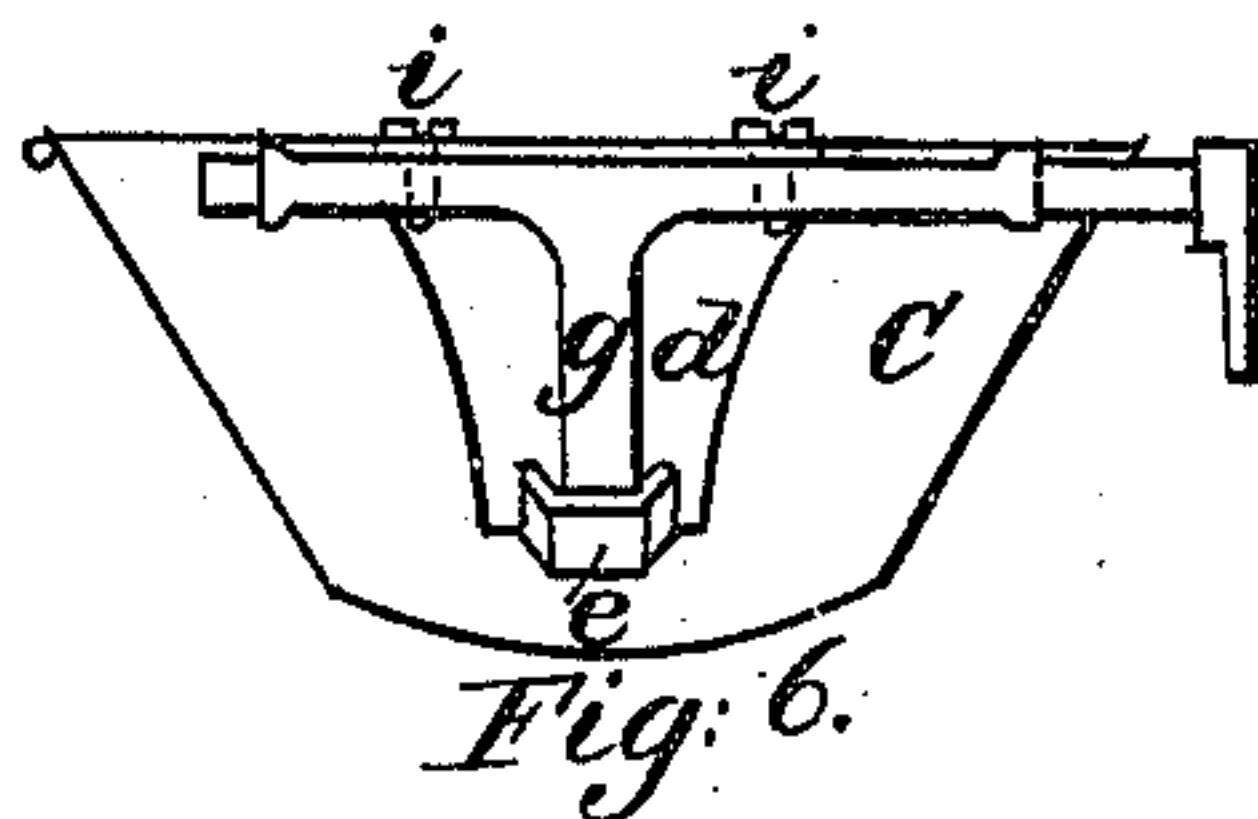
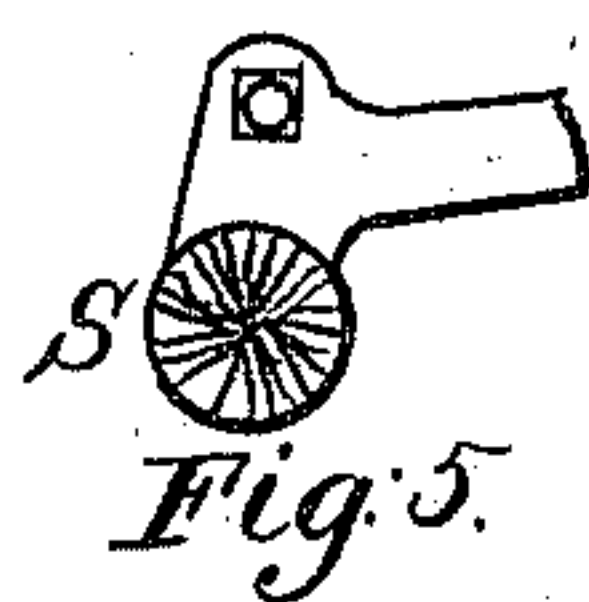
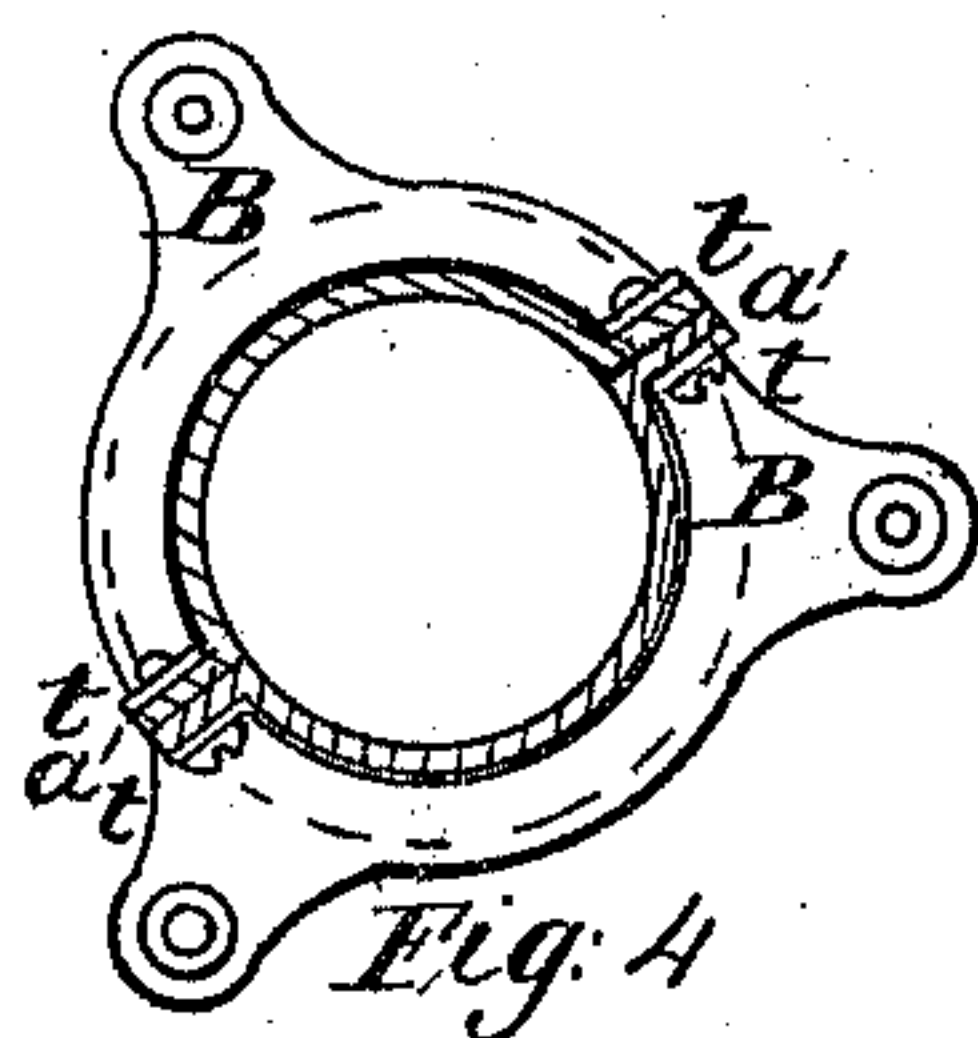
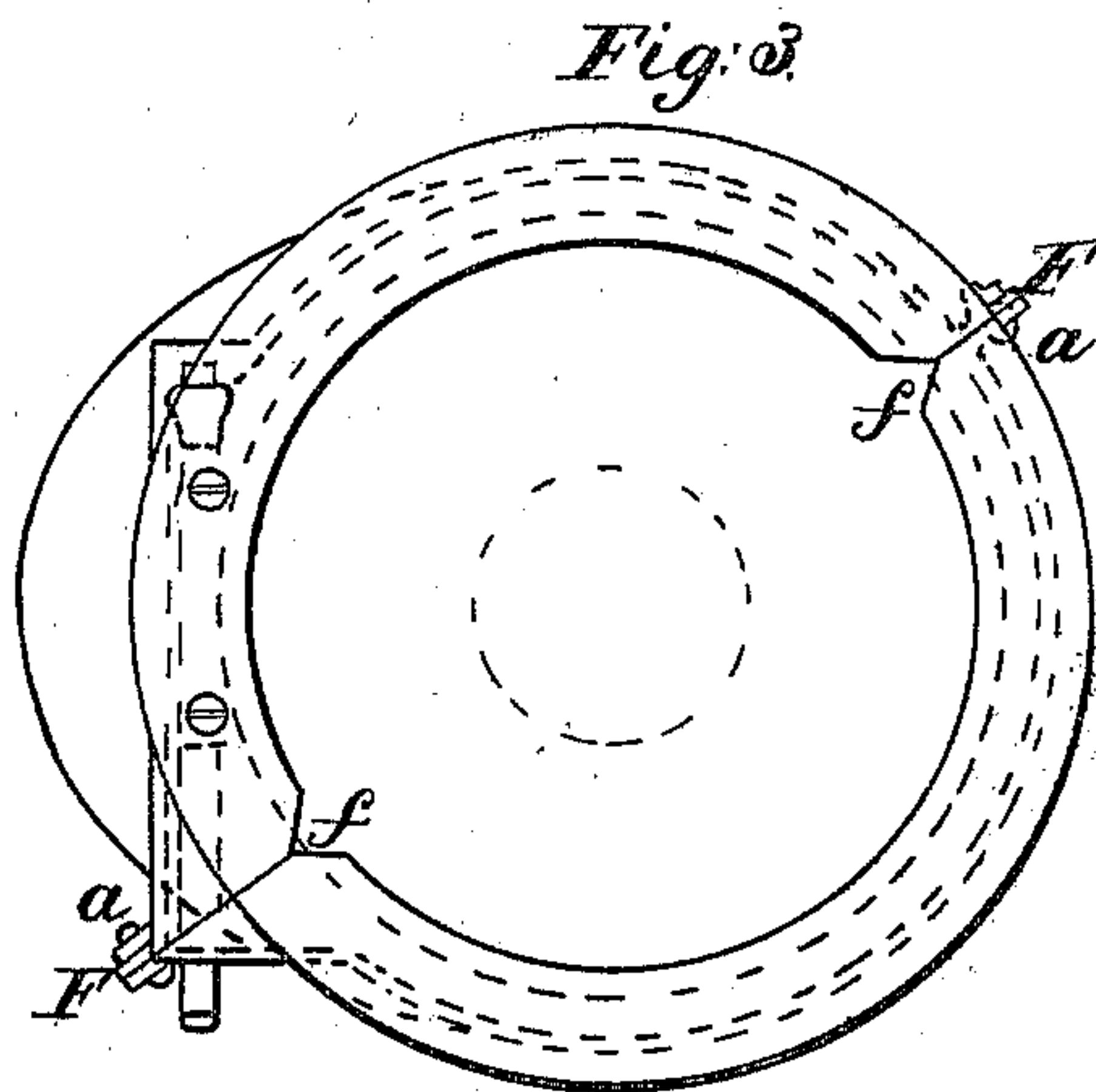
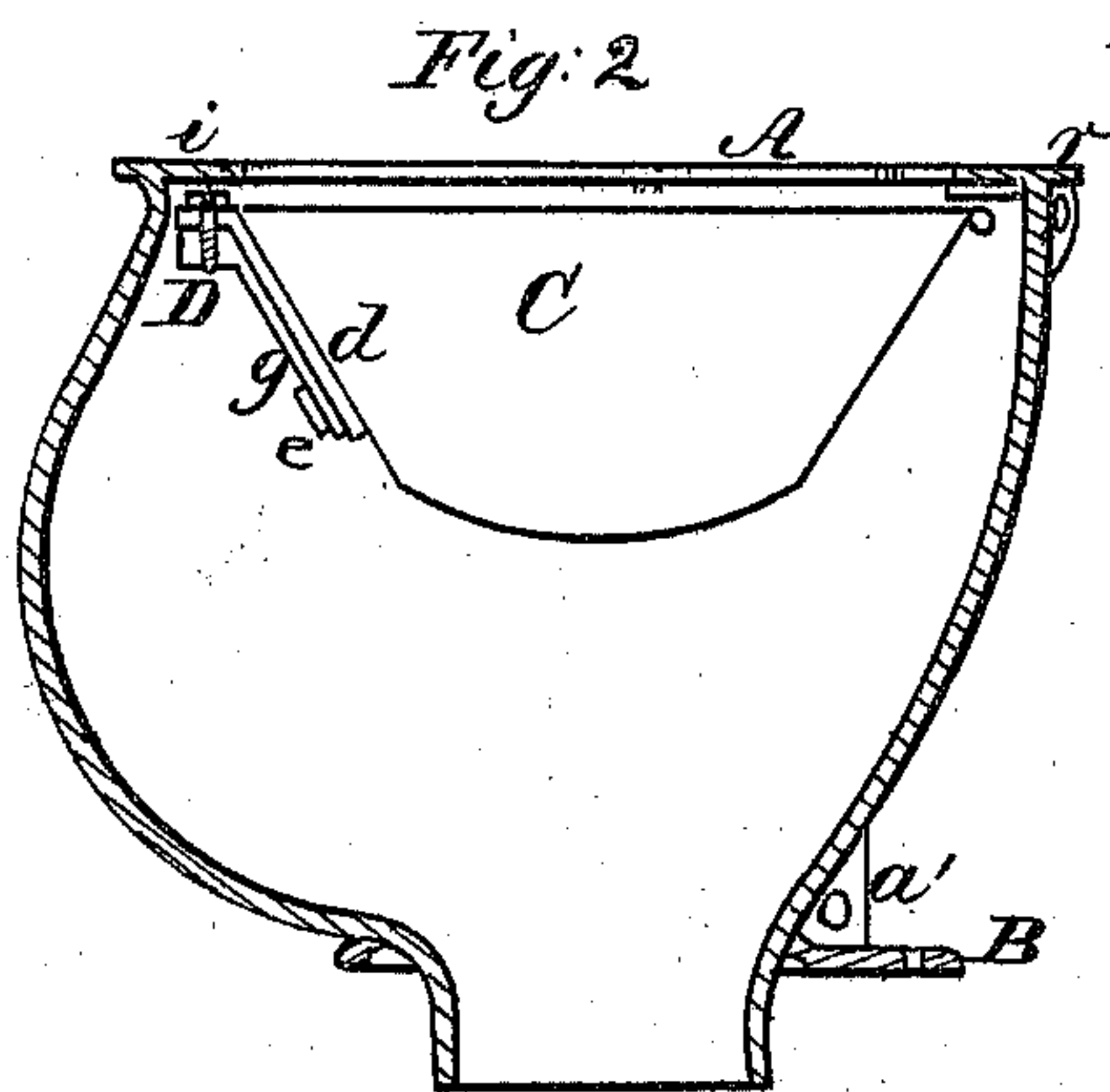
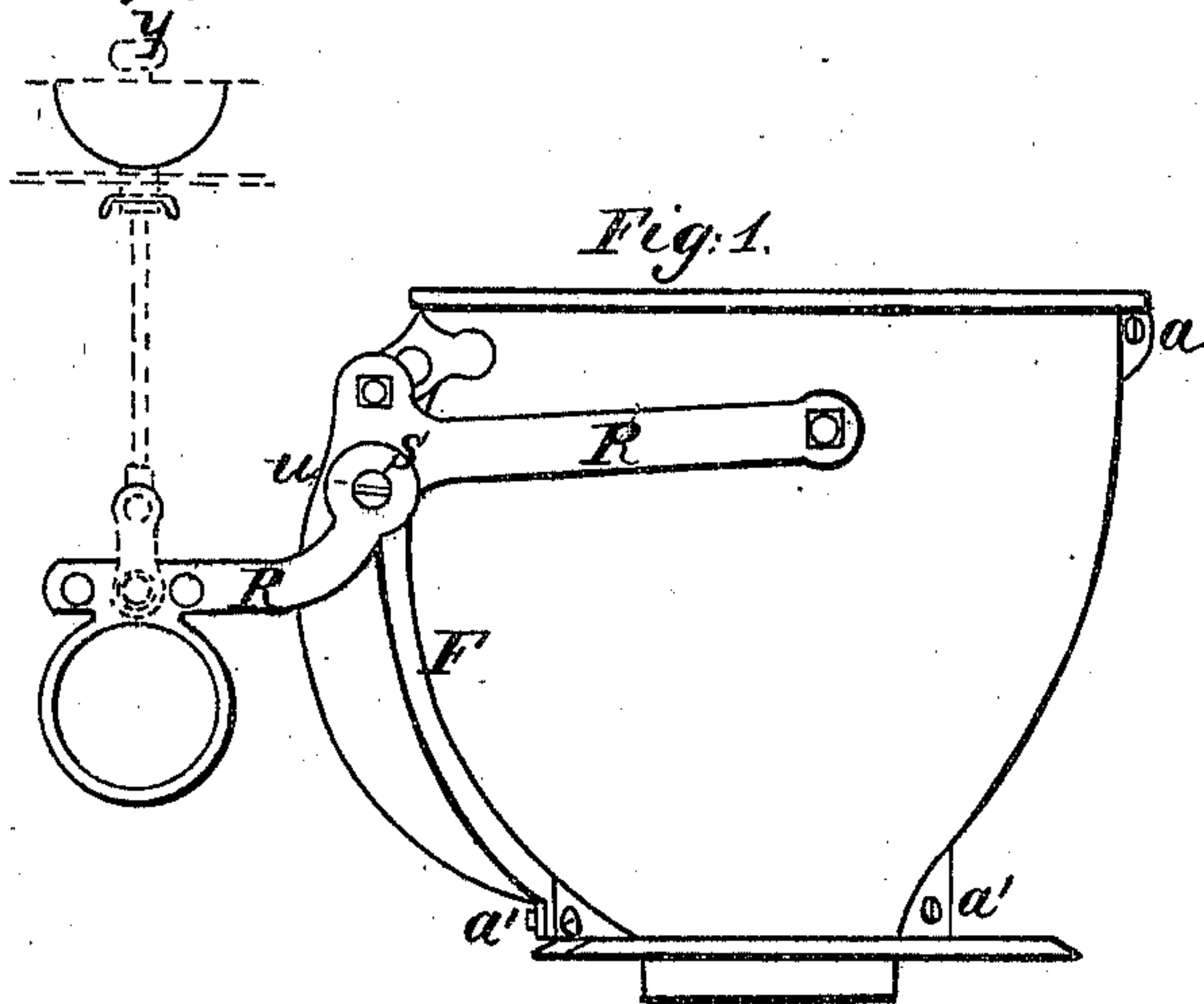


*W. Smith.*  
*Water Closet Pan.*  
*N<sup>o</sup> 97323. Patented Nov. 30, 1869.*



*Witnesses:*  
*John Smith*  
*E. McQuesten*

*Inventor;*  
*W. Smith*



# United States Patent Office.

W. SMITH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Letters Patent No. 97,323, dated November 30, 1869.

## IMPROVEMENT IN WATER-CLOSET PANS.

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

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, W. SMITH, of the city and county of San Francisco, and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pan Water-Closets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my said invention consists in the employment of a metallic hopper or receiver, constructed in a manner to obviate the necessity of a putty-joint under the lip or flange to which the pan swings.

To effect this, I form the body of the receiver in halves, with the basin-flange cast thereto, and bolting them together with bolts, as seen at *a* in the drawings.

The joints or seams between the two halves are lapped, as seen at *F*, fig. 1, and filled with cement, in a substantial manner.

Figure 1 is a side view of the closet, without the earthen-ware basin;

Figure 2 is a vertical section of the receiver, showing the pan in position when shut;

Figure 3 is a plan of the top of the receiver, to which the basin is secured;

Figure 4 is the floor-flange;

Figure 5 is one side of the varying-joint on the lever; and

Figure 6 is a view of the pan, with the shaft attached.

Similar letters of reference denote corresponding parts.

Heretofore, the hoppers or receivers of pan-closets have been formed with a top plate, bolted upon the hopper itself, and extending over the edges of such hopper, inclusive of the swell or elliptical side of the receiver, into which the pan turns when swung for emptying. Upon this top plate the basin is placed.

This construction renders it necessary to pack the joint with putty at two places; that is to say, between the top plate and the hopper, and between the top plate and the basin.

The packing at the former place is very liable to break and fall out, in consequence of the concussion from the pan as it closes against the under side of the top plate, or in consequence of the jarring and rough handling to which closets are frequently subjected.

In fig. 2—

*A* is the basin-flange, which projects inward and outward from the shell of the receiver;

*B* is the floor-flange, by which the closet is secured to the soil-pipe;

*C* is the swinging pan; and

*D* is the pan-shaft, to which the pan *C* is fastened, with the screws *i i*, through the pan-piece *d*, as hereinafter more fully described.

The upper and lower corners of the receiver-halves have outward-projecting lugs cast on them, for the reception of the fastening-bolts, as seen at *a a'*.

To simplify the process of casting, I make the floor-flanges *B B* separate from the receiver-halves, and afterward secure them to the receiver with the two bolts that fasten the lower portion of the receiver together, the floor-flanges having upright lugs, *t t*, cast on them for that purpose, that match the lower lugs of the receiver, as seen at *a' a'*, in fig. 4, thereby making the fastening of a very substantial nature.

In addition to the facility which this method affords for casting, it also allows of a renewal of the floor-flange, in case of a fracture of a portion in transportation.

In order to facilitate the removal of the swinging pan, or replace it with a new one, I make use of the following method:

In casting the receiver in halves, I leave off the inner corners on both sides of the basin-flange, as seen at *F F*, fig. 3, which forms an opening sufficient in extent to admit the rim of the pan when inserted vertically.

The pan, before being inserted, has soldered to it the piece *d* which has a socket, *e*, at its lower portion.

This socket is slipped over the end of the projecting arm *g*, on the shaft *D*, as seen in fig. 6.

The screws *i i* are then inserted, which make a very substantial fastening between the pan and shaft.

The pan *C*, when shut, sets up against the under side of the basin-flange, and is provided with the usual leather cushion, as seen at *r*, in fig. 2.

The lever *R* is bisected at its intersection with the slotted crank, the faces of the joint having radial corrugations, as seen at *L*, in fig. 5, so as to lock at any angle, when tightened by the bolt *u*.

By this arrangement, the height of the pull may be varied to suit the different thicknesses of the wood-work for the closet.

The joint in the lever is also advantageous in detaching the balance-weight from the closet, without taking off the entire lever, when packing for transportation.

Having thus described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A water-closet receiver, having the inward and outward-projecting flange *A*, in combination with the pan *C*, in the manner described.

2. The lapped joint *F F*, constructed so that the pan can be taken out and replaced through the opening in said joint, substantially as described.

3. The pan *C*, secured to the shaft *D*, with the screws *i i*, socket *e*, and arm *g*, as and for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

W. SMITH. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

C. W. M. SMITH,  
E. McQUESTEN.