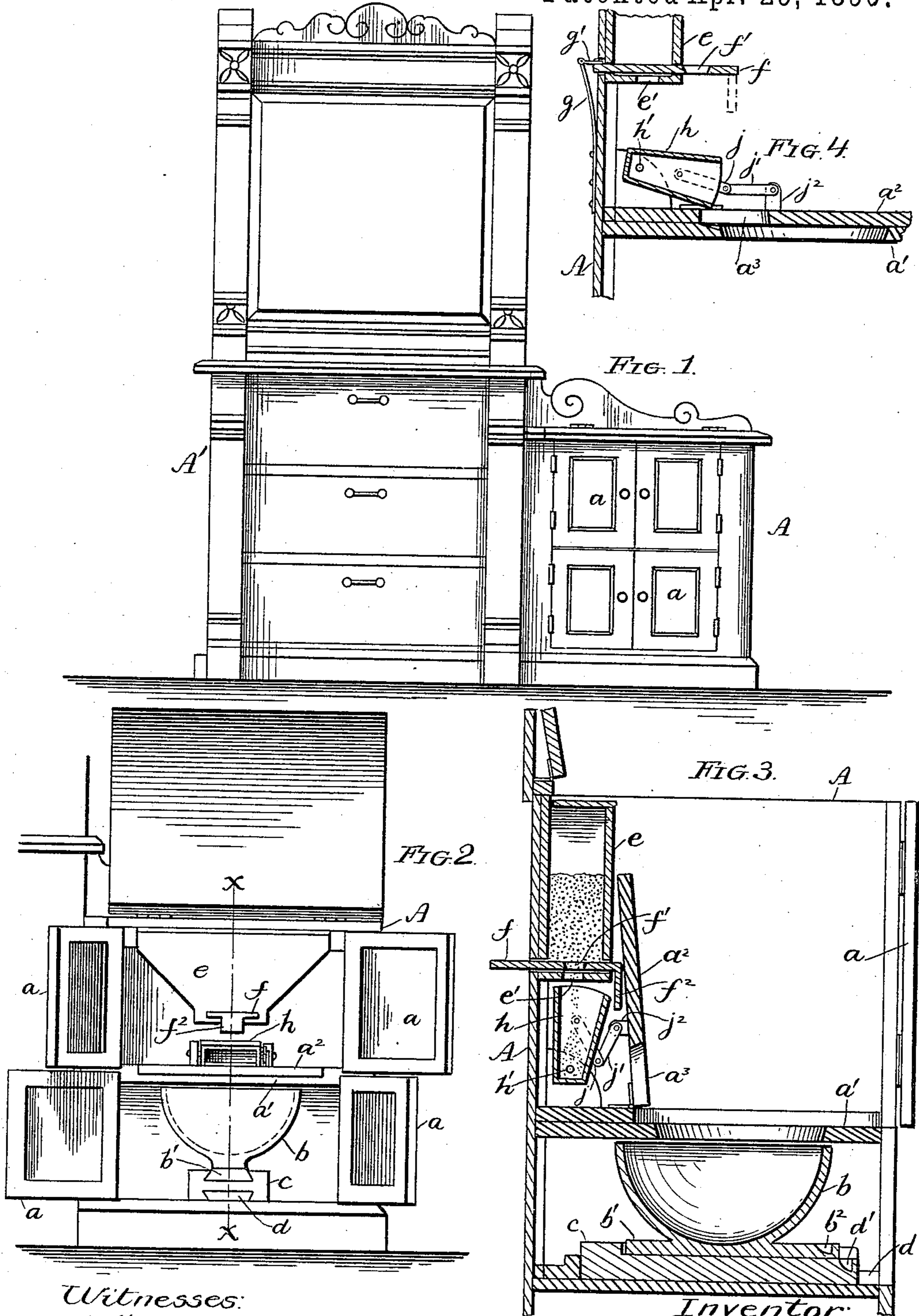


(No Model.)

F. E. WOLFF.  
EARTH CLOSET.

No. 426,896.

Patented Apr. 29, 1890.



Witnesses:  
J. Halpenny  
David Stearns.

Inventor:  
Frank E. Wolff  
By Lindley & Leitch  
his Attys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK E. WOLFF, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO ANNA E. WOLFF,  
OF SAME PLACE.

## EARTH-CLOSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 426,896, dated April 29, 1890.

Application filed December 12, 1889. Serial No. 333,418. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK E. WOLFF, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Earth-Closets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a combined dresser and commode embodying the features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a front view of said commode, showing the cover raised and the front doors open. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the same, taken upon the line  $x x$ , Fig. 2, showing the cover raised and the earth-feeding valve open, and Fig. 4 is a like sectional view in detail of a portion of said commode, showing the parts in a reverse position and embodying a slight modification of said invention.

Like letters of reference in the different figures indicate corresponding parts.

The primary object of my invention is to so construct an earth-closet that a given quantity of earth may be delivered from a reservoir to the closet-bowl whenever the lid of the commode is raised and lowered.

A further object is to so construct the closet-bowl and its immediate support and to so combine them with the commode that they may be readily inserted within or removed therefrom.

To these ends my invention consists in the combination of elements hereinafter more particularly described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a commode provided with four doors  $a$ , which are arranged to expose the upper and lower portion or the entire front thereof, so as to give admission to the seat  $a'$  or to the bowl  $b$  beneath. The seat is provided with the usual hinged cover  $a^2$ , while the bowl has a dovetailed base  $b'$ , formed thereon and arranged to slide in a corresponding groove formed in a base  $c$ , which is also grooved upon the bottom and arranged to slide upon a dovetailed cleat  $d$ , Figs. 2 and 3, rigidly attached to the bottom of the commode. Notches  $b^3$   $d'$ , Fig. 3, serve to enable either the base  $b'$  of the bowl or part  $c$  to be grasped and removed upon opening the lower doors.

Placed within the commode at the rear end and above the seat is a stationary reservoir

$e$ , tapered from the ends, as shown in Fig. 2, and provided with an opening  $e'$  in the bottom. A slide-valve  $f$ , having an opening  $f'$  therein, is loosely adjusted to the bottom of said reservoir, as clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the valve-opening  $f'$  being preferably so adjusted that when the valve is thrown forward the opening  $e'$  may be closed, and when pushed back it may be opened, the valve-opening  $f'$  coinciding therewith. The valve  $f$  is by preference held normally closed by means of a spring  $g$ , attached to the rear of the commode and having a link-connection  $g'$  attached to said valve, or the valve may be closed by the contact therewith of a tilting box  $h$ , the top of which in its forward movement is adapted to engage with a depending lug  $f^2$ , secured to the front end of the valve, as hereinafter stated.

The reservoir  $h$ , which is of such a size as to hold the requisite quantity of earth to be thrown into the bowl, is made flaring, as shown, and pivoted at  $h'$ . Jointed links  $j j'$ , one of which is attached to the box  $h$  above the point  $h'$  and the other to a lug  $j^2$ , secured to the lid, are employed to actuate the box. It will thus be seen that as the lid  $a^2$  is raised the valve  $f$  is thrown back thereby and a charge of earth falls into the box  $h$ . The depression of the lid through the action of the links  $j j'$  draws the box  $h$  forward and dumps its contents into the bowl through an opening  $a^3$  in the lid.

It is obvious that the top of the box  $h$  should in practice be rounded and closely fitted to the bottom of the box  $e$  to prevent an overflow of earth upon the opening of the valve  $f$ . I prefer to combine with the commode A a bureau A', Fig. 1.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination, with a stationary reservoir having a normally-closed valve in the bottom, of the pivoted box  $h$ , lid  $a^2$ , having an opening  $a^3$  therein, and a link-connection between said box and lid, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 26th day of November, 1889.

FRANK E. WOLFF.

Witnesses:

D. H. FLETCHER,  
J. HALPENNY.