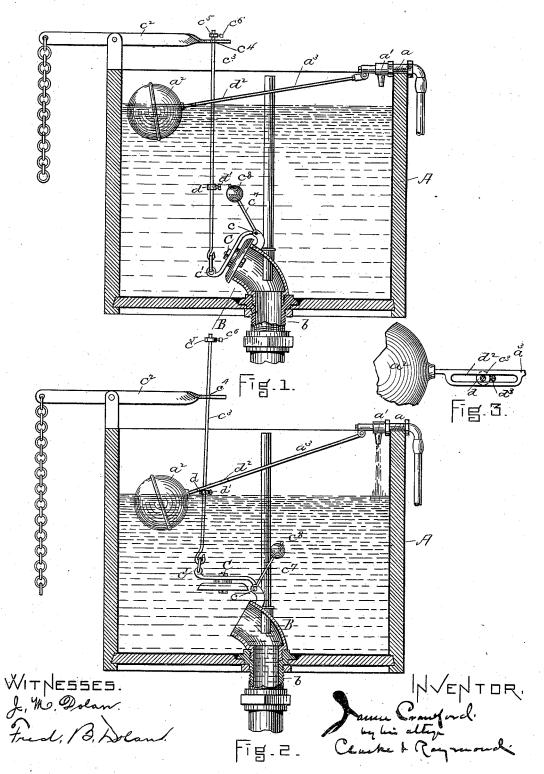
J. CRAWFORD.

SERVICE BOX FOR WATER CLOSETS.

No. 381,911.

Patented May 1, 1888.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES CRAWFORD, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

SERVICE-BOX FOR WATER-CLOSETS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,911, dated May 1, 1888.

Application filed April 28, 1887. Serial No. 236,429. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, James Crawford, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, a citizen of the United 5 States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Service-Boxes for Water-Closets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this to specification, in explaining its nature.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient means for providing the closet with a copious supply of water, and one that shall continue after the opening of the 15 valve and the release of the lever operating it.

The invention comprises a service-box having a discharge-outlet controlled by a valve operated in part by a weight or balance and in part by the float which governs the cock of 20 the water feed pipe.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in vertical section of the service box, showing the position of the parts when the valve is closed. Fig. 2 is a vertical section showing the posi-25 tion of the parts when the valve is open. Fig. 3 is a detail view of a part of the floatarm and valve-rod.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the service box. a is the water supply pipe; a', a 30 cock, which is of ordinary construction, and which is opened and closed in the ordinary way by the float a2, which is connected with the cock by the long arm a^3 .

B is a casting forming the frame of the 35 valve and also the passage through which the water escapes from the service box. It extends through the bottom of the box and has a coupling end, b, upon the under side thereof. It has also an inclined opening, which is 40 adapted to be controlled or closed by the clapper-valve C. This valve is pivoted at c to the casing B of the valve, and its arm c' is connected with the operating-lever c^2 by a rod, c^3 , which passes through a hole, c^4 , in the inner 45 end of the lever. This rod is free to move in said hole to any degree or extent, limited only by the adjustable block or stop e^5 , which is fastened to the rod by a screw, e^5 . The clapper-valve C also has secured to it near the 50 fulcrum or pivotal point c an arm or rod, c^{r} , extending, when the valve is closed, upward sufficiently out of the perpendicular to cause |

the weight c^8 , which it carries at its upper end, and which preferably is of lead, to keep the valve closed. The rod c^3 also has a stop, d, 55 which is adjustable thereon, and which is secured thereto at any place thereon by a screw, d'. The valve-rod is also connected with the arm a^3 of the float a^2 by the loop or connection d², so that the float-arm is free to move on the 60 valve rod, but is held thereto in a manner to bring it in contact with the stop d, as will hereinafter appear.

In operation, the lever c^2 , having been moved to open the clapper-valve C, is released 65 in the ordinary way. The valve C, however, instead of closing immediately, remains open, being held open by the counterbalancingweight c8, which then assumes the position represented in Fig. 2, and the lever \hat{c}^2 , being free 70 to move upon the valve rod c3, returns to its original position. The valve C remains open to permit the water to escape from the servicebox until the float a^2 has fallen sufficiently to bring its rod into contact with the stop d, when 75 the valve C is caused by the weight of the float as the water is gradually drawn off to be closed or partly closed, the weight c8, after it has passed a perpendicular position, serving to assist in closing the valve. The float-lever is 80 then lifted in the usual way by the inflow of water into the service-box from the supplypipe a and rides upward upon the valve stem or rod c3, without, however, moving the same, and until it operates to close the inlet cock a. 85 The downward movement of the clapper-valve to close the outlet of the box of course brings the stop c^5 upon the upper end of the valverod into operative position with the lever c^2 .

By making the stop d adjustable upon the 90 valve rod c3 the valve C may be set or caused to operate after the escape of any given quantity of water from the box.

I do not confine myself to the especial form of valve herein shown and described.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States-

1. In a service-box for water-closets, the combination, with the outlet-passage valve C, 100 having the inclined upwardly-extending arm provided with the counterbalancing-weight arranged above the pivot of the valve to hold the latter open or closed, of the operating-lever c', a rod which connects the said lever with the said valve and which is provided with a stop, an arm which controls the inlet cock and which is arranged to engage the said stop, and 5 a float for operating said arm, whereby when the operating-lever is actuated the dischargevalve will be opened and held open by its counterbalancing-weight until the float-arm falls far enough to engage the stop on the connecting-rod, when the said valve will be automatically closed, substantially as set forth.

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2. In a service-box for water-closets, the combination, with the valve C, for controlling

the outlet-passage from the box, the said valve having the arm c^7 , provided with the counterbalancing weight c^8 , of the operating-lever c^2 , the connecting rod c^3 , having a loose connection with the said lever c^2 and provided with the adjustable stop d, the arm a^3 for controlling the inlet-cock, having the loop d^2 to engage said stop, and the float a^2 , attached to said arm, to operate substantially as set forth.

JAMES CRAWFORD.

In presence of— F. F. RAYMOND, 2d, J. M. DOLAN.