

(No Model.)

A. ORDONEZ Y PONCE.

TANK.

No. 353,156.

Patented Nov. 23, 1886.

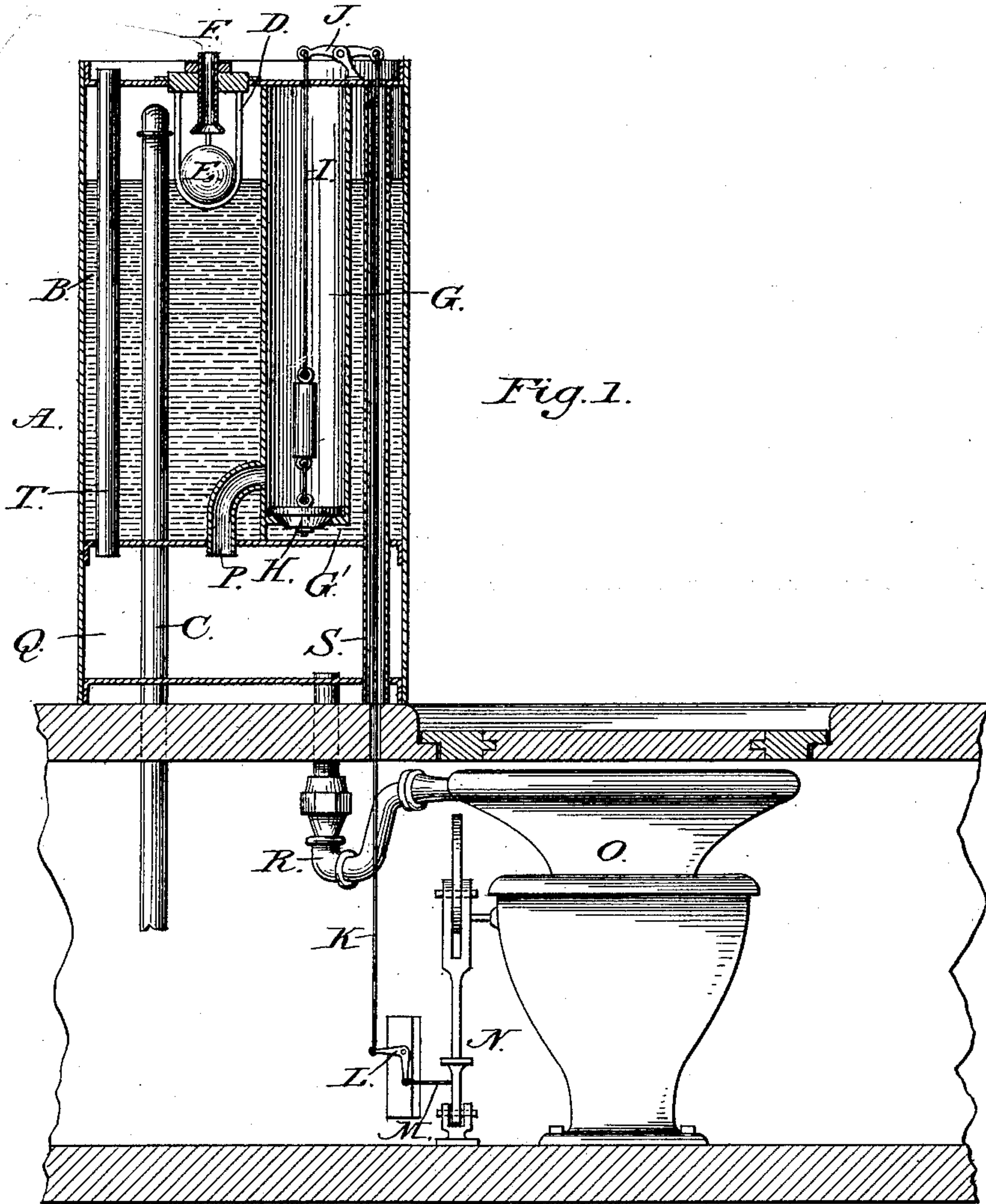
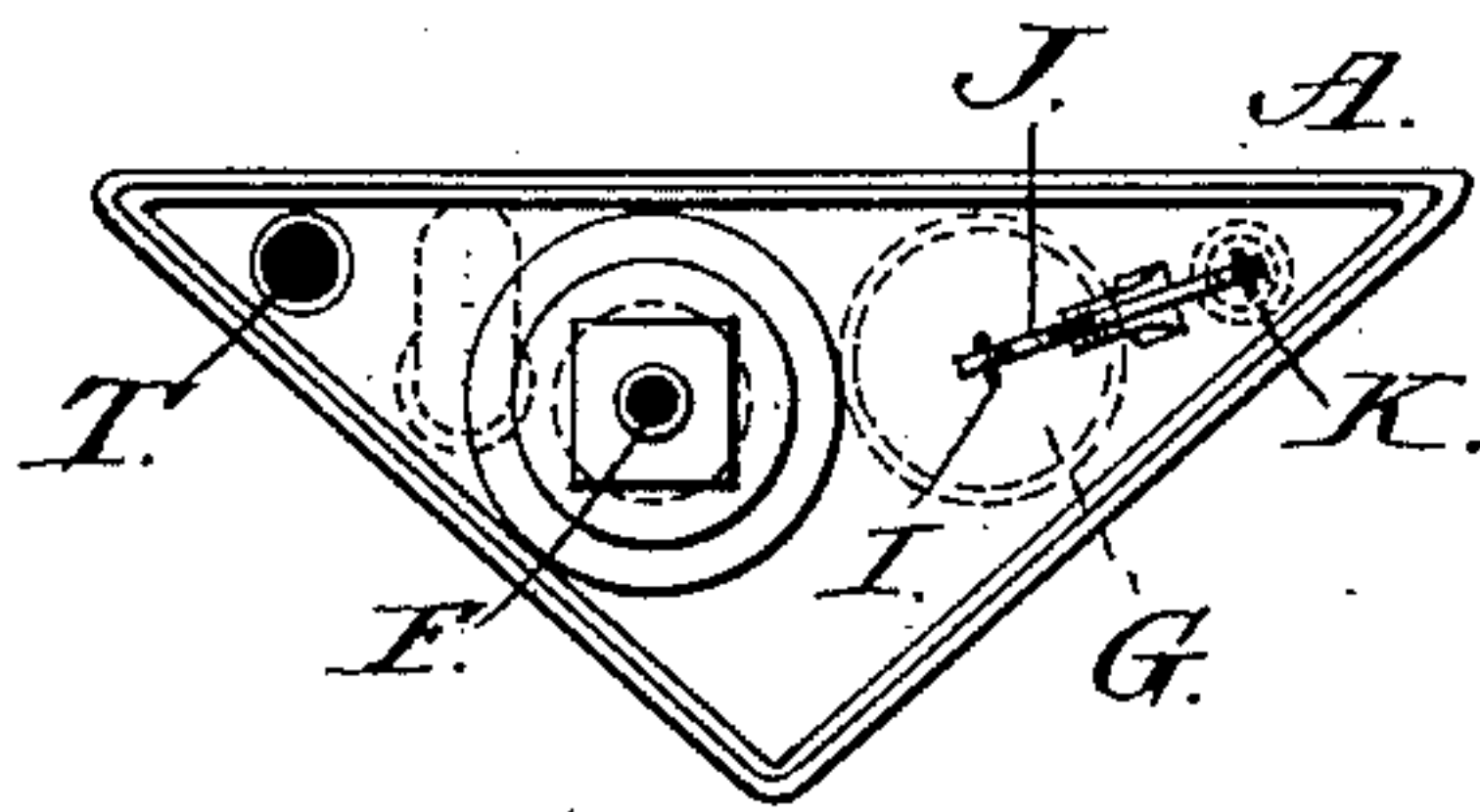


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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ANTONIO ORDONEZ Y PONCE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

TANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,156, dated November 23, 1886.

Application filed September 6, 1886. Serial No. 212,807. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTONIO ORDONEZ Y PONCE, of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Tank, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved tank for water-closets and other purposes which fills itself automatically and discharges any desired amount of water into the basin when the operator actuates the lever or arm actuating the basin discharge-cup.

The invention consists of various parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of my improved tank, shown in connection with the water-closet, which is in elevation. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the tank.

My invention is adapted for tanks such as are used in connection with water-closets and similar devices, and provided with a lever or arm connected with the device for emptying the basin, and is specially well adapted for the water-closet apparatus for which I filed an application for a patent in the United States under date of September 1, 1886, Serial No. 212,413.

The tank A, of any suitable size and form, is provided with the closed water-chamber B, into which opens the water-supply pipe C, and which is provided on its top with a cage, D, in which is held a ball-float, E, which operates on the lower end of the air-pipe F, connecting the outside with the chamber B. A vertical tube, G, also extends into the chamber B, and is open at its top and forms at its lower end, which is near the bottom of the chamber B, a valve-seat, G', on which is seated the valve H, held on the chain or rod I, which passes upward through the tube G, and connects with the bell-crank lever J, mounted on top of the tank A, and connected by the chain or rod K with the bell-crank lever L, pivoted properly.

When this tank is connected with the water-

closet apparatus, as shown in the annexed diagram, the bell-crank lever L connects by the rod M with the lever N, which actuates the device for emptying the basin O. This lever corresponds with the lever shown and described in my former application above referred to. From the tube G, above the valve H, leads the bent pipe P into the chamber Q, located below the chamber B, and having a pipe, R, which opens into the bottom of the chamber Q, and connects in any suitable manner with the basin O. The chain or rod L passes through a tube, S, which passes through the chambers B and Q, so that the water contained in either chamber does not come in contact with the said rod or chain L. An air-pipe, T, passing through the chamber B, connects the chamber Q with the outside at the top of the tank A.

When the tank is used in connection with the water-closet, as per annexed drawings, the operation is as follows: When the lever N is actuated by the operator, then it pulls on the rod M, which operates the bell-crank lever L, and the latter, by means of the rod K, actuates the bell-crank lever J, which causes an upward movement of the rod I and its valve H, whereby the latter is unseated, and the water from the chamber B enters the tube G and flows through the pipe P into the chamber Q, from which it passes into the basin O by means of the pipe R. As soon as the operator releases the pressure on the lever N, then the valve H, by its own weight and by the weight of the weighted rod I, seats itself again on the seat G' of the tube G, and thus stopping the flow of water from the chamber B into the tube G, so that no more water passes into the basin O until the lever N is again pressed, as above described. The supply C discharges into the chamber B and nearly fills the same, when the ball-float E, on rising with the filling of chamber, closes the lower end of the air-tube F, so that no more air can enter the chamber B from the outside. The water from the supply continues to flow into the chamber until its pressure is equal to the pressure of the air in the chamber above the water. The air is compressed by the rising of the water after the ball-float E is seated on the pipe F. As soon as the water is drawn off from the chamber B, as above described,

the ball falls with the level of the water, thus opening the pipe F and permitting the air to enter the chamber B and the supply to enter the chamber B, and the supply-pipe C again fills the chamber B, as above described. The
5 air-pipe T permits a free flow of the water into the chamber Q and out of the same by the pipe R.

When this tank is used for any other purpose,
10 it may be operated by the chain or rod K.

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

1. In a tank, the combination, with the
15 closed chamber, of a supply-pipe discharging into the said chamber, a float held in a cage in the upper part of said chamber, an air-pipe connecting the chamber with the outside air and opened or closed by said float, and the
20 tube depending within said chamber and hav-

ing a valve seated therein, the lower end of said tube being supplied from and discharging outside of said chamber, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a tank, the combination, with the
25 closed chamber, of a supply-pipe discharging into the said chamber, a float held in a cage in the upper part of said chamber, an air-pipe connecting the chamber with the outside air and opened or closed by said float, the tube
30 depending within said chamber and having a valve seated therein, and means for automatically closing the valve, the lower end of said tube being supplied from and discharging outside of the said chamber, substantially as and
35 for the purpose set forth.

ANTONIO ORDONEZ Y PONCE.

Witnesses:

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