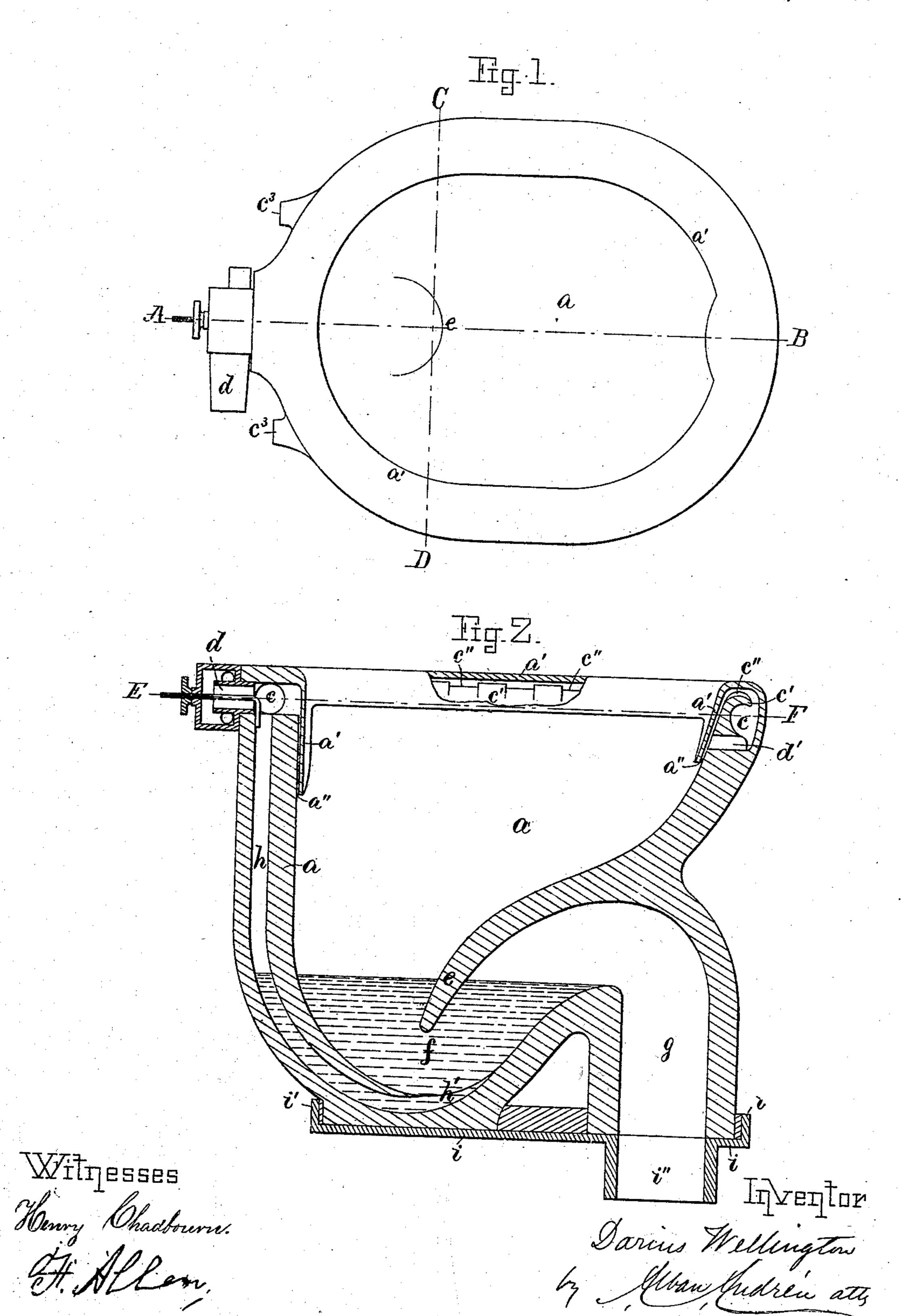
D. WELLINGTON.

WATER CLOSET.

No. 271,752.

Patented Feb. 6, 1883.



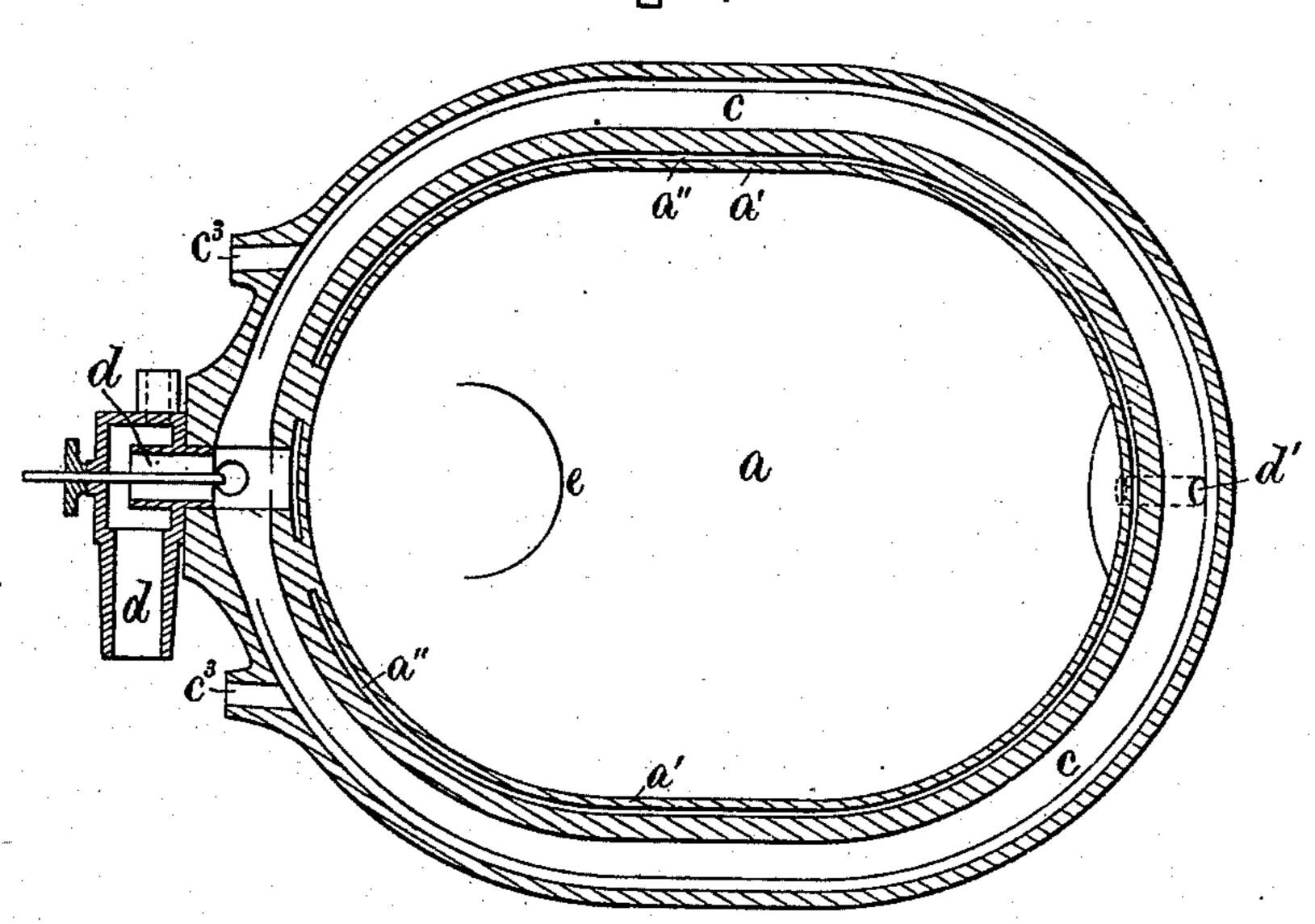
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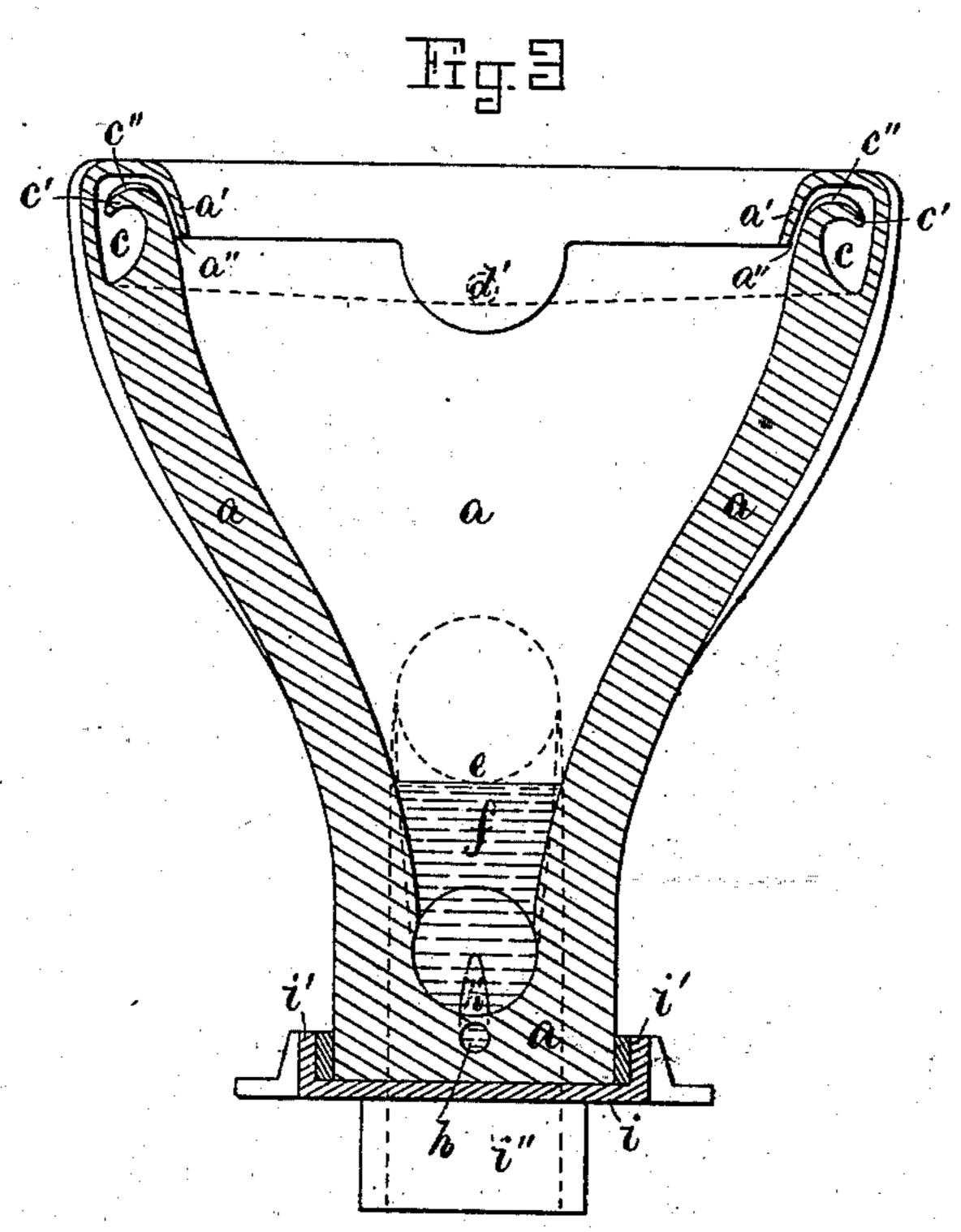
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United States Patent Office.

DARIUS WELLINGTON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

WATER-CLOSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 271,752, dated February 6, 1883.

Application filed October 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Darius Wellington, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Closets; and I do hereby declare that the same are fully described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in water-closet bowls; and it is carried out as follows, reference being had to the accompany-

ing drawings, on which—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of the improved bowl. Fig. 2 represents a central longitudinal section on the line A B, shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a cross-section on the line C D, also shown in Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 represents a horizontal section on the line E F, 20 shown in Fig. 2.

Similar letters refer to similar parts wherever they occur on the different parts of the draw-

ings.

a is the bowl, with its inwardly projecting flange or lip, a', between which and the inside of the bowl is made a small space, a", through which water is automatically forced from a suitable cistern when the pressure upon the ordinary yielding seat is relieved, the improved bowl being intended to be used in connection with a yielding seat, the latter being, however, not shown in the drawings.

Within the upper edge of the bowl a is made an annular chamber, c, and a hooked annular 35 projection, c', the annular chamber c being made to communicate with the small waterway a'', as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The annular chamber c is in open communication with the inlet-pipe d at the rear of the bowl, and 40 said pipe d receives the water from a suitable cistern (not, however, shown in the drawings) in such a manner as to force the water into the annular chamber c and out through the water-way a" when the pressure upon the yield-45 ing seat is removed. The hooked annular projection c' serves to hold the water in the annular chamber c from being forced out too suddenly nearest to the inlet-pipe d when let in from the cistern, and to compel the water to 50 issue simultaneously all around the upper edge of the bowl when leaving the seat. The upper edge of the annular hooked projection c' is provided with a number of notches or recesses, c"
c", which will permit the water to flow evenly
and easily from the annular chamber c without creating a serious back-pressure in such
chamber c. If the pressure in the annular
chamber c is increased, the water will be forced
out in a continuous sheet all over the top of the
hooked projection c', and out through the annular space a" into the bowl a.

At the rear of the bowl a are arranged two inlets, c^3 c^3 , one to the right and one to the left of the rear end of the bowl, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. One of said inlets is to be closed up 65 and the other connected by means of a pipe to a suitable cistern in such a manner as to cause a small quantity of water to be forced into the annular chamber c and out through the small perforation d', leading from the front portion 70 of the annular chamber c to the internal front part of the bowl, when a pressure is brought to bear on the seat; and in this manner all accumulation on the interior of the bowl is entirely prevented.

e is the downward-projecting liquid seal or trap projection, which is made to enter the liquid seal f to prevent noxious gases from rising upward.

g is the waste-pipe, as usual.

h is a pipe at the rear of the bowl, which pipe communicates in its upper end with the annular chamber c, as shown, and follows the back of the bowl downward into the bottom of it, where it is curved upward and provided with 85 an orifice, h', entering the liquid seal f, for the purpose of automatically forcing out from the bottom of the bowl paper or other matter that may be liable to lodge there. The pipe h being much smaller than the bottom of the bowl, 90 the water is forced through it from the inletpipe d with great force, so as to create a strong current, and thus to expel soil and paper effectually through the waste-pipe g when the pressure on the seat is relieved.

The lower portion or base of the bowl a is made to rest in a cast-iron plate, i, having an upwardly-projecting flange, i', into which the base of the bowl and lower part of waste-pipe g are fitted and cemented, as shown in Figs. 2 100 and 3, such plate being provided with a downward-projecting socket, i'', centrally below the waste-pipe g, to which socket the delivery-pipe is to be united. In fitting the bowl I se-

cure the plate *i* in a horizontal position to the floor, after which the base of the bowl is inserted, secured to, and cemented into it; and by this simple arrangement great ease is obtained in placing and locating the bowl in a level position.

What I wish to secure by Letters Patent,

and claim, is—

1. The bowl a, having its annular chamber 10 c and hooked annular projection c', with its upper notches or recesses, c'' c'', the front water-outlet, a'', and rear force-pipe, h, leading

from the annular chamber c and entering at the bottom of the bowl, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a water-closet bowl, 15 the cast-iron or metal base-plate i, having flange i' and socket i'', as and for the purpose set forth and described.

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

DARIUS WELLINGTON.

Witnesses:

ALBAN ANDRÉN, HENRY CHADBOURN.