

No. 785,680.

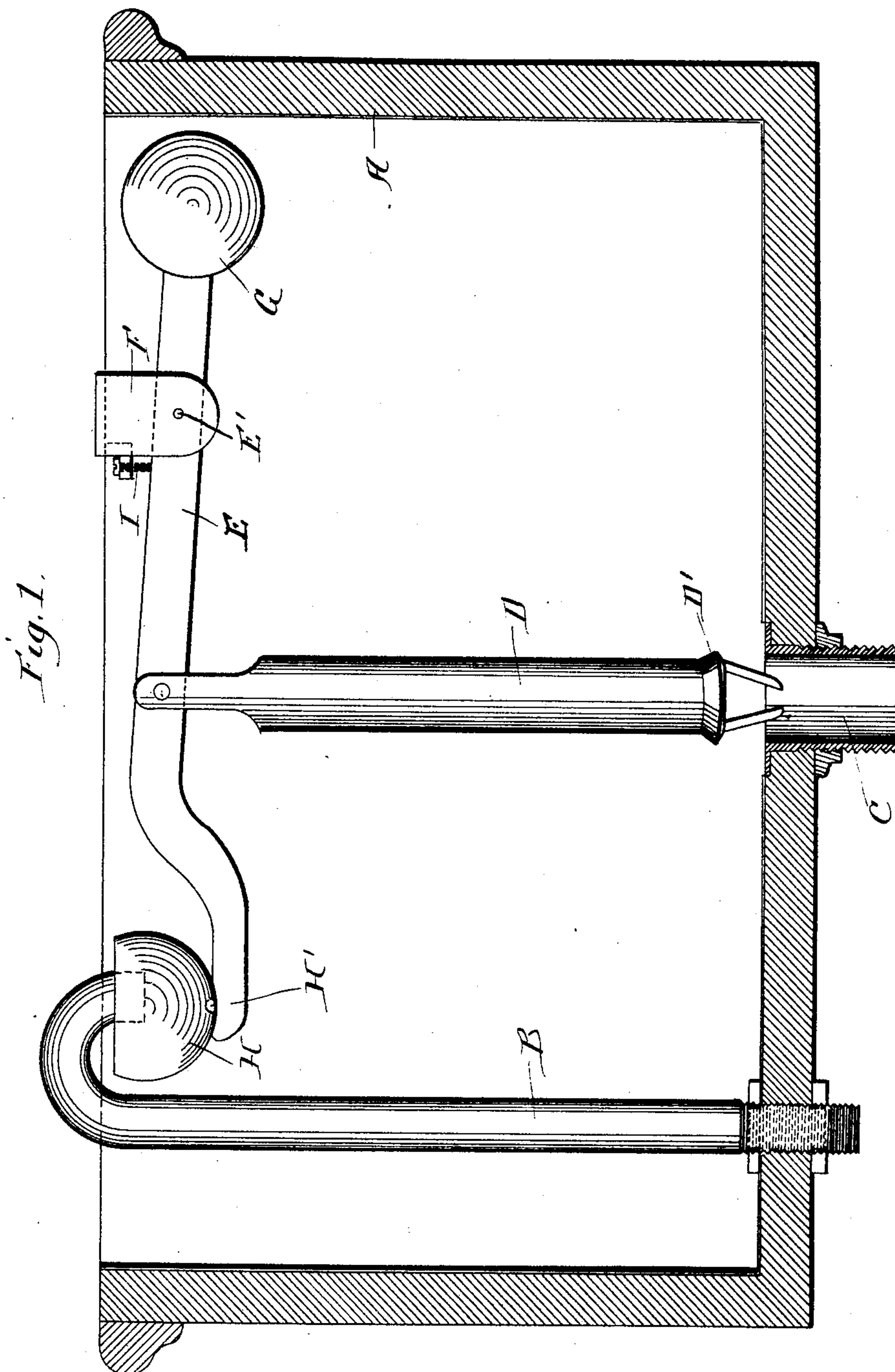
PATENTED MAR. 21, 1905.

A. W. OBERLIES.

FLUSH TANK.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 23, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

WITNESSES:
H. B. Hallock.
L. A. Morrison

INVENTOR

INVENTOR
Albert W. Oberlies

81

BY
W. P. Williams
ATTORNEY.

No. 785,680.

PATENTED MAR. 21, 1905.

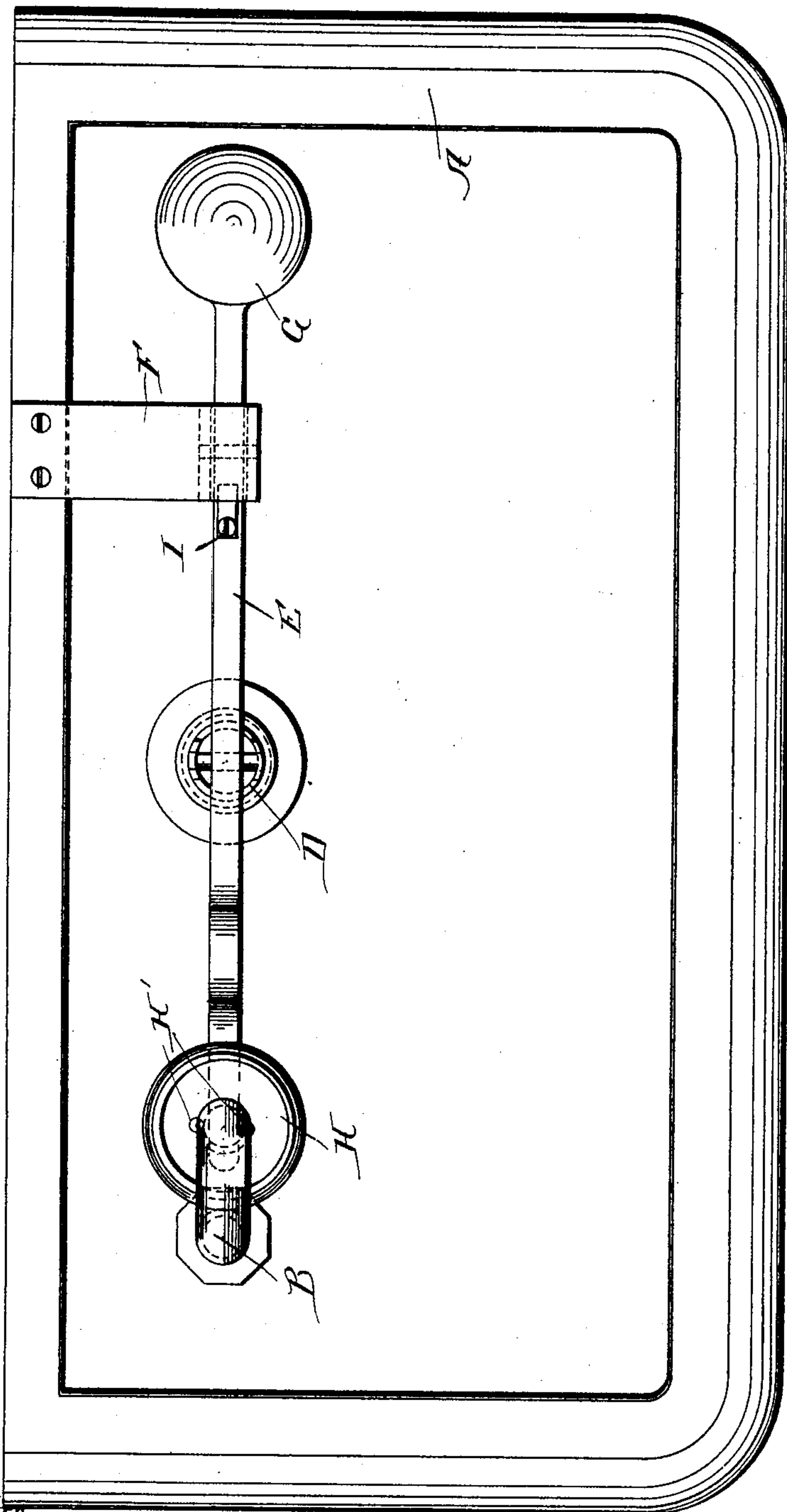
A. W. OBERLIES.

FLUSH TANK.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 23, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

H. B. Hallock.
L. H. Morrison

INVENTOR

Albert W. Oberlies

BY

W. P. Williams
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT W. OBERLIES, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

FLUSH-TANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 785,680, dated March 21, 1905.

Application filed June 23, 1904. Serial No. 213,787.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT W. OBERLIES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Flush-Tanks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in antifreezing flush-tanks, and has for its object to provide a flush-tank which will only be filled with water when the closet is being used and will normally remain empty, the construction of the apparatus being extremely efficient, durable, and simple and when not in use contains no water to freeze.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, the construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through the tank, showing the apparatus in elevation; Fig. 2, a plan view of the tank with my improved apparatus located therein.

A represents the tank, B the inlet-pipe, and C the outlet-pipe.

D is a pipe enlarged at the bottom to form a valve D', adapted to seat upon the upper edge of the outlet-pipe C to close the outlet. The pipe D extends upward to a point near the top of the tank, and any water above this level may flow through the pipe, forming an overflow.

E is a lever pivoted at the point E' to a bracket F, and upon one end of this lever is secured the counterbalance-weight G, and to the other end of the lever is secured the cup H, located directly below the inlet. In between the cup H and the pivotal point E' the pipe D is pivoted to the lever E. The weight G is sufficient to raise the pipe D from off its seat when the cup H is empty. As soon as the

water starts to flow through the inlet-pipe B the cup H will be filled, which will force the valve D' downward upon its seat and close the outlet. The water then will overflow the cup H into the tank and fill the tank to the level of the upper end of the pipe D, the excess water flowing over the top of the pipe D and escaping through the outlet in a slow stream. The cup H is provided with a small opening H' through the bottom thereof, and as soon as the inflow of water is stopped the water within the cup H will gradually leak out of the opening H', and as soon as the cup is empty or nearly empty the weight G will then raise the valve D' from off its seat and the water will rush from the tank and flush the closet, and the tank will thus remain empty until the next time it is operated.

I is an adjusting-screw threaded through an extension of the bracket F for limiting the upward movement of the lever E.

Of course I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction here shown, as slight modifications could be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is—

1. In a flush-tank, a reservoir, an inlet-pipe adapted to direct the flow of water downward, an outlet-pipe leading from the bottom of the reservoir, a pipe having a valve around its lower end adapted to close the outlet when the pipe is lowered, the upper end of the pipe being opened for an overflow, a lever to which the pipe is secured, a weight normally holding the pipe upward, a cup secured to the lever and arranged below the inlet adapted to force the pipe downward when the cup is filled, and a small opening provided through the bottom of the cup, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a flush-tank, a reservoir, an inlet-pipe adapted to direct the flow of water downward, an outlet-pipe leading from the bottom of the reservoir, a valve adapted to close the outlet when lowered, an overflow, a lever to which the valve is connected, a bracket to which the lever is pivoted, a weight normally holding

the valve upward off of its seat, a cup secured
to the lever and arranged below the inlet, said
cup being of such a size as to overbalance the
weight and force the valve downward upon
5 its seat when full of water, a small opening
through the bottom of the cup, and means for
adjusting the movement of the lever, as and
for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto af-
fixed my signature in the presence of two sub- s-
scribing witnesses.

ALBERT W. OBERLIES.

Witnesses:

C. HUDSON DAVIS,
HOLLIE H. HARMAN.