The water storage from sources for future usage.
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USERS WATER STORAGE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention is related to water savings and water quality and more specifically to the right use of water by the user.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The disadvantage of the known water users is the fully dependent from the central water supply.

[0003] However the known water supply systems will not solve the modem problems.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION.

[0004] The objects of this invention is to:

[0005] 1. Save water
[0006] 2. Prevent poisoning of water
[0007] 3. Store water for regular and emergency use
[0008] 4. Preserve high quality of the drinking water
[0009] 5. Semi private water supply
[0010] 6. Increase reliability of the water supply
[0011] 7. Control water distribution
[0012] 8. Control water pressure
[0013] 9. Reduce the dependency from the main pipes
[0014] 10. Increase capacity of the existing main pipes from time sharing
[0015] 11. Increase capacity of the storm and combined sewers from local using the water
[0016] 12. Increase capacity of the sanitary sewer from use locally recycling water
[0017] 13. Increase efficiency of the drainage systems and roof drainage, catch basin and prevent puddles
[0019] 15. Ease process of cleaning of the drainage systems
[0020] 16. Provide water pressure for sprinklers heads

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0022] This invention is directed toward improving use of water, storage water for emergency needs, use new independent water sources and recycling, higher the quality and prevent poisoning of the drinking water, etc.

[0023] The system builds up from functional water units or members of the system

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0024] FIG. 1. shows the basic principles for:

[0025] a) unit 1—designing water tank
[0026] b) unit 2—increasing supply sources unit for flushing a toilet with water

[0027] FIG. 2. shows basic principles for designing a unit for flushing a toilet with water recycling from showers, wash machines, sinks, etc.

[0028] FIG. 3 shows the basic principles for providing high quality drinking water

[0029] FIG. 4 shows the basic principles for designing a flush toilet with water collected from storm sewers, roof, sea, ground (sidewalk, yards, etc.) and other water collections

[0030] FIG. 5. shows the basic principles for designing a complete system for the water user from functional units

DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0031] FIG. 1 shows the basic principles for:

[0032] a) unit 1—designing water tank
[0033] b) unit 2—increasing supply sources

[0034] The unit 1 is a water tank which filled from central water supply during and valve (2) controls the water level in tank (1). The filter (51) filters the water in tank before use during (54). The (53, 50) is the sprinkler line to the sprinkler heads.

[0035] The unit 2 is the unit 1 with a pump which pumps the underground water into pipe.

[0036] FIG. 2 shows the basic principles for designing an unit for flushing a toilet from recycling the water from shower/tub, washers, wash machines, sinks, etc. The pump pumps the water drainage from washers, sinks, shower/tub, wash machines, etc. and tank (7) collects the water and pump pumps the filtered water into tank (11) which water level controlled by valve (10).

[0037] FIG. 3 shows the basic principles for designing unit for production high quality steamed drinking water.

[0038] The water from supply in the direction fills the tank and from the tank (12) circulates the cold water for the user.

[0039] The drinking water amount fills the boiler in direction (47) and the heater converts the water to steam.

[0040] The steam circulates in direction into the tank and into member (13), be converted to water which tank (14) collects the water for user.

[0041] FIG. 4 shows basic principles for designing an unit for flushing a toilet.

[0042] The pump pumps water into members (33) and (40) and tank (7) collects the water. Filters (8) and (9) are water filters. The pump pumps the water into tank (11) which water level is controlled by valve (10). The tank feeds also from central water supply (54).
[0043] The toilet tank (21) connected to sanitary sewer (54).

[0044] FIG. 5 shows basic principles for designing a complete water user system such as follows:

  1. From roof water collections
  2. From sea, etc. water collections
  3. From water recycling: sinks, showers/tubs, washer machines, etc. water collections for flushing
  4. Unit for production high quality of drinking water
  5. Water tank storage for emergency use

1. A user water storage comprising:
   a receptacle (reservoir) of water means a prime storage or stock water from water supply system means;
   a terminal means a water accumulator through which water supply the housing consumption.

2. A water quality standard means a comparison of qualitative value (criterion) of water for consumption, such drink water is the highest quality water;

3. A water recycling means reclaiming waste water that meets the quality standard of the water supply for a type consumption means.

4. A purification water process means reusing return steam of a heating system that condensed from cold water supply into system means.

5. A purification water process means a return of a water heating system means that cooled from cold water supply into the heating system means.

6. A purification water process means a boiling water from a Hot Water Heater cooled from cold water supply into the Hot Water Heater system.

7. A recycling water means reusing the waste water from a high quality consumption or low quality water supply by a filtering means only for a lower quality consumption means

8. A water collection means a combined system of water supply sources suitable to save water during consumption and comprising:
   a Central water supply system; from rain, snow, etc. (from roofs, yards, side walk streets, sewers, catch basin, etc),
   underground waters, ground waters, recycling waters, reuse waters, and like

9. An ingredient water means water impregnated with ingredient during condensing process

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