

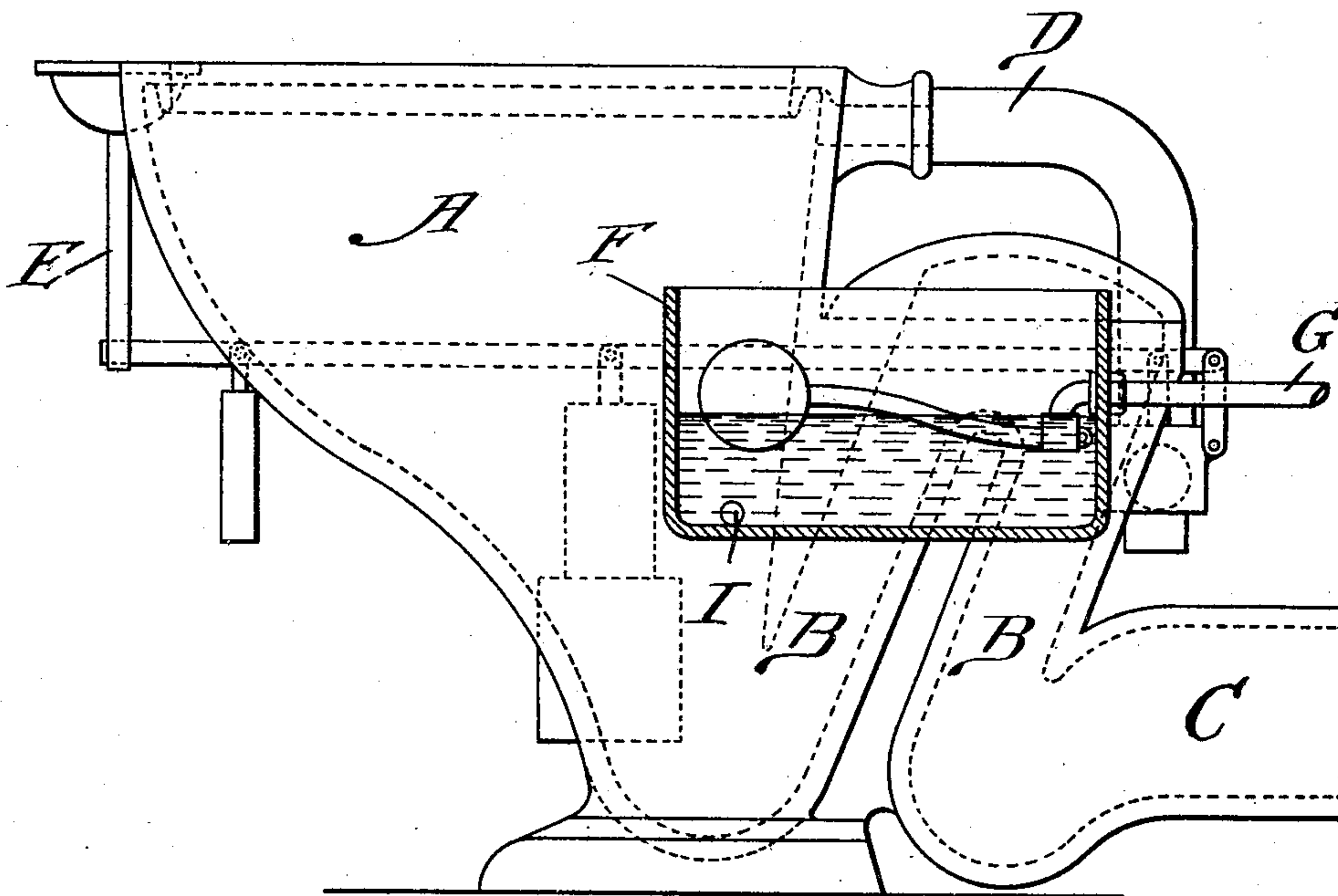
No. 633,232.

Patented Sept. 19, 1899.

P. J. DAVIES.
WATER CLOSET.

(Application filed Apr. 1, 1898.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP JOHN DAVIES, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO MARY
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WATER-CLOSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 633,232, dated September 19, 1899.

Application filed April 1, 1898. Serial No. 676,105. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP JOHN DAVIES, plumber, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at 78 Earl's Court road, Kensington, London, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in or Connected with Water-Closets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates more especially to that kind of water-closet known as siphonic—that is to say, water-closets the outlet pipe or trap from the basin of which is formed with a siphon, which being started into action by the entrance of the flushing-water into the basin discharges the contents of the latter very quickly and completely into the soil-pipe. In order to make such closets act properly, the normal level of the water in the basin requires to be kept at a point not much below the top of the lip of the siphon in order that the flushing-water may start the siphon into action promptly; but inasmuch as the siphon action empties the basin, or nearly so, and it sometimes happens that the flushing-water fails to restore the proper level of water in the basin it is desirable to provide an "afterflush" of water to raise the level in the basin to the proper point before the closet is used again. The chief object of the present invention is to provide efficient means for delivering this afterflush to the basin automatically.

In the accompanying sheet of drawing the figure is a side elevation of the basin of a siphonic closet with one method of supplying the afterflush thereto, the part illustrating the invention being shown in section.

In the figure, A represents the basin of the closet, B B the siphon-outlet from same, and C the passage from the siphon B, leading to the soil-pipe.

The flush is admitted directly to the basin A through the pipe D by means of a valve operated by an under-seat pull E or otherwise.

F is a small water-cistern formed with or connected to the side of the basin A. The cistern F is fed with water from any suitable supply through the pipe G and ball-valve H.

I is a small hole forming a passage between

the water-cistern F and the interior of the basin A.

It will now be understood that when the closet is in normal condition the level of the water in the basin A coincides with that in the cistern F by reason of the communication between the two afforded by the passage I, the level of the water in A being somewhat below the lip of the siphon B B and the ball-valve H being closed. If, now, the flushing-water be admitted to the basin A, the siphon B B is started and the contents of the basin A are quickly discharged through the said siphon into the soil-pipe through the passage C. The fall of the level of the water in the basin A, caused by this siphonic action, allows the water to run slowly out of the cistern F into the basin A through the passage I. The fall of the level of the water in the cistern F causes the ball-valve H to open and to deliver water into the cistern F until the level of the water in A and F has reached its normal level, when the ball-valve H will have been closed and the further supply of water stopped until the closet is again used, when the same operations are repeated. It will be also understood that in case the siphon action of the closet is started by slops and the like being emptied into the basin, and hence the basin emptied, the tank F will restore the water in the basin to its normal level.

I claim—

In combination, the siphon-basin, the flush-pipe D communicating therewith, means for admitting water through said pipe D to start the siphon action, an independent tank F located alongside said basin, an independent automatic water-supply to said tank whereby the water therein is maintained at a constant level, and a permanently open passage between the bottom of the tank F and the basin whereby the water in the tank and basin is maintained permanently at the same level when the flow through the flushing-pipe is stopped, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PHILIP JOHN DAVIES.

Witnesses:

STEPHEN EDWARD GUNYON,
WILLIAM ANDERSON SMITH.