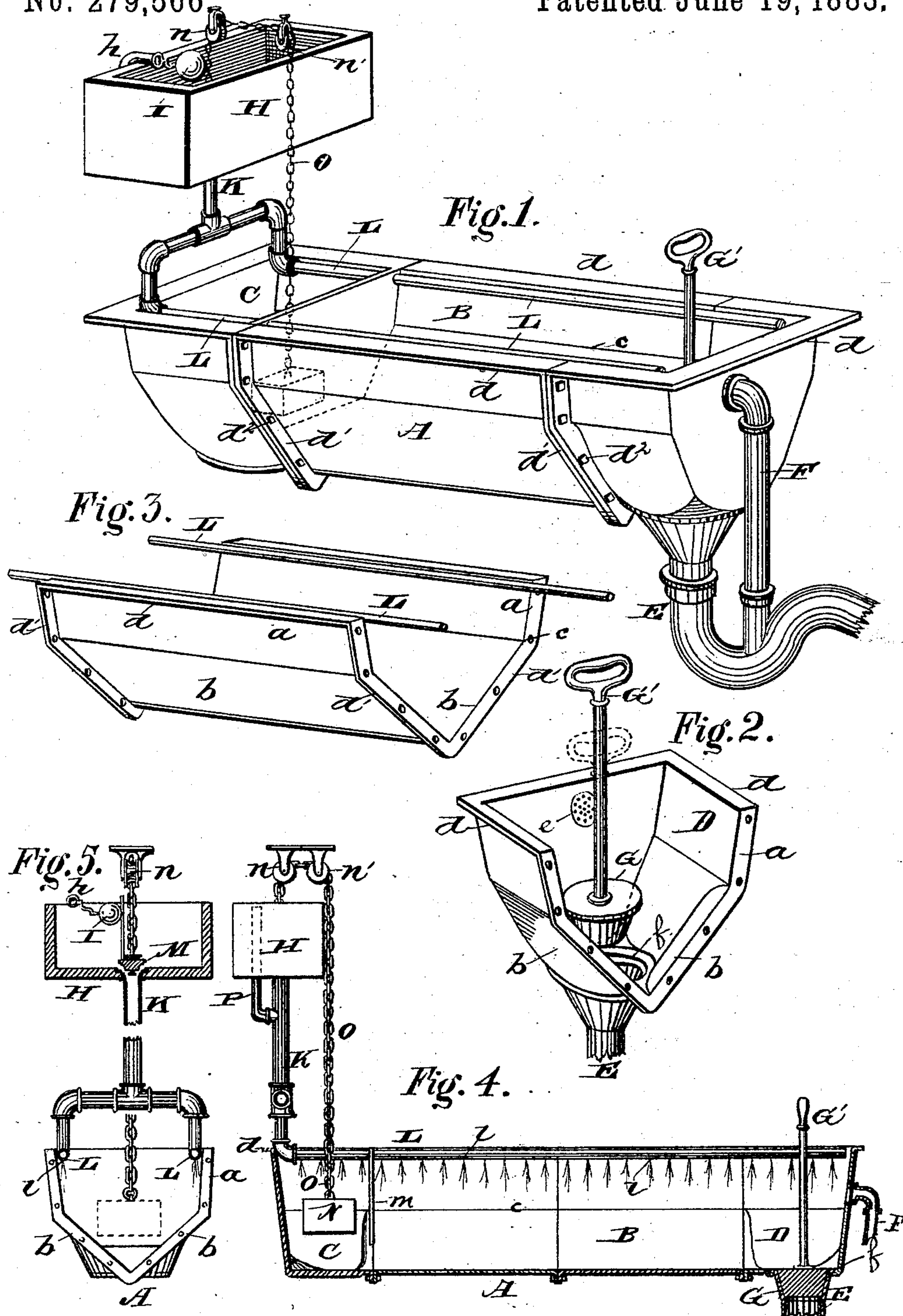


(No Model.)

T. HYDE.
WATER CLOSET.

No. 279,566

Patented June 19, 1883.



Witnesses.

J. C. Cook,
C. G. Nottingham

Inventor,
Thomas Hyde,
per H. A. Sugmon,
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS HYDE, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

WATER-CLOSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 279,566, dated June 19, 1883.

Application filed February 1, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS HYDE, of Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Closets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in water-closets, the object being to prevent the admission into school-houses or other buildings of gases or smells from fecal matter lodging or adhering to the basins or bowls of water-closets.

A further object is to automatically regulate the supply of water in the basin.

A further object is to discharge the water-supply into the basin in such a manner as to keep its surfaces clean.

A further object is to produce a sectional basin which shall be simple and efficient in its construction and of small initial cost.

With these ends in view my invention consists in certain features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a detached view, in perspective, of the discharge-section of the basin. Fig. 3 is a view in perspective of the central section of the basin. Fig. 4 is a view in longitudinal vertical section and side elevation, and Fig. 5 is a transverse section.

A is the basin, consisting of the central section, B, the float-section C, and discharge-section D. The side walls of each section are made with slightly flaring or vertical upper portions, *a*, and converging lower portions, *b*, so that the lower portion of the basin is V-shaped. The purpose is to maintain the water-supply to the line *c*, which indicates the juncture of the portions *a* and *b*, or slightly above or below the same. The seats (not shown) are located over the basin, and, by reason of the peculiar form of the basin, fecal matter is prevented from finding lodgment on any portion of the basin situated above the surface of the water-supply, but is deposited in the water and carried thereby to the soil-pipe. The

basin-sections are preferably made of cast-iron, and formed with outwardly-projecting flanges *d* around their upper edges to enable the basin to be readily supported thereby, and with side flanges, *d'*, through which bolts *d''* are inserted for fastening them together. While I have represented a water-closet having only one section B, any number of such sections may be employed, according to the desired length of the basin. Discharge-section D has a trap, E, secured thereto, and an overflow-pipe, F, connecting the trap and the outlet *e* in the basin. The upper end of the trap constitutes a valve-seat, *f*, within which is seated the discharge-valve G, which latter is operated by a handle, G', or by any other suitable device.

H represents a supply-tank, located at any point above the basin. Water is supplied to the tank through the supply-pipe *h*, the discharge end of which is provided with a float-valve, I, the function of which is to automatically cut off the supply when the tank is filled. Pipe K leads from the supply-tank to the basin, where it connects with the two pipes L, located at opposite sides of the basin, and near their upper edges. These pipes are perforated, as at *l*, so as to discharge fine jets of water against the sides of the basin, above the level of the water therein.

M is a supply-regulating valve, which is suitably weighted, and connected to a float, N, by means of a light chain or cord, O, passing over the pulleys *n n'*. Float N is located in the float-section of the basin, and is prevented from displacement by means of the partition *m*. The float may be made of wood, a hollow air-tight sheet-metal box, or in any other desired manner. Instead of employing a chain for transmitting the motion of the float to the valve, I may use a lever pivoted over the tank, and by means of rods attached to the float and valve cause the latter to rise as the float descends.

P is an overflow-pipe extending to nearly the top of the tank, and connecting with the pipe K below the tank. This pipe is furnished to guard against a possible overflow of the tank. Should the float-valve fail to operate, or should it leak, the overflow-pipe will prevent water from running over the top of the tank.

From the foregoing it will be observed that supply-tank H is always kept filled with water. When the discharge-valve G is raised the contents of the basin are quickly discharged, and
5 as the float descends the supply-valve is raised through the intervention of the connecting-chain or other suitable means, which operates to supply water to the pipes L L and discharge the water into the basin in a series of
10 jets on opposite sides of the basin. When the basin is filled to the point c the float will have raised a sufficient distance to allow the supply-valve to cut off the supply.

It is evident that many slight changes in the
15 construction and relative arrangement of parts might be resorted to without departing from the spirit of my invention, and hence I do not restrict myself to the exact construction and arrangement of parts shown and described; but,

20 Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a water-closet, the combination, with an elongated basin, of a perforated water-supply pipe located at the side of the basin, substantially as set forth.

2. In a water-closet, the combination, with an elongated basin, of a supply tank and pipes, a valve governing the discharge of water from the tank, a float located in the basin, and
30 means for connecting the valve and float, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the basin provided with a partition forming a float-section, of a float, a supply-tank, valve, and connections between the float and valve, substantially
35 as set forth.

4. The combination, with the basin, the supply tank and pipes, of the valve in the supply-tank, the float in the basin, and chain or
40 other flexible connection between the float and valve, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS HYDE.

Witnesses:

GEORGE COOK,
S. G. NOTTINGHAM.