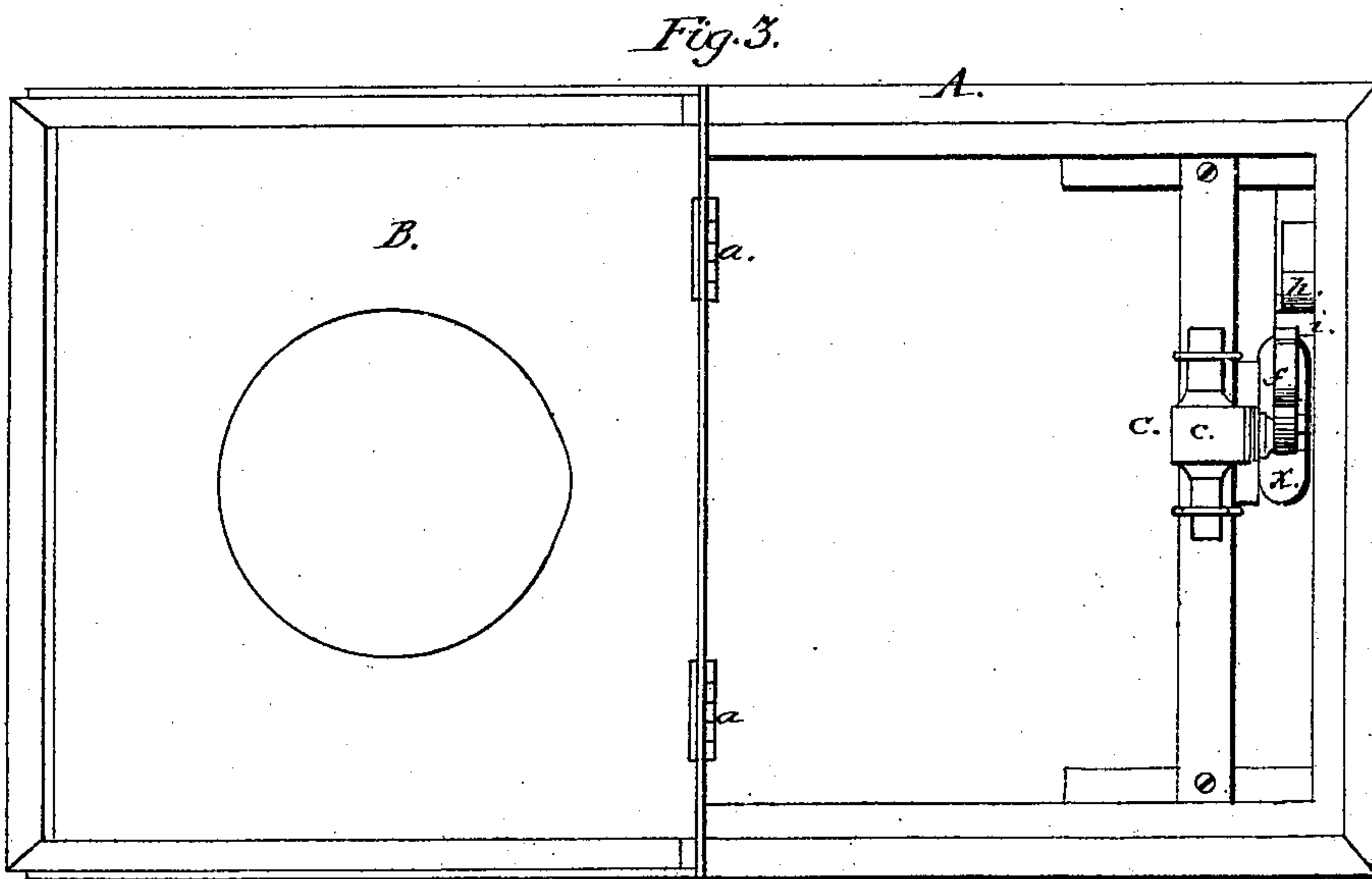
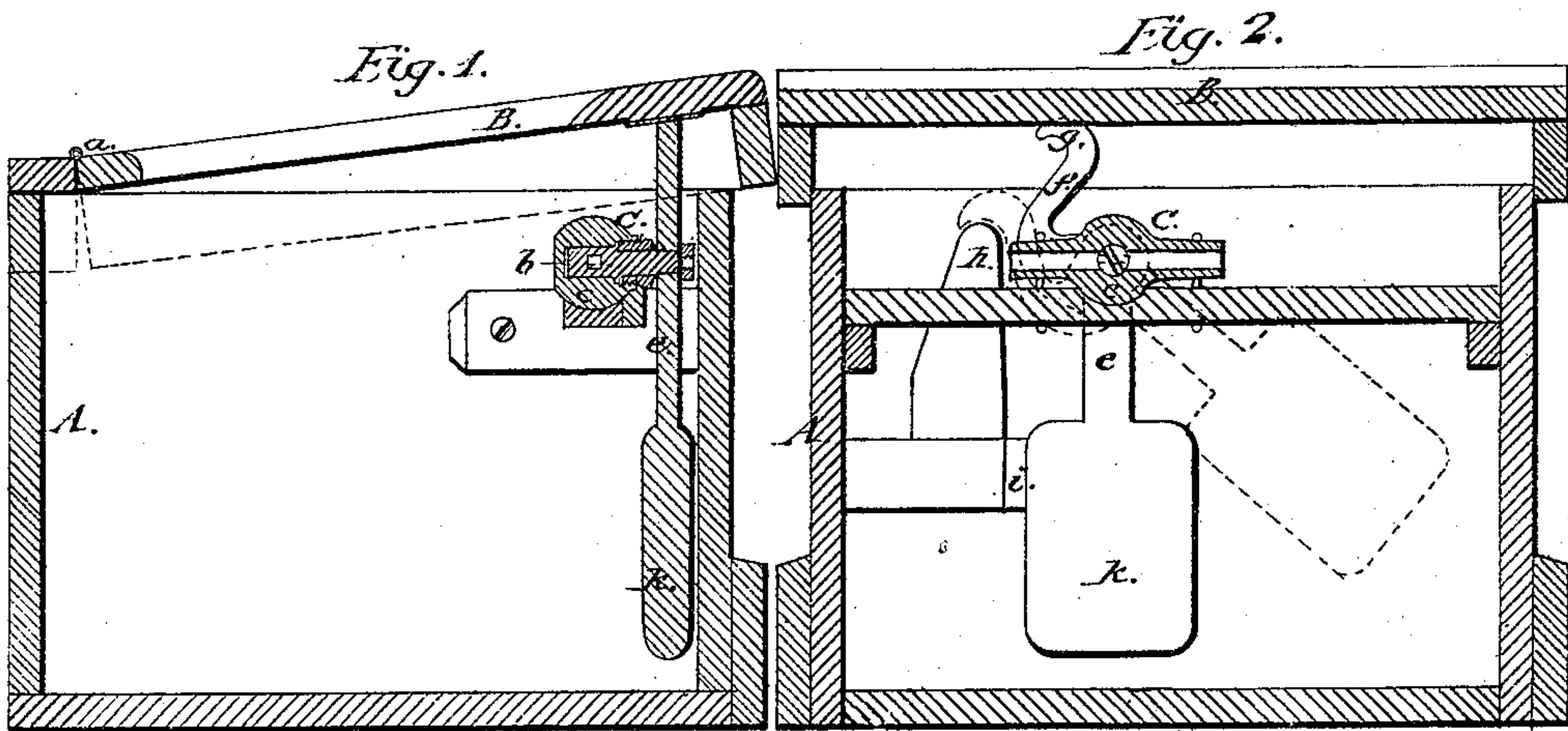


*W. J. Page,
Water-Closet.*

Nº 92,745.

Patented Jul 20. 1869.



*Witnesses:
S. N. Piper
J. A. Snow.*

*William J. Page.
by his attorney
R. H. H. H.*

United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM I. PAGE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 92,745, dated July 20, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER-CLOSETS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all persons to whom these presents may come:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM I. PAGE, of Boston, of the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have made a new and useful invention, having reference to Water-Closets; and do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figures 1 and 2 are vertical sections of those parts of a water-closet which are provided with my invention, the bowl not being exhibited.

Figure 3 is a top view of the cock, and its pendulous lever to be hereinafter described.

In such drawings, the case or body for supporting the perforated seat B, is shown at A, the said seat at one edge being hinged to the said body.

One of the hinges is exhibited at *a*.

The cock of the conduit, by which water is supplied to the bowl, is represented at C.

It has a plug or conical valve, *b*, which revolves within it, and stands with its axis at right angles to that of the body *c* of the cock.

There is fixed to the stem *d*, of the valve, a weighted arm, *e*, which extends downward from the said stem.

There projects from the upper part of the said arm, and at a right angle to it, another or shorter arm *f*, which after being bent upward, in manner as represented, terminates in a hook, *g*.

The seat B, near its free edge, or that which is opposite to the edge which is hinged to the case of the closet, rests directly upon the top of the hooked arm.

In connection with the hooked arm and the weighted arm, I employ two stops *h i*, affixed to the case, and arranged with reference to the hooked arm and the weight *k* of the arm *e*, in manner as represented.

A person, during the act of sitting down upon the seat, will depress it and the hooked arm, so as to turn and open the valve in order to enable water to flow through the conduit and into the bowl while the sitter may be on the seat.

On the person rising from the seat, the gravitating power of the weighted arm will cause the weight and arm to fall into their normal position, and turn and close the valve and raise up the hooked arm so as to press the seat upward ready to receive another sitter. The movement of the weight will be arrested by the lever-stop, the upper stop serving to arrest the movement of the hooked arm and the weight when the seat is depressed.

I am aware that it is not new to apply to the seat and conduit-valve of a water-closet, a mechanism which by a downward movement of the seat will cause the valve to open, and by an upward movement of the seat will effect the closing of such valve, and therefore I make no claim to the principle of hinging the seat to the body or supporting-frame of the bowl, and

combining, with the seat and the cock or faucet, a mechanism such as herein last mentioned.

I am also aware that it is not new to apply, to the stem of a cock or faucet, a weighted lever or arm, such being common to what are termed "ball-cocks" or float-valves used in water-cisterns; therefore I make no claim to such.

The advantage of a gravitating or weighted lever applied to the stem of the valve of the water-closet supply-pipe, is that it will remain constant in its action, which a spring by use does not, as in time its elasticity becomes, or is liable to become impaired.

The weighted lever arranged with the seat and cock, as set forth, is a very simple, cheap, and efficient mechanism for the purpose of effecting the opening and closing of the valve.

The hooks and the stops of the weighted lever perform important functions.

Were it not for the upper stop, the weight of the lower arm would be liable to be thrown with considerable force up against the seat instantly after a sudden depression of it by a sitter, the momentum generated on the weight, causing the weight to fly up with force against the seat, to the annoyance of the sitter.

The weight on returning or falling back would bring the bent arm with force against the seat, so as to produce a leverage on the valve calculated to soon cause it to wear uneven and the cock to leak.

The lever-stop arrests the vibration of the weighted lever after a person may rise from the seat, a vibration, which, if not checked, would generally cause more or less unnecessary waste of water.

Thus it will be seen that the stops and the hook of the weighted lever are productive of useful results, and enable the weighted lever to be employed to good advantage in the place of springs and levers, or other mechanism as generally used with the water-closet seat and valve, and which, besides being much more expensive, more liable to accident or to get out of order.

I claim the arrangement and combination of the hooked or bent arm *f*, and the weight and arm or weighted arm *e*, with the valve-stem *d*, the cock of the supply-conduit of a water-closet, and with the seat hinged to the body-supporter or frame, as described.

I also claim the arrangement and combination of the two stops *h i*, with the hooked and bent arm, *f*, and the weight and arm, or weighted arm *e*; when applied to the valve of the cock of a water-closet supply-pipe, and arranged with the seat B, hinged to its frame A, as described.

WILLIAM I. PAGE.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,

SAMUEL N. PIPER.