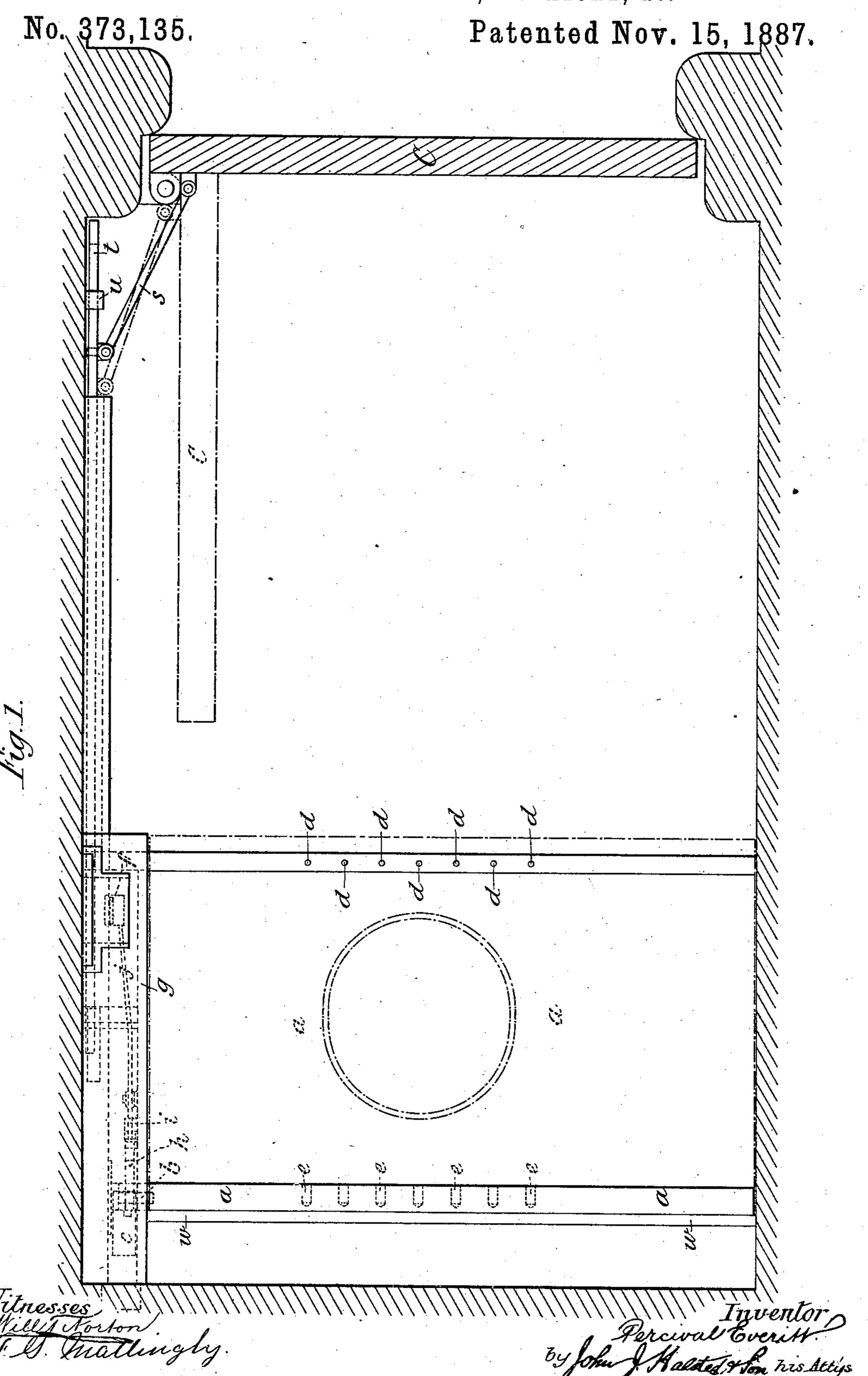
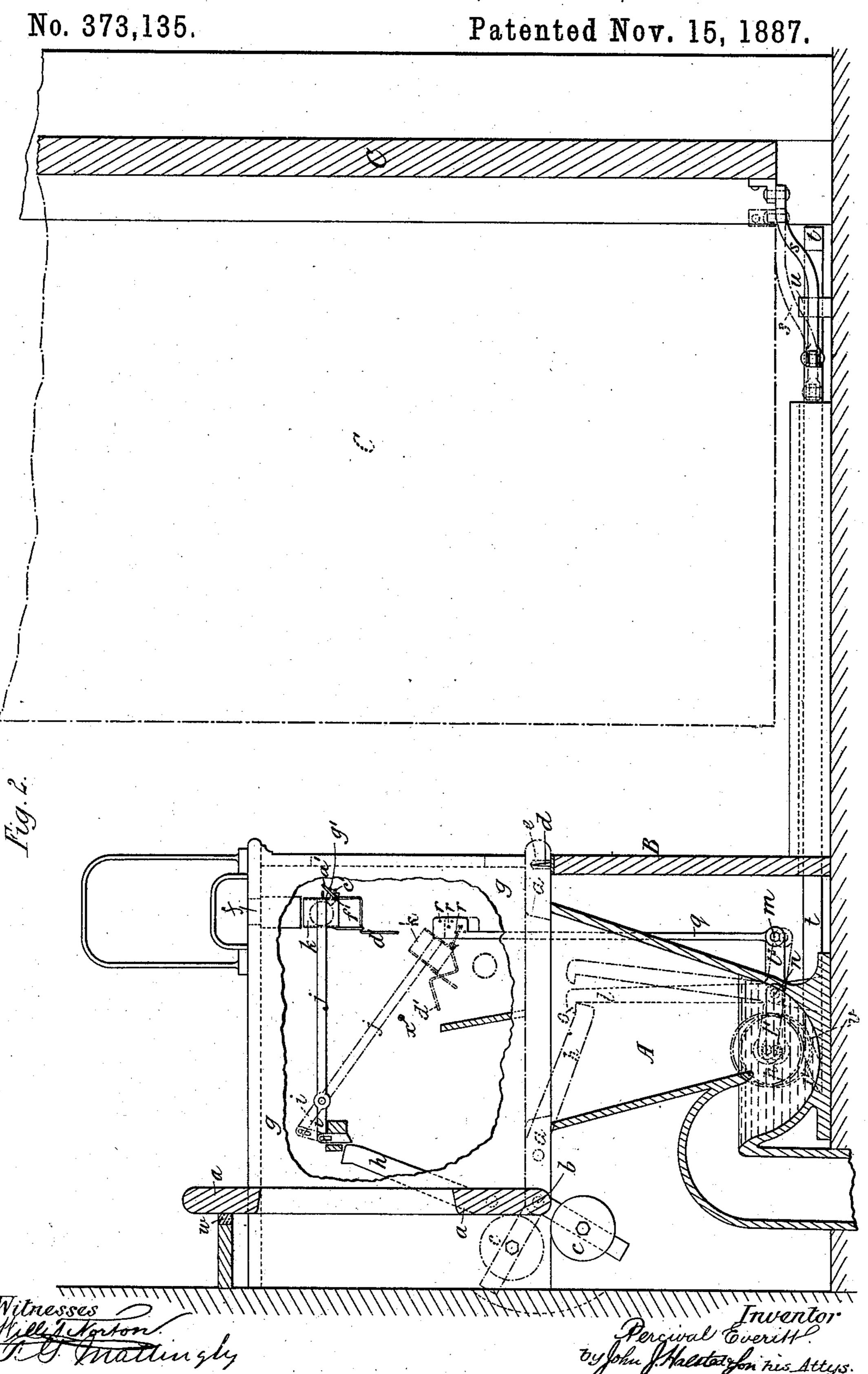
P. EVERITT.

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## United States Patent Office.

PERCIVAL EVERITT, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

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SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,135, dated November 15, 1887.

Application filed February 2, 1887. Serial No. 226,251. (No model.) Patented in England August 20, 1886, No. 10,682; in Germany January 30, 1887, No. 40,711; in France February 7, 1887, No. 181,399, and in Belgium February 10, 1887, No. 76,302.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PERCIVAL EVERITT, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at London, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in or Applicable to Water or other Closets, Lavatories, or the like, (for which I have obtained patents in the following countries, namely: Great Britain, No. 10,682, dated August 20, 1886; Germany, No. 10,40,711, dated January 30, 1887; France, No. 181,399, dated February 7, 1887, and Belgium, No. 76,302, dated February 10, 1887,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to providing means whereby water or other closets, lavatories, or the like at public places are made available for use by the introduction into a suitable receptacle of a coin, token, or the like.

It will be obvious that there are numerous 20 ways of carrying out my automatic sanitary appliances, and for the purpose of illustrating the principle of the invention I will describe one arrangement for carrying it into effect most advantageously. I use an ordinary wa-25 ter-closet; but in place of the seat being fixed in its position it is held elevated by a counterpoise weight or spring, and the frame-work of the closet is so arranged that a person cannot without inconvenience sit down upon the 30 frame work. I provide at the side or in any convenient position an aperture for coin which communicates with a suitable unlocking apparatus. On the insertion of a proper coin into the aperture the seat is automatically un-35 locked, and the person wishing to use the apparatus will be enabled to pull the seat down into a position for use.

In order to enable my invention to be fully understood, I will proceed to describe the 40 manner in which it may be advantageously carried into effect by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a water-closet constructed and arranged so as to be made available for use by the introduction into a receptacle of a coin, token, or the like, the coin in this arrangement releasing the seat of the closet, so as to allow it to be pulled down into position for use. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal vertical section of Fig. 1. Figs. 1

and 2 show the seat of the closet in its raised position in full lines and in its lowered position in dotted lines.

Similar letters in both the figures represent similar parts.

A represents the water-closet pan, of ordinary construction, inclosed by a box or casing, B, in the usual manner.

a is the seat, which, instead of being fixed in position for use, as usual, I hinge at b to the 60 top part of the box or casing B.

c is the counterpoise, whereby the seat a is normally held in an elevated or raised position, as shown by the full lines in Fig. 2; or a spring may be used for this purpose, as will 65 be obvious.

d d represent a series of short pins or spikes projecting upward from the edge of the front part of the casing B, for the purpose of preventing a person sitting down upon it, a recess or recesses, e, being formed in the under side of the seat a for receiving the said pins or spikes when the seat is lowered, as clearly shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 2.

f, Fig. 1, is the aperture for coin, made in 75 a suitable casing, g, at the side of the closet. the said casing serving to inclose the unlocking apparatus, which is conveniently constructed, as follows: The pivot or rod to which the seat a is fixed extends into the casing g, 80where an arm, h, is fixed thereto, so that it moves with the seat a, the arm being normally prevented from moving forward or downward by the shorter arm, i, of a pivoted counterweighted lever or bar, ij. The longer arm, j, 85 of this lever carries a bucket or box, k, for the reception of the coin, the weight of which coin is sufficient to overbalance the counterweighted arm i. The bucket k has an open top and is situated immediately below the 90 money-slit f, except when operated by a coin or the like. The bottom of the bucket is provided with an opening which is partly closed by a pivoted block, c', carrying an arm or counter-weight, d'. The opening b' is just of 95 sufficient length to allow the coin (indicated by a dotted line in Fig. 2) to pass through when the block c is rotated clear thereof, as hereinafter described. When the counterweighted arm i is overbalanced by the weight 100373,135

of the coin in the bucket k, it will be seen that ! the stop or lock is removed from the arm h, and the seat is thereby rendered free to be lowered.

a' is a finger or catch working loosely within the pivot f' of the block c', and resting on a bar or projection, g', on the block in such a manner that when the bucket k is lowered by the weight of the coin placed therein the finto ger or catch a' will, by coming in contact with the pins or catches r on a vertical rod, which I will presently describe, be raised and pass

by the pins r.

l, l', and  $l^2$  represent a three-armed lever  $\mathfrak{r}_{5}$  pivoted at n. The long vertical arm l of this lever is provided with a catch, o, which is caused by a counter-weight, p, on the short arm l' to pass onto the arm h when the seat ais lowered, as illustrated in dotted lines in 20 Fig. 2. The arm  $l^2$  has jointed to it at m the vertical rod q, just referred to, which carries at its upper end the series of pins r, for releasing the coin from the bucket k when the  $\operatorname{rod} q$  is drawn downward, in the manner here-25 inafter described. By this movement of the rod q one of the pins r is caused to bear on the upper side of the finger or catch a', which will thereby press down the bar or projection g'and move the block c' out of the opening in 30 the bottom of the bucket k, and the coin will then be free to drop out of the bucket.

To the lower part of the door C of the closet I attach a curved link, s, adapted by the opening and closing of the door to operate a bar, 35 t, sliding in a guide, u. The opposite end of the bar t is formed with an inclined upper surface, as shown at v in dotted lines at Fig. 2, which inclined surface, when the door C is opened (as represented in dotted lines) by a 40 person leaving the closet, forces the counterweight, by bearing on the underside of the same, to rise, thereby depressing the rod q and causing the pins r to open the coin-bucket k and release the coin. The same movement of the 45 bar t releases the catch o from the arm h, which, with the seat a, is then carried into its vertical position by its counter-weight c.

w is an elastic stop or buffer to receive the seat when so moved.

x is a pin or stop for limiting the downward movement of the lever-arm j.

By this construction, the parts being in the position shown in full lines, if a person desire to use the closet, it is obvious from what has 55 been stated that this cannot be done without great inconvenience unless the seat a be lowered. A coin must therefore be inserted in the slit f, when it will fall into the bucket k, and by its weight will carry down the longer 60 arm, j, and raise the shorter arm, i, of the lever i j into the position shown in dotted lines, thereby removing the stop or lock from the arm h, and the finger or catch a' of the coinbucket will pass by and engage with the pins 65 r on the upper end of the rod q. The seat a

can now be pulled down, and in lowering the

same the arm h will engage with the catch oand be thereby locked in position. Upon the person opening the door C to leave the closet the bar t will operate the lever  $l l' l^2$ , so as to 75 simultaneously release the catch o from the arm h and draw down the rod q. The seat will by this means be free to be raised by its counter-weight c, and the pins r will press down the finger or catch a' of the bucket k and release 75 the coin, which will fall into a suitable receptacle within the casing g. The bucket, being relieved of the weight of the coin, will rise into its former position, and the arm h and seat awill be locked in their raised position and 80 cannot be again unlocked except by the insertion of another coin in the slit f. On another person entering the closet and closing the door C the lever  $l l' l^2$  and rod q will be moved by the counter-weight p back into position ready 85 to again lock the seat a when lowered and release the next coin used to operate the locking-lever ij, and so on.

I have described and illustrated my invention as applied to a water-closet; but it will be 90 obvious that it can be also applied to other

closets and to lavatories and the like.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, 95 I declare that what I claim is—

1. A water or other closet, lavatory, or the like, intended to be used from time to time, and provided with an automatic lock which normally secures the structure in an inopera- 100 tive condition, combined with a receptacle to receive a suitable coin or token, said receptacle being connected to said locking device, whereby when the coin or token is deposited its weight will actuate the lock and thereby 105 permit the closet or like structure to be used, substantially as described.

2. A water or other closet, lavatory, or the like, intended to be used from time to time, and provided with an automatic lock which 110 normally secures the structure in an inoperative condition, and with a coin-receiving receptacle connected to said locking device, whereby when the coin or token is deposited its weight will actuate the lock and thereby 115 permit the closet to be used, combined with a resetting mechanism operating to restore the

closet to its normal condition, substantially as set forth.

3. A water or other closet, lavatory, or the 120 like, intended to be used from time to time, and provided with an automatic lock which normally secures the structure in an inoperative condition, and with a receptacle to receive a suitable coin or token, said receptacle 125 being connected to said locking device, whereby when the coin or token is deposited its weight will actuate the lock and thereby permit the closet to be used, combined with a system of counterweighted levers between the 130 locking mechanism and the door of the closet or like structure, whereby when the user opens

the door for exit the structure will be restored to an inoperative condition, substantially as described.

- 4. A water closet or other like structure provided with a counterweighted seat which is normally held in a raised condition, and which has an arm affixed thereto, combined with a lever which engages with said arm to lock the seat in its raised condition, and which carries at one end a coin or token receiving device, and a system of counterweighted levers, whereby when the coin or token receiving device is depressed by the insertion therein of a suitable coin or token the seat is automatically unlocked, substantially as described.
- 5. The combination, in a water-closet or other like structure, of a counterweighted seat provided with an arm, as h, and a pivoted lever carrying a coin or token receiving device, with a vertical rod, as q, and a system of 20 counterweighted levers between the closet structure and its door, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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