

J. ANDERSON.
Siphons for Water-Closets.

No.148,020.

Patented March 3, 1874.

FIG. 1.

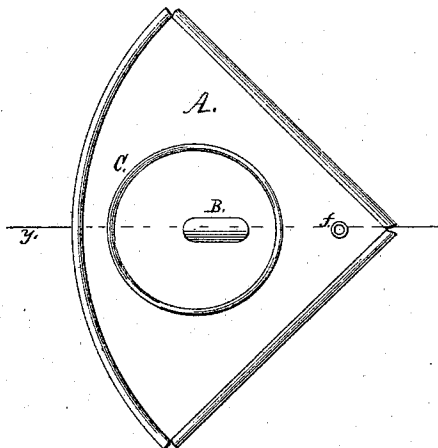
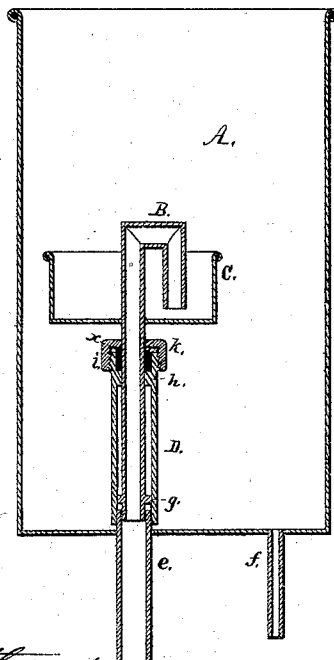


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES.
Jno. D. Vatten
D. P. Howe

INVENTOR.
James Anderson,
By Johnston & Bros.
his attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES ANDERSON, OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SIPHONS FOR WATER-CLOSETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **148,020**, dated March 3, 1874; application filed August 23, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES ANDERSON, of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Siphons for Water-Closets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to an improvement in device for supplying water-closets with water; and consists in the combination, with the water-supply pipe, of a tank having a float and an adjustable siphon waste-pipe.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of my specification, Figure 1 is a top view or plan of my improvement in device for supplying water-closets with water. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same at line *y* of Fig. 1.

In the drawings, A represents the water-tank, which is secured at a point above the seat of the water-closet. To the tank A is attached the water-supply pipe *f* and a waste-pipe, *e*, which leads to the cess-pool of the water-closet. The upper end of the pipe *e* projects through the bottom of the tank A, and is provided with screw-threads. To the pipe *e* is attached a pipe, D, the upper end of which is furnished with a cap, *k*, held in position by screw-threads, as indicated at *i*. On the interior of the pipe D is a flange, *h*, which, in connection with the flange *g* on the end and exterior of the long limb of the siphon-pipe B, acts as a stop, and prevents the float C from rising beyond a given

point in the tank A. The float C is an open vessel, constructed of tin or other sheet metal, and is secured to the siphon-pipe B, with the short limbs of the siphon within the float or vessel C, so that it will siphon out the contents of the vessel at proper periods. A suitable packing is placed around the siphon-pipe B, as indicated at *x* in Fig. 2.

The operation of the hereinbefore-described device is as follows: The water being supplied to the tank A by pipe *f*, the float C will rise up with the water until the flange *g* comes in contact with the flange *h*, after which the water will rise up in the tank A, and flow over the top edge of the vessel C, which, becoming filled with water, will sink down in vessel A until the bottom of the float C rests on the cap *k*. The siphon B will then draw off the water, which is carried by the waste-pipe *e* to the cess-bowl of the water-closet. As soon as the water is sufficiently exhausted from the tank and float, the latter will again rise to the surface of the water, and the float will rise and sink alternately while water is allowed to flow into the tank A.

By the device hereinbefore described, water may be allowed to constantly flow through pipe *f* into the tank A, which will prevent pipe *f* from freezing up in cold weather.

Having thus described my improvement, what I claim as my invention is—

The tank A, adjustable siphon B, and float C, in combination with the water-supply *f*, substantially as herein described, and for the purpose set forth.

JAS. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

A. C. JOHNSTON,
JAMES J. JOHNSTON.