(No Model.)

P. G. HUBERT.

WATER CLOSET.

No. 391,972. Patented Oct. 30, 1888.

Fig. 1.

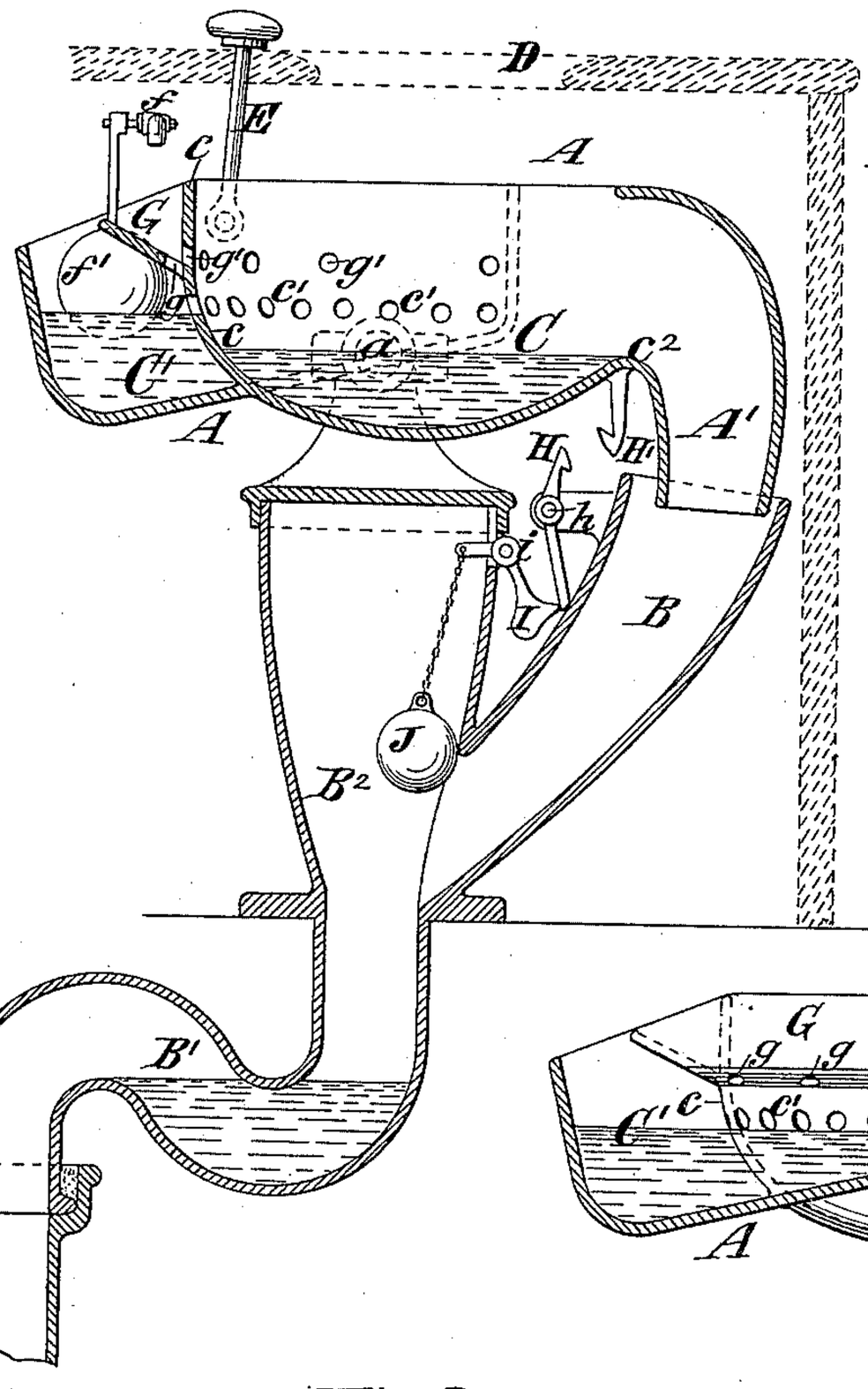


Fig. 3.

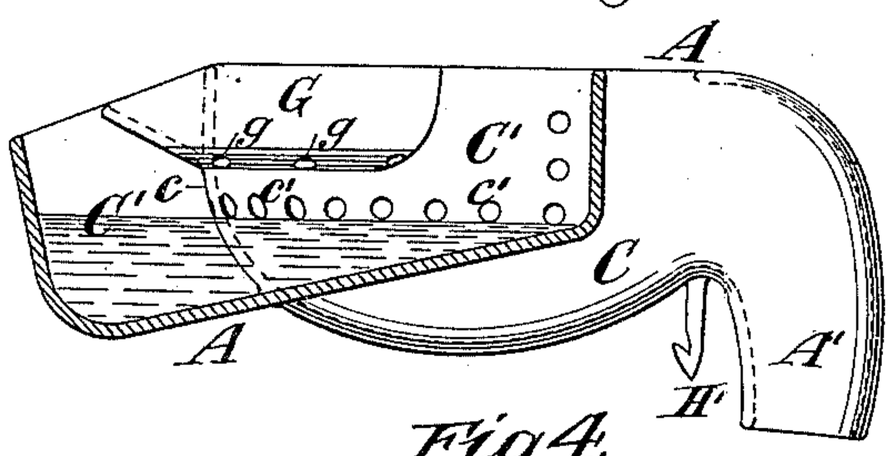


Fig. 4.

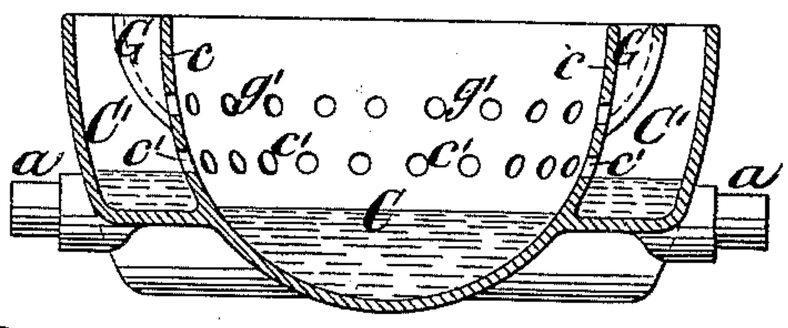
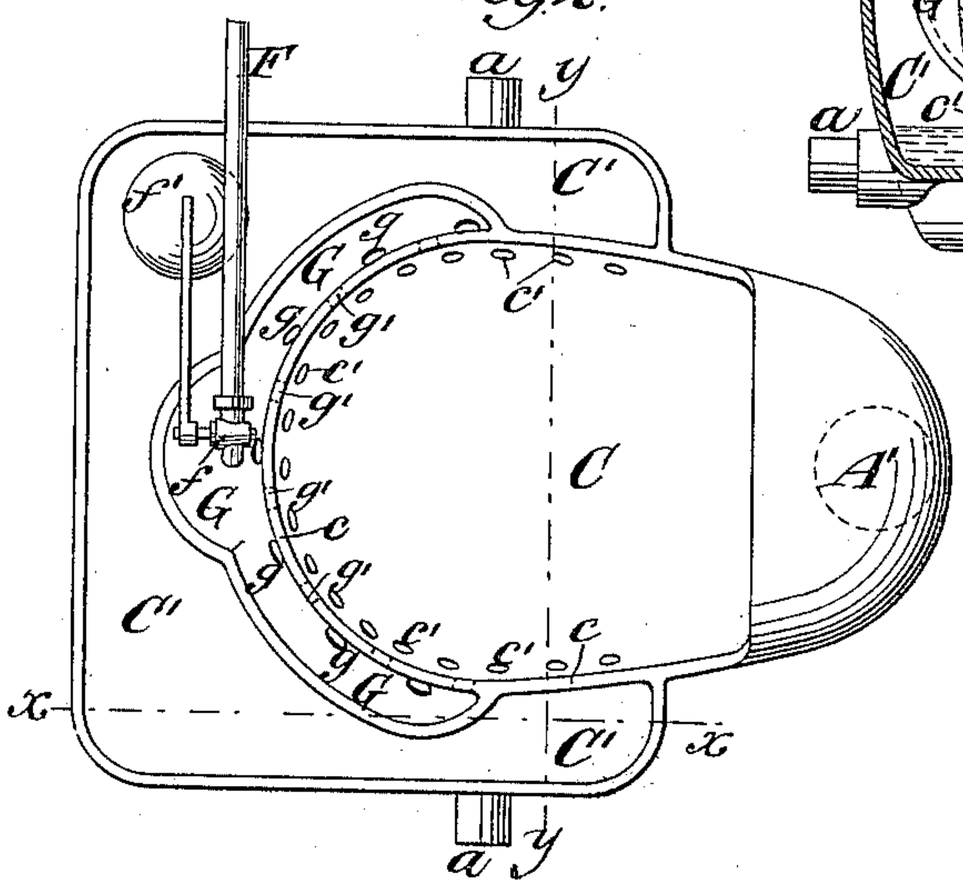


Fig. 2.



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PHILIP GENGEMBRE HUBERT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WATER-CLOSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 391,972, dated October 30, 1888.

Application filed March 23, 1888. Serial No. 268,200. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP GENGEMBRE HUBERT, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Water-Closets, of which the following is a specification.

The invention will be hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a closet embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan of the basin. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of the basin upon the plane indicated by the dotted line *x x*, Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the basin upon about the plane indicated by the dotted line *y y*, Fig. 2.

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

A designates the pivoted or tilting structure which forms the water-closet bowl, and which is mounted upon pivots or trunnions *a*. This bowl may be of earthenware or of metal, as may be desired. It has a discharge-nozzle, A′, through which its contents may be discharged, and this nozzle is represented as somewhat curved and works freely in a soil-pipe or branch thereof, B. This soil-pipe contains an ordinary trap, B′, and it also has an upwardly-extending branch or water chamber, B^2, which rises to about the level of the receiving-mouth B, and the purpose of which will be hereinafter described.

The basin A contains two principal elements—namely, a soil-receptacle, C, above which is placed the seat D, and the flushing-water reservoir C′, which is separated from the soil-receptacle C by a dividing-partition, *c*. I prefer to have the flushing-water reservoir C′ not only behind the soil-receptacle C but also to extend forward upon each side of the soil-receptacle, as shown best in Fig. 2, and to a point about as far forward or somewhat farther forward than the trunnions *a*. With this shape of flushing-water reservoir I obtain an ample capacity for water without extending the flushing-water reservoir C′ as far back or rearward from the trunnions *a* as would otherwise be necessary.

Communication is had between the flushing-water reservoir C′ and the soil-receptacle C by openings or holes *c*′, which are above the level at which the water will be retained in the soil-receptacle by the dam or overflow c^2 into the discharge-nozzle A′, and when the closet is not in use the level of water in the flushing-reservoir C′ is at the holes *c*′, while the level of water in the soil-receptacle is somewhat below these holes, as shown in Fig. 1.

E designates a handle whereby the basin A may be tilted upon its pivots or trunnions *a*, and the contents of the soil-receptacle C will be first discharged through the nozzle A′, and the water from the flushing-reservoir C′ will, by the tilting of the basin A, be caused to pour through the holes *c*′ copiously and thus properly flush the soil-receptacle C, and this supply of flushing-water will be sufficient so as to nearly or quite displace all the contents of the trap B′ and maintain the trap full of clean water.

In order to fill the soil-receptacle C after the basin has been tilted, I provide a separate water-supply for both the soil-receptacle and the flushing-water reservoir; and I have here represented a water-supply pipe, F, in which is a cock, *f*, controlled by a float or ball, *f*′. This self-regulating cock *f* delivers water into a trough or tray, G, which is here shown as constructed upon the separating-wall *c*, and which may extend around this wall for some distance, as shown in Fig. 2. From this trough or tray openings *g* lead or deliver into the flushing-reservoir C′, and other openings, *g*′, deliver through the partition *c* and into the soil-receptacle C. The number and size of the openings *g g*′ may be so proportioned that the soil-receptacle will be filled with water to the level of the dam c^2 at about the same time that the flushing-reservoir C′ becomes filled with water up to the level of the holes *c*′, and then the bowl or float should be raised to the point where it will shut the cock *f* and so not cause a waste of water.

In operating closets of this class an accident—which would be very unlikely to happen, but which still might occur—would be the clogging of the trap, and of course if the trap should become stopped up and the closet should be continued to be used it would overflow the soil-pipe and damage the surroundings. I therefore provide a lock and a float for controlling the same, so that in case the water rises unduly high in the soil-pipe the lock will be released and the next time the basin is

tilted will catch the basin and hold it in its tilted position, preventing it from righting itself or from being righted, and thus giving the person in charge timely warning that the trap is clogged before the water can have risen enough to overflow.

The water-chamber B^2 furnishes a sufficiently large space to contain more than one discharge of the basin and is in free communication with the trap B'. I have represented a hook, H, which is fulcrumed at *h*, and which is adapted to engage a hook, H', upon the basin A. I designates a lever which is fulcrumed at *i*, and from which is suspended a float, J, within the water-chamber B^2. The latch or lock H is so shaped that when the float J is supported by the lever, and the water does not rise beyond the normal point, the lever I will bear against the tail of the hook H and hold it out of reach of the hook H' of the basin, so that under normal circumstances when the basin is tilted it discharges its contents into the receiving-mouth B and rights itself again, or may easily be pushed back to its horizontal position. The hook H is so shaped, however, that it will, when the lever I is removed from it, gravitate into such position that the next time the basin is tilted the hook H' will engage with the hook H and prevent the basin from coming back to position.

If the trap becomes clogged and the water rises in the water-chamber B^2 so as to float and lift the ball J, the lever I by its weight falls away from the tail of the lock H, and the hooked end of that lock gravitates forward and engages with the hook H' the next time the basin is tilted.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a tilting water-closet basin comprising a soil-receptacle and a discharge-nozzle, of a flushing-water receptacle formed integral with the soil-receptacle, so as to tilt with the same, and separated therefrom by a partition having a closed lower portion and an opening above the water-level in the soil-receptacle, whereby water in the flushing-receptacle will be maintained at a higher level than that in the soil-receptacle, and a water-supply common to both said receptacles, whereby they are separately flushed, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with a water-closet basin mounted upon trunnions and having a soil-receptacle provided with a discharge-nozzle and a flushing-water receptacle behind the soil-receptacle and emptying through the same when the basin is tilted, of a soil-pipe into which the discharge-nozzle empties and a trough or tray in the basin for receiving water and having outlet-holes for delivering water into both the receptacles from the trough or tray, substantially as herein described.

3. The combination, with a water-closet basin mounted upon trunnions and having a soil-receptacle provided with a discharge-nozzle, of a soil-pipe receiving the discharge-nozzle into it when the basin is tilted, a lock for catching the basin and holding it tilted when the soil-pipe becomes choked, a float connected with said lock, and a vessel arranged at one side of the soil-pipe and receiving the overflow therefrom and in which said float is located, said float operating when the said vessel becomes charged to release said lock, substantially as specified.

4. The combination, with a water-closet basin mounted on trunnions and having a discharge-nozzle, of a soil pipe or throat into which the discharge-nozzle may work, a water-chamber, B^2, in free communication with the soil-pipe and in which water may rise in case the soil-pipe becomes choked, the gravitating hook or lock H for the basin, and the lever and float I J, whereby the lock is held out of operation when the float hangs free, and whereby the lock is released when the float is floated to catch and hold the basin tilted, substantially as herein described.

5. In a water-closet basin, the combination, with a soil-receptacle having a discharge-nozzle and a flushing-water reservoir separated therefrom by a dividing-wall having openings above the level of the discharge-nozzle, of a soil-pipe receiving the nozzle, both the soil-receptacle and the flushing-water reservoir being formed in one structure mounted on trunnions and serving when tilted to discharge the soil-receptacle and to discharge the flushing-water through said openings and through the soil-receptacle, substantially as herein described.

6. The combination, in a water-closet basin provided with trunnions whereon it may be mounted and tilted, of a soil-receptacle, C, having a discharge-nozzle, A', and a flushing-water reservoir, C', extending behind and forward on both sides of the soil-receptacle and separated from the soil-receptacle by a wall in which are openings *c'* above the level of the discharge-nozzle, substantially as herein described.

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