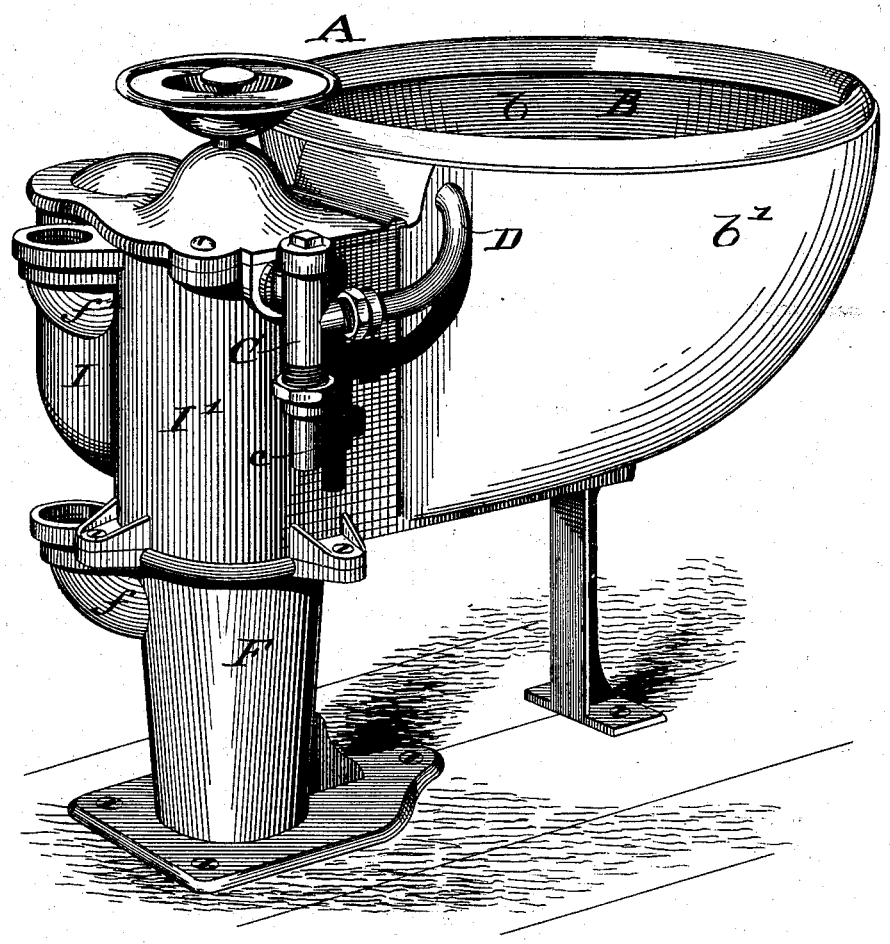
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. WHITE.

WATER CLOSET.

No. 261,974. Patented Aug. 1, 1882.

Fig. 1.



Attest:

W. J. Keal.

Fred'k Lear

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by C. Dillwoody

atty

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

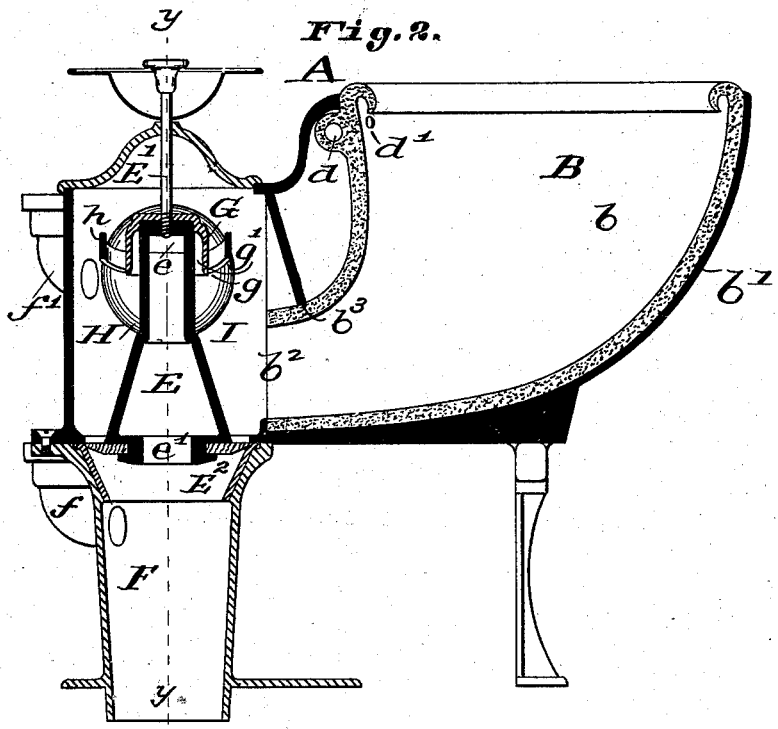


Fig. 3.

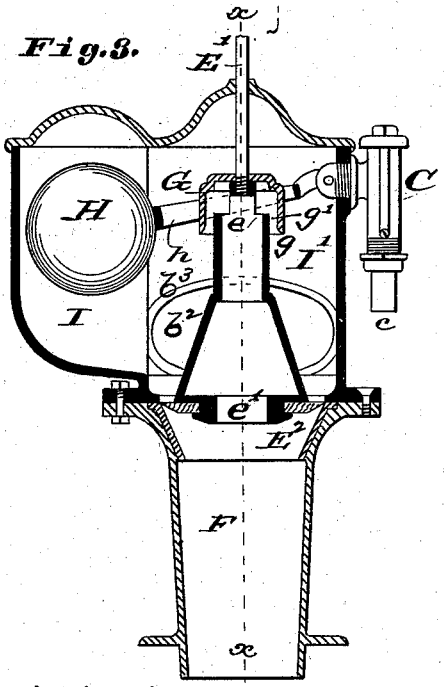
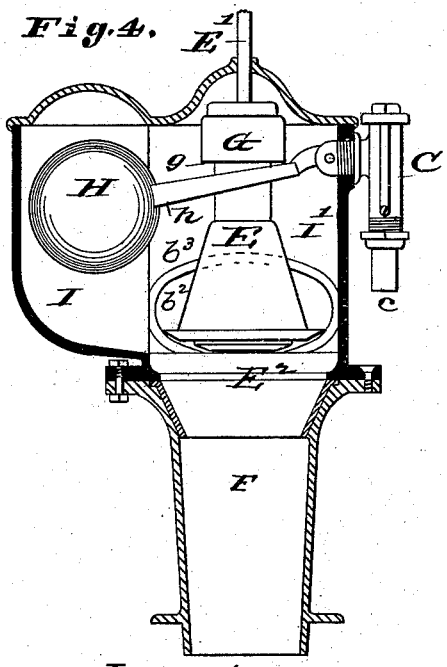


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER WHITE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WATER-CLOSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,974, dated August 1, 1882.

Application filed February 4, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER WHITE, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Water-Closets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the improved closet; Fig. 2, a vertical section taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 3; Fig. 3, a vertical section taken on the line *y y* of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a section similar to that of Fig. 3, but showing the valve lifted, and the latter, as well as the float-lever, being in side elevation.

The same letters denote the same parts.

The present invention relates to the construction of the bowl portion of the closet, to the manner of constructing the discharge-valve and parts immediately therewith connected, to the closet-trunk, and to the mode of associating the float and the discharge-valve.

The closet A, having the present improvement, is of the flushing kind.

The bowl B is composite, consisting of an inner part, *b*, of earthen, stone, or glass ware, and an outer part, *b'*, of a stronger material, such as cast-iron. The outer part is a protection to the inner part, and in case the inner part is cracked or broken the outer part serves to retain the contents of the closet. So far as the shape of the bowl is concerned it may be of any desired form.

C represents the water-supply valve, the water entering the valve at *c* and passing from the valve through the pipe D, and entering the bowl at *d d'*.

E represents the valve for discharging the contents of the closet. Its noticeable feature is its being hollow, and for the purpose of providing an overflow-outlet in case too much water is admitted to the bowl B, in which case the water passes into the valve at *e*, thence downward through the valve and out therefrom at *e'* and into the trunk F. To prevent gas from passing through the valve E into the closet, a cup, G, is attached to the valve-stem E' above the valve, the lower edge, *g*, of the cup coming below the top *e* of the valve, forming a trap, for, after closing the discharge-valve E in the seat E^2, the water flows from the bowl into the valve E at the top *e* thereof until the water in the closet stands at the level of the top of the valve E or thereabout, or at least above the lower edge, *g*, of the cup G in the annular space *g'* between the cup and the valve.

H represents the float for operating the supply-valve C, being attached to the lever *h*, which in turn is suitably connected with the valve C for the purpose of opening and closing the latter as the float falls and rises in the chamber I, the operation of the closet being as follows: To discharge the contents the valve E is lifted from the seat E^2. The contents then flow from the bowl B through the outlet b^2, past the valve E, and into the trunk F. The float H sinks as the level of the fluid is lowered in the closet, causing the valve C to open and admit water into the bowl and closet and until the float has been floated upward again to its original position, when the supply-valve is closed. In this class of water-closets it has been customary to arrange the float directly over the discharge-valve. This is objectionable in that the float and valve are liable to interfere. The difficulty is avoided by arranging the float entirely at the side of the discharge-valve in the chamber I, as shown, and extending the lever *h* past the valve E to the float. The trunk F is made detachable from the upper part of the closet, enabling it to be used with other forms of closets. It has a vent, *f*, through which the gas collecting in the trunk can suitably escape. There is also a vent at *f'*, through which the gas can escape from the chambers I I', wherein the discharge-valve and float are operated. The partition b^3 of the bowl B is extended downward sufficiently to come below the level at which the fluid stands in the bowl B and chambers I I' and to prevent the passage of gas from the chamber I' into the bowl B. The shell *b'*, the shell of the chamber I', wherein the discharge-valve works, and the shell of the chamber I, wherein the float operates, constitute a single casting, the shape of which, as shown, enables the part *b* to be inserted in place therein.

I claim—

1. The combination, in the closet A, of the hol-

low and empty discharge-valve E, having inlet *e* and covered by cap G, with the float H, lever *h*, and chamber I, substantially as set forth.

2. In a water-closet, the combination of chambers I, having vent *f'*, and discharge and float valves, as described, with trunk F, having vent *f*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. In combination with chamber I, adjoining bowl B, and provided with valve E, the vertical and detachable trunk F, having vent *f*, substantially as set forth.

PETER WHITE.

Witnesses:
C. D. MOODY,
CHARLES PICKLES.