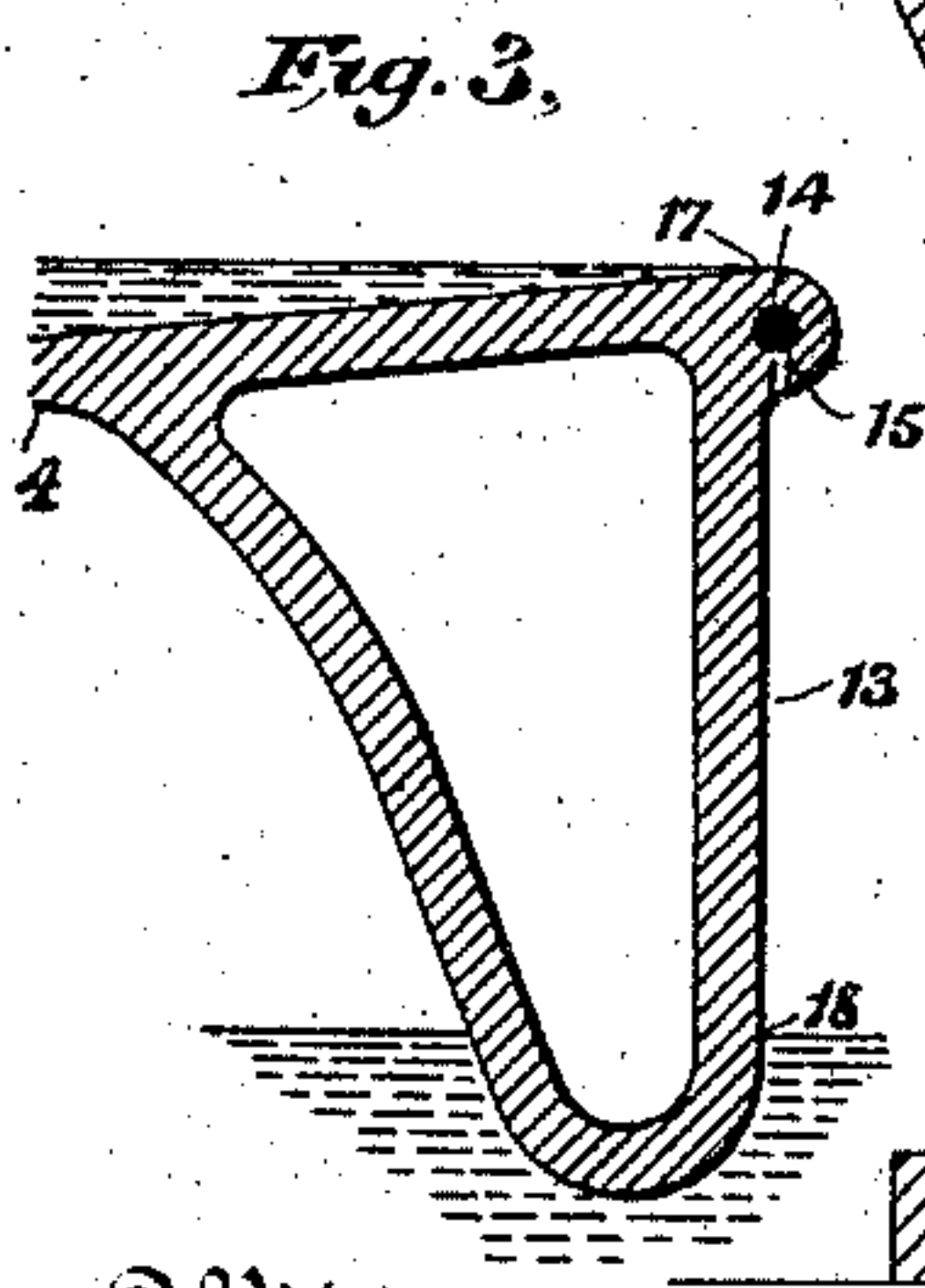
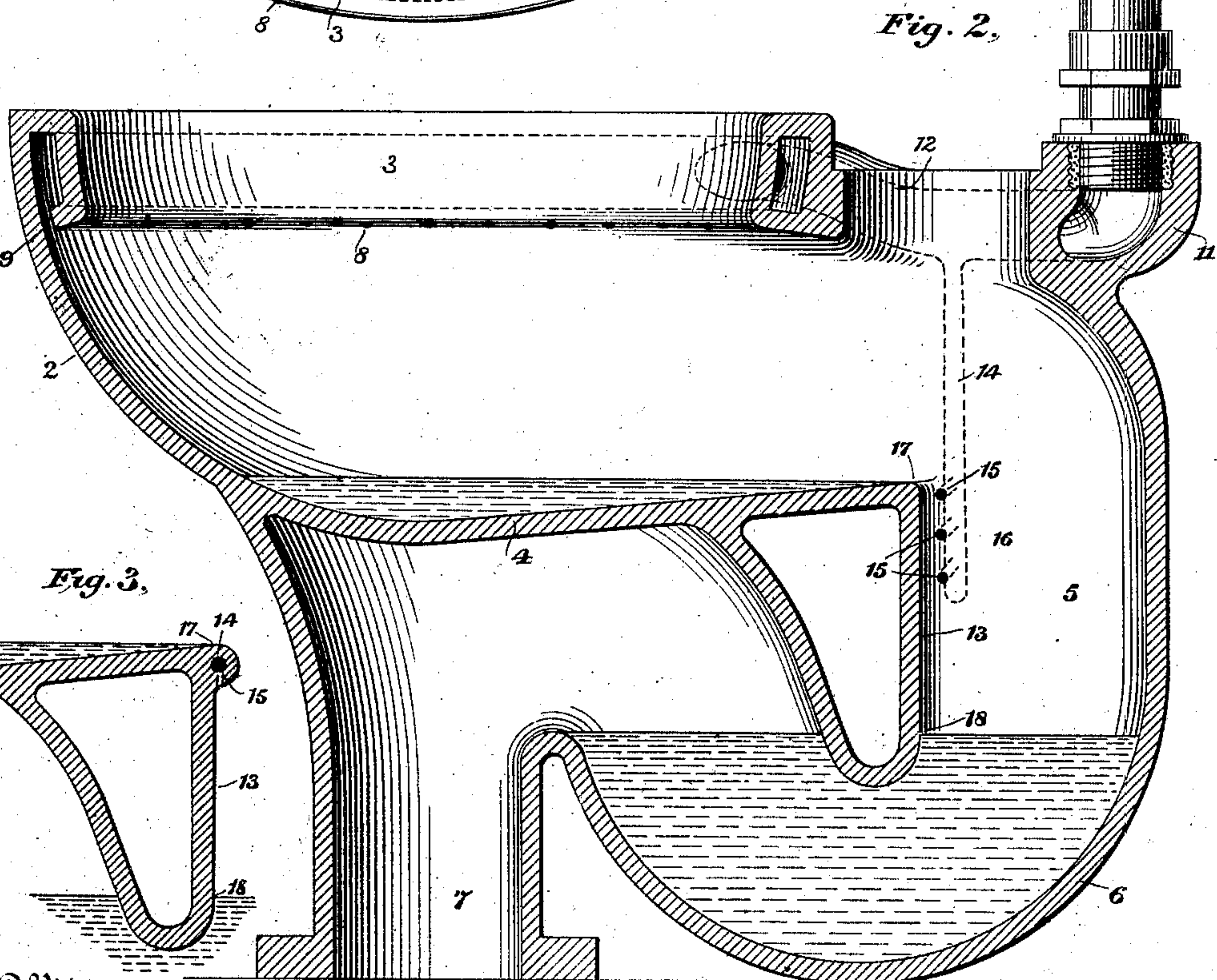
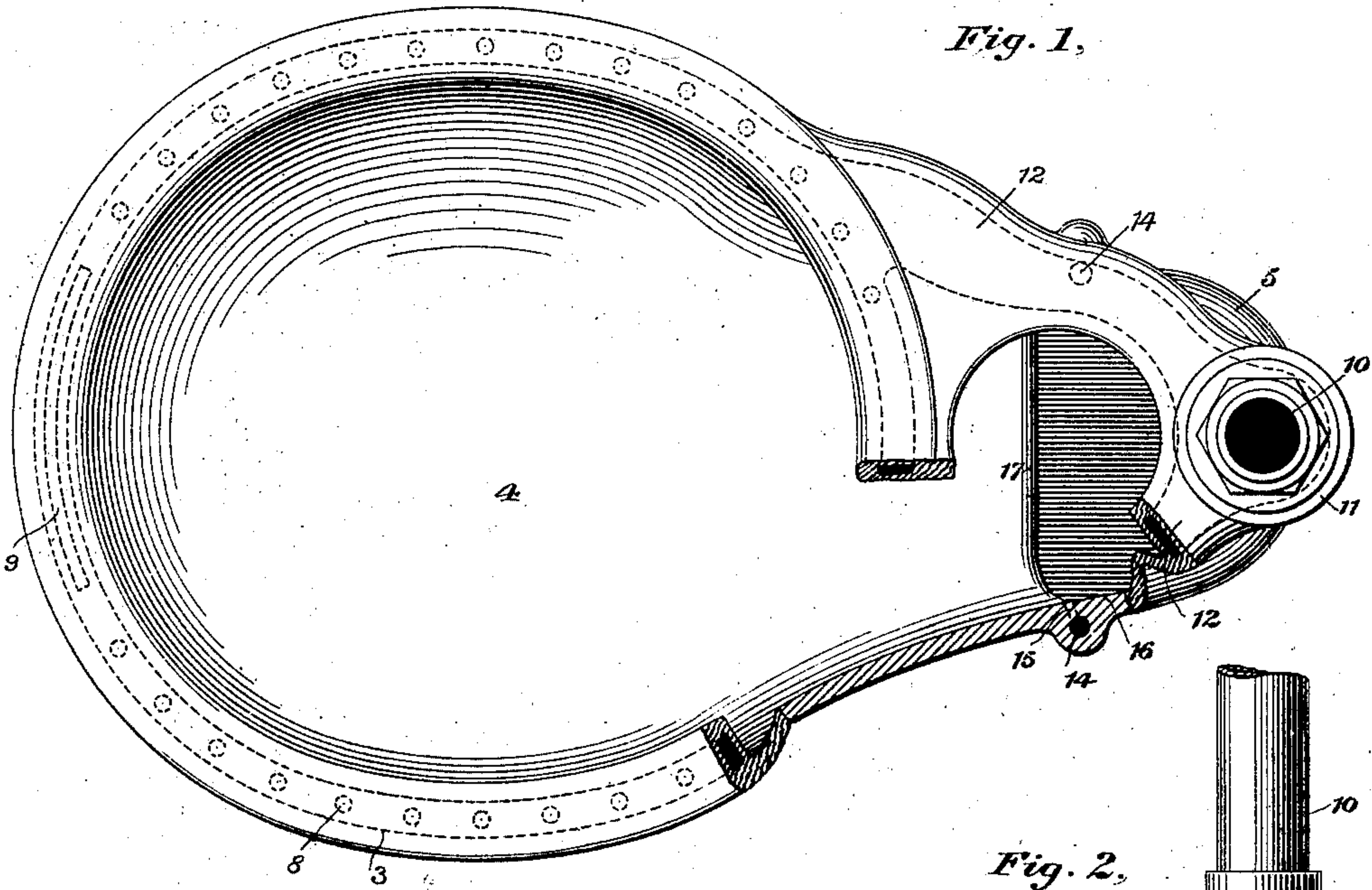


(No Model.)

W. BUNTING, Jr.  
WATER CLOSET.

No. 462,029.

Patented Oct. 27, 1891.



2 Witnesses  
Geo. W. Drexler  
Edward Thorpe.

Inventor  
William Bunting Jr.  
By his Attorney  
Jacob Felbel.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM BUNTING, JR., OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE  
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## WATER-CLOSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,029, dated October 27, 1891.

Application filed August 21, 1889. Serial No. 321,443. (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 Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Closets, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates particularly to that class of side-delivery wash-out water-closets employing a receiver or dish and a trunk or outlet-chamber—such, for example, as may be seen in Letters Patent granted to me August 6, 1889, No. 408,371. To closets of this description there exists the objection that the inner wall of the trunk or outlet chamber or passage from the receiver or dish is never washed down or flushed; and hence soon becomes soiled and emits a disagreeable odor. The soiling of this wall of the outlet-chamber occurs by reason of the trickling or floating over the dam of the receiver of water, excrement, and bits of paper during use of the closet when the receiver is full, and also at the cessation of the wash-out or flushing operation. During the latter it will be understood that almost the entire contents of the receiver are driven forcibly past the dam and beyond the inner vertical wall of the trunk or outlet-chamber; but a portion of the contents of the receiver at about the termination of the wash-out drifts or dribbles over the edge of the dam onto the inner vertical wall of the outlet-chamber. Part of this drift or overflow, especially the solid matter, is apt to adhere or cling to said wall and remain there until removed by an attendant, for at this locality of the outlet-chamber there is never any flushing or scouring action to be obtained from the wash-out.

My invention has for its main object to overcome the recited objections; and to this end it consists in providing suitable means for flushing or forcibly washing down the said inner wall of the outlet-chamber, preferably at each flushing or washing-out operation of the dish or receiver, all as will be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a water-closet embodying my

invention, a portion being broken away to more clearly exhibit my invention. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the structure shown at Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows a modification of my invention.

In the several views the same part will be found designated by the same numeral of reference.

The water-closet is shown as made of one piece, though this is not material, and as consisting of a bowl or basin 2, a flushing-rim 3, a dish or receiver 4, a trunk or outlet-chamber 5, a trap 6, and an outlet or discharge pipe 7. The flushing-rim is provided with perforations 8 on each side and with a slot 9 at the front. The flushing-rim is preferably supplied from the vertical flushing or service pipe 10 through the inlet-nozzle 11 and the conduits 12 12 in the manner explained in my aforesaid Letters Patent. From said conduits directly I preferably take the supply or supplies of water for washing down the inner vertical wall 13 of the outlet-chamber. In thus carrying out my invention I provide on each side of the trunk or outlet-chamber a pipe, channel, or passage-way 14, whose upper end communicates with the conduit 12 and whose lower end extends down to the wall 13, where it may discharge upon the same. Preferably the outlet from the pipe or passage-way 14 is provided by forming a lateral perforation or a series of such perforations, as 15, extending from the inner wall 16 of the trunk outwardly to said pipe or passage-way, as clearly illustrated in the drawings. These perforations are preferably arranged at an angle to the vertical wall 13, so as to insure the striking of the same by the water issuing or discharging through said perforations or openings. I prefer also to have several or a series of the perforations 15 on each side of the vertical wall and to arrange them vertically or one above the other in order that a greater area or surface of said wall may be flushed or forcibly washed, and thus conduce to a more efficient cleansing thereof and greater purity in the closet as a whole. While I prefer to take the water for this auxiliary flush from the conduits 12, I do not limit myself thereto, as those skilled in the art will readily



understand that the supply for such flush may be taken from the inlet-nozzle, a branch from the service-pipe, or from some other suitable or convenient source.

5 In operation it will be understood that part of the main flushing-water will descend through the pipes or channels 14 and discharge therefrom forcibly upon the surface of the vertical wall and wash or cleanse the  
10 same at each flushing or washing-out operation of the receiver or dish. The upper perforation of each series is preferably on about a level with the dam 17 or at the top of the vertical wall 13 in order that the said wall  
15 may be washed or cleansed from its upper edge down to the water-line 18 of the trap below.

If desired, instead of employing two auxiliary flushing-pipes 14 only one may be used;  
20 but I have found in practice that the best results are obtainable by employing two such conduits, arranged to direct the flushing-water toward the vertical center line of the wall 13. In lieu, however, of the arrange-  
25 ment for securing the auxiliary flush shown at Figs. 1 and 2, that shown in the modification at Fig. 3 may be made, wherein the flushing pipe or channel 14 is disposed horizontally along the dam or upper edge of the  
30 wall 13 and is perforated or constructed to effect a discharge of water upon said wall for the purpose of washing or cleansing the same, as hereinbefore explained.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure  
35 by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a water-closet having a horizontally-arranged dish or receiver and a vertically-arranged trunk at one side thereof, the combination, with the main flushing instrumentalities and the inner vertical wall 13 of the  
40 trunk, which is adjacent to the dish or receiver, of a vertically-arranged auxiliary pipe or conduit arranged alongside of said wall and having a series of perforations one above the other to discharge a series of horizontal  
45 streams or jets upon said wall to remove any matter which may have drifted or floated from the dish or receiver and lodged thereupon, substantially as set forth.

2. In a water-closet having a horizontally-  
50 arranged dish or receiver and a vertically-arranged trunk at one side thereof, the combination, with the main flushing instrumentalities and the inner vertical wall 13 of the  
55 trunk, which is adjacent to the dish or receiver, of two vertical auxiliary flushing pipes or conduits arranged in proximity to said wall and perforated each to effect a discharge of water upon said wall and toward the vertical center thereof, substantially as and for  
60 the purpose set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1889.

WILLIAM BUNTING, JR.

Witnesses:

JACOB FELBEL,  
AMASA T. DAY.