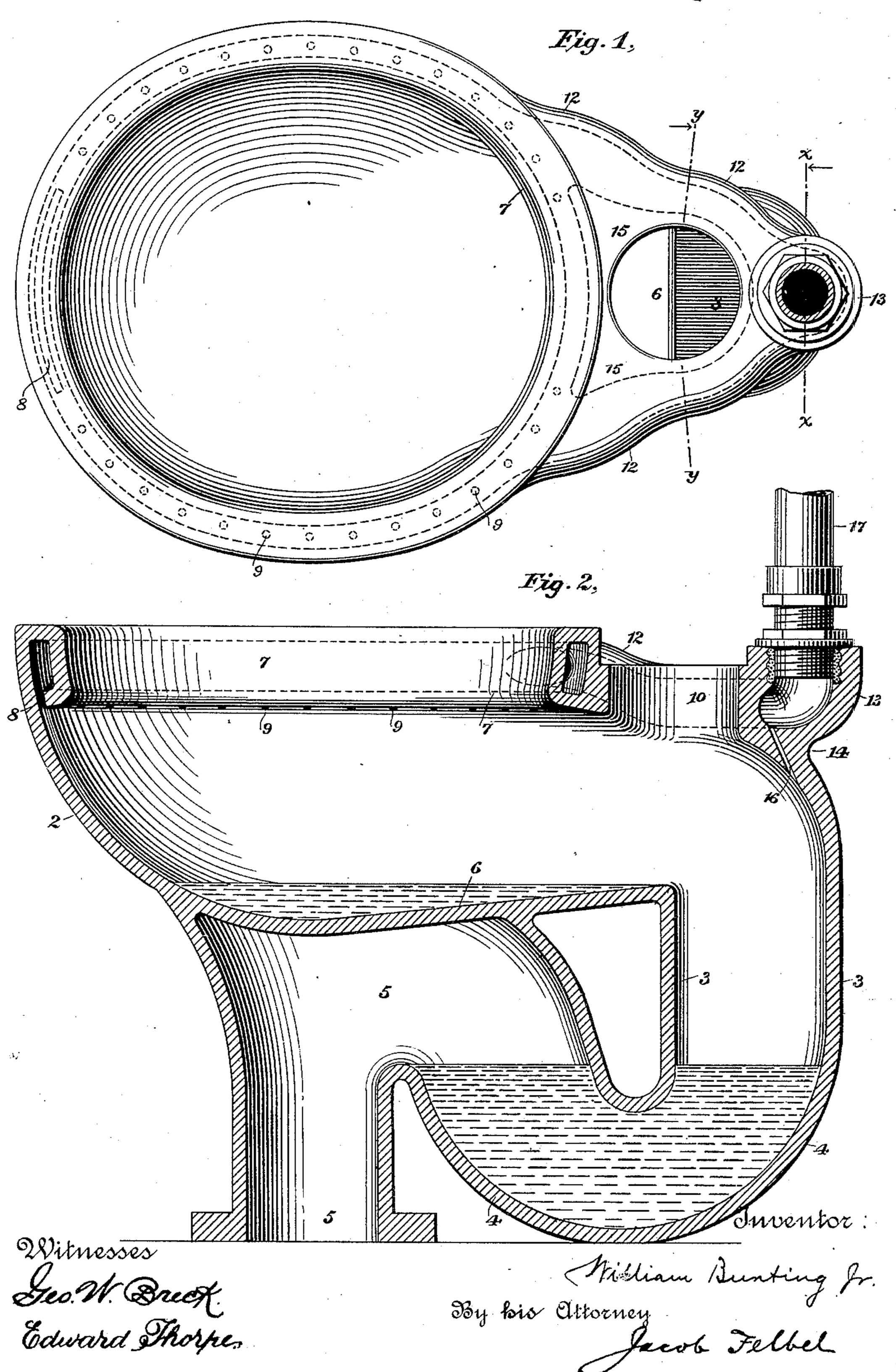
W. BUNTING, Jr. WATER CLOSET.

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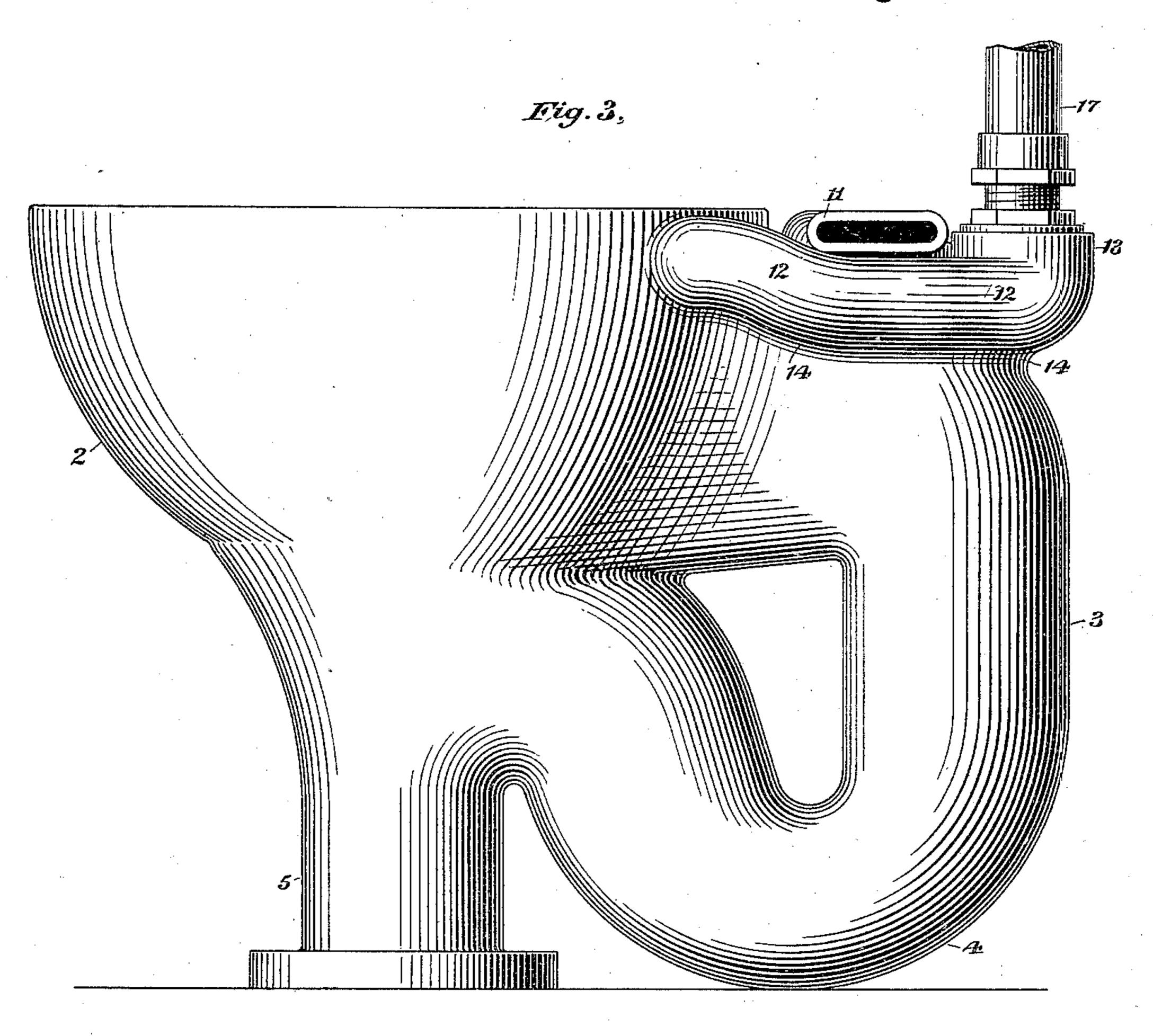
Patented Aug. 6, 1889.

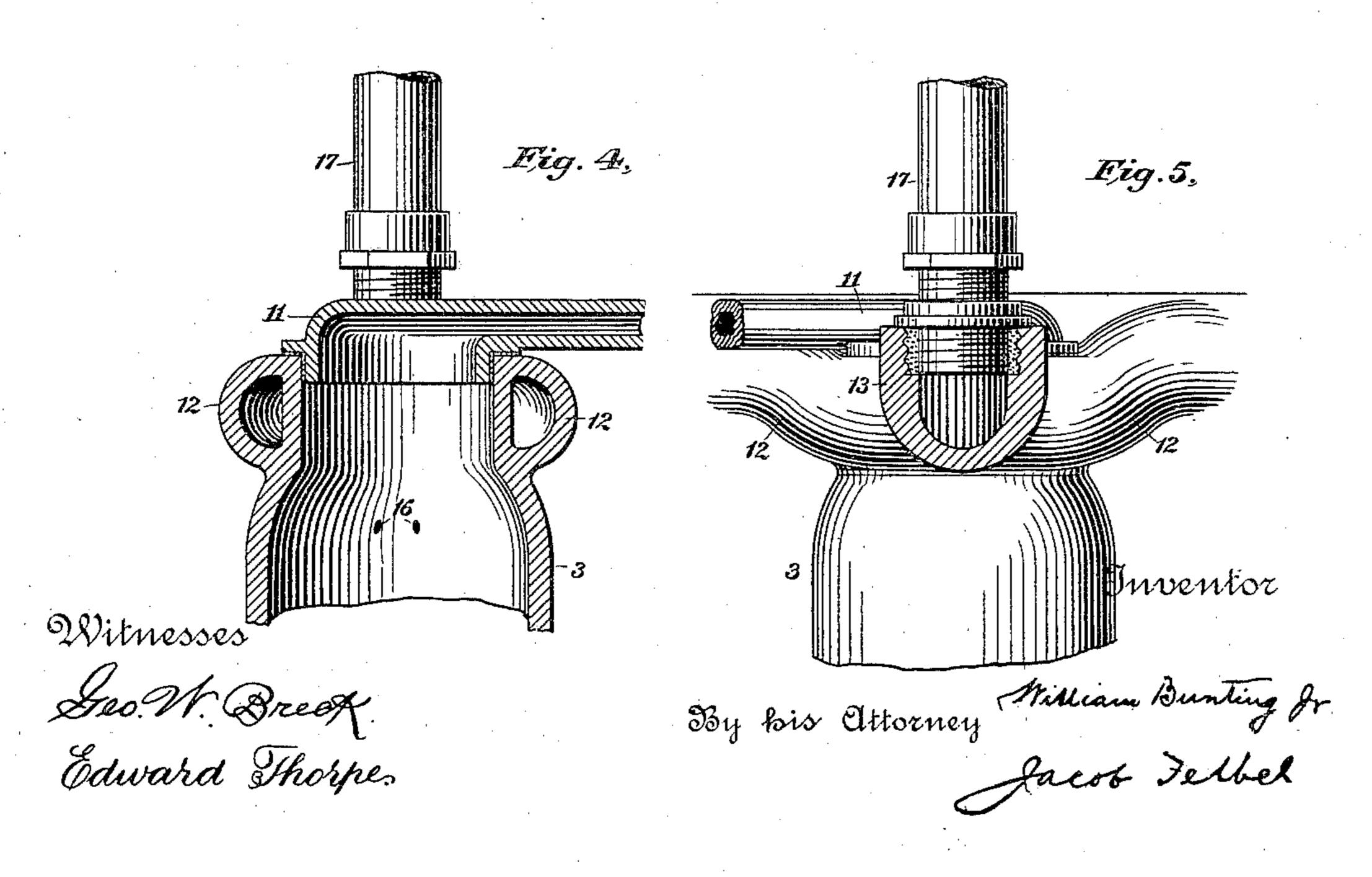


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United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM BUNTING, JR., OF FLUSHING, ASSIGNOR TO THE MEYER-SNIFFIN COMPANY, (LIMITED,) OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WATER-CLOSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 408,371, dated August 6, 1889.

Application filed November 30, 1888. Serial No. 292,175. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BUNTING, Jr., a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Flushing, in the county of Queens and 5 State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Closets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more particularly to that class of water-closets shown in the Let-10 ters Patent No. 253,152, dated January 31, 1882, granted to Daniel T. Bostel, and also shown in the Letters Patent No. 307,520, granted to me on the 4th of November, 1884. To water-closets of the construction shown in 15 said patents (which I may remark have an extensive sale) there exists only one serious objection—namely, the liability of breakage of the projecting inlet-nozzles E E (see said patents) both in transportation of the fixture 20 and in handling in setting the same up for use. These inlet-nozzles E E are made separate from the bowl, and are subsequently joined thereto at one end in the process of producing the finished structure. Being con-25 nected at one end only, they necessarily have but little support and are comparatively easily detached or stripped from the bowl. Plumbers frequently break off these nozzles in connecting to them the branch pipes G G, 30 leading from the supply-pipe F, thus rendering the closet useless and giving considerable annoyance.

My invention has for its object to improve this species of water-closet, and not only avoid 35 the objection hitherto urged against the same, but at the same time effect a considerable saving in cost therein; and to these main ends my invention consists in the features of construction hereinafter more fully described, 40 and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings accompanying this specification and forming a part thereof, Figure 1 is a top or plan view of a water-closet embracing my improvements. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation thereof, with the ventilatingcover in place. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken at the line y y of Fig. 1, with the cover

thereat; and Fig. 5 is a similar section taken at the line x x of Fig. 1, viewed in the direction indicated by the arrow at said line.

In the several views the same parts will be found designated by the same numerals of 55 reference.

The water-closet is made of a single piece of porcelain or earthenware, and consists, primarily, of a bowl or basin 2, a vertical trunk or chamber 3, a trap 4, and an outlet 5. 60 The bottom of the bowl is made dishing, as seen at 6, to hold a small body of water at all times, and the top of the bowl is provided with a flushing-rim 7, having a slot 8 at the front of the bowl and a series of perforations 65 9 around each side of the bowl for the discharge of the flushing-water. The trunk is located at the rear of the closet and about centrally of the bowl. It is curved or bent forward slightly at its upper end, and is 70 formed with an opening 10, through which access may be obtained to the trunk and trap, and through which these portions may be ventilated by means of the hollow cover 11, made the subject of my patent aforesaid.

Formed integral with the bowl and the upper portion of the trunk are conduits 12.12, which extend rearwardly from the bowl to a vertically-arranged inlet-nozzle 13, formed at the upper end of the trunk about centrally of 80 the structure lengthwise. These conduits are arranged one on each side of the trunk, and converging meet at the inlet nozzle 13 at the rear of the closet. The forward ends of the conduits communicate with the flushing-rim 7 on 85 each side of the center at the rear of the bowl, and the rearwardly-extending portions are preferably depressed slightly, as shown, in order that the ventilating-cover 11 may not project above the plane of the bowl and interfere 90 with the proper fitting of the seat and woodwork surrounding the closet. The passageways in the conduits are shown in dotted lines at Fig. 1.

The conduits, it will be seen, are made bulg- 95 ing or in relief exteriorly, and are joined for their full length to the bowl and the trunk along the irregular line 14, and finally vanish into the inlet-nozzle on opposite sides thereof. 50 on and looking in the direction of the arrow | In addition to the union along the line 14 the 100 conduits are united to the bowl and the trunk and to each other by a horizontally-arranged

stay or web 15, as seen at Fig. 1.

The inlet-nozzle is preferably arranged to 5 terminate in a vertical direction to save the expense of a bend from the usual vertical supply-pipe from the flushing-tank. The bore of the inlet-nozzle is curved from near its upper end to terminate in a horizontal diro rection at the junction of the horizontally-arranged conduits. From the bottom of said inlet-nozzle extend downwardly in an oblique direction one or more perforations 16, which during the flushing operation emit a stream 15 or streams against the inner vertical wall of the trunk for the purpose of removing any light pieces of paper which may have clung thereto, and which also after the cessation of the flushing operation serve to carry off any 20 surplus water in the conduits and inlet-nozzle.

To the upper end of the inlet-nozzle is connected by the coupling shown, or by any other suitable means, the supply-pipe 17, which, as 25 usual, is attached to the flushing-tank or

other source of water-supply.

In the operation of the closet the flushingwater descending through the supply-pipe enters the inlet-nozzle and passes thence into 30 the conduits or channels 12 12 on either side, from which the two separate bodies of water are directed into the flushing-rim 7, one on each side, and rushing around the same are caused to meet at the front of the bowl. During the 35 passage of the water round the flushing-rim small streams are discharged through the perforations 9 to wash down the walls of the bowl; but the bulk of the water is discharged at the slot 8, and by its force and direction 40 the contents of the receiver or dish 6 are carried rearwardly into the trunk through the trap and the outlet to the sewer or waste connections.

It will be seen that by my invention is pro-45 vided a closet of the washout side-delivery type, in which the flushing-rim inlets and branches are made of a piece or integral with the bowl and trunk and extend rearwardly around the opening in the trunk to the inlet 50 from the supply-pipe, whereby a structure of great strength is produced, and one in which the objections made to prior closets of this

description are wholly obviated.

It will be seen, furthermore, that by making 55 the prior inlet nozzles and branches one and the same piece, and forming them integral or en masse with the bowl and trunk, instead of making two projecting inlet-nozzles, and uniting these in the fitting up of the closet by 60 metallic connections or branches and bends, . I am not only enabled to avoid the expense of making two connections, but also the consid-

erable expense of the metallic fittings which must accompany such prior construction of closets.

If desired, the inlet-nozzle may be arranged to terminate in a horizontal direction, and other variations may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure 70

by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a water-closet having a bowl provided with a flushing-rim, and having also a trunk, the two rearwardly-projecting conduits 12, formed integral or of a piece with the bowl 75 and trunk, communicating with the flushingrim on opposite sides and extending therefrom around the trunk to a common inletnozzle, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a water-closet having a bowl provided 80 with a flushing-rim, and having also an open trunk, the two rearwardly-projecting conduits 12, formed integral or of a piece with the bowl and trunk, communicating with the flushing-rim on opposite sides, extending there- 85 from around the trunk-opening to a common inlet-nozzle, and connected to each other at the front side of said opening by a web or ligament 15 made integral therewith, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a water-closet having a bowl provided with a flushing-rim, and having also a trunk, the two rearwardly-projecting conduits 12, joined to the bowl and the trunk, and communicating with the flushing-rim on opposite 95 sides, and extending to and communicating with a vertically-terminating inlet-nozzle, the bowl, the flushing-rim, the trunk, the conduits, and the inlet being all made from a single piece of earthenware, substantially as shown 100 and described.

4. A water-closet consisting of a bowl provided with a flushing-rim and a dish or basin, a vertical trunk in rear of the bowl, two rearwardly-projecting conduits formed integral 105 with the bowl and trunk and extending from the flushing-rim on opposite sides, and a vertically-terminating inlet-nozzle at the junction of said conduits provided with one or more perforations extending to the inner ver- 110 tical wall of the trunk above the plane of the bowl's dish, whereby a stream or streams of water may be discharged upon said wall for the purpose of removing any matter which in the washout of the basin may have lodged there- 115 on, substantially as shown and described.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 24th

day of November, A. D. 1888.

WILLIAM BUNTING, JR.

Witnesses: JACOB FELBEL, MARTIN LAYDEN.