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P. H. MOOHAN.

WATER CLOSET.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 27, 1906.

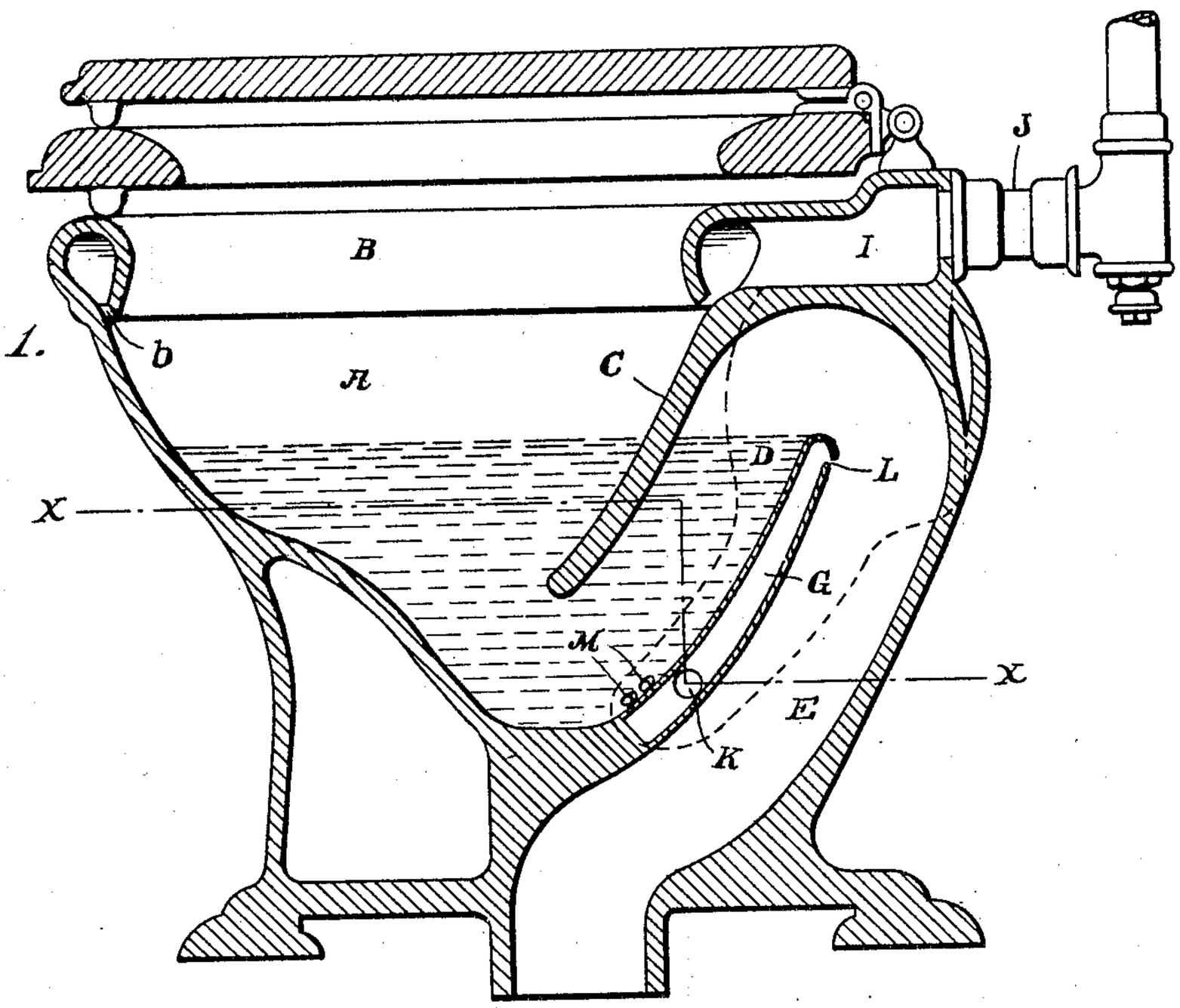

Fig. 1.

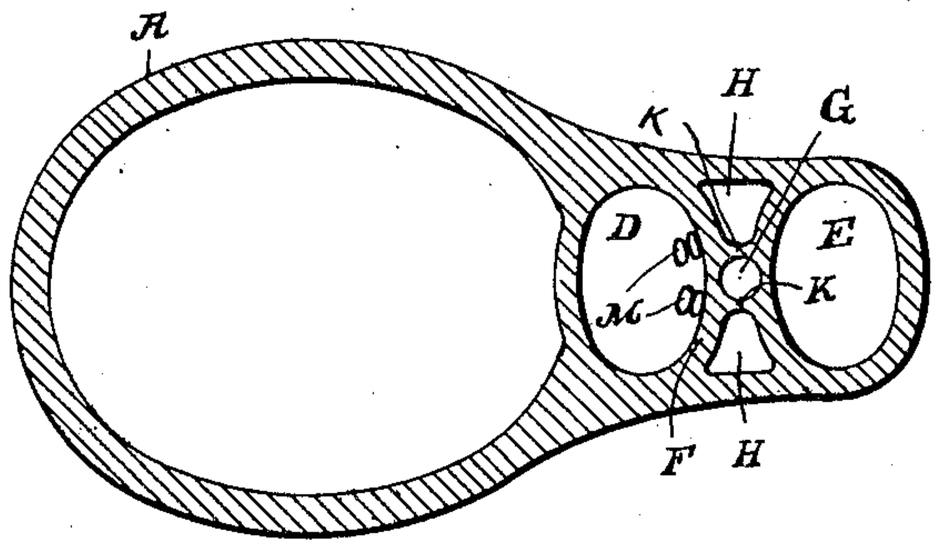

Fig. 2.

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PATRICK H. MOOHAN, OF TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO L. RODEN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

WATER-CLOSET.

No. 870,896. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 12, 1907.

Application filed January 27, 1906. Serial No. 298,089.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK H. MOOHAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Trenton, county of Mercer, and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Water-Closets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in water closets, of the class known as siphon closets, and has for its object to overcome the many disadvantages heretofore attendant upon the construction of such closets such as the objectional noise made when the flushing of the closet is put in action, the increasing of the draft or pull upon the water in the up-take so as to quickly and effectually empty the bowl of its contents, the absolute preventing of the clogging in the down-take and the complete sealing of the closet against the passage of sewer gas. My improved construction also produces a self contained closet in that all of the pipes, tubes and the up-take and down-take are inclosed in symmetrical lines, so that no angles or recesses are exposed for the accumulation of dust or dirt.

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, I will describe its construction in detail, referring to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved closet. Fig. 2, a section at the line *x*—*x* of Fig. 1.

In carrying out my invention as here embodied, A represents the bowl having formed therewith the rim flushing inlet B.

The rear portion of the contour of the bowl is formed by the partition C which separates the bowl proper from the up-take D. This up-take leads into the down-take E forming a continuous bent passage or outlet from the bowl separated by the partition F, in which latter is formed the supply tube G and also the supply down-takes H, arranged to either side of the supply tube G the latter opening out through the upper ends into the supply chamber I, to which any well known supply pipe J is connected.

The supply down-takes H are connected through the holes K with the supply tube G at the bottom thereof so that when water is permitted to flow into the supply chamber I a portion thereof will flow downward through the supply down-takes H and into the supply tube G through the holes K, and from thence upward through this tube and out at the opening L, said opening being so set as to cause the water issuing therefrom to be projected downward at an angle.

A series of holes M lead from the bottom of the supply down-takes H to the up-take D, so that when the closet is flushed streams of water will be projected upward from these holes M in the general direction of the axis of the up-take D, the object being to create an upward movement of the water contained in the up-take D, thereby carrying it over the top of the partition F and putting the siphon in action.

From this description it will be seen that when a supply of fresh water is admitted to the chamber I a portion thereof passes around the rim B and flowing through the holes *b* in said rim will raise the level of the water in the bowl while at the same time the streams of water issuing from the holes M will create an upward movement of the water in the up-take D, and when this water once commences to flow over the partition F its downward flow will be accelerated by the downwardly projecting stream issuing from the opening L, thus causing the bowl to be quickly and effectually emptied, drawing off its entire contents, and as there is no contraction or obstruction on either the up-take or down-take, the disagreeable and loud gurgling sound usually made by siphon closets will be avoided. After the flush supply has ceased to flow the remaining water in the chamber I, rim B and down-takes H will continue to flow into the bowl and raise the level of the water therein to a sufficient point to effectually seal the pipes against the outflow of sewer gas, sufficient water remaining in the down-takes H and the tube G, to seal the flow of gas through this tube and these down-takes.

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

1. In a device of the character described, a bowl having an uptake and downtake, the former leading into the latter and a partition separating the same, said partition being provided with an uptake discharging in the top of the downtake of the bowl, and supply downtakes arranged to either side of the uptake in the partition and in communication therewith near the bottom thereof.

2. In a device of the character described, a bowl having an uptake and a downtake, the former leading into the latter and a partition separating the same, said partition being provided with an uptake discharging in the top of the downtake of the bowl, and supply downtakes arranged to either side of the uptake in the partition, said downtakes in the partition communicating near their bottom with the uptake in the bowl.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PATRICK H. MOOHAN.

Witnesses:
MARY E. HAMER,
S. S. WILLIAMSON.