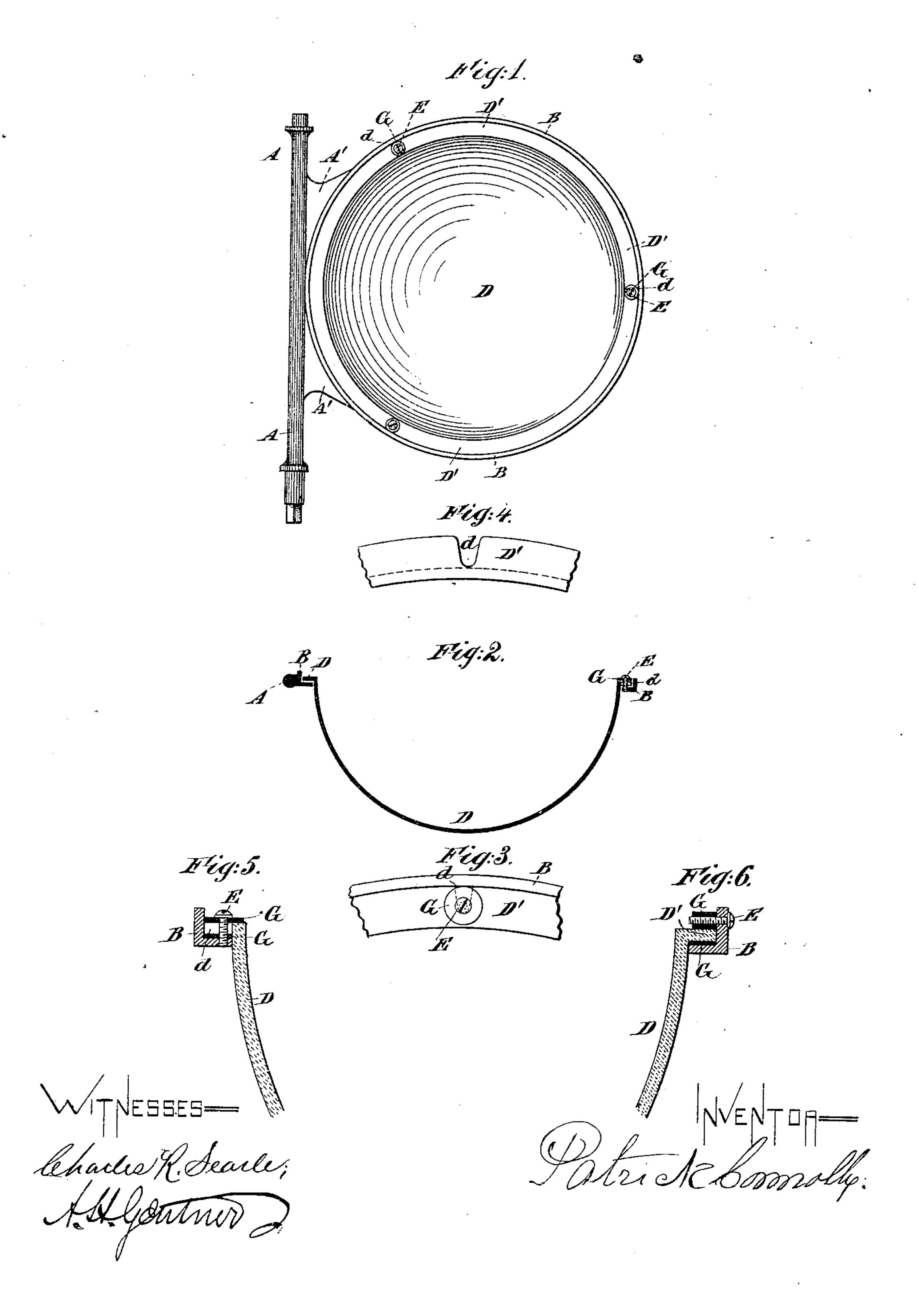
P. CONNOLLY. WATER CLOSET PAN.

No. 273,668.

Patented Mar. 6, 1883.



United States Patent Office.

PATRICK CONNOLLY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO JULIA CONNOLLY, OF SAME PLACE.

WATER-CLOSET PAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 273,668, dated March 6, 1883. •

Application filed August 24, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK CONNOLLY, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Closet Pans, of which the following is a specification.

The importance of durability of construction, reliability of working, and the greatest possible cleanliness has been long appreciated. To I have devised a construction which allows the use of pans the main body of which is of glass.

My object is to make pans which are absolutely free from corrosion or fouling.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my pan and shaft, 20 and Fig. 2 is a central vertical section. The remaining figures are on a larger scale. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a portion of the rim. Fig. 4 is a corresponding plan view of the glass rim alone. Fig. 5 is a vertical section; and 25 Fig. 6 is a corresponding section, showing a modification.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A is a shaft, which it will be understood may be mounted in fixed bearings in an ordinary or suitable manner, and actuated by ordinary means (not shown) connected to the squared end of the shaft, as will be readily seen.

A' is a stout connection, of the same or dif-35 ferent metal, attaching the ring B firmly to the shaft A. These parts A A' B may preferably be made in a single casting of brass, or of iron, galvanized or otherwise surfaced to thoroughly protect it from corrosion.

D is a pan, of glass, preferably made of an approximately bemispherical form, with a nearly continuous flange. The flange is marked D'. It is formed with deep notches or intervals, as indicated by d.

E E are screw-bolts standing in the notches d and tapped securely into the ring B.

In practice I propose to put a washer, G, of india-rubber both above and below the glass at the points where the screws E are inserted. I have shown three of the notches d and three 50 screws E; but the number may be varied.

The confining-screw is inserted horizontally through the lip or upright portion of the ring B. It is tapped through the lip and extends inward considerably over the rim D' of the 55 bowl D. When this mode of fastening is adopted the screw, after passing through the rim, enters a tube or nut of soft rubber, which presses firmly on the rim of the bowl and affords the required firm and elastic pressure. 60 The parts D D' are liable to be a little out of truth. A considerable distortion is liable to occur whether the bowls are made by pressure in molds or by any other ordinary means, as by spinning. It is important that the fasten- 65 ing of the bowl to the rim be firm, and yet sufficiently yielding to allow for considerable unevenness in the form of the parts.

Modifications may be made in the proportions. I can use considerably thicker bowls 70 than are here shown. I can use other forms, although I prefer the uniform curve, as tending to avoid cracks and fractures. The bowl may be made of other material than glass; but I prefer glass for many reasons.

A water-closet pan composed of the metal shaft A and connection A' to the metal ring B, in combination with the flanged bowl D D', confining-bolts E, and elastic interposed por-80

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at New York city, this 23d day of August, 1882, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PATRICK CONNOLLY.

Witnesses:
WM. C. DEY,
CHARLES R. SEARLE.