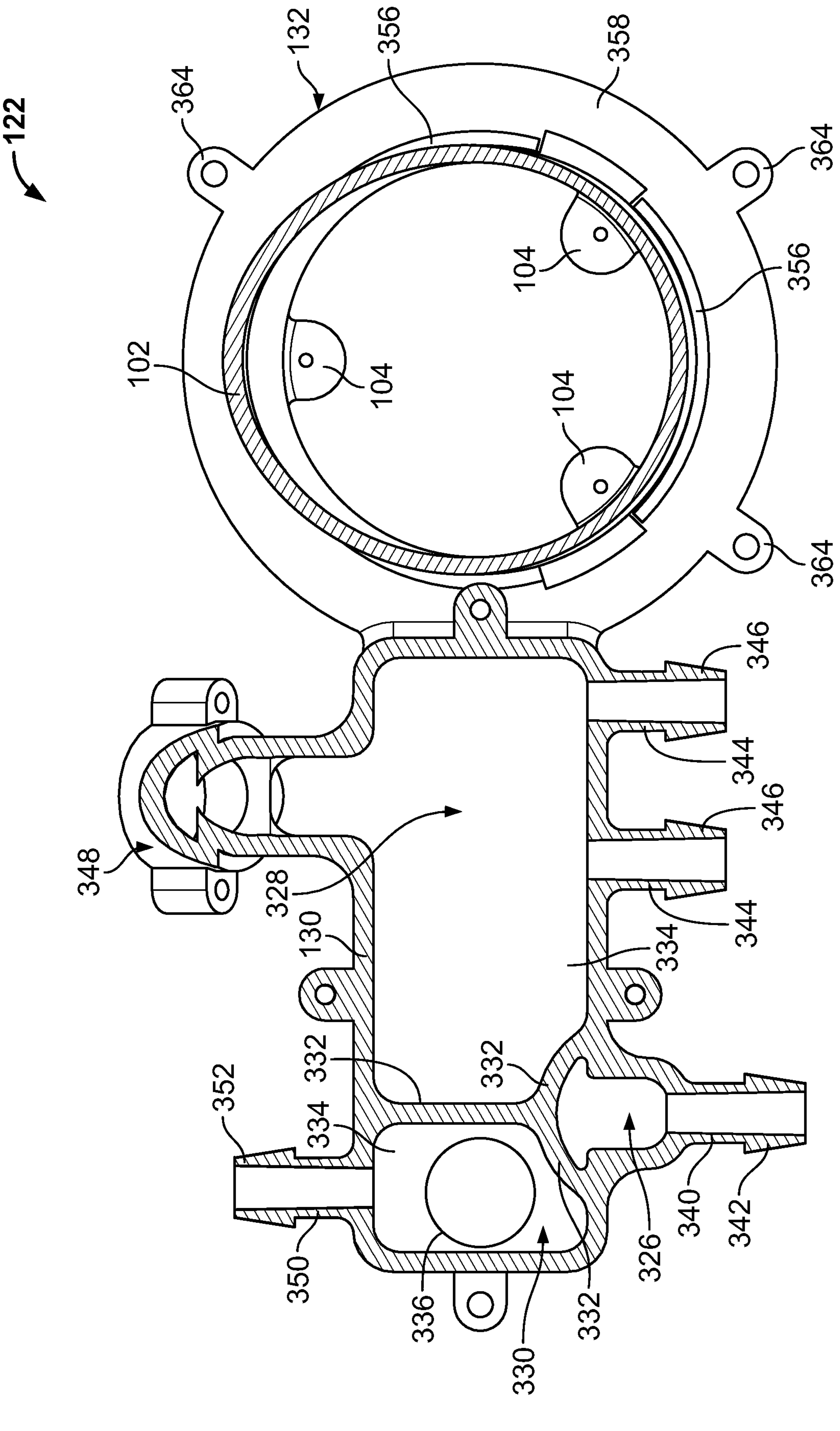
364
344
350
344
132
339
104
104
336
104
340
338
364
342
348

FIG. 41


122
132
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358
364
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104
356
102
104
104
364
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346
130
344
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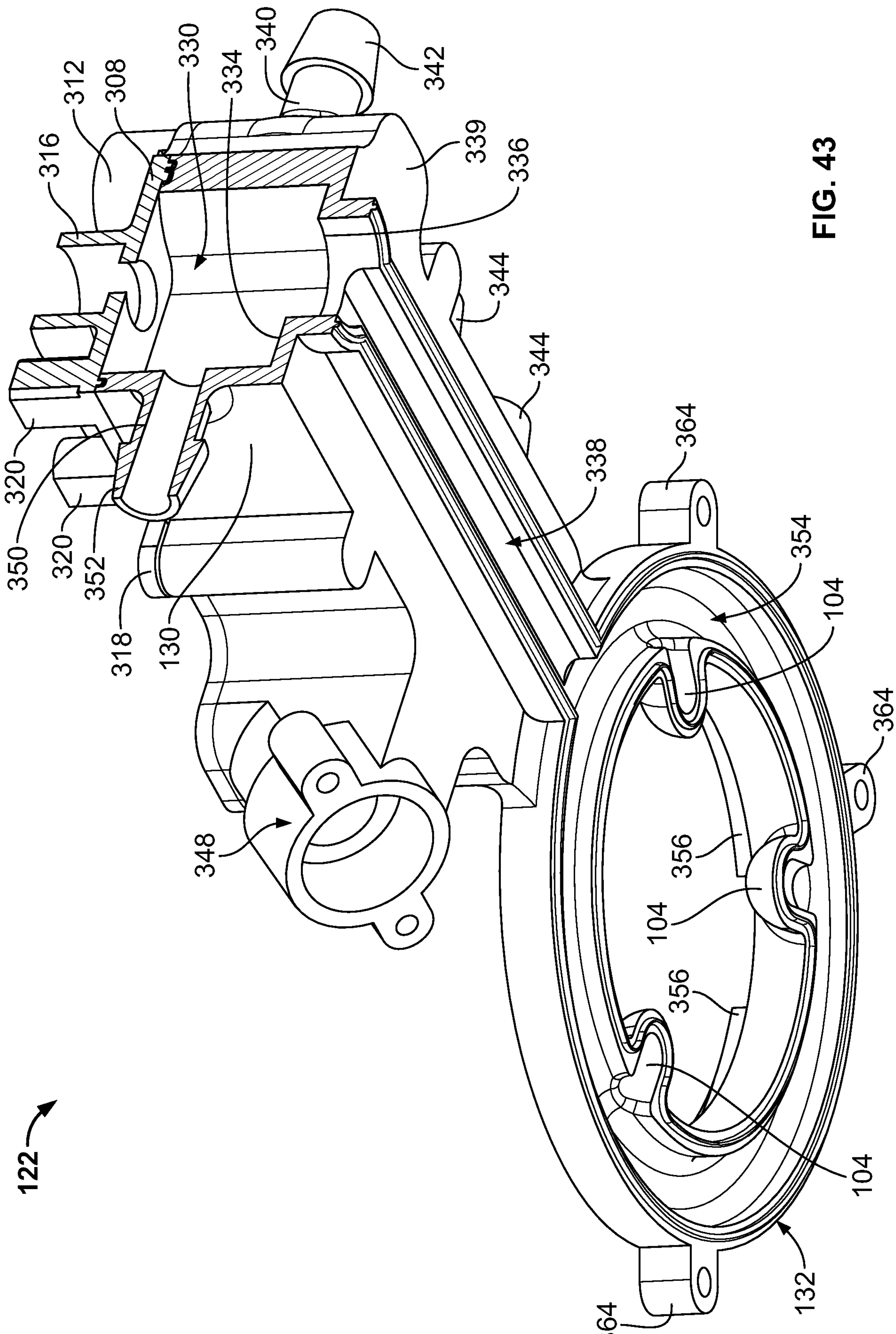
332
352
332
334
350
336
330
332
326
340
342

FIG. 42


122
312
308
330
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339
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344
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350
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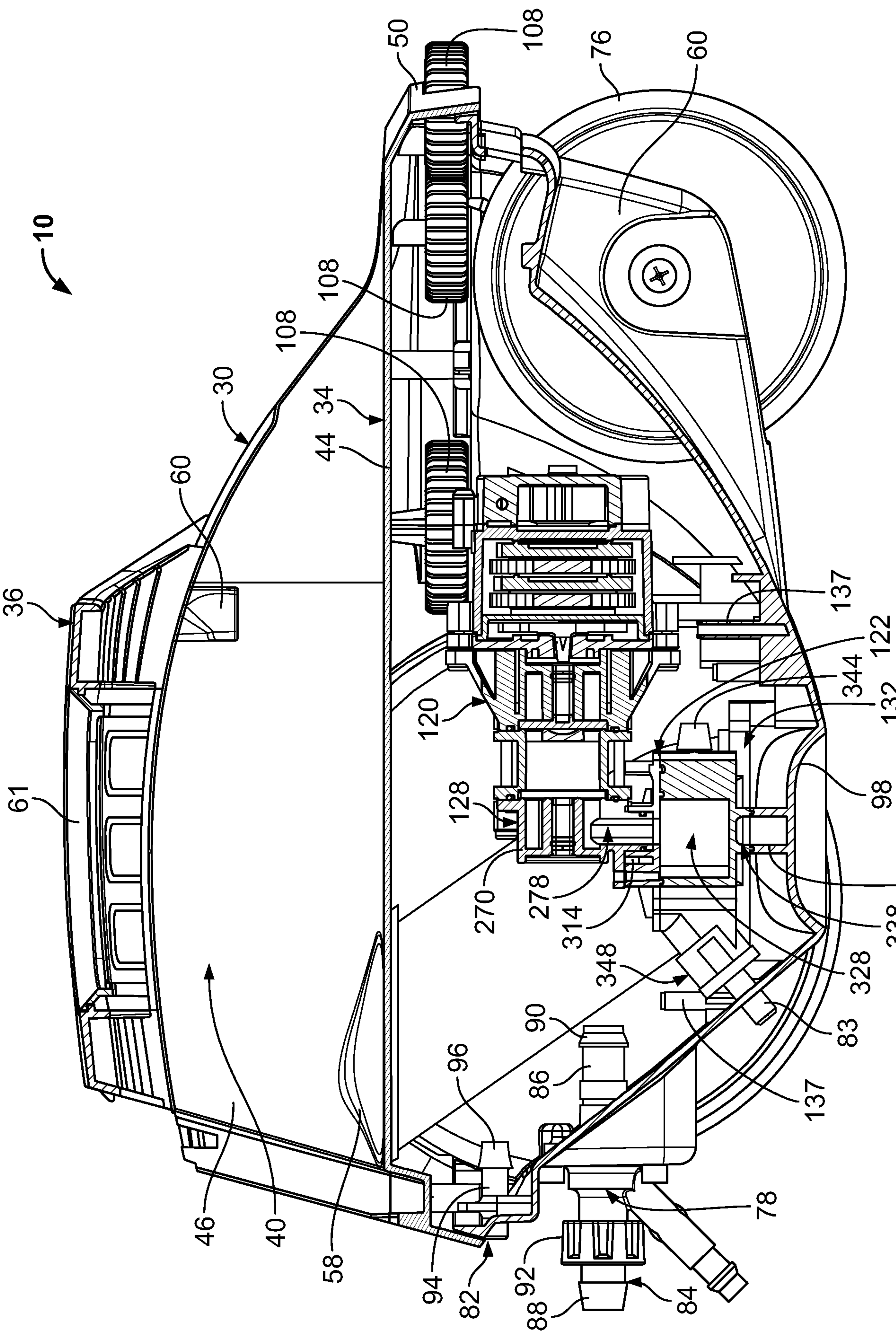
352
318
130
338
364
354
104
364
356
104
356
104
348
132
364

FIG. 43


10
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84
86
88
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94
96
98
105
108
120
122
128
132
137
270
278
314
328
338
344
348

FIG. 44

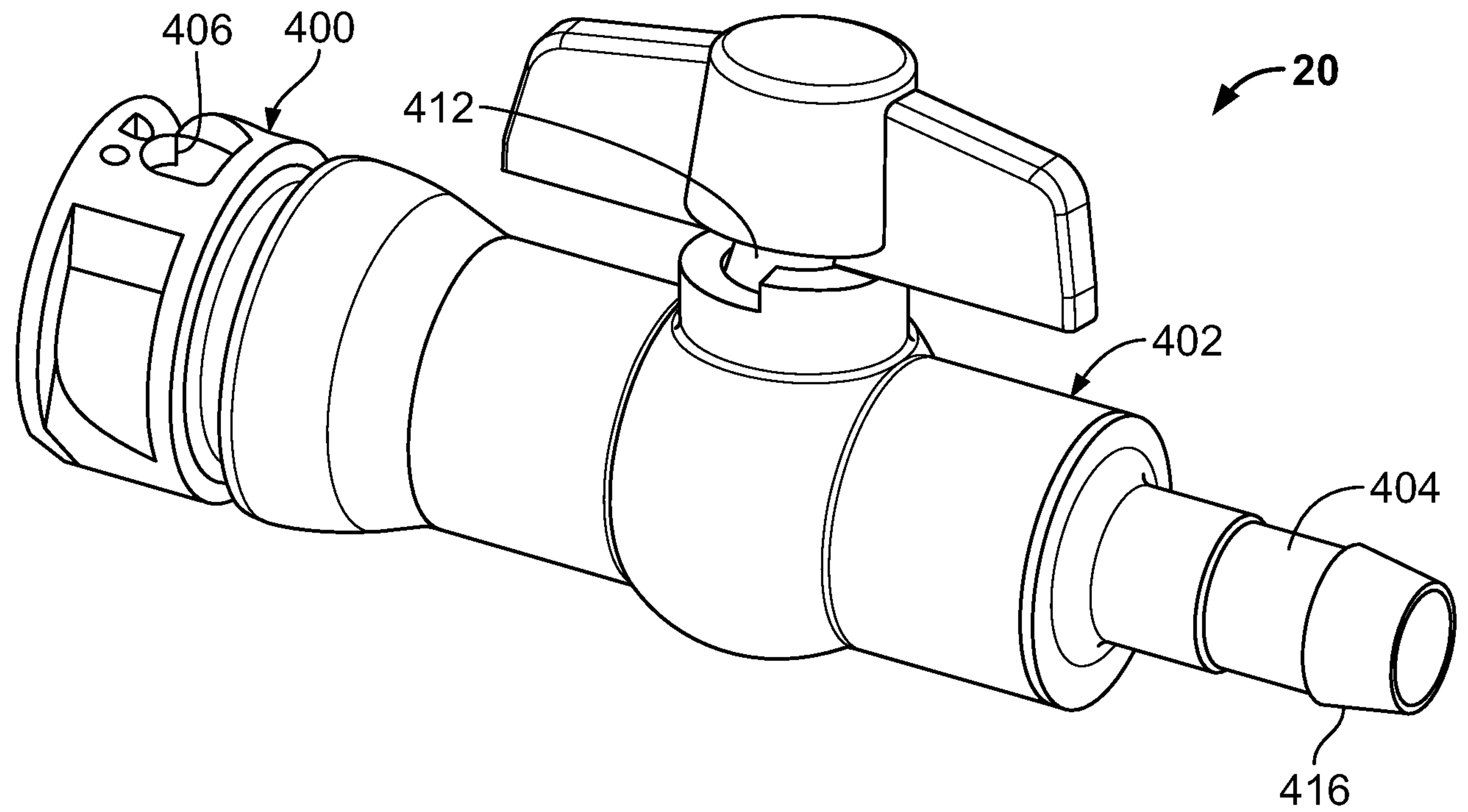


FIG. 45

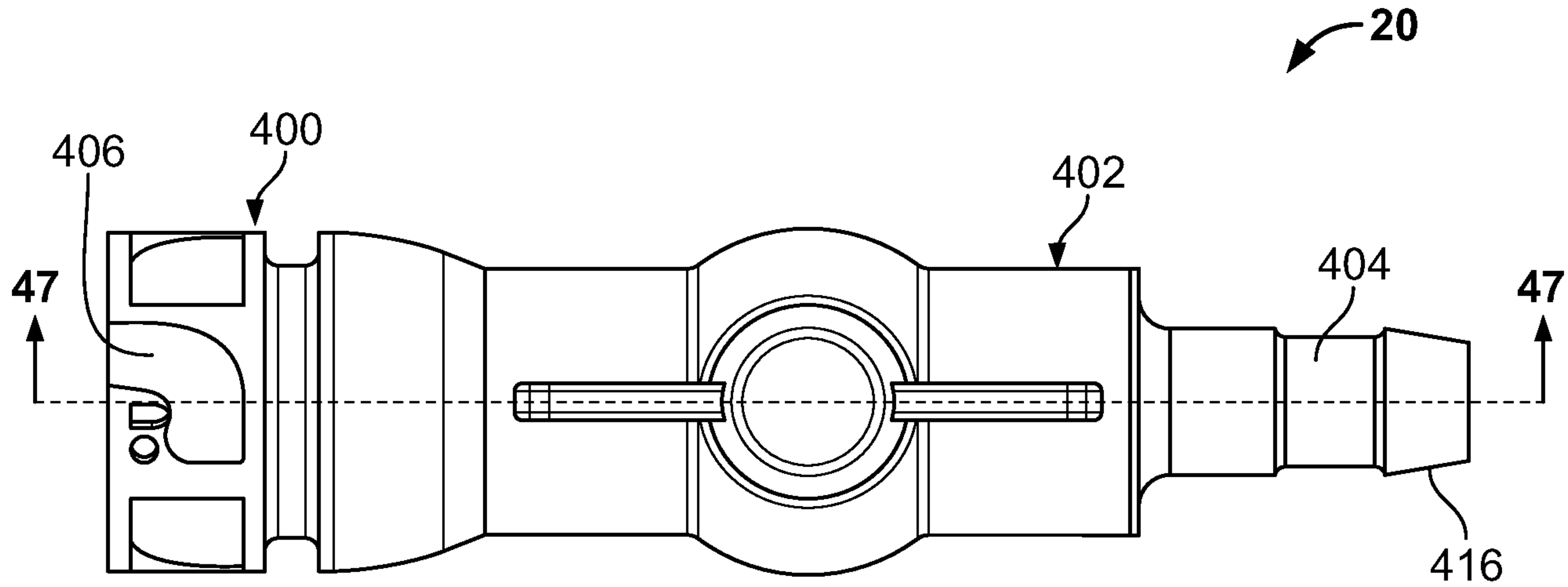
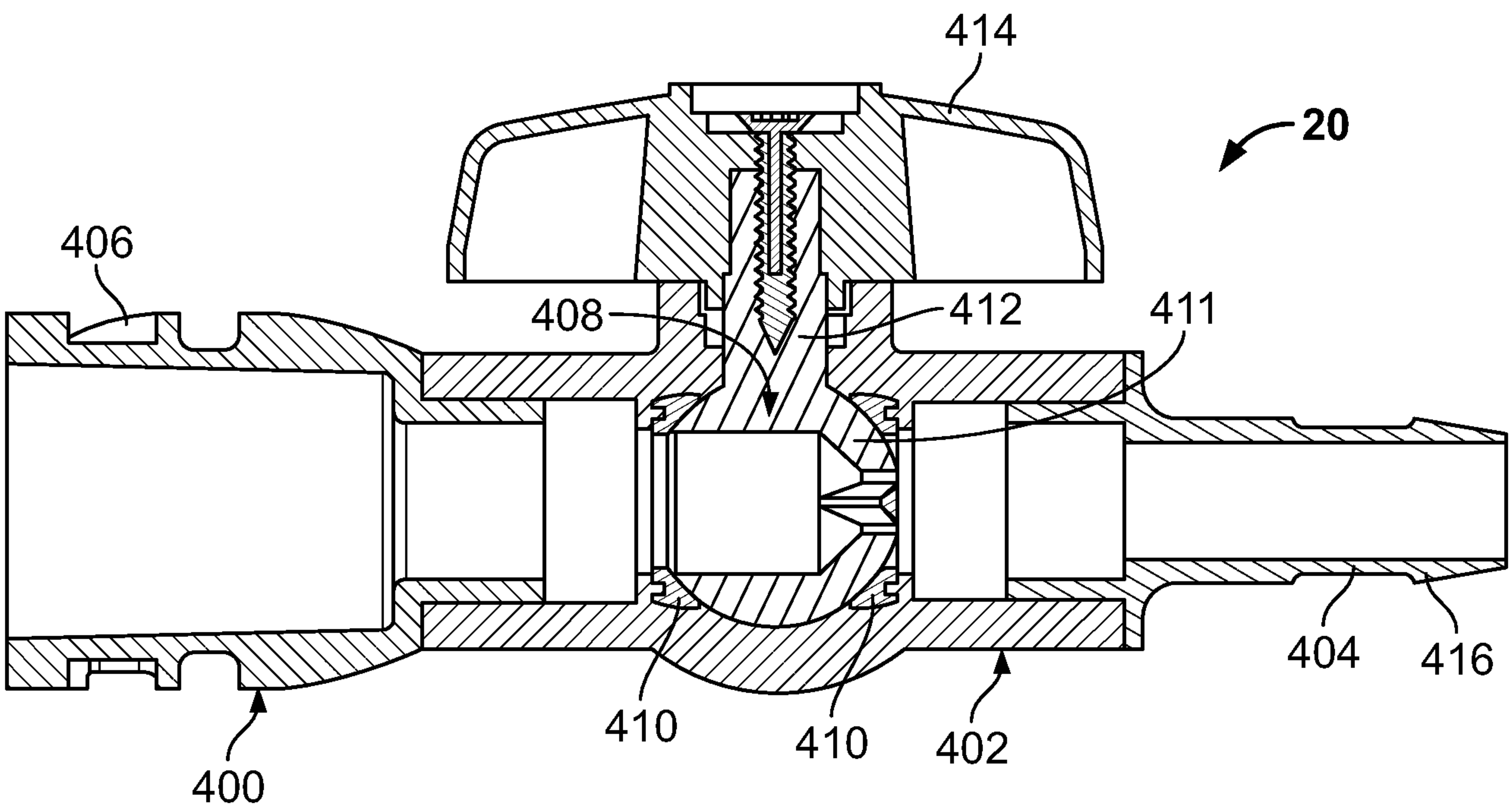


FIG. 46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411
410
410
402
400
404
416

FIG. 47

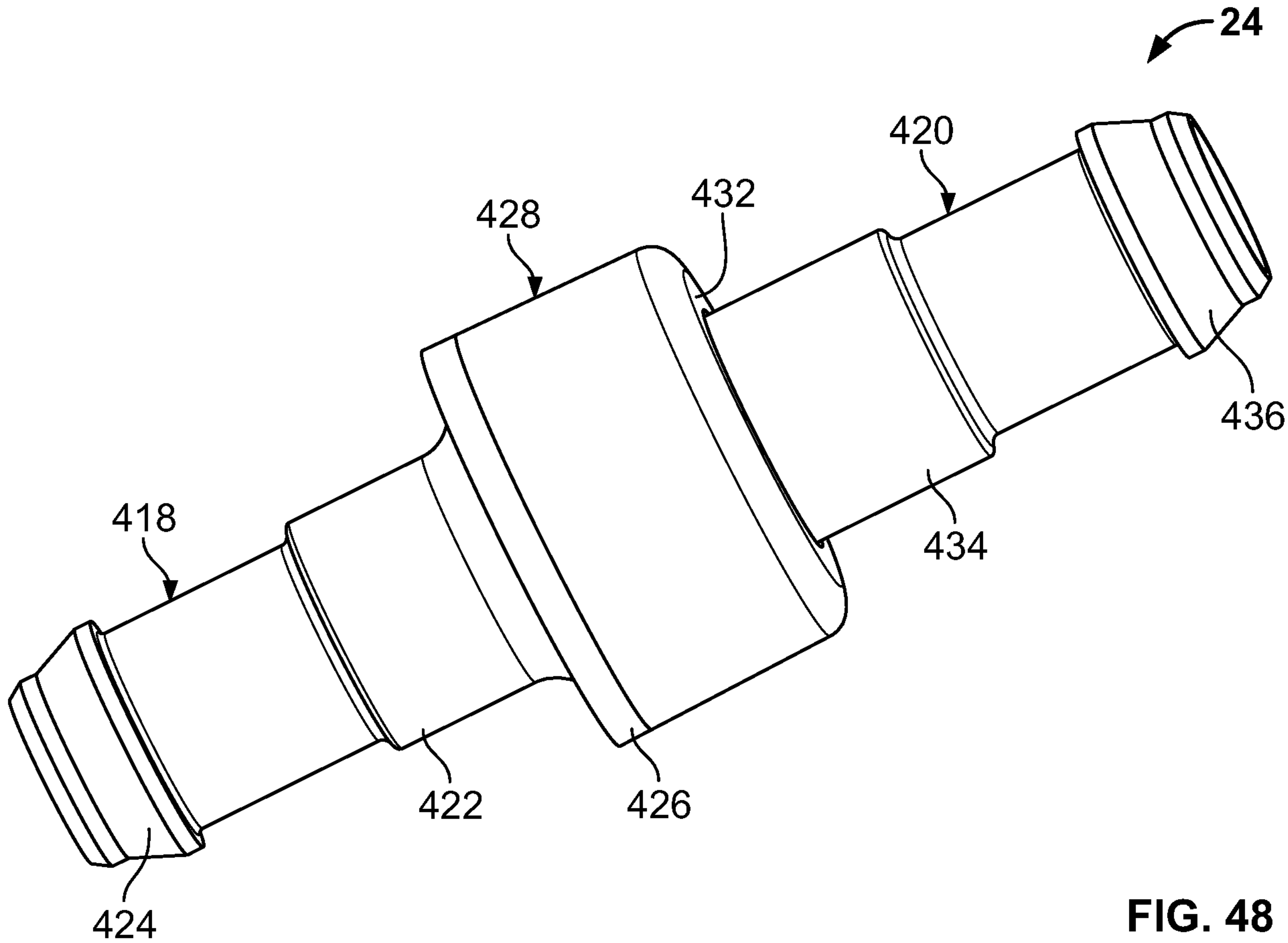

24
420
428
432
436
418
434
422
426
424

FIG. 48

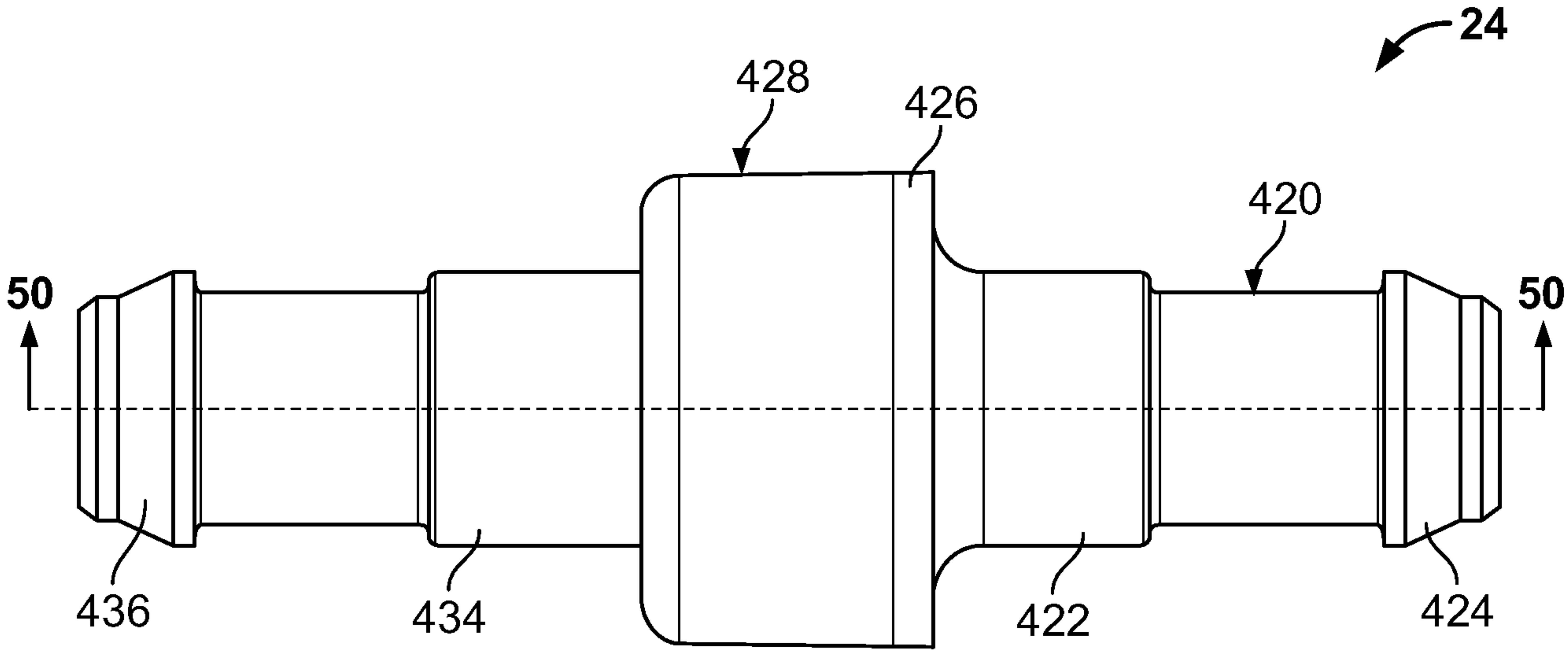
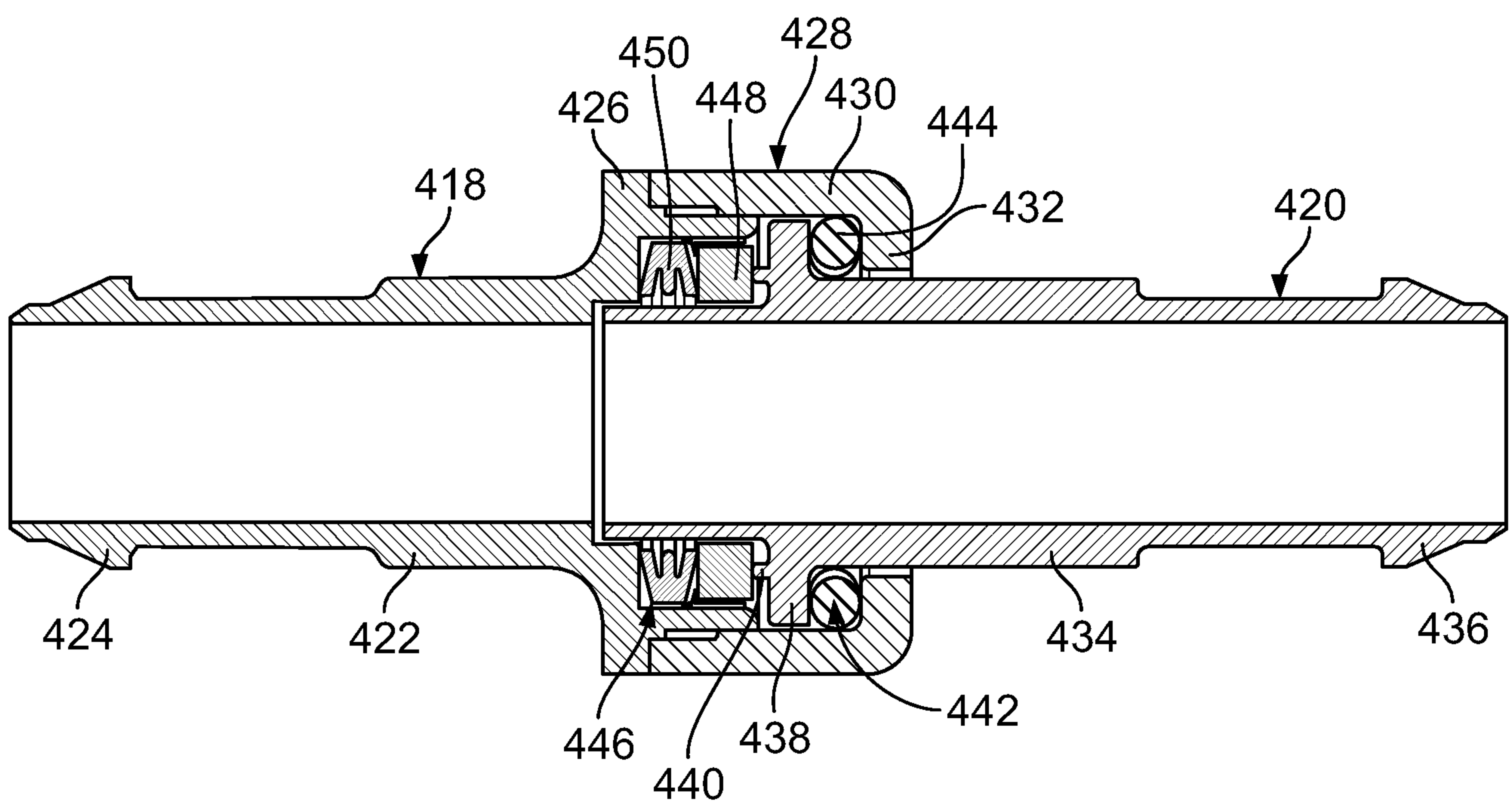

24
428
426
420
50
50
436
434
422
424

FIG. 49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426
448
430
444
418
432
420
424
422
434
436
442
446
438
440

FIG. 50

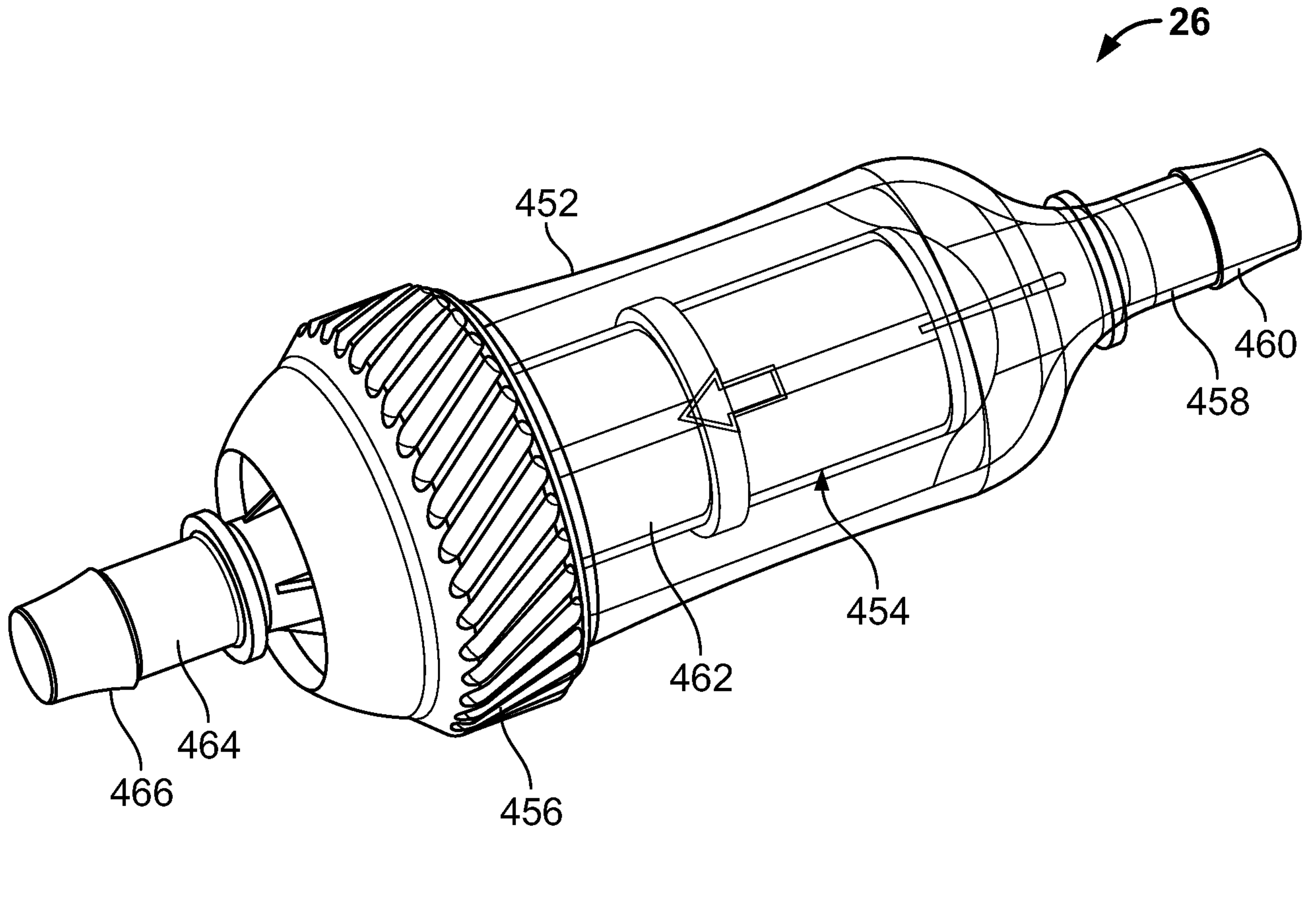


FIG. 51

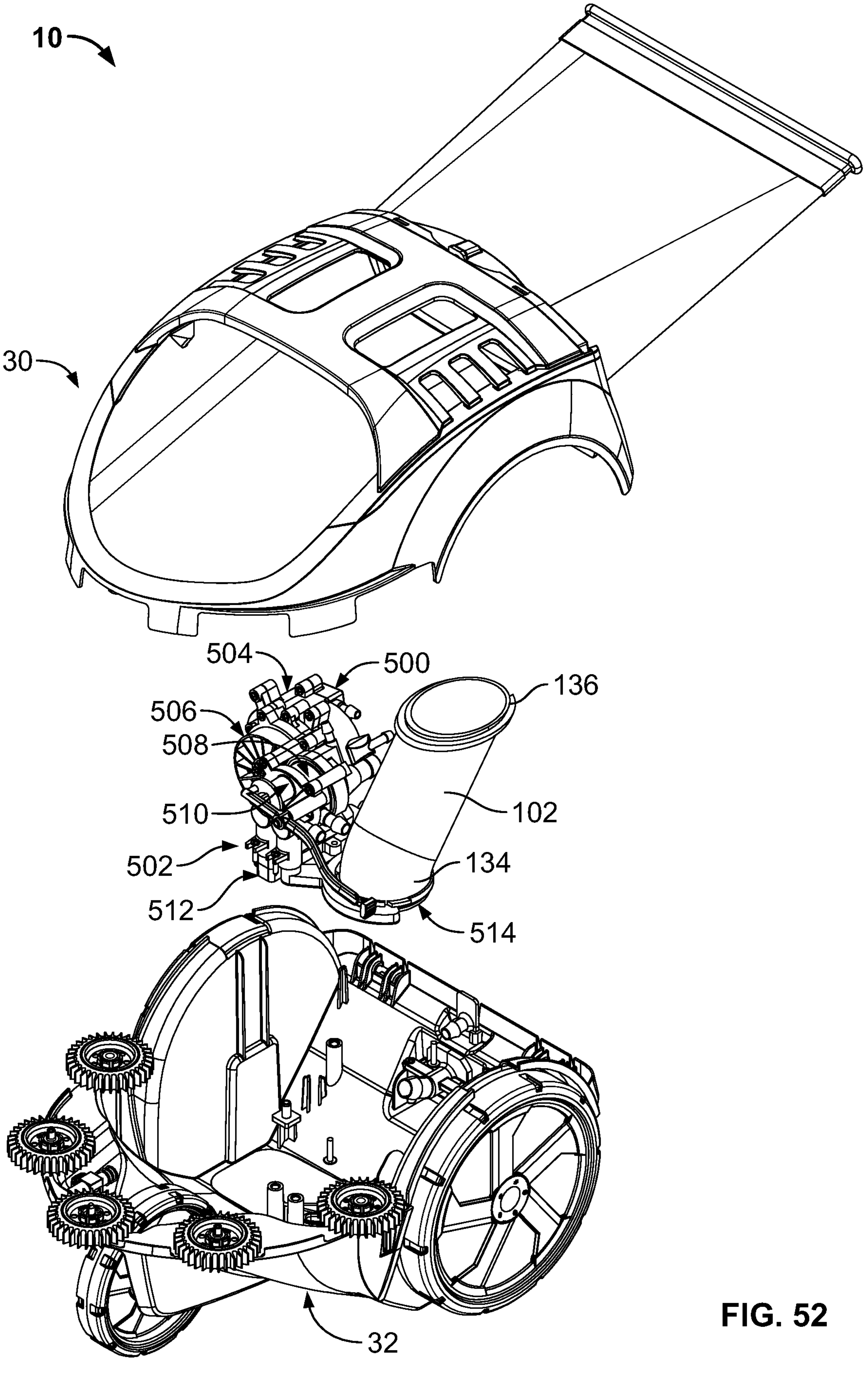


FIG. 52

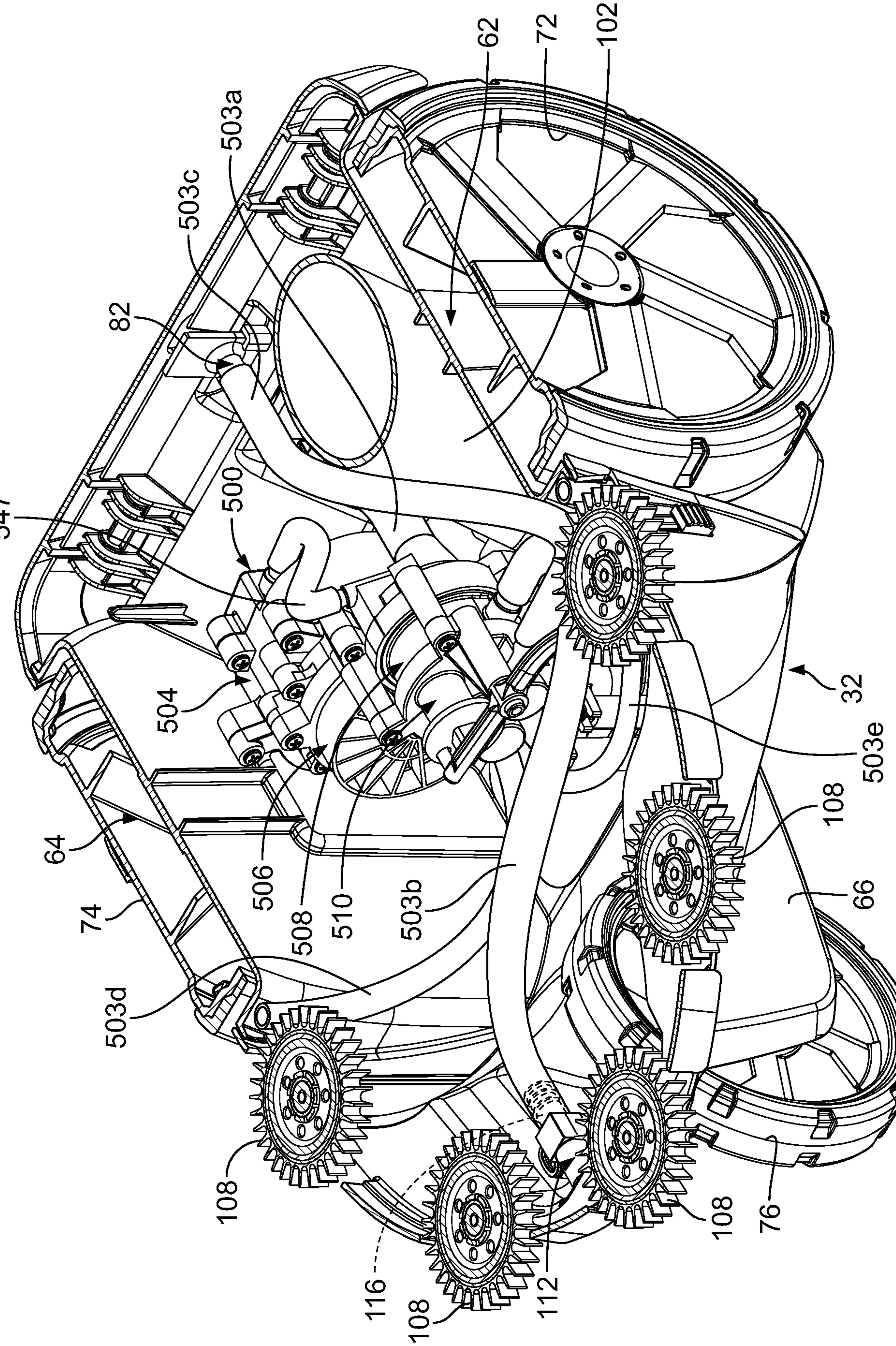

62
72
102
503a
503c
82
500
547
504
506
508
510
503b
64
74
503d
108
116
108
112
108
76
66
108
503e
32

FIG. 53

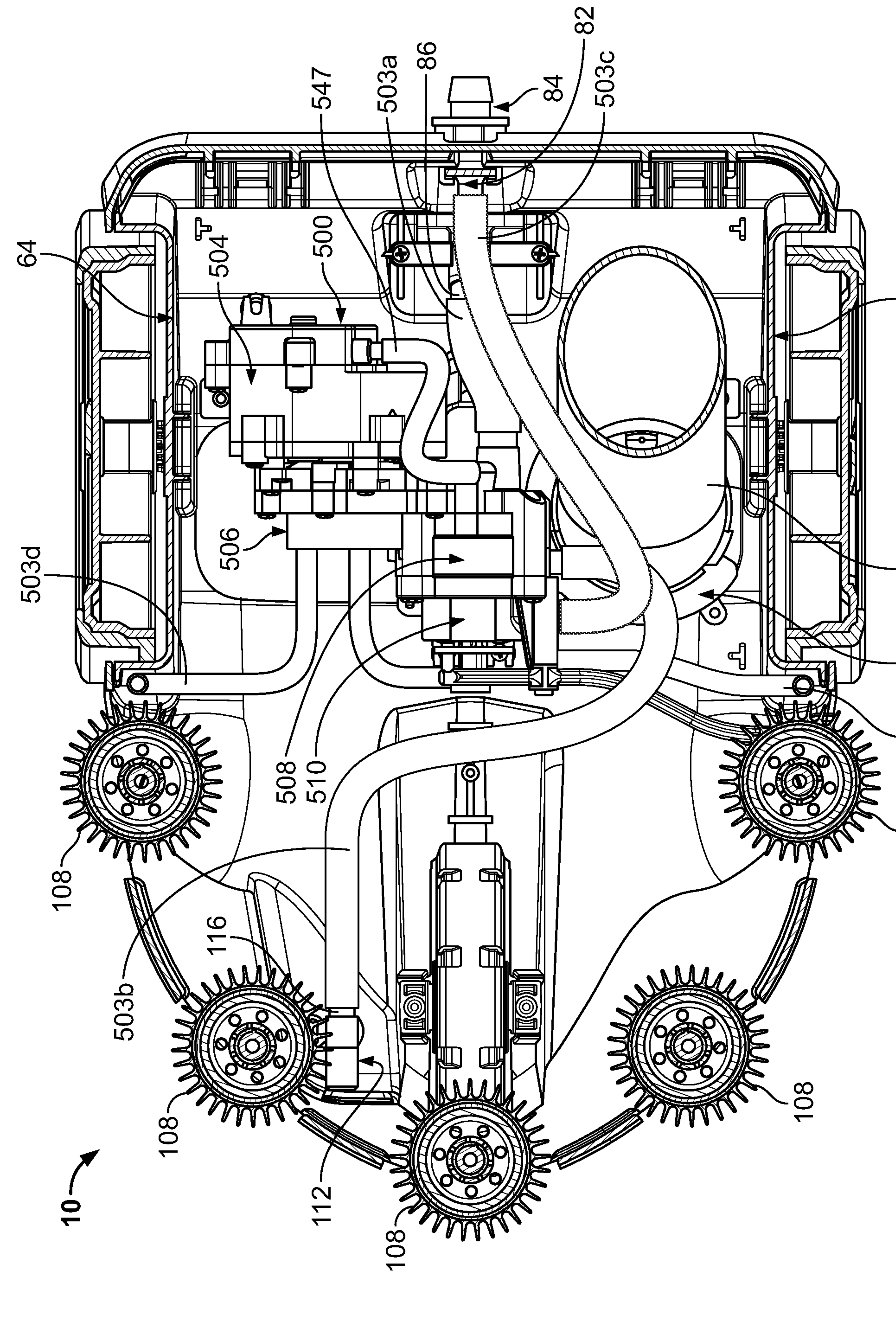

10
64
504
500
547
503a
86
82
84
503c
62
102
514
503e
108
503d
506
508
510
108
116
503b
108
112
108
108

FIG. 54

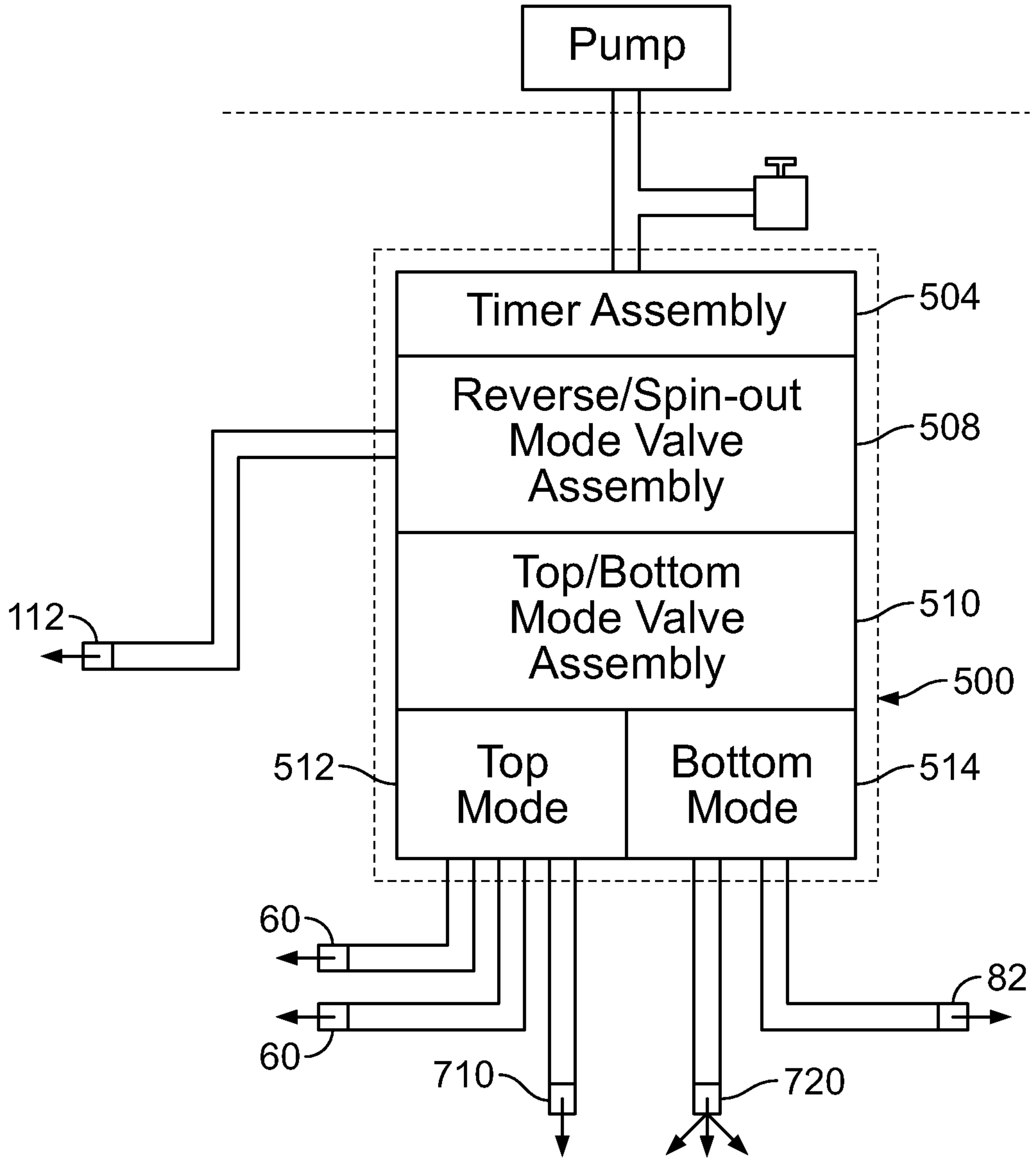
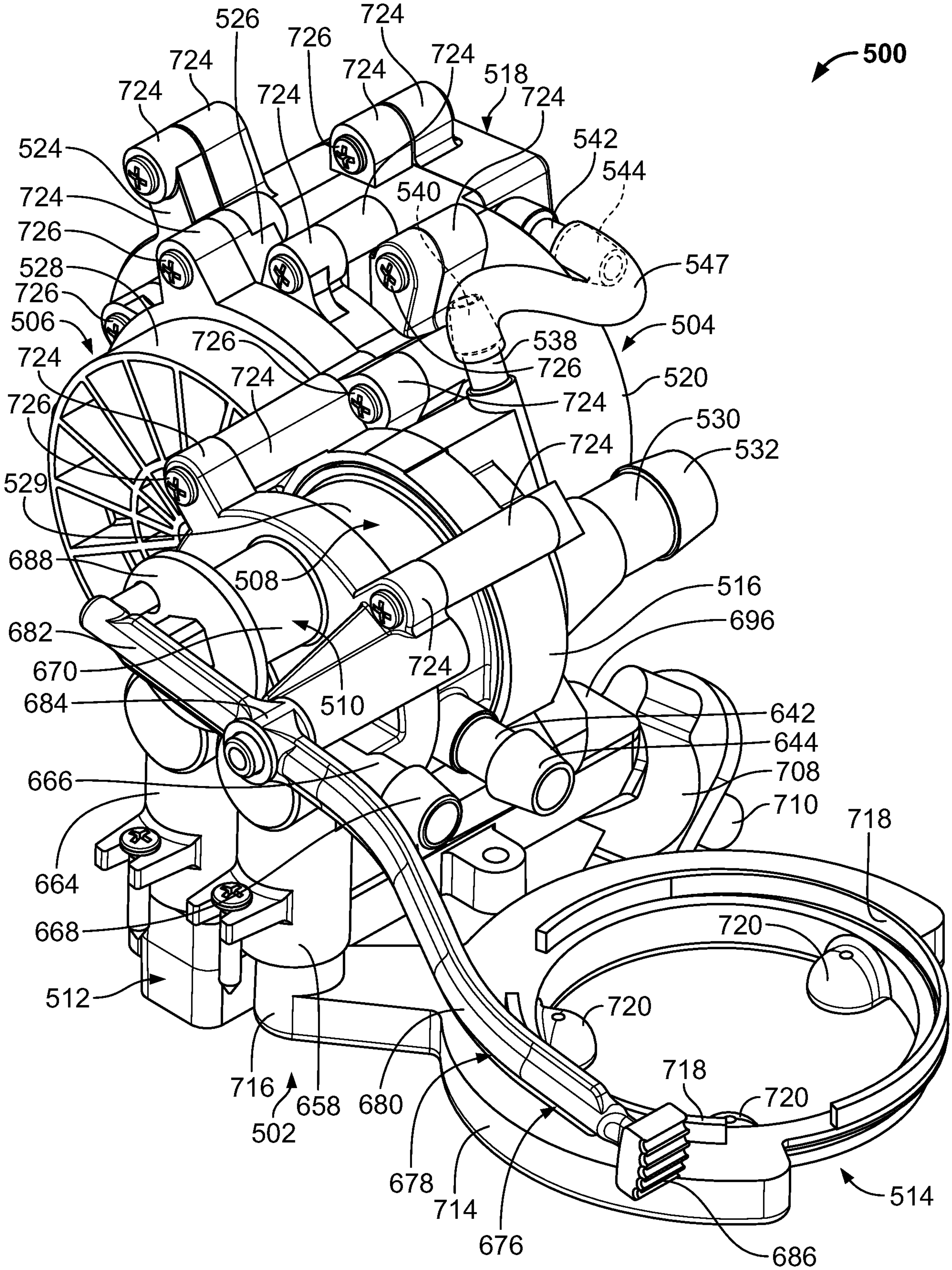

Pump
Timer Assembly
504
Reverse/Spin-out Mode Valve Assembly
508
Top/Bottom Mode Valve Assembly
510
500
112
512
Top Mode
Bottom Mode
514
60
60
82
710
720

FIG. 55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724
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542
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726
528
726
547
506
504
724
726
538
726
520
724
724
726
724
530
532
529
724
688
508
516
682
696
670
724
510
684
642
644
666
708
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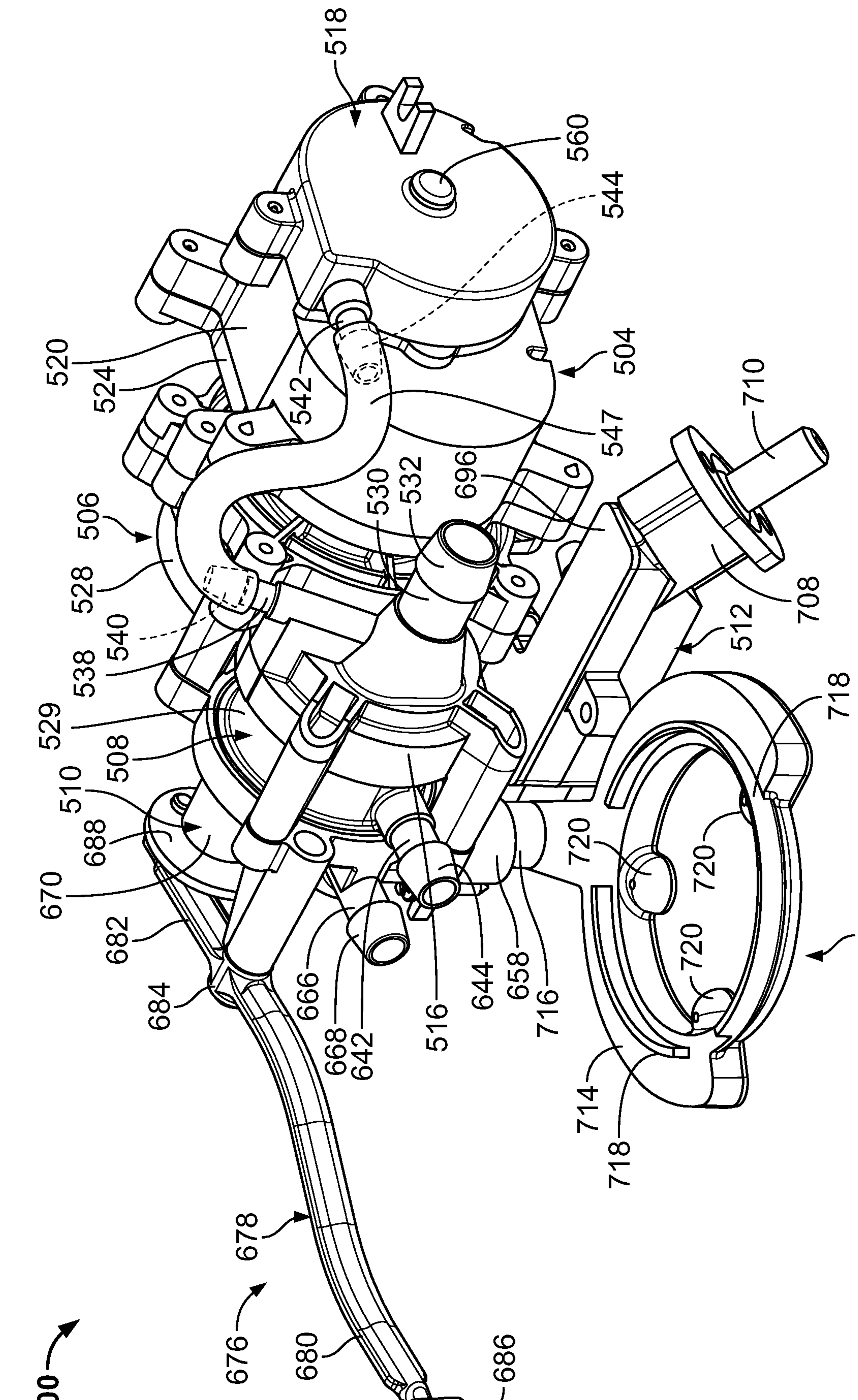
718
664
720
668
720
512
718
720
716
658
680
502
678
714
514
676
686

FIG. 56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524
542
504
547
710
506
530
532
696
528
540
538
708
512
529
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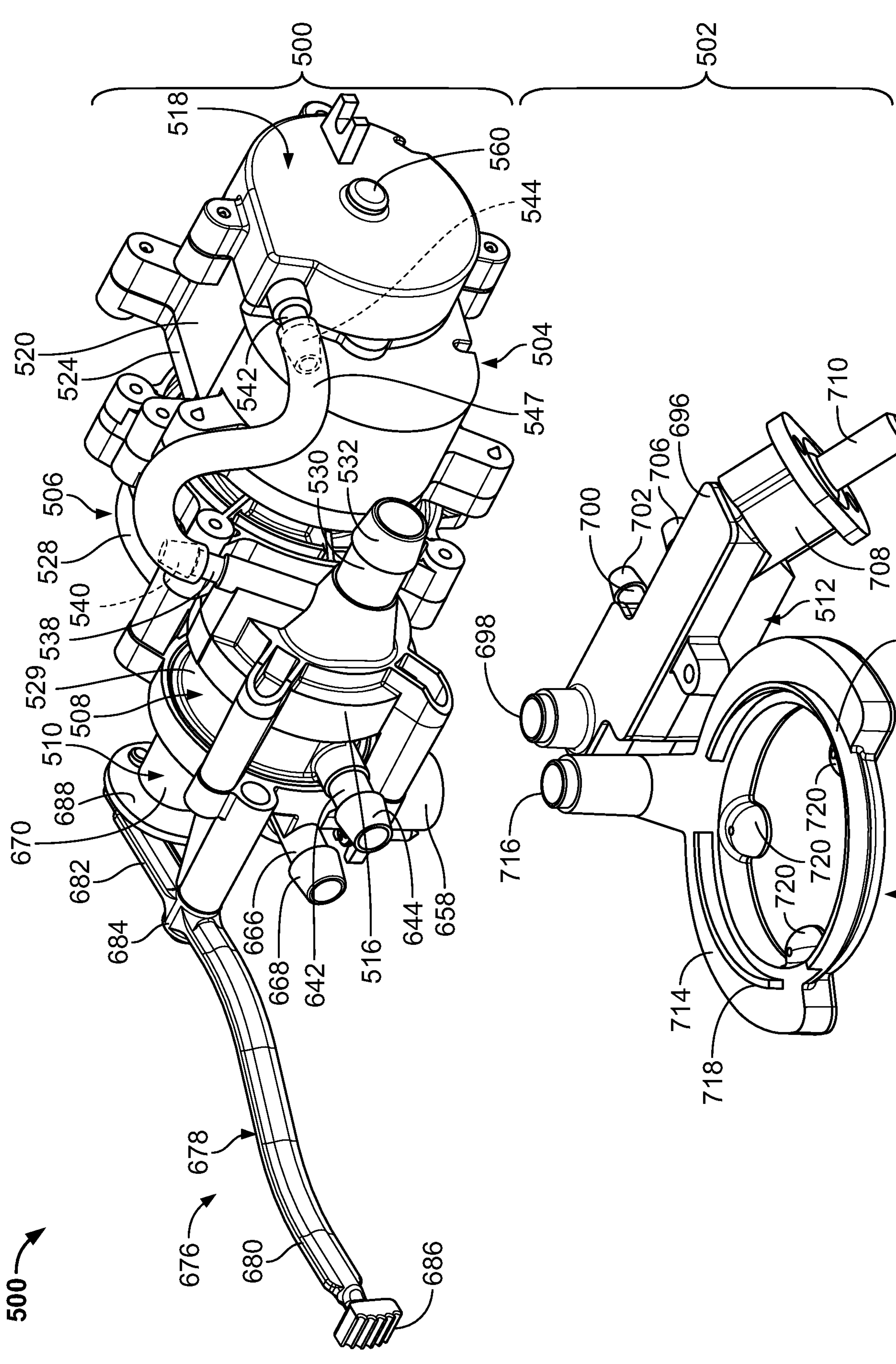
718
510
688
670
720
720
682
684
666
668
642
516
644
658
716
720
514
714
718
678
676
680
686
500

FIG. 57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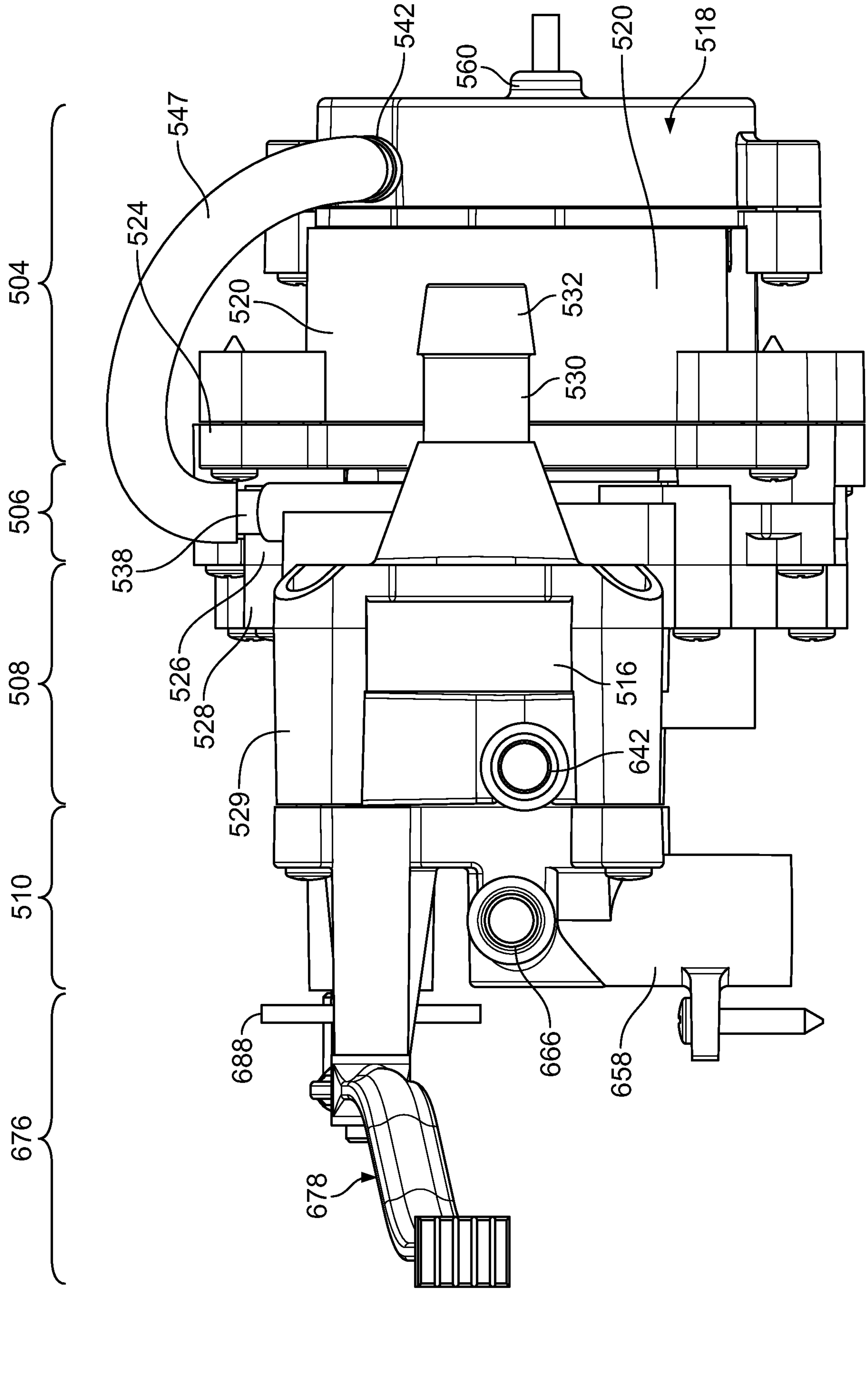
684
530
532
696
706
700
702
710
708
512
698
718
716
720
720
720
720
514
714
718
666
668
642
516
644
658
678
676
680
686
500

FIG. 58


542
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538
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528
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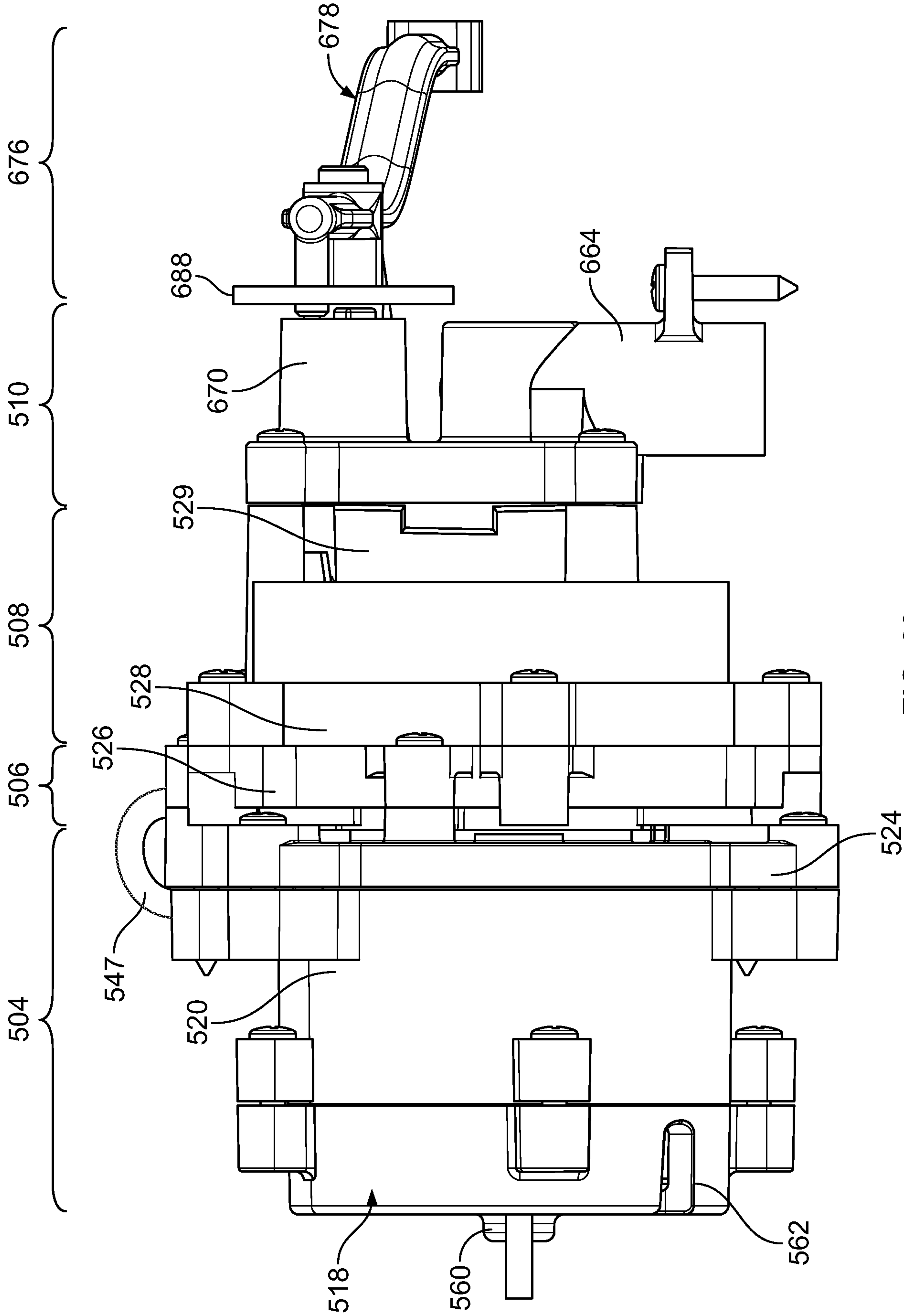
642
510
666
658
688
676
678

FIG. 59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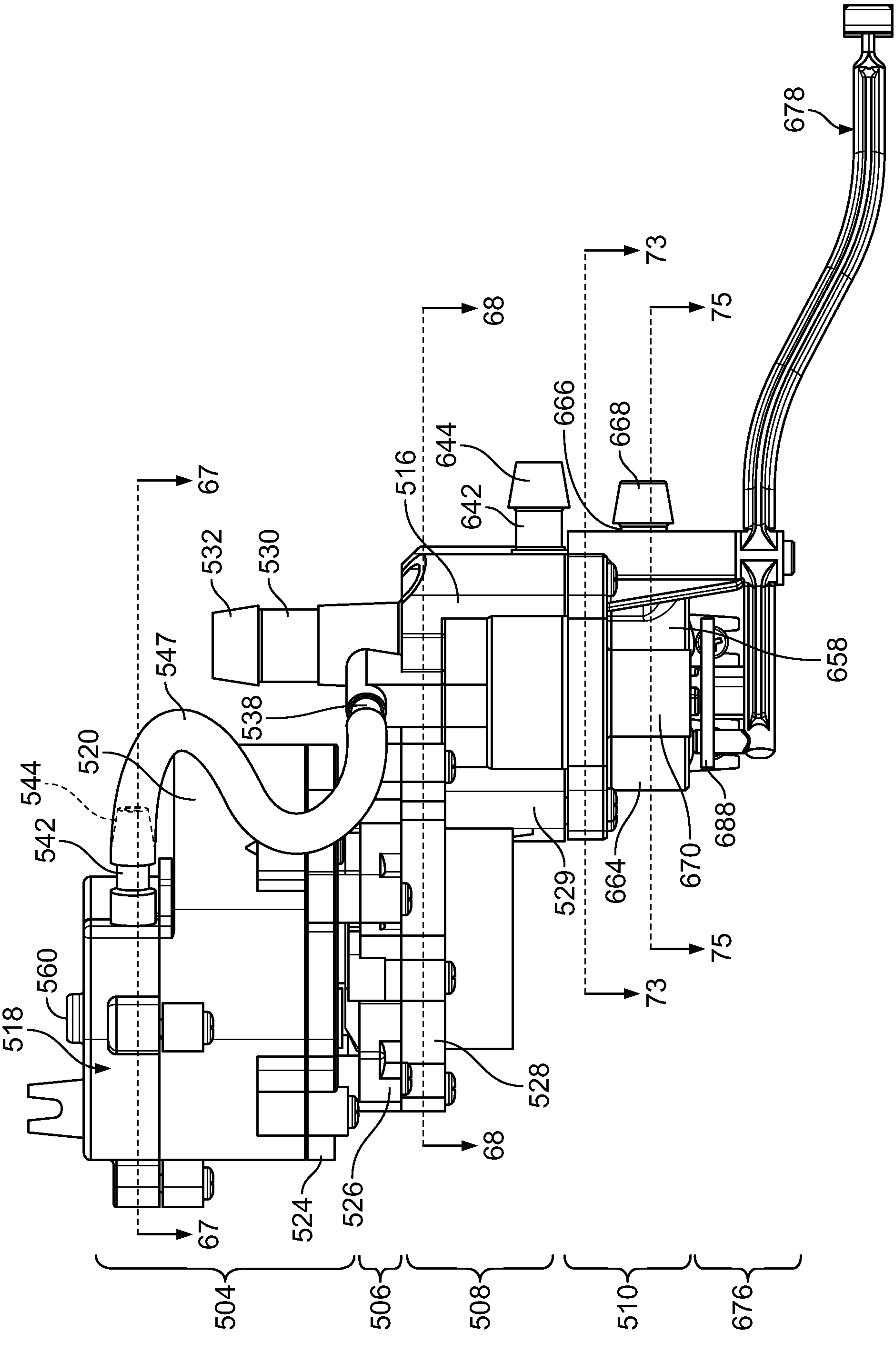
524
547
504
520
562
518
560

FIG. 60


504
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676
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547
538
532
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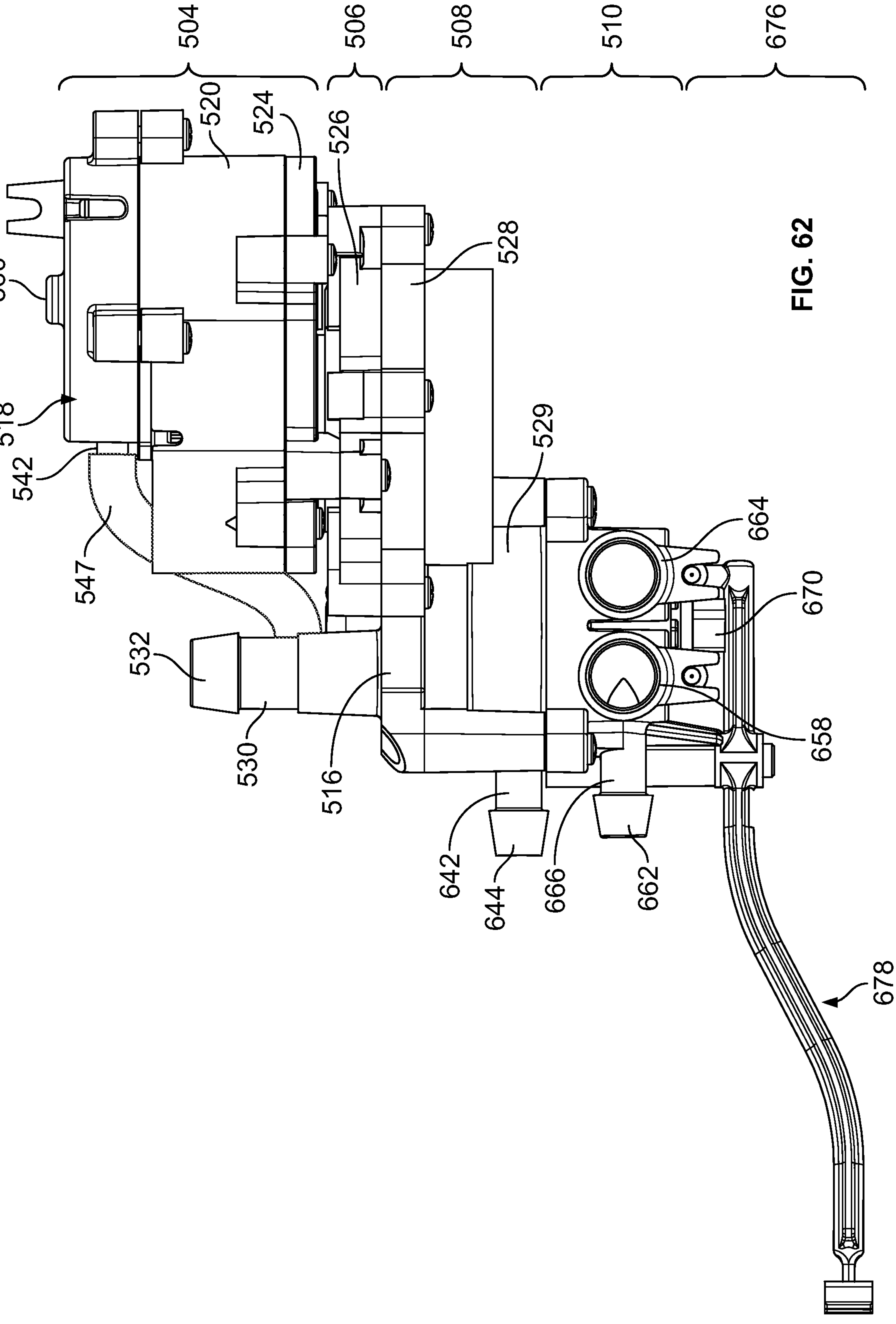
670
664
529
528
526
524
67
68
73
75

FIG. 61


504
506
508
510
676
520
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560
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542
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529
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670
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644
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662
678

FIG. 62

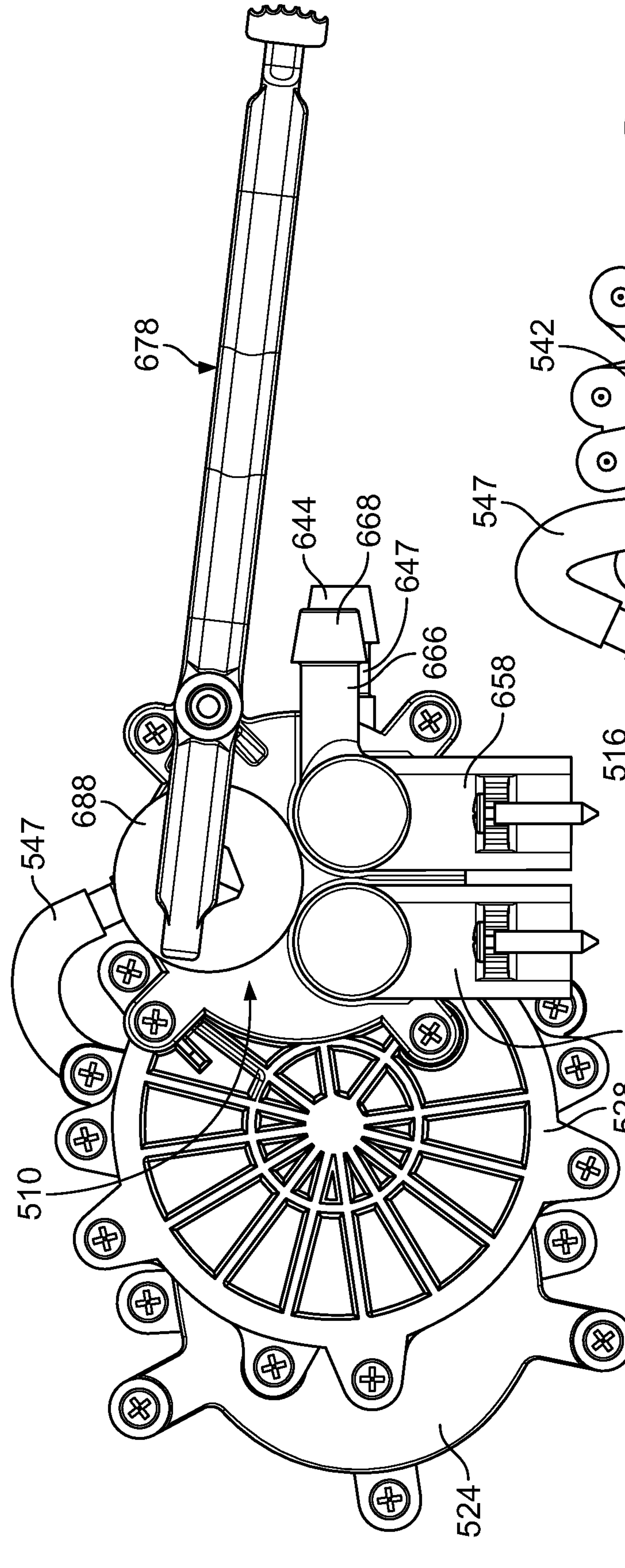
678
644
668
647
666
658
688
547
664
528
510
524

FIG. 63

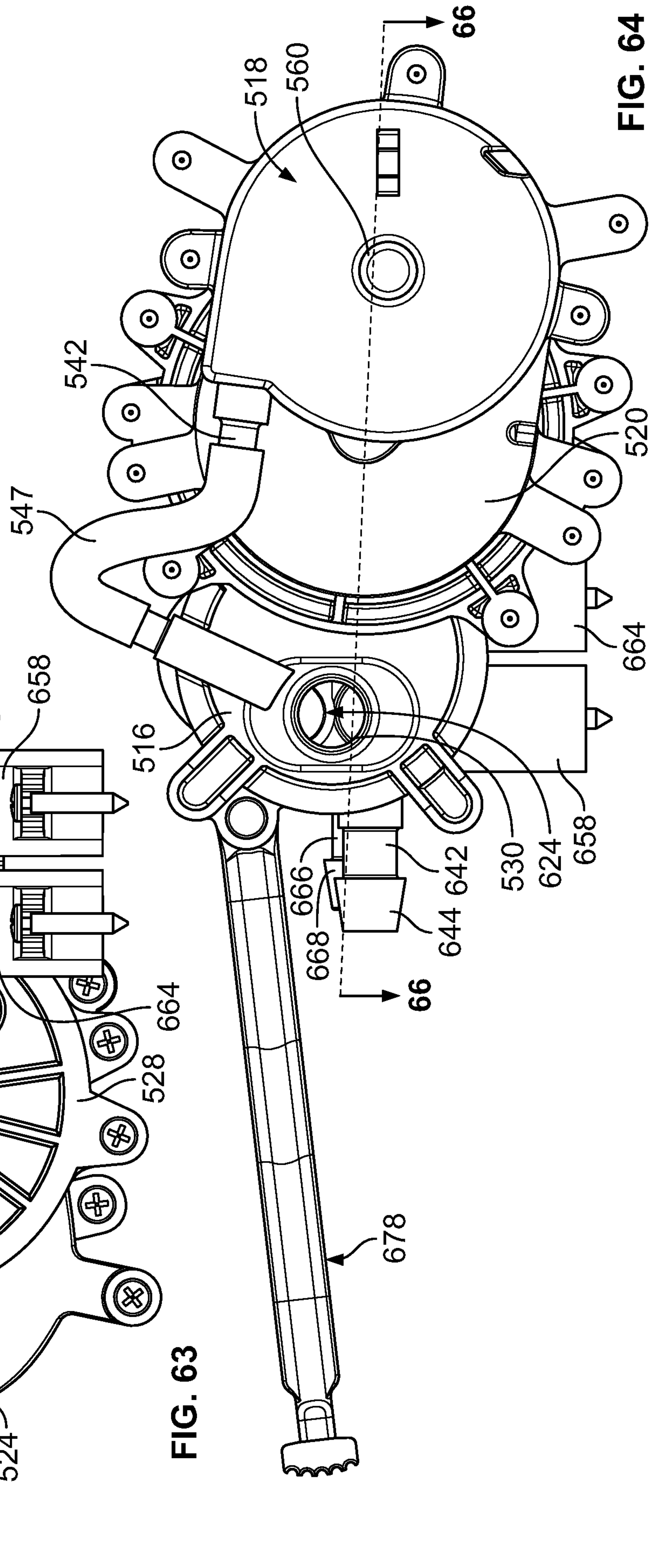
66
518
560
542
520
547
664
516
658
530
624
642
666
644
668
66
678

FIG. 64

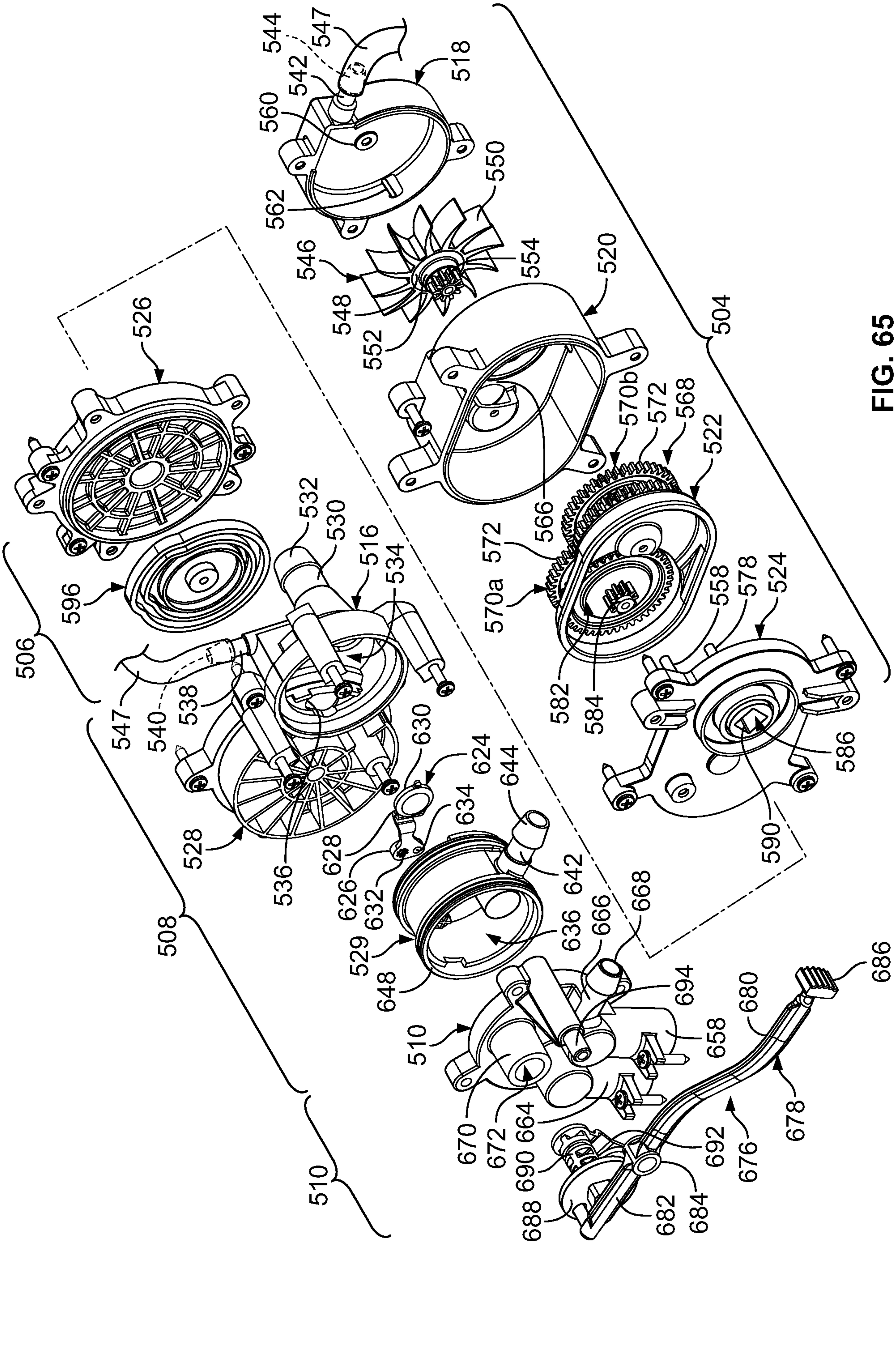
544
547
542
518
560
562
550
546
554
520
548
552
504
526
570b
572
568
522
566
532
530
516
534
570a
572
596
558
578
524
506
582
584
586
547
540
538
630
624
644
590
528
628
634
626
632
642
536
508
529
636
648
668
666
694
686
680
510
658
678
670
672
664
692
676
690
684
688
682
510

FIG. 65

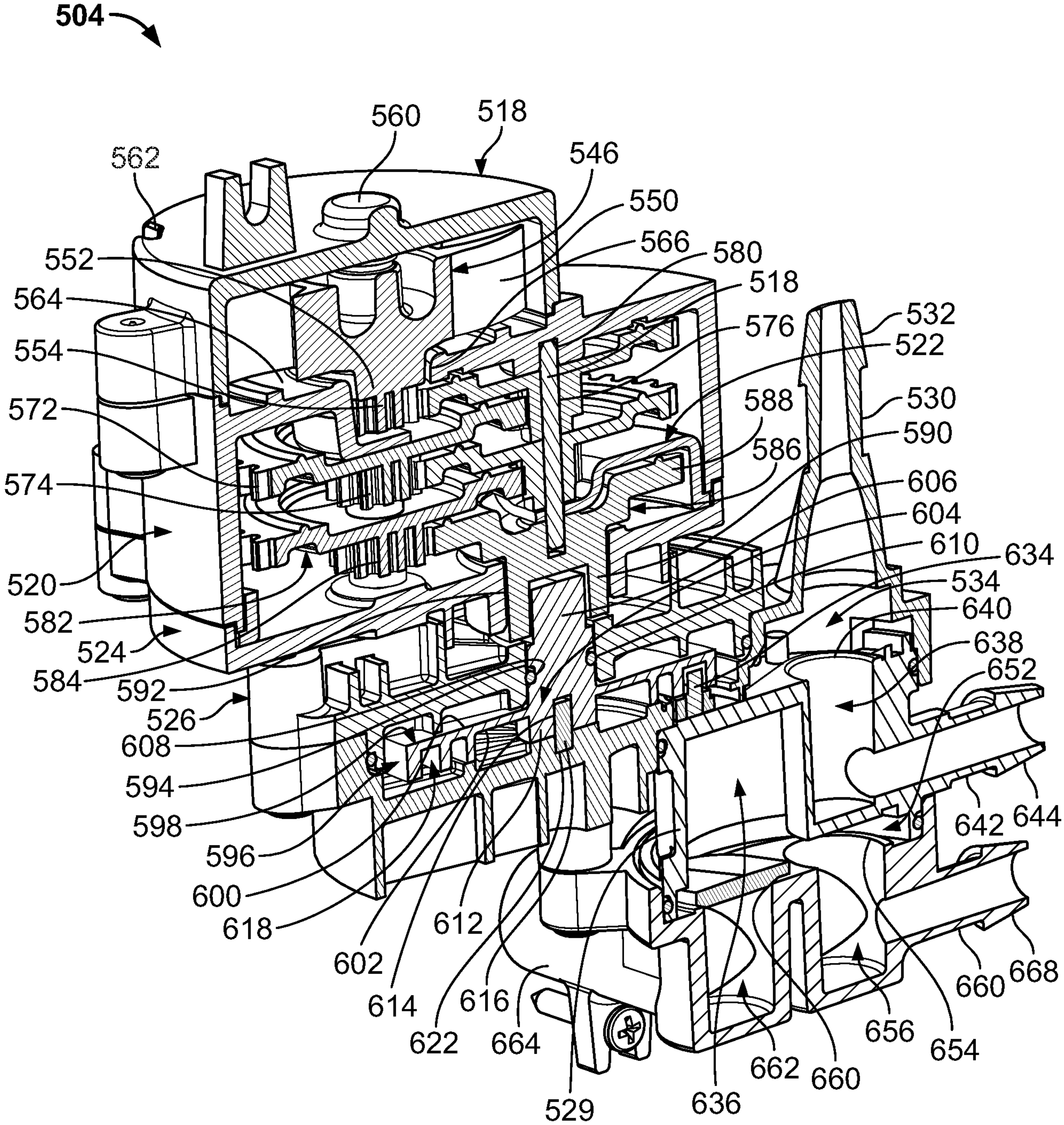
504
560
518
562
546
550
552
566
580
518
564
532
576
522
554
530
588
572
590
586
606
574
604
610
634
520
534
582
640
638
524
652
584
592
526
608
594
642
644
598
596
600
618
612
602
660
668
614
616
656
654
622
664
662
660
529
636

FIG. 66

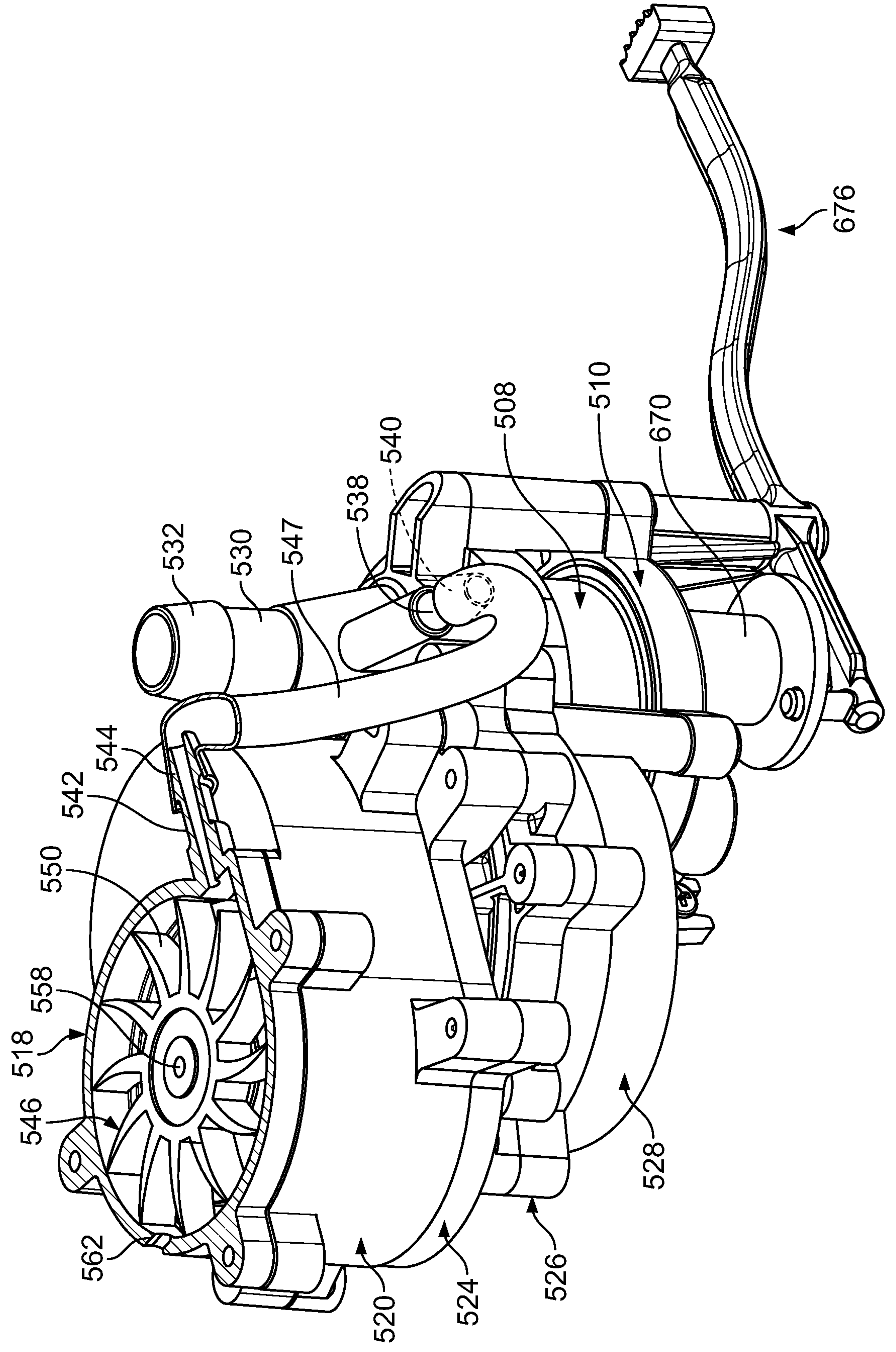
676
670
510
508
540
538
547
530
532
544
542
550
558
518
546
562
520
524
526
528

FIG. 67

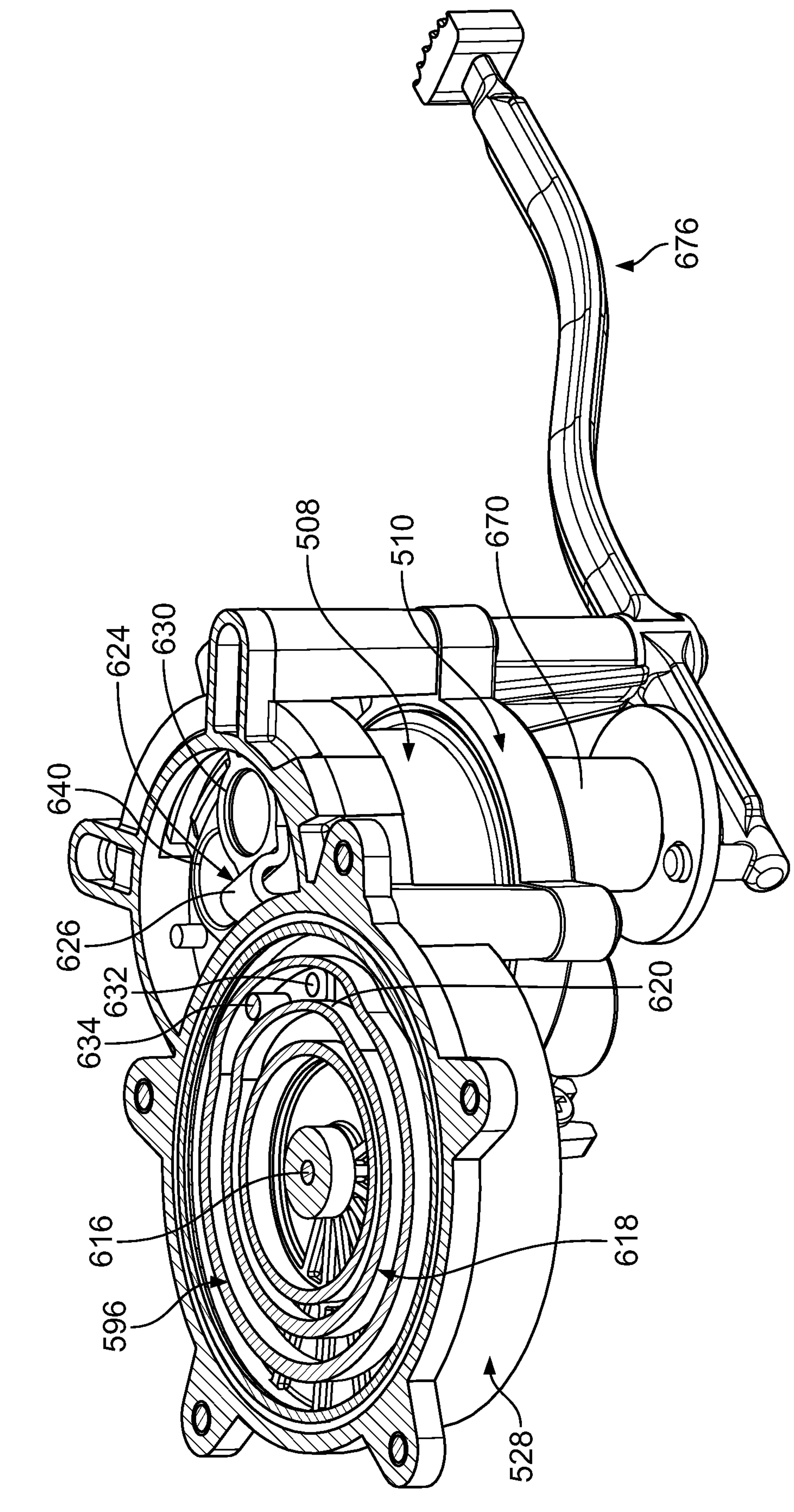

FIG. 68

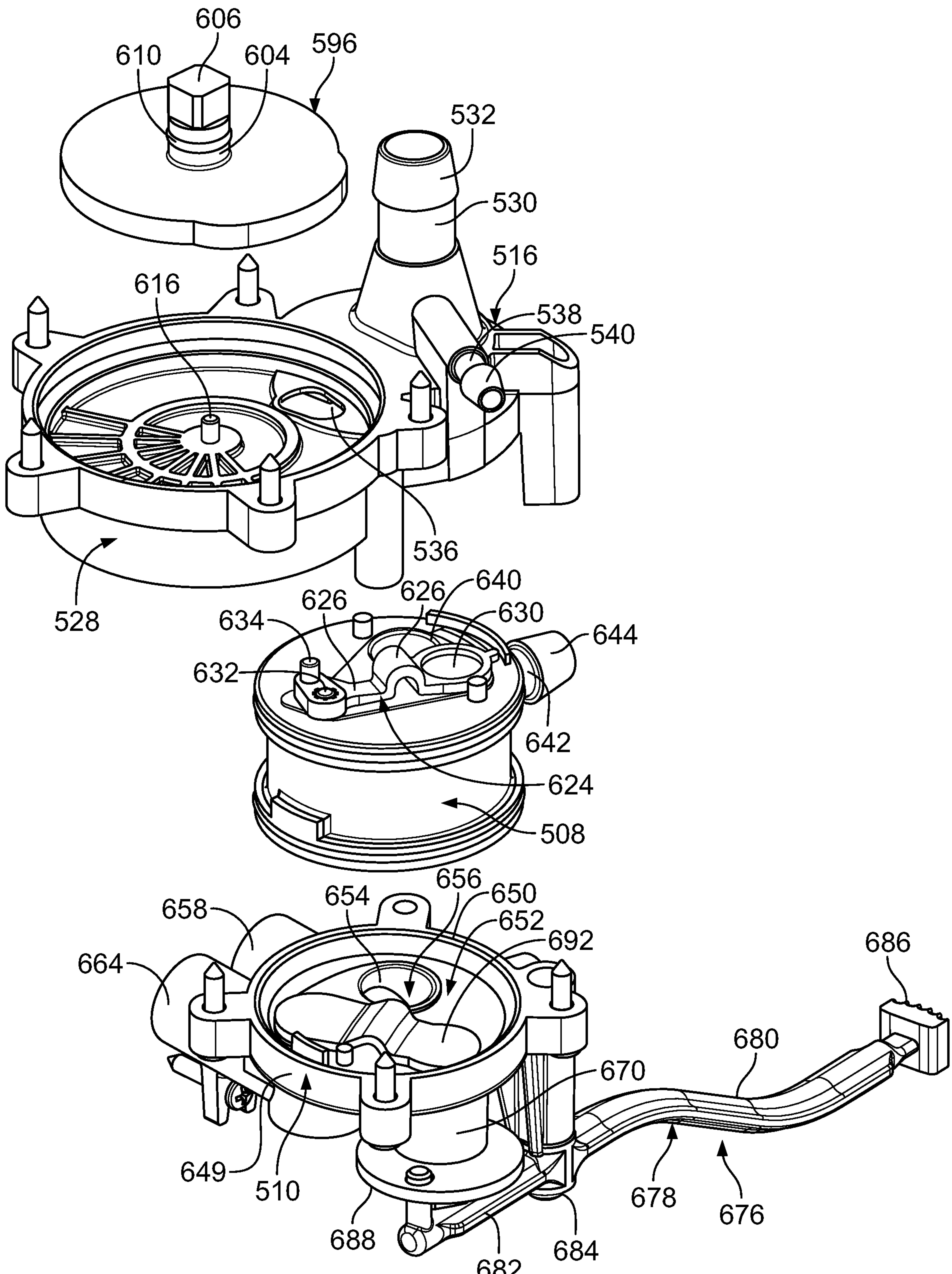
606
610
604
596
532
530
516
538
540
616
536
528
626
626
640
630
634
644
632
642
624
508
656
654
650
658
652
692
686
664
680
670
649
510
678
676
688
684
682

FIG. 69

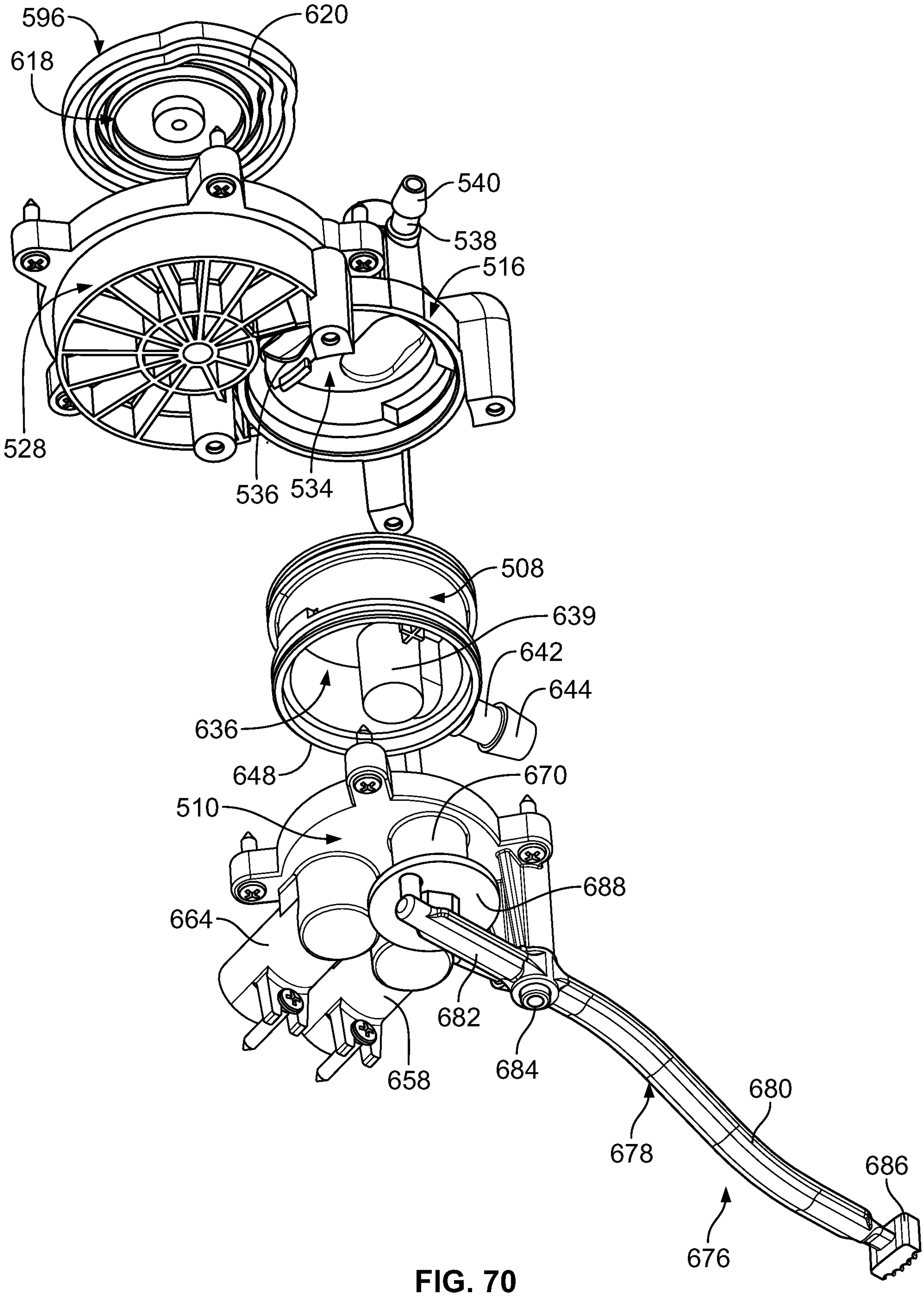
596
620
618
540
538
516
528
536
534
508
639
642
644
636
648
670
510
688
664
682
684
658
680
678
686
676

FIG. 70

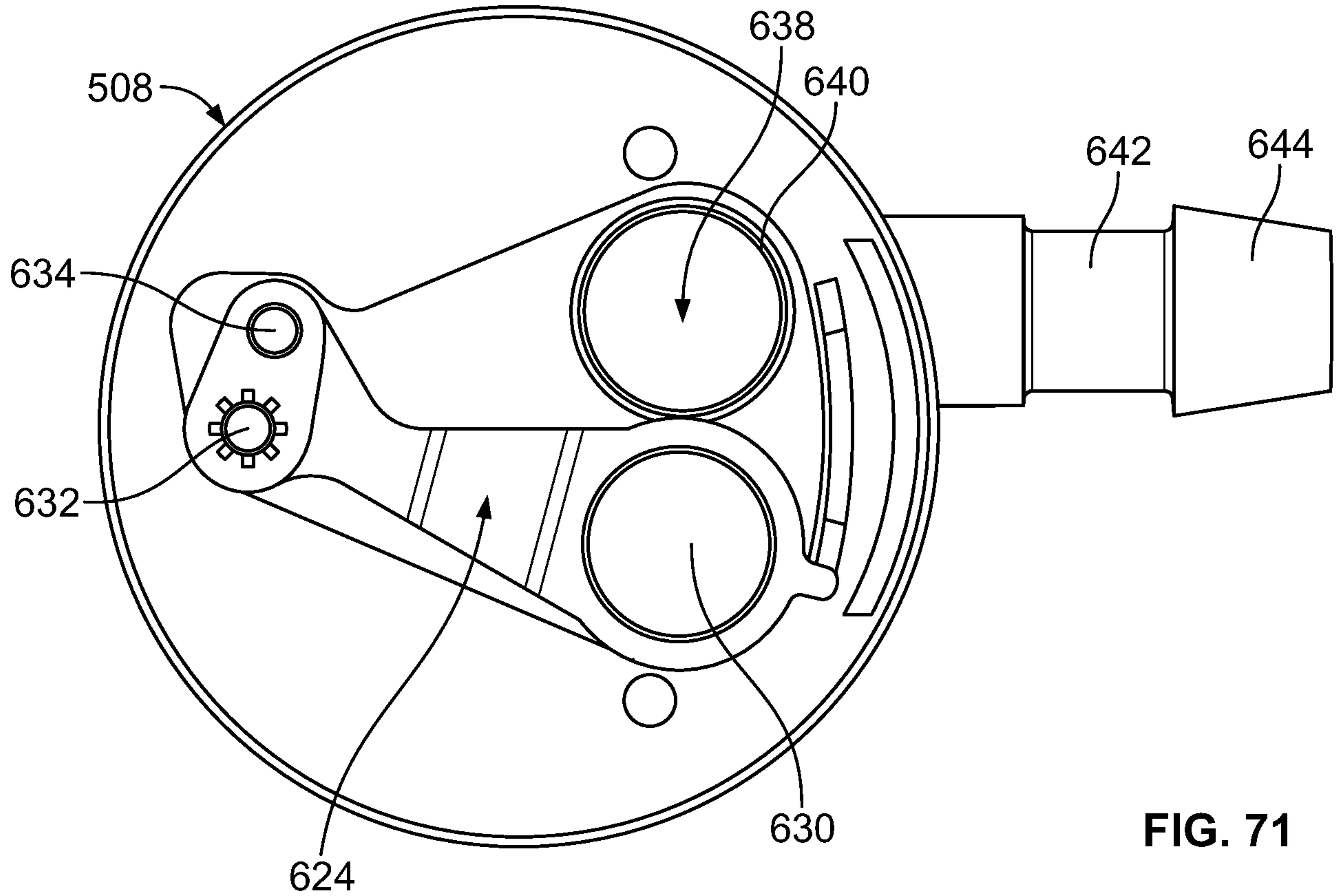
508
638
640
642
644
634
632
624
630

FIG. 71

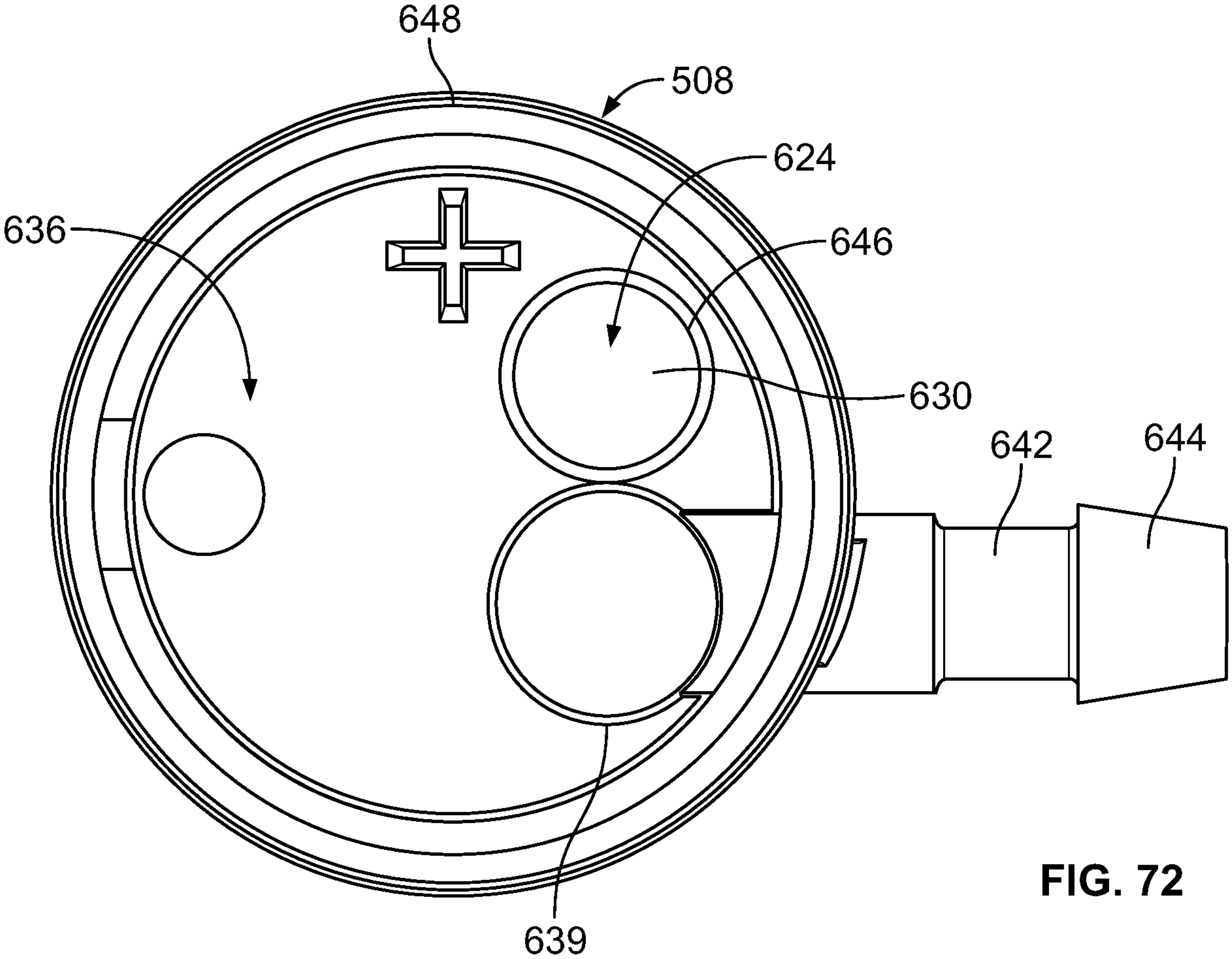
648
508
624
636
646
630
642
644
639

FIG. 72

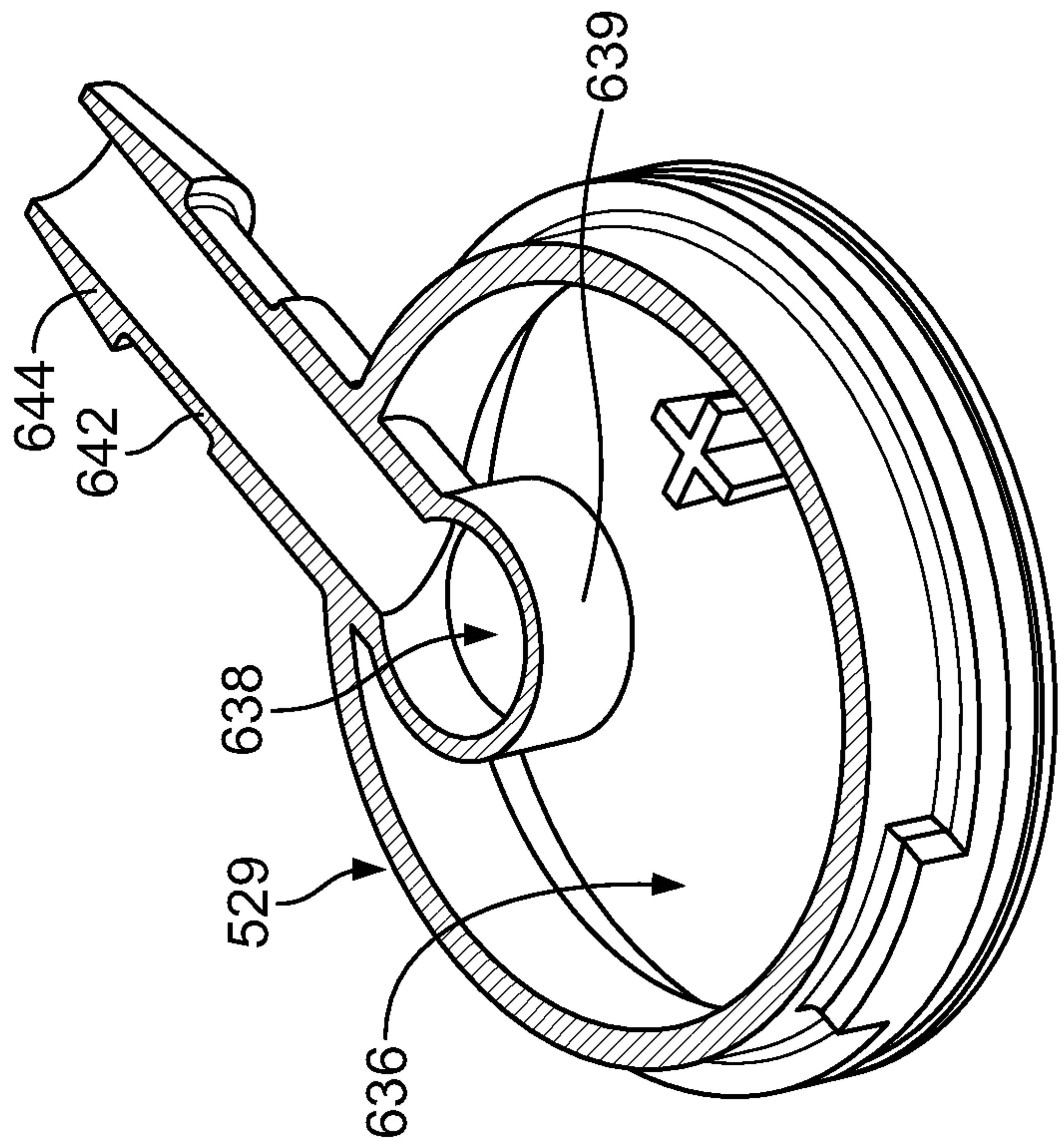
639
644
642
638
529
636

FIG. 73

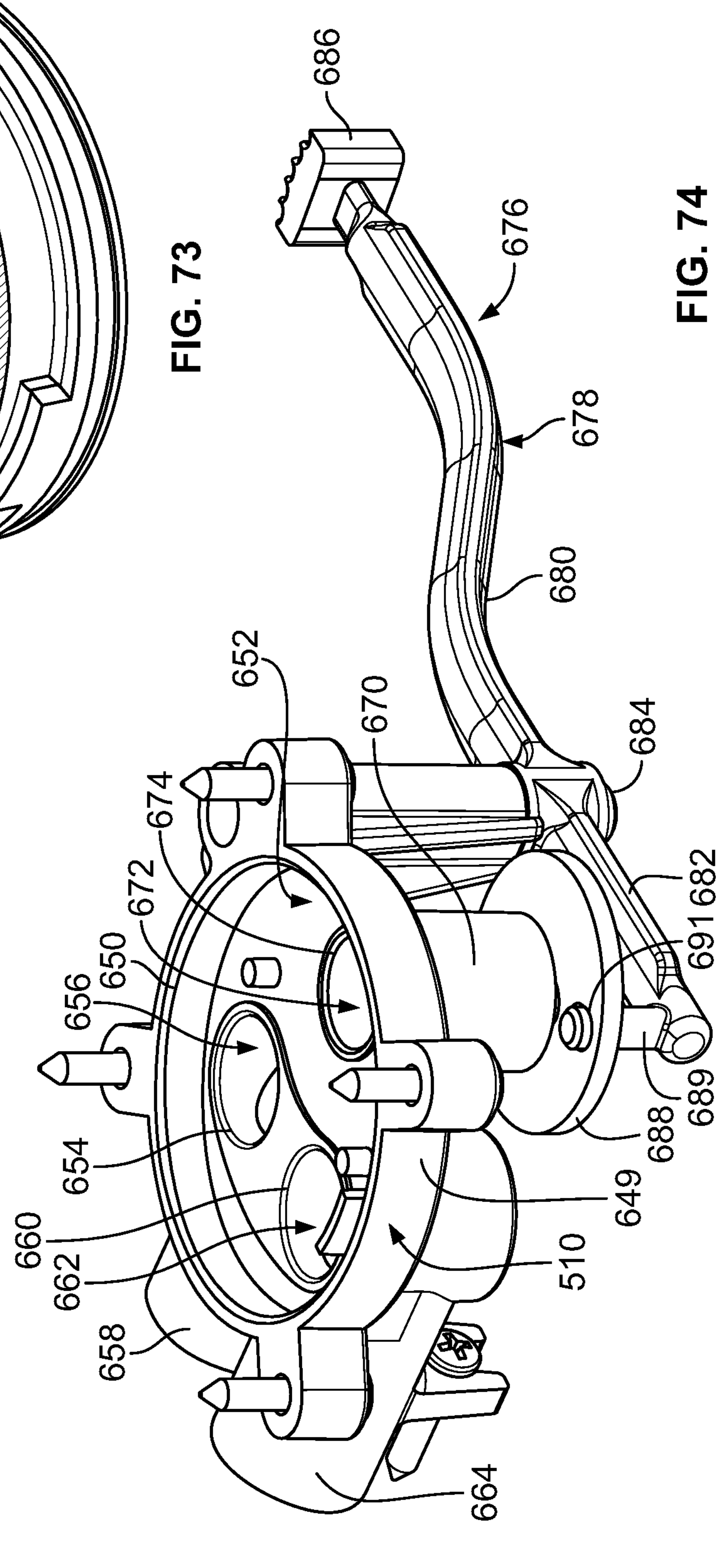
686
676
678
680
652
670
684
674
672
650
656
682
691
689
688
649
654
660
662
510
658
664

FIG. 74

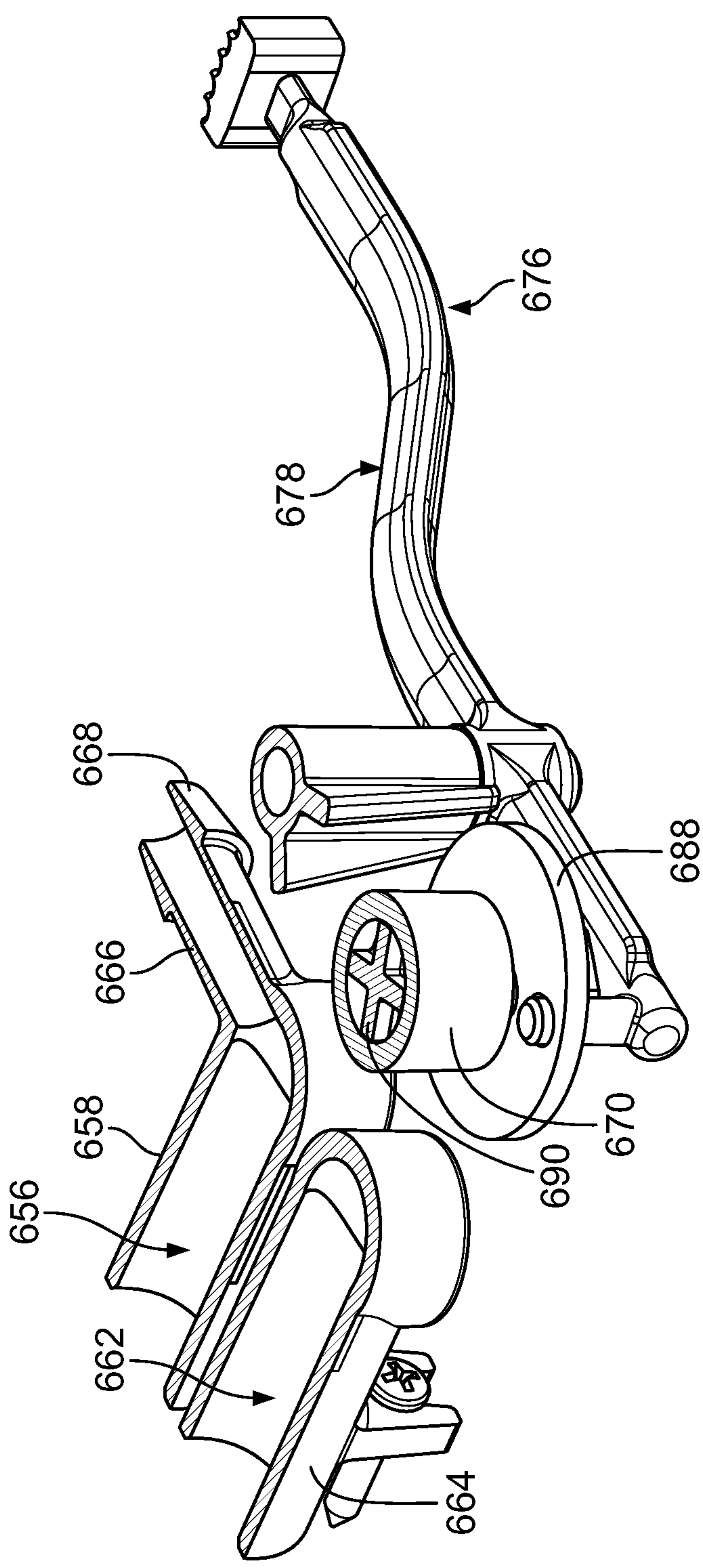

FIG. 75

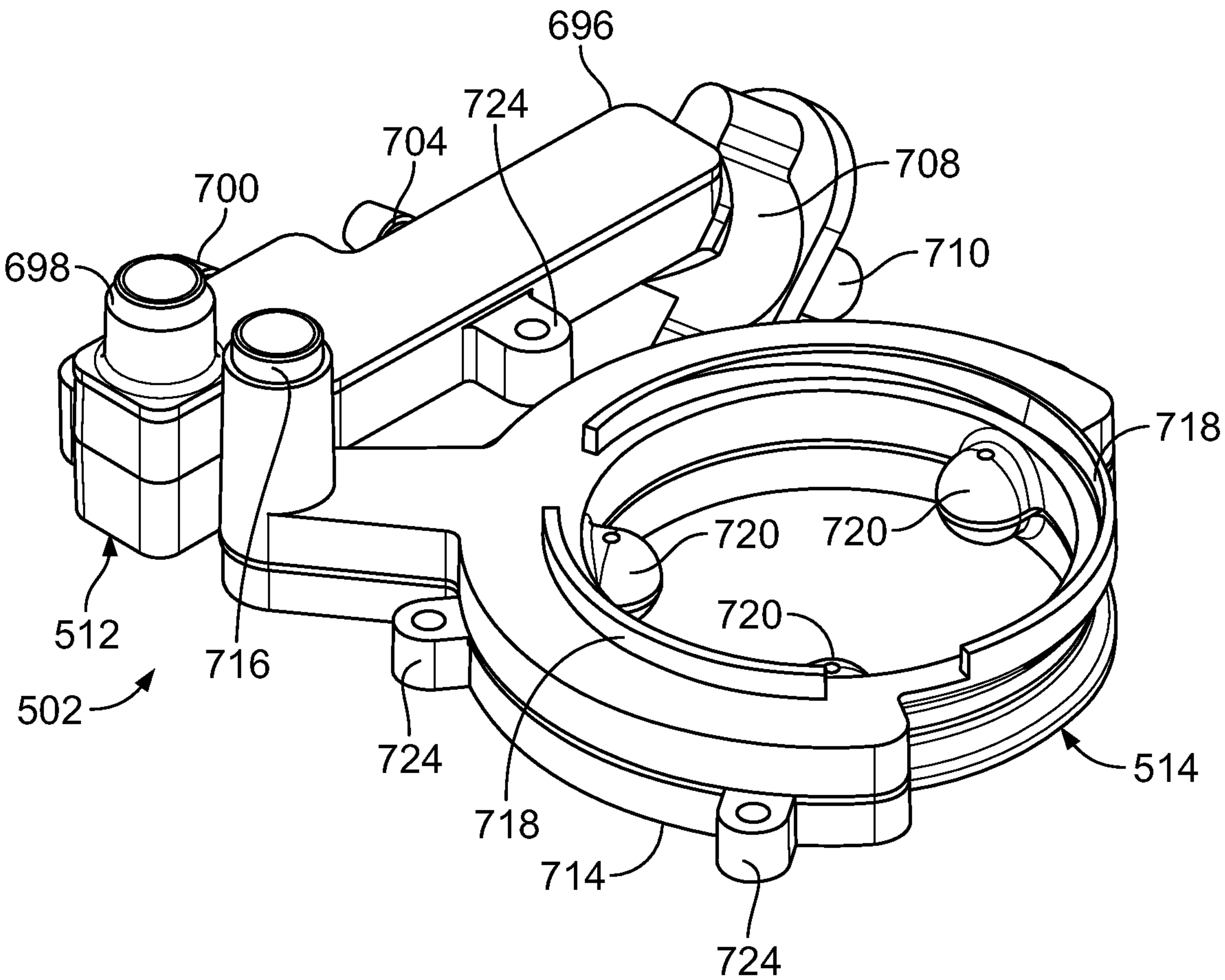
696
724
704
700
708
698
710
718
720
720
720
512
716
502
724
718
514
714
724

FIG. 76

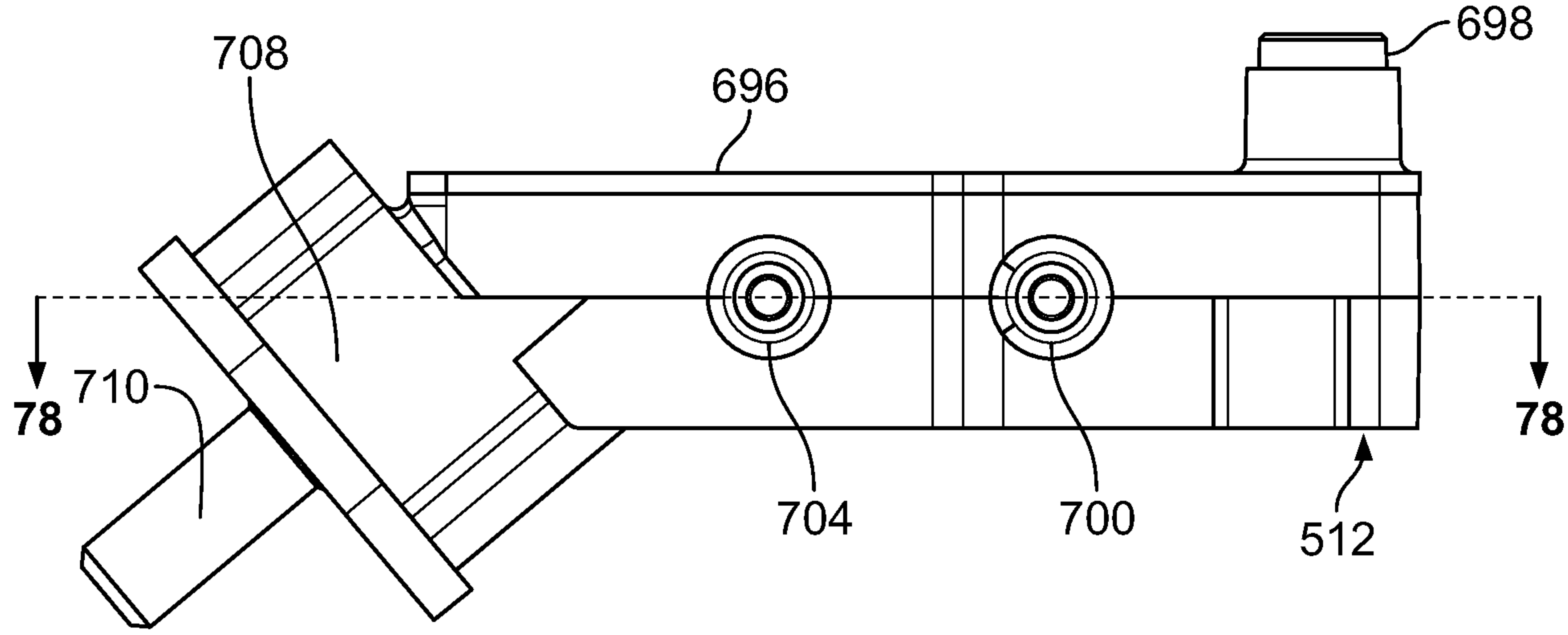
708
696
698
710
78
78
704
700
512

FIG. 77

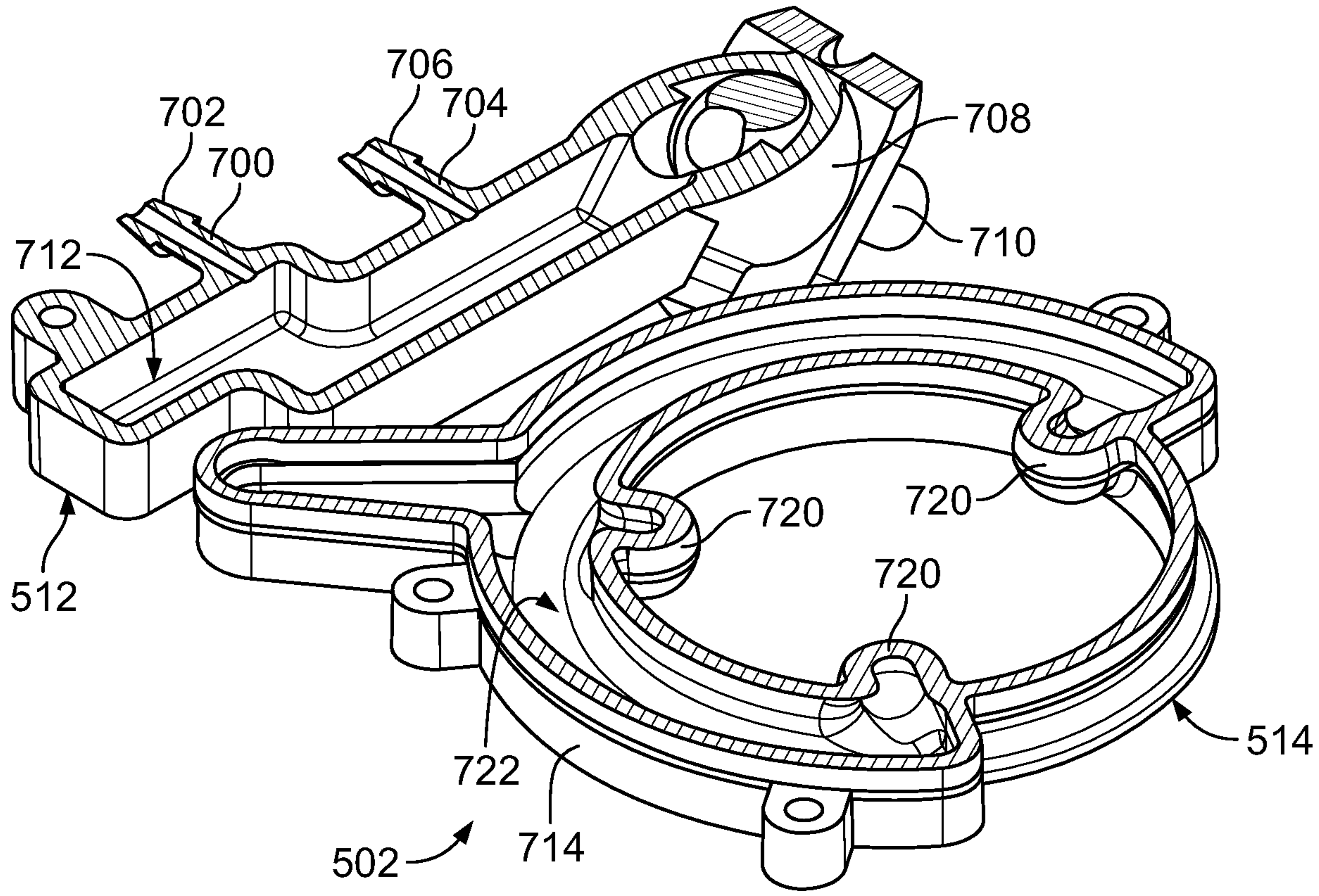
706
702
704
700
708
712
710
720
720
720
512
722
514
502
714

FIG. 78

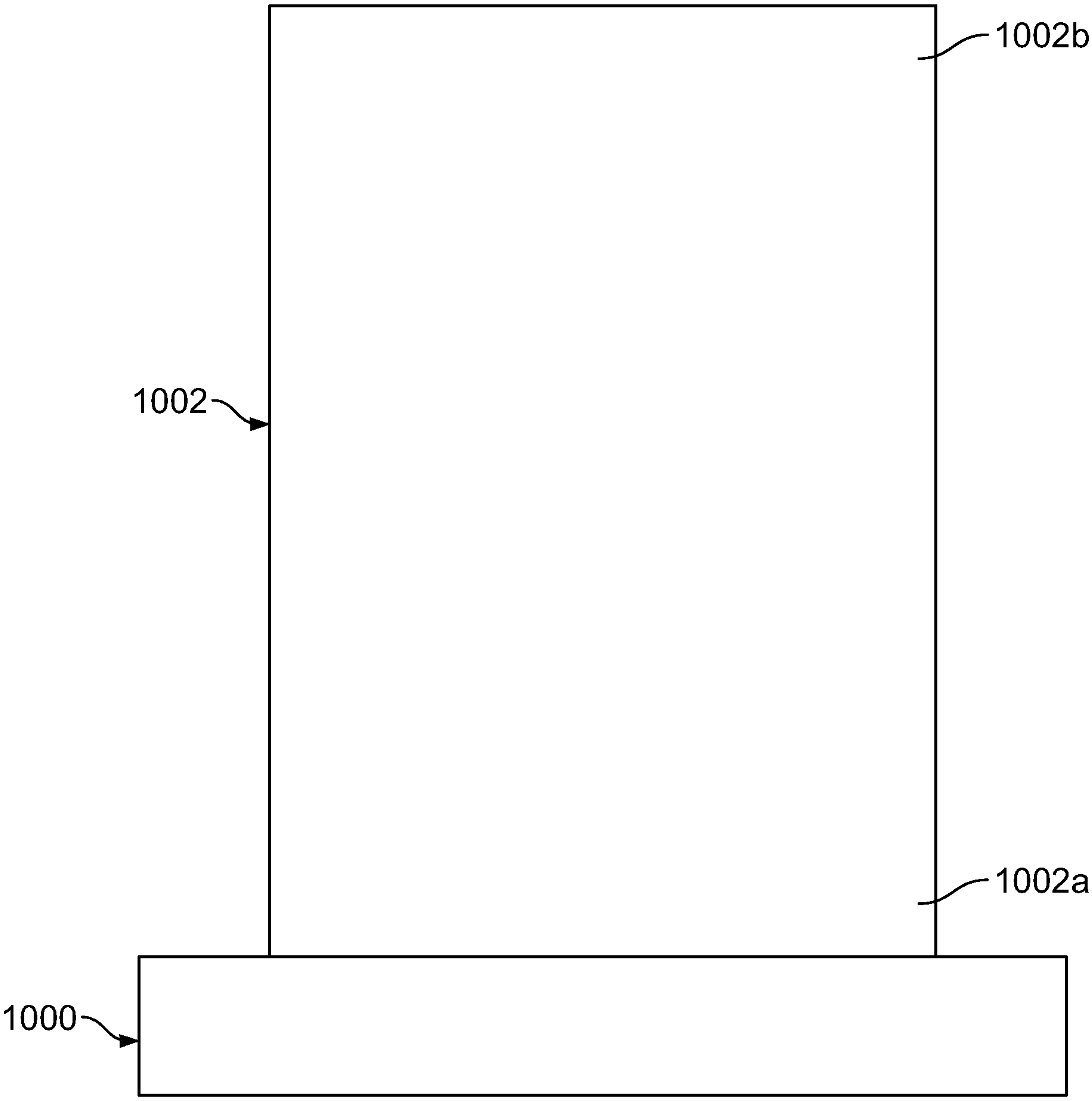

FIG. 79

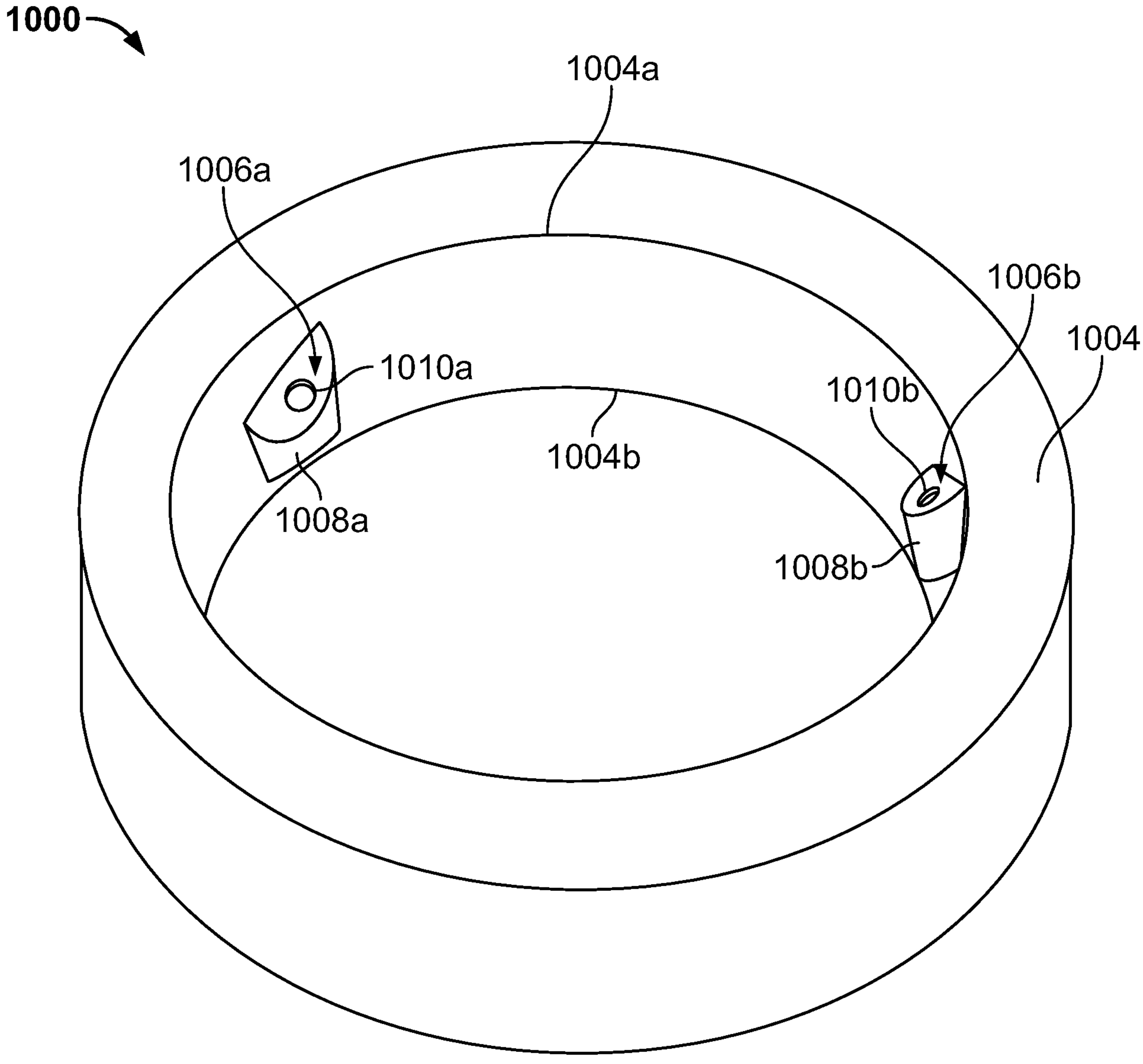

FIG. 80

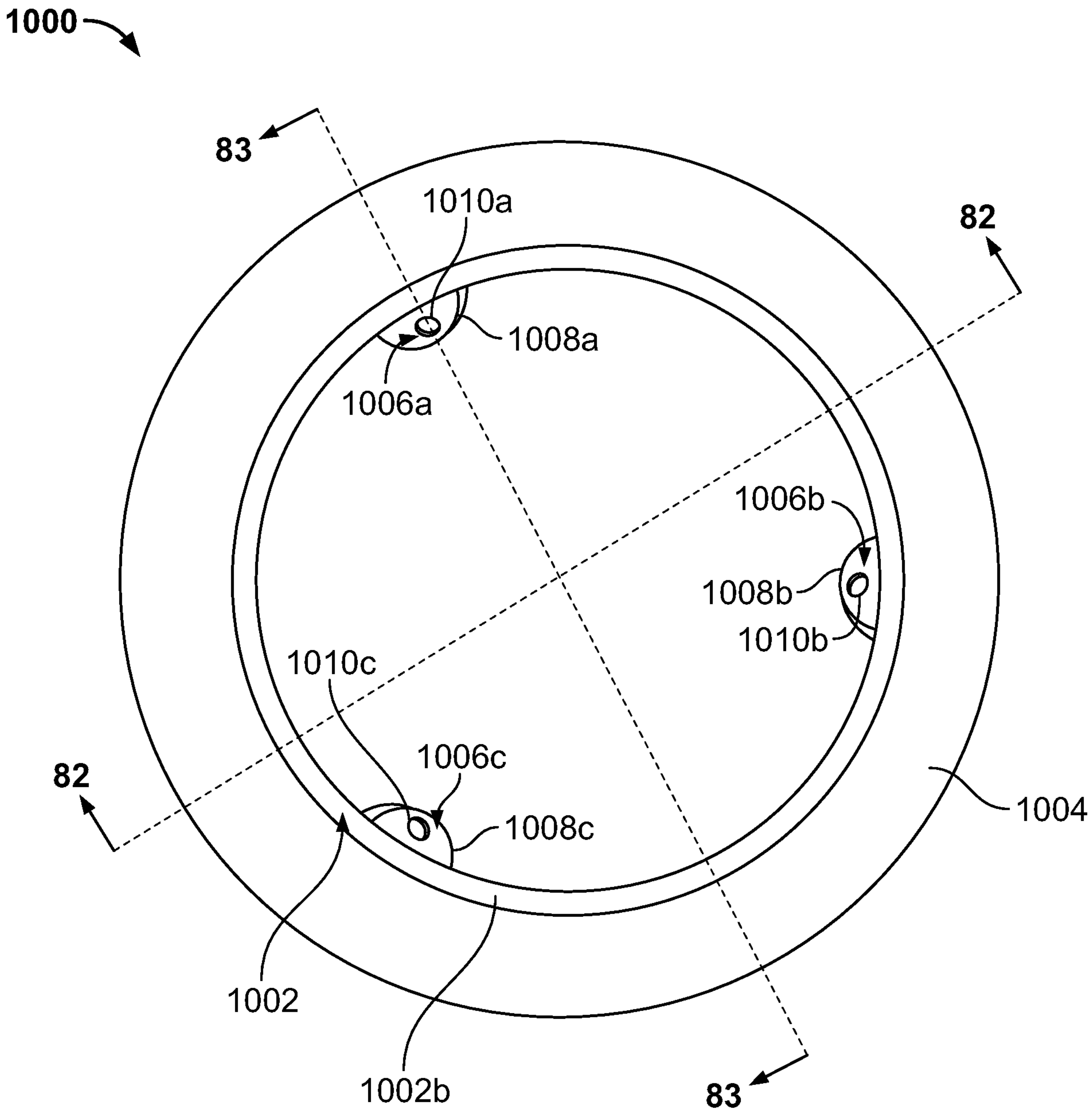
1000
83
1010a
82
1008a
1006a
1006b
1008b
1010b
1010c
1006c
82
1008c
1004
1002
1002b
83

FIG. 81

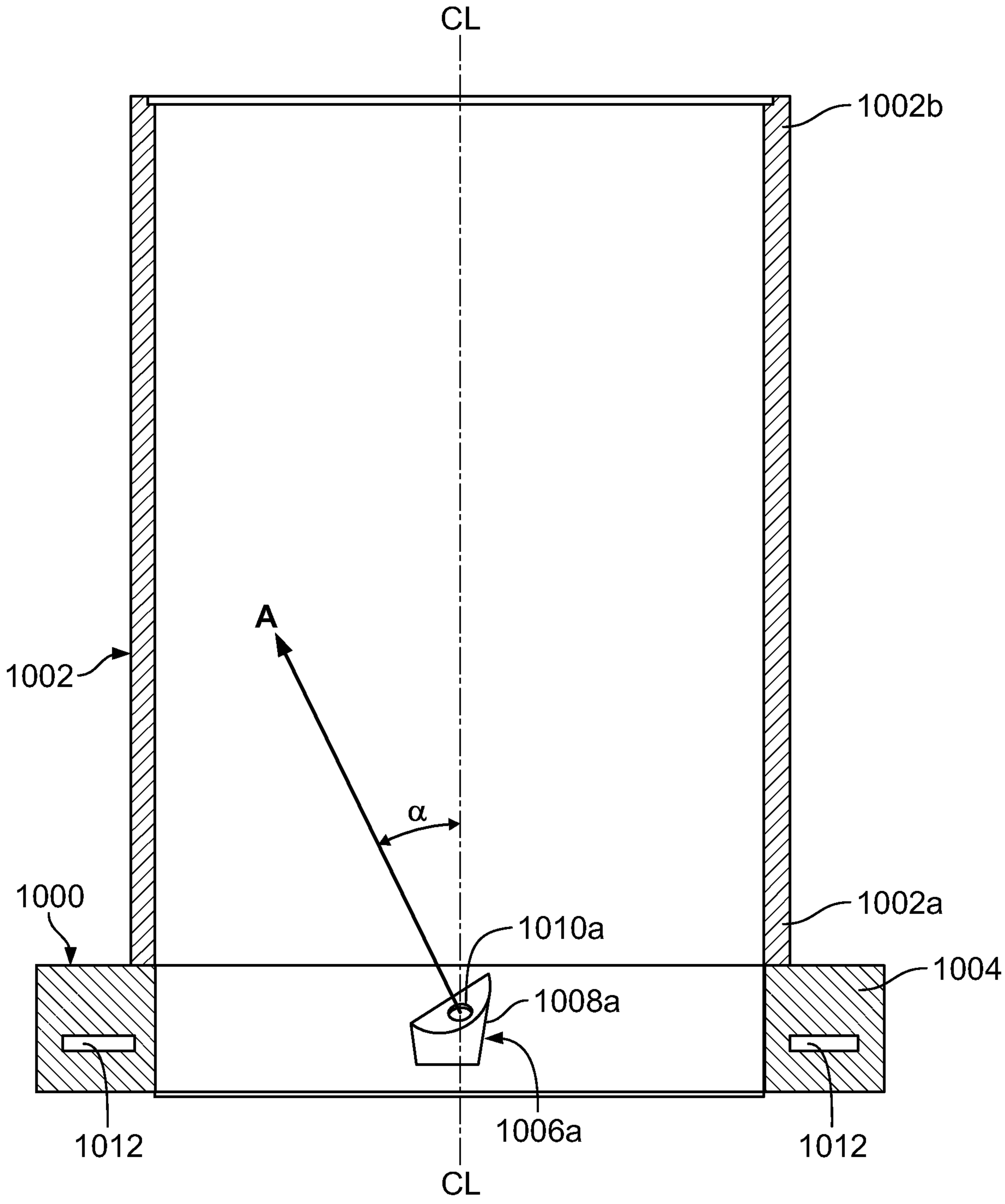
CL
1002b
A
1002
α
1000
1002a
1010a
1004
1008a
1012
1006a
1012
CL

FIG. 82

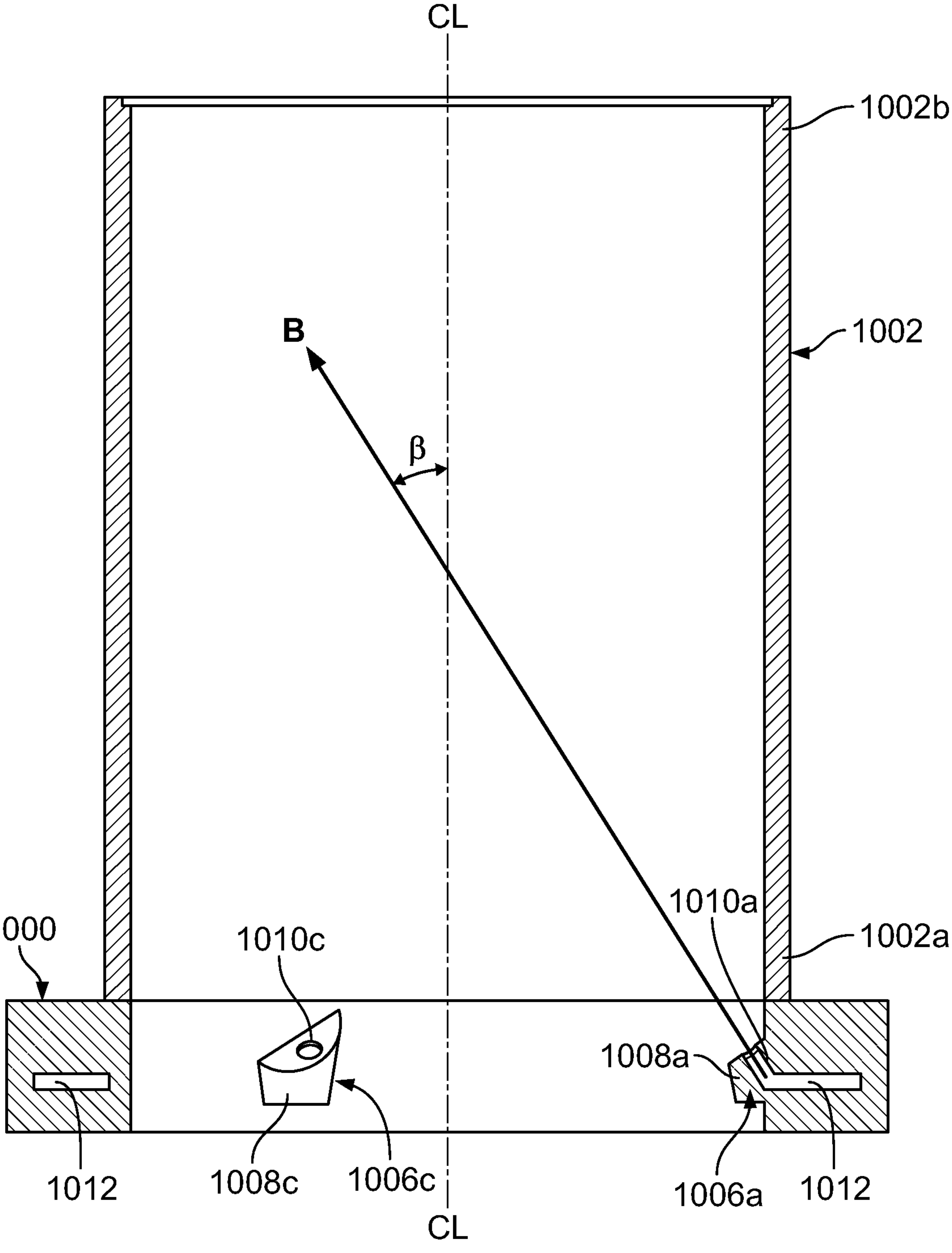
CL
1002b
B
1002
β
1010a
1000
1010c
1002a
1008a
1012
1008c
1006c
1006a
1012
CL

FIG. 83

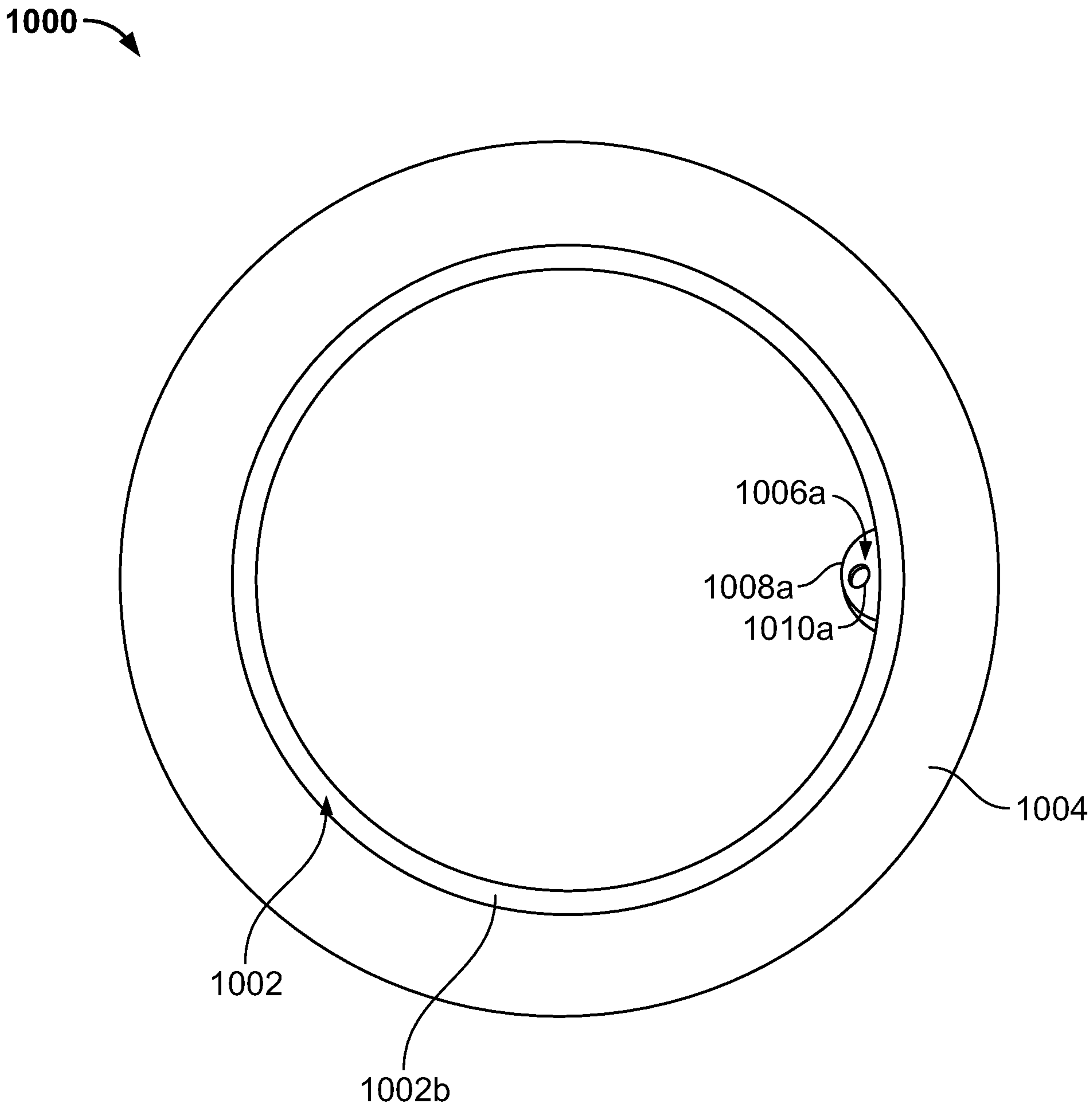

FIG. 84

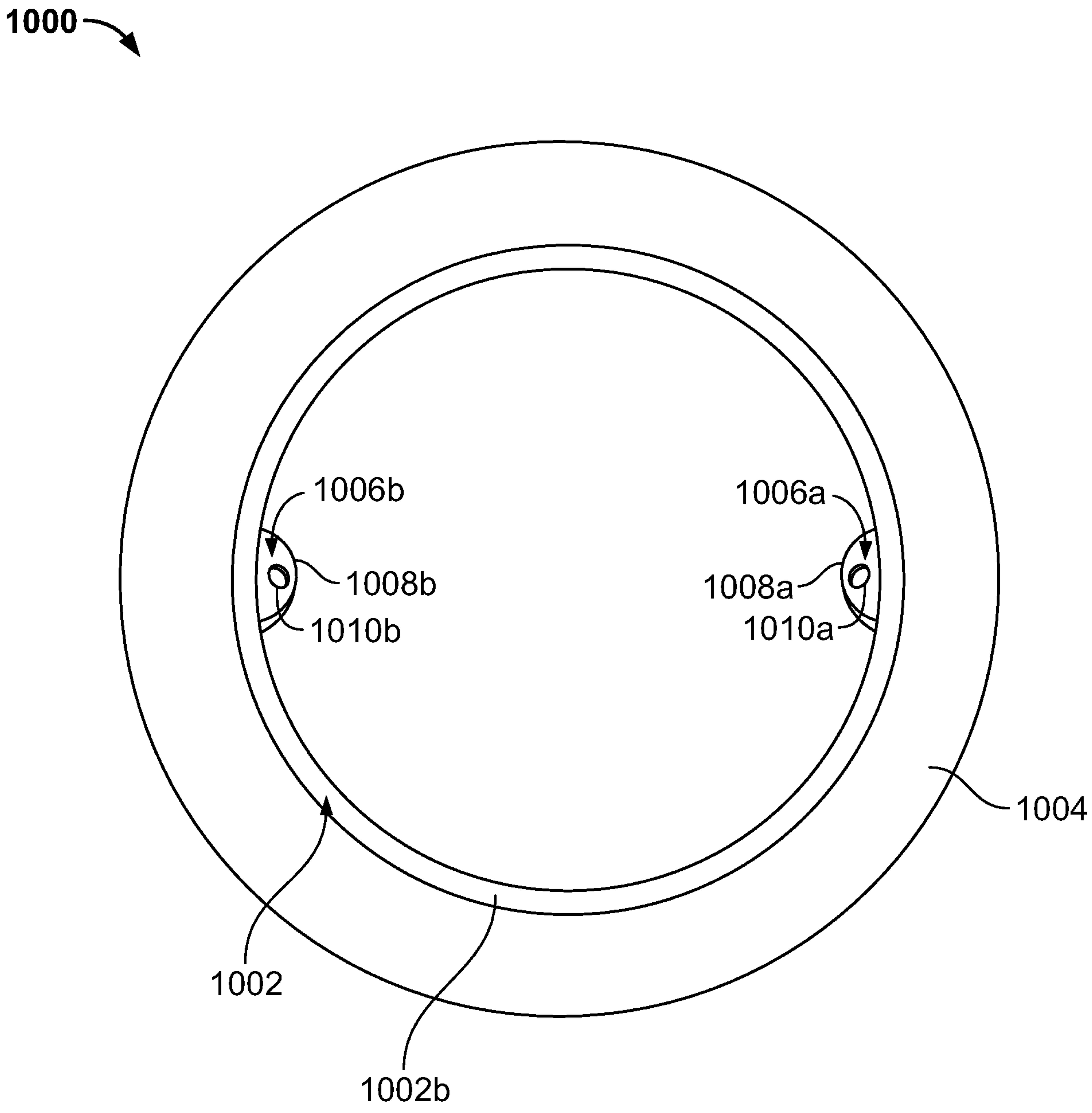

FIG. 85

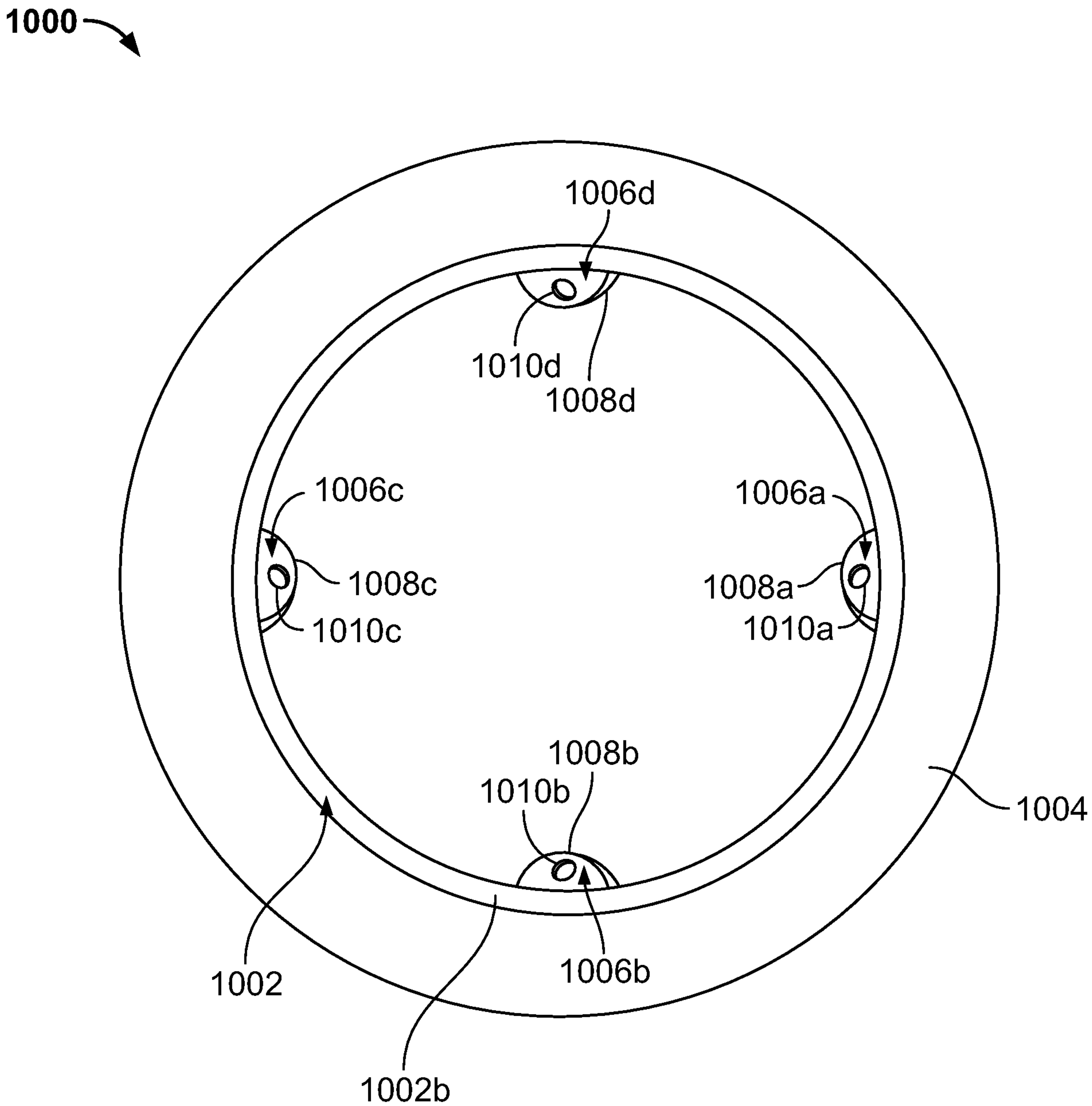
1000
1006d
1010d
1008d
1006c
1008c
1010c
1006a
1008a
1010a
1008b
1010b
1004
1002
1006b
1002b

FIG. 86

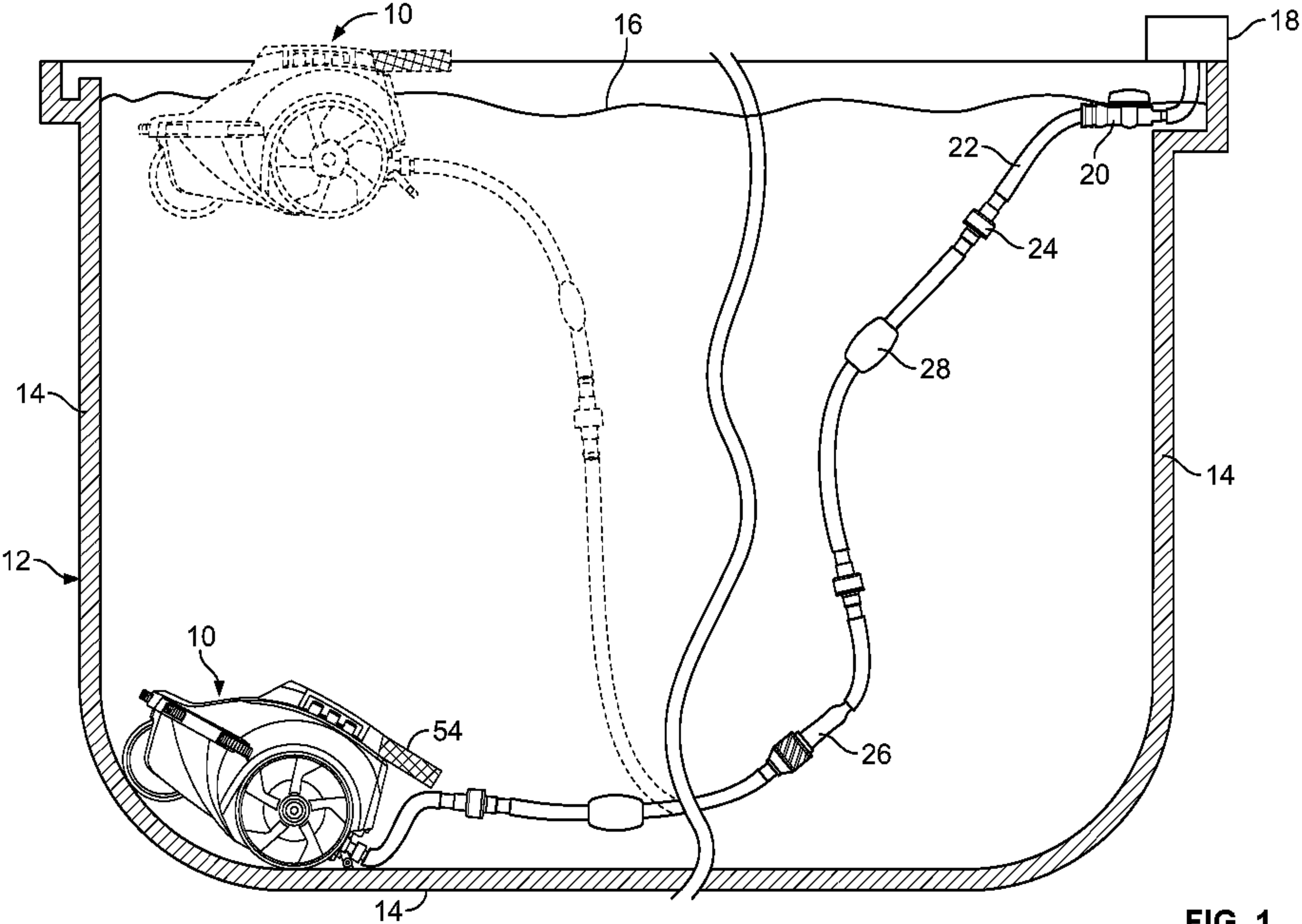

FIG. 1