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West, Jr.

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[54] **INCINERATING COMMODE**

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[21] Appl. No.: **180,560**

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 134,650, April 16, 1971.

[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... **4/131,** 110/9 R, 110/9 E

[51] **Int. Cl.** **E03d 11/02**

[58] **Field of Search** ..... 4/131, 118, 10; 55/461, 55/434, DIG. 37, 385, 387, 529; 110/9 E, 9 R; 210/173; 241/261

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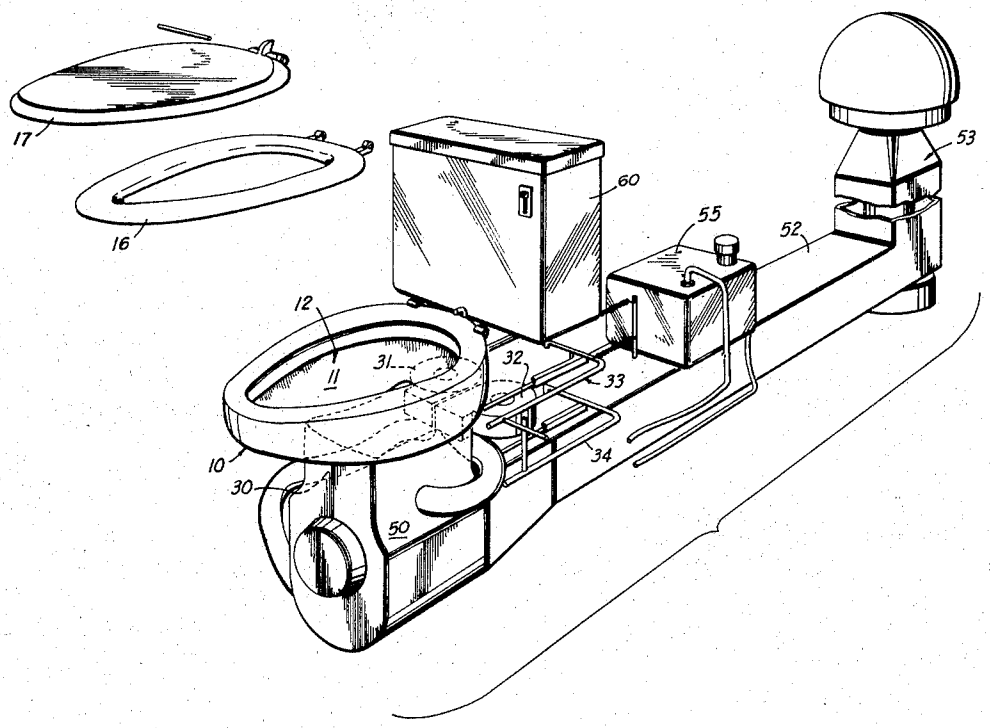
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[57] **ABSTRACT**

A comminuting attachment for an incinerating commode operable for disposing of human waste. The incinerating commode includes a commode body having seat means operatively associated therewith whereby the commode can be used for receiving wastes deposited by humans. A combustion chamber is located below and operatively associated with the commode body whereby human waste can fall by gravity into the commode body and into the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber includes comminuting means operatively associated therewith for reducing the particle size of waste material deposited therein and which is to be incinerated by heat producing means developed within the combustion chamber. The incinerating commode is cyclically operable and includes blower means for cooling and purging the by-products of combustion from the combustion chamber after an incinerating operation.

10 Claims, 8 Drawing Figures



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SHEET 1 OF 4

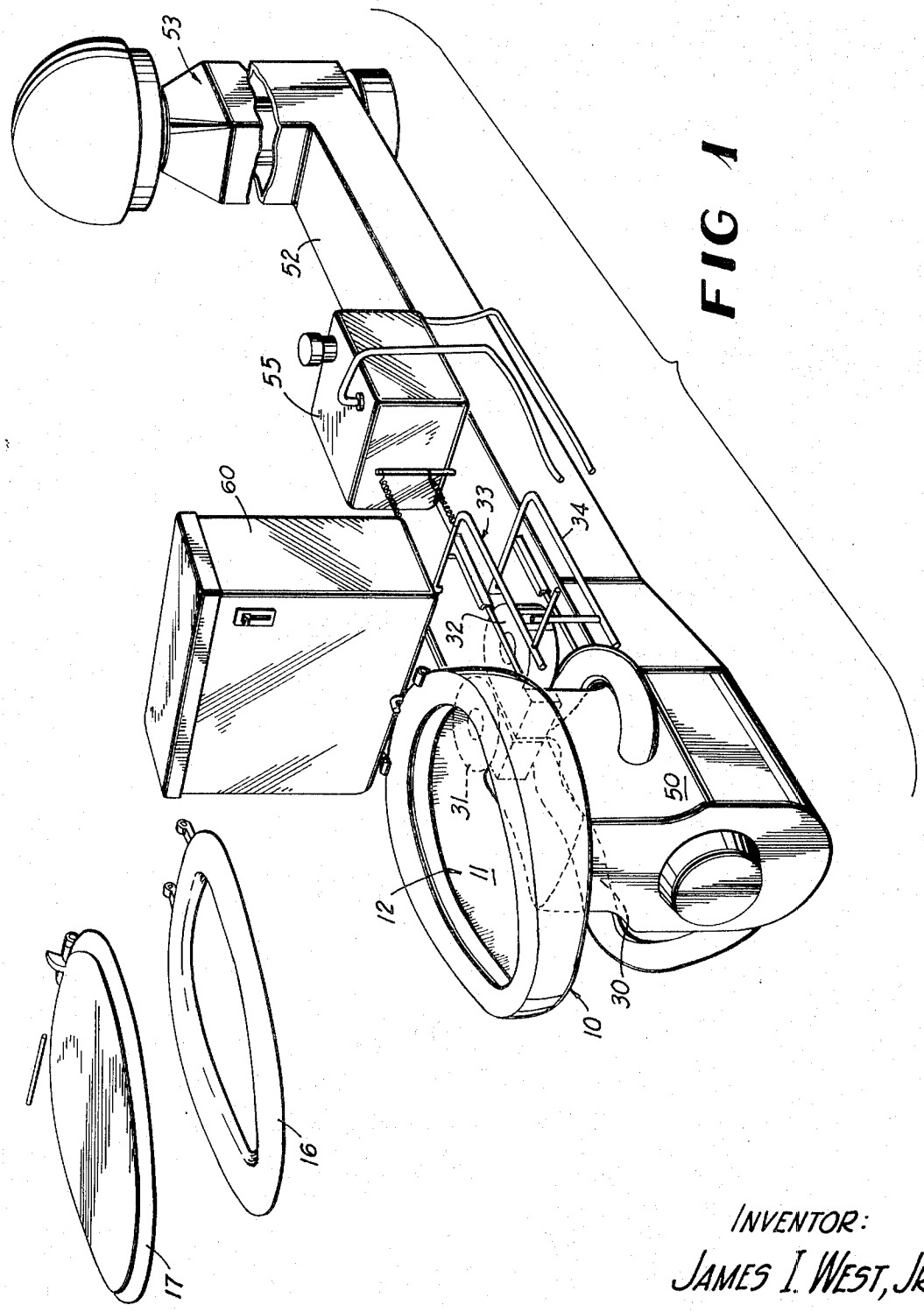


FIG 1

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ATTORNEYS

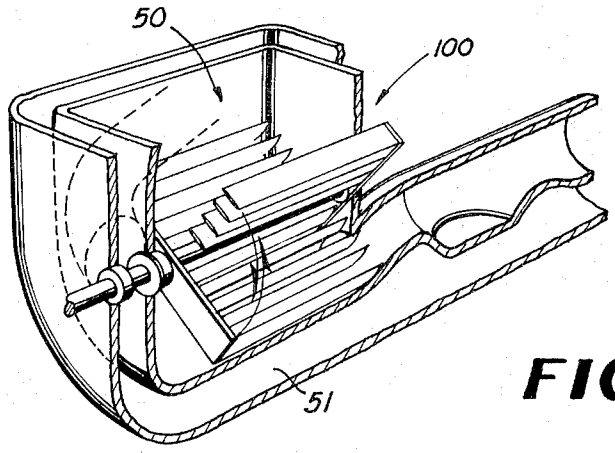


FIG 2

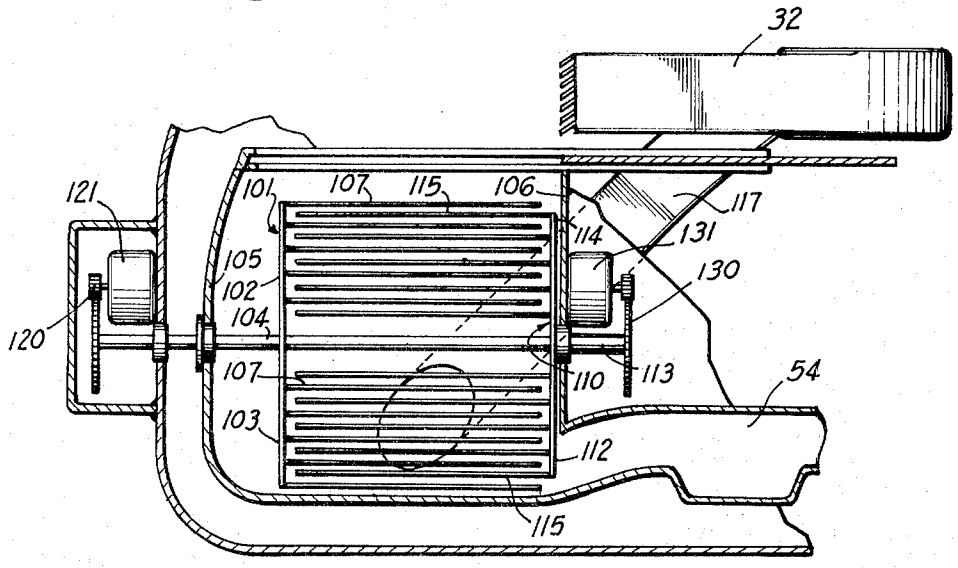


FIG 3

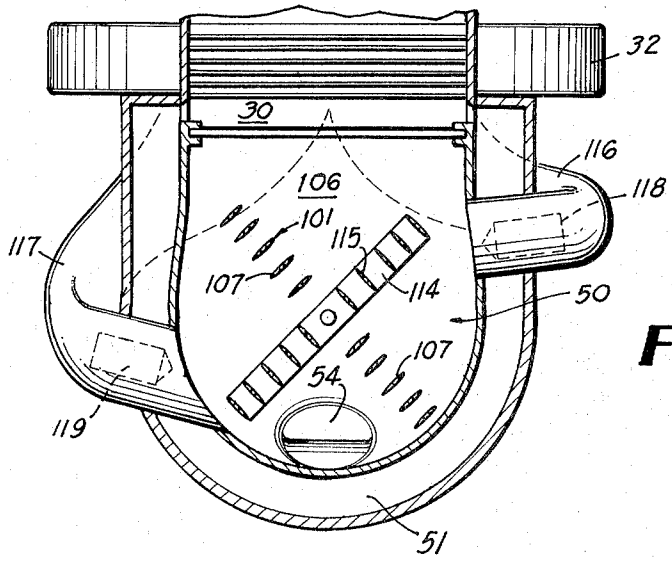


FIG 4

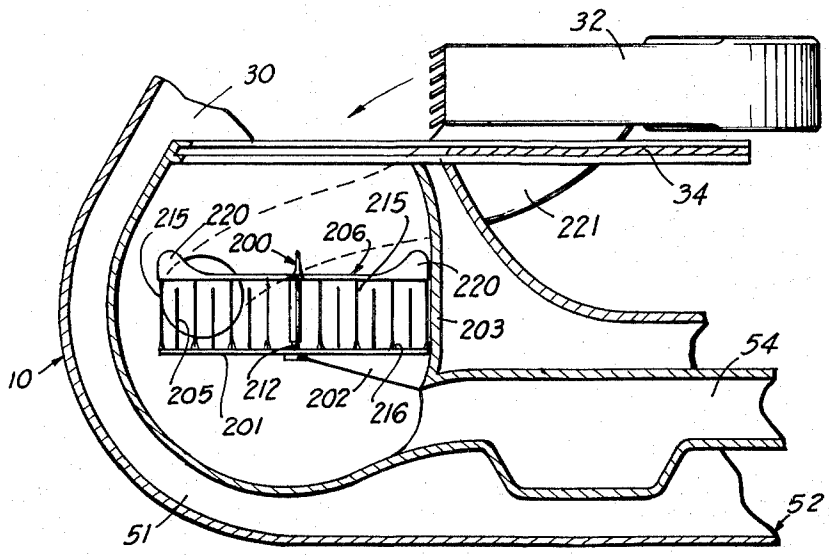

32
30
34
221
215
220
215
206
200
220
203
54
10
205
212
202
216
201
52
51

FIG 5

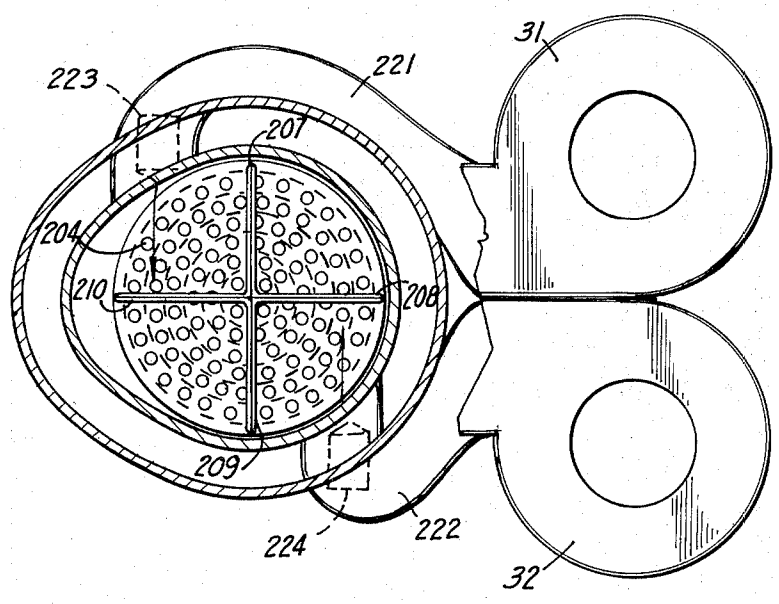

31
223
221
201
204
210
208
209
224
222
32

FIG 6

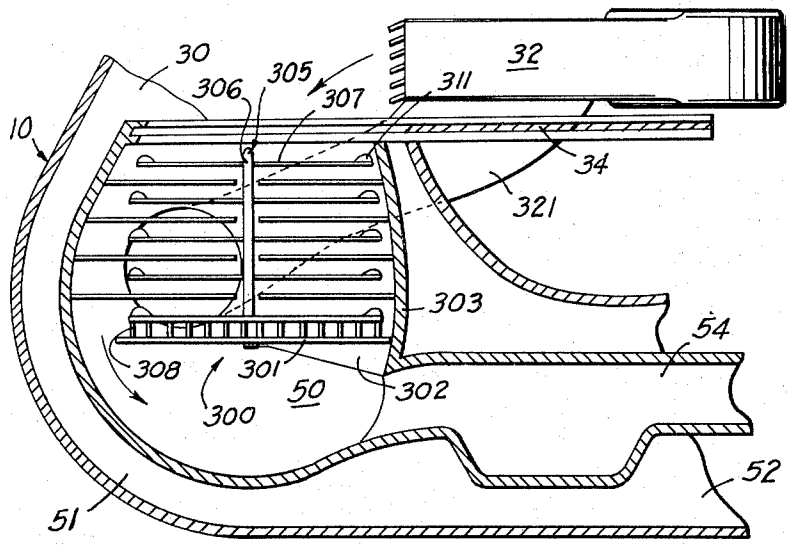

30
306
305
307
311
32
10
34
321
303
54
308
301
50
302
300
52
51

FIG 7

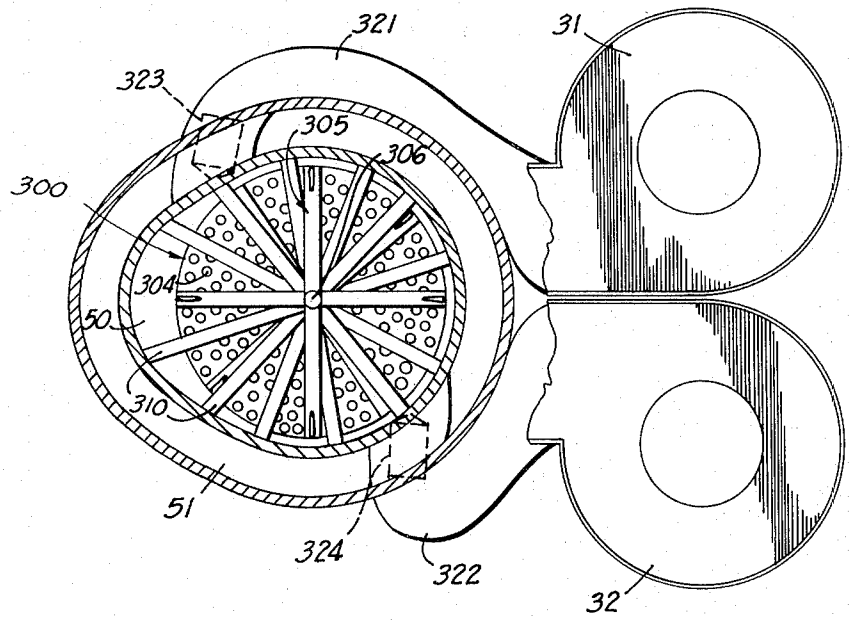

321
31
323
305
306
300
304
50
310
51
324
322
32

FIG 8

INCINERATING COMMODE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation-in-part application of prior U.S. applications, Ser. No. 134,650 for INCINERATING COMMODE, filed Apr. 16, 1971.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an apparatus for use in disposing of human waste and, more particularly, is concerned with a waste comminuting means for use in a combustion chamber operatively associated with an incinerating commode.

In the field of human waste disposal, a number of methods have been employed for disposing of the solid and liquid waste. Commonly, sewage treatment plants are provided which are connected by sewage pipe lines to domestic and commercial facilities. As population has increased, the capabilities of the sewage treatment plants have been severely strained and many such plants have been unable to satisfactorily process the increased waste of the community. such inadequacy of sewage plant facilities has necessitated the expansion of the facilities at great expense to the taxpayers. In addition, the inadequacy of the sewage treatment facilities has also led to the pollution of streams and rivers normally used for water supply in recreation facilities.

In remote areas where sewage treatment facilities are not available, septic tank means are often employed to dispose of human waste. A septic tank utilizes bacterial action in the tank to dispose of solid waste and utilizes a subterranean field of disposing of the liquid waste. However, in certain areas where the soil conditions are not satisfactory, utilization of septic tanks creates unhealthy conditions in their use. A number of municipalities have adopted strict codes to regulate the use of septic tanks.

In remote areas where a sewage treatment facility is not available and wherein septic tanks are not feasible, oxidation ponds are employed to dispose of human waste. In utilizing oxidation ponds, a fungus is utilized to dispose of the solid waste with the liquid waste being disposed of through evaporation or surface drainage means. The use of oxidation ponds requires a large ground area and is unattractive in appearance.

A number of attempts have been made to devise chemical and incinerating commode facilities for disposing of human waste. However, the prior art chemical and incinerating waste disposal apparatus are extremely complex in construction and operation, uneconomical to manufacture and unreliable in performance.

One problem with the prior art incinerating commodes is that these commodes are not provided with means for effectively reducing the particle size of waste before an incinerating operation. Since the particle size of the waste is not reduced, the timed cycle for completing an effective incineration operation is unduly long, rendering the commode unoperable for excessive periods of time.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The above indicated disadvantages of the prior art have been overcome by the present invention which basically includes an upwardly open commode body

disposed above a combustion chamber wherein the human waste can be deposited in the commode body and allowed to fall by gravity into the combustion chamber. The combustion chamber includes waste comminuting means for reducing the particle size of human waste to be incinerated and includes heat source means operative for incinerating the comminuted human waste.

The incinerating commode of the present invention includes blower means and confined passageway means defined around the combustion chamber whereby a cooling medium can be introduced therein for cooling the combustion chamber during an incinerating operation.

The blower means operatively associated with the combustion chamber for effecting a cooling operation also includes passageway means communicating with the interior of the combustion chamber for purging the combustion chamber of unwanted gases and by-products of combustion.

It is therefore a primary object of the present invention to provide an incinerating commode effective for disposing of human waste.

Another object of this invention is to provide an incinerating commode whereby the human waste can be transferred from the commode body to the combustion chamber by gravity.

A further object of this invention is to provide means for cooling the combustion chamber during an incinerating operation.

A still further object of this invention is to provide an incinerating commode having means for reducing the particle size of waste to be incinerated.

Yet another object of this invention is to provide an incinerating commode having cyclically operable means for transferring the ash by-products of combustion from the combusition chamber to a filter collection means.

Another object of this invention is to provide an incinerating commode having a confined cooling passageway surrounding the combustion chamber with cyclically operable control means operable for effecting a flow of cooling air in the confined passageway during a combustion operation and operable for effecting a flow of air through the combustion chamber to transfer ash therefrom in response to completion of a combustion operation.

Still another object of this invention is to provide an incinerating commode having an air chamber located between a commode body and combustion chamber and including selectively operable closure means operable for initiating an incinerating operation and cyclically controlled for movement to an open condition in response to completion of an incinerating operation.

A still further object of this invention is to provide an incinerating commode having selectively operable dispensing means for dispensing a flushing fluid into the commode body.

Another object of this invention is to provide an incinerating means operatively associated with a commode body and including means for automatically purging combustion chamber of both gas and ash by-products of combustion in response to completion of an incinerating operation.

An additional object of this invention is to provide an incinerating commode operable for the disposal of human waste which is simple in construction and oper-

ation, economical to manufacture and reliable in performance.

These and other objects and advantages in the details of construction will become apparent upon reading the following description of the illustrative embodiments embodying the principles of the present invention, with reference to the attached drawings wherein like reference numerals have been used to refer to like parts throughout the several figures, and wherein:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of an incinerating commode embodying the principles of the present invention, with certain parts being removed and certain other parts shown broken away for purpose of clarity;

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating one modification of a combustion chamber comminuting means;

FIG. 3 is a vertical sectional view of the combustion chamber comminuting means shown in FIG. 2 with certain parts added thereto for purpose of clarity;

FIG. 4 is a vertical sectional view taken along line 4—4 of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a vertical sectional view taken longitudinally through an incinerating commode utilizing a modified form of combustion chamber comminuting means;

FIG. 6 is a horizontal sectional view taken along line 6—6 of FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a vertical sectional view taken longitudinally through the incinerating commode utilizing still additional modified form of the combustion chamber comminuting means; and,

FIG. 8 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially along line 8—8 of FIG. 7.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENT

General Description

Referring now to the drawings, an incinerating commode embodying the principles of the present invention will be described with reference to a commode body **10,** including commode seat and closure means **16, 17**; air chamber **30** having adjustable closure means **33, 34**; blower means **31, 32**; a discharge conduit **52**; filter means **53**; a flushing supply means **60**; a first embodiment of a combustion chamber comminuting means **100,** a second embodiment of a combustion chamber comminuting means **200** and a third embodiment of the combustion chamber comminuting means **300.**

The function of the commode body **10** is to provide an upwardly open receptacle having seating means whereby a person can utilize the commode to deposit waste therein.

The function of the air chamber means **20** is to provide a passageway whereby the human waste can be transferred by gravity from the commode body to the combustion chamber of the incinerating means and including cyclically operable blower means for directing a flow of cooling air around the combusition chamber during an incinerating cycle of operation and for directing a flow of air through the combustion chamber to purge the combustion chamber of unwanted gas and ash by-products of combustion after a predetermined timed cycle of incinerating operation.

The function of the flushing supply means **60** is to provide means selectively operable for dispensing a predetermined amount of cleansing fluid, such as water or other chemical solution into the commode body for cleasing the commode body after use by an individual and prior to an incinerating operation of the solid and liquid waste, including the liquid flushing means dispensed by the flushing supply means.

The function of the discharge conduit and filter means is to provide effective means for conveying the purged by-products from combustion away from the commode body and for collecting the by-products of combustion prior to being discharged into the atmosphere.

Referring now particularly to FIG. **1,** the incinerating commode includes a commode body **10** having a receptacle **11** defining an upwardly open entrance passageway **12.** The commode receptacle includes converging wall surface portions operable for directing waste received therein to a discharge opening (not shown) and through the air chamber means **30** into the combustion chamber **50.**

As shown in FIG. **1,** a conventional commode seat element **16** is operatively associated with the commode body. The commode body is also provided with a conventional closure means **17.**

As shown in FIG. **1,** the incinerating commode includes a combustion chamber **50** which is disposed below the commode body **10** and the air chamber **30** in a position for receiving waste depositing by gravity therein. The incinerating commode of the present invention includes a pair of blower elements **31, 32,** which are operatively associated with the air chamber **30** for directing a flow of cooling medium therethrough. The air chamber **30** includes a pair of selectively adjustable closure elements **33, 34,** for effecting closure of the air chamber **30** during an incinerating operation. The commode **10** includes a conventional commode flushing means **60** which is operatively associated with the commode body for dispensing a supply of cleansing fluid such as water or other chemicals into the commode body. The incinerating commode includes a housing defining an air flow passageway **51** surrounding the combustion chamber **50.** The cooling air directed through housing passageway **51** is directed outwardly through the discharge conduit means **52** and through a filter collection means **53.** The combustion chamber **50** includes a discharge conduit means **54** which is also operatively connected in flow communication with the discharge conduit **52** and filter means **53.**

The incinerating commode embodying the principles of the present invention is similar in construction to the incinerating commode disclosed in applicant's above mentioned co-pending application Ser. No. 134,650 filed Apr. 16, 1971. Reference is made to applicant's above mentioned co-pending application for details of construction of the commode seat and closure support means, the commode body including air chamber means, the discharge conduit and filter means **52, 53,** the commode flushing means **60,** the cyclically control door closure means **33, 34,** and the heat source producing means. A heat source fuel supply means **55** is shown in FIG. **1.** The heat source supply means **55** is shown in FIG. **1.** The heat source supply means **55** is detailed for connection with the heat source developing means for supplying combustion gases thereto in an incinerat-

ing operation in the same manner as described in the above mentioned co-pending application.

FIRST EMBODIMENT OF THE WASTE COMMINUTING MEANS

Referring now particularly to FIGS. **2–4**, a first embodiment of the waste comminuting means is shown and generally represented by the reference numeral **100.** The waste comminuting means **100** is supported within the combustion chamber **50.** The waste comminuting means **100** includes a first rotor member **101.** The first rotor member **101** includes a pair of radially extended support arms **102, 103,** which are fixed to a support shaft **104.** Support shaft **104** is supported in substantially horizontal relationship within combustion chamber end walls **105, 106.** The radially disposed arms **102, 103** are provided with a plurality of cutter elements **107.** The cutter elements **107** are disposed in radial spacing along the length of arms **102, 103** and are arranged substantially parallel to each other and parallel to the axis of support shaft **104.**

A second comminuting rotor **110** is concentrically mounted on the support shafts **104** adjacent combustion chamber end wall **106.** The second comminuting rotor **110** includes a pair of radially disposed arms **111, 112.** Arms **111, 112** are fixed to a sleeve **113** which is journaled in the end wall **106** and journaled for coaxial rotation about support shaft **104.** Each of the rotor arms **11, 112** are provided with a plurality of radially spaced axially extending cutter elements **115.** The axially extending cutter elements **115** are arranged parallel relative to each other, parallel relative to the support shaft **104** and are disposed in alternate spaced relationship between the cutter elements **107** of the first comminuting rotor **101.** The first comminuting rotor **101** is friven in a first direction of rotation by a gear and sprocket drive means **120** which is operatively connected to a drive motor **121.** The second rotor and cutter elements **110** is driven in an opposite rotary direction by a gear and sprocket drive means **130** which is operatively connected to a drive motor **131.** The combustion chamber **50** is effectively cooled and purged of unwanted by-products of combustion by the blower means **31, 32.** Blower **32** includes a discharge conduit **116** which is connected in flow communication with the combustion chamber **50** for directing a pressurized flow of air into the combustion chamber. The blower means **31** includes a discharge conduit means **117** which is connected in flow communication with an opposite side of the combustion chamber **50.** As shown in FIG. **4,** heat source developing means **118, 119,** respectively are supported in the air flow conduit means **116, 117.** The heat source developing means **118, 119** are of conventional construction and includes means for burning combustion gases supplied from the supply means **55** and for developing a pressurized heat source within the combustion chambers for effectively burning waste deposited therein. The combustion chamber and comminuting means disclosed in FIGS. **2–4** are controlled in a cycle of operation wherein the comminuting and incinerating operation is initiated after movement of the closure means **33, 34,** to a closed position. During a first portion of a cycle of operation, the rotary comminuting elements **101, 110,** are driven in opposite directions of rotation simultaneously with the development of a pressurized combustion means with the combustion means within the combustion chamber by the pair of heat source means **118, 119.**

After the waste deposited in the combustion chamber **50** has been effectively comminuted and incinerated, the heat source developing means **118, 119** is stopped and the blower means is continued to operate to purge the combustion chamber **50** of the unwanted by products of combustion. The unwanted by-products of combustion is blown from the combustion chamber **50** outwardly through the discharge conduit **54.** A cooling operation of the commode housing is effected simultaneously with a combustion operation by air flow directed outwardly from the blowers **31,32,** through the air chamber **30** and around the cooling passageways **51.**

After an incinerating iperation has been completed, the commode is conditioned for a second waste receiving and comminuting operation by raising the commode closure lid **17.** An incinerating operation is initiated by effecting movement of the closure means **33, 34,** and the commode closure **17** ot a closed position, in substantially the same manner as described above in the applicant's co-pending application and reference is made to the above mentioned co-pending application for the details of construction of a cycle of operation.

SECOND EMBODIMENT OF THE WASTE COMMINUTING MEANS

Referring now particularly to FIGS. **5** and **6,** a second embodiment of the waste comminuting means is shown and generally represented by the reference numeral **200.** The waste comminuting means **200** is supported in the combustion chamber **50** and includes a base support plate **201** which is supported in a substantially horizontal relationship by means by a bracket mechanism **202** which projects forwardly from the combustion chamber rear wall **203.** The base plate **201** is substantially circular in configuration, as shown in FIG. **6** and includes a plurality of aperatures **204** extending therethrough. Aperatures **204** are radially and circumferentially spaced about the plate member **201** to provide a transverse array of openings which will permit the ash by-products of combustion to fall therethrough. As shown in FIGS. **5** and **6,** a plurality of upstanding cutting elements **205** are fixed to the plate support member **204.** Cutting elements **205** are radially and angularly spaced around the support plate **204** to provide a plurality of radially spaced cutting elements **205** are vertically oriented and detailed in location to be substantially parallel to each other and parallel to the axis of the plate member **201.** A rotary comminuting element **206** is rotatably supported above the plate element **201.** The rotary comminuting element **206** includes four radially extending arms **207, 208,** and **210.** Arms **207–210** extend at right angles relative to each other and are detailed in radial dimension to extend out to approximately the circumferential edge of the support plate member **201.** The arms **207–210** are secured to a sleeve element **211.** Sleeve **211** is rotatably supported on an upstanding standard **212.** Standard **212** is fixed to the base plate support member **201.** The standard **212** will provide a rotatable support means which will permit the rotary element **206** to freely rotate relative to the plate support member **201.** Each of the arms **207–210** include a plurality of radially spaced downwardly extending, parallel arranged cutting elements

215. Cutting elements 215 are oriented substantially parallel to the cutting elements 205 and are detailed in radial spacing to be located substantially midway between two adjacent rings of cutting elements 205, and directly above the aperatures 204 formed in the base support element 201. Each of the cutting elements 205, 215 are provided with sharpened cutting edges (not shown) which will provide effective cutting means for comminuting waste deposited thereon.

As shown in FIG. 5, the lower depending end of each of the cutting elements 215 are provided with brush means 216. Brush means 216 is detailed in supported relationship above openings 204 to provide effective means for brushing the ash by-products of combustion along the base support plate 201 whereby the particles will drop through the openings 204. Each of the radially extending support arms 207–210 are provided with upstanding air deflector portions 220. The air deflector portions 220 are detailed in design and supported relationship relative to the combustion chamber 50 whereby pressurized air directed through a pair of conduit means 221, 222 will contact and effect rotation of the rotary comminuting element 206. As shown in FIGS. 5 and 6, the conduit means 221, 222 are connected respectively to the blower means 31, 32. The air directed through the conduits 221, 222 are detailed to provide a counterclockwise rotation of the rotary element 206, as shown in FIG. 6. Each of the conduits 221, 222 is provided with a heat source developing means 223, 224, respectively, which are located within the conduits and located adjacent the combustion chamber 50. The heat source developing means 223, 224, are detailed in operation for developing a pressurized source of combustible incinerating gases within the combustion chamber which will effectively incinerate waste deposited therein. The commode utilizes the comminuting embodiment 20 is operated in substantially the same manner as described hereinabove in regard to comminuting means 100 and in substantially the same manner as described in the above mentioned co-pending application. The waste deposited from the commode body 10 is dropped by gravity through the air chamber 30, into the combustion chamber and onto the comminuting means 200. A cycle of incinerating operation is effected by closing the commode body closure means 17, and thereafter moving the closure element 33, 34 to a closed position to substantially enclose the air chamber 30 located above the combustion chamber 50. After the closure ements 33, 34, have been closed, an automatic cycle of operation is initiated wherein combustion gases are transferred from the gas suppy means 55 to each of the heat source producing means 223, 224, wherein a pressurized heat source means is developed within the combustion chamber 50 for effectively incinerating waste located therein.

Sinultaneously with the operation of the heat source means 223, 224, the blower means 31, 32 will produce a pressurized air flow through the conduits 221, 222 which will effectively rotate the rotary comminuting element 206. Waste deposited onto the support plate 201 will be effectively reduced to small particles upon rotation of the cutting element 215 relative to the stationary cutting elements 205. The blower means 31, 32 will also direct air currents out through the air chamber 30 down and around the passageway 51 and out through the discharge passageway 52. The air currents directed through passageway 51 will effectively cool the combustion chamber 50. After an incinerating operation has been completed within the combustion chamber, the heat source developing means 223, 224, are stopped and the blower means 31, 32, continue to operate for a predetermined period of time to purge the unwanted by-products of combustion out through the discharge conduit 54.

THIRD EMBODIMENT OF THE WASTE COMMINUTING MEANS

Referring now particularly to FIGS. 7 and 8, a third embodiment of the waste comminuting means is shown and generally represented by the reference numeral 300. The comminuting means 300 is operatively supported within the combustion chamber 50 and detailed in location to receive waste deposited from the commode body 10 through the air chamber 30.

As shown in FIGS. 7 and 8, the waste comminuting means 300 includes a horizontally oriented circular base support plate 301. The base support plate 301 is supported in a substantially horizontal fixed relationship by means of a forwardly extending bracket 302. Bracket 302 is fixed to the rear wall 303 of the combustion chamber and detailed for supporting the plate member 301 in a substantially horizontal relationship and which is substantially concentrically arranged relative to the combustion chamber 50. The base support plate 301 is provided with a plurality of aperatures 304 which are circumferentially and radially spaced around the base support plate to provide a transverse array of openings to permit the ash by-products of combustion to be deposited therethrough.

As shown in FIGS. 7 and 8, a rotary comminuting element 305 is supported for rotation above the base support plate 301. The rotary comminuting element 305 includes a vertically oriented support shaft 306 which is supported for rotation within the base support member 301. The rotary support shaft 306 includes a plurality of radially extending angular displaced cutting arms 307. The cutting arms 307 extend from shaft 306 in substantially parallel relationship relative to each other and are detailed in radial dimension to extend substantially out to a position adjacent the peripheral edge of the support plate 301. The cutting arms 307 are vertically spaced along the length of shaft 306 and are helically arranged around the axis of shaft 306 to provide a number of cutting arms equally angular spaced along the length of support shaft 306.

As shown in FIG. 7, the support arms 307 located adjacent the plate 301 are provided with a plurality of radially spaced downwardly extending brush elements 308. Brush elements 308 are detailed for contacting the upper surface of support plate 301 for moving the ash by-products of combustion over the surface of the base plate 301 for discharge through aperatures 304.

Comminuting means 300 includes a plurality of fixed cutting arms 310. The fixed cutting arms 310 are attached to the combustion chamber wall means and extend radially toward the axis of support shaft 306. The cutting arms 310 are detailed in vertical spacing to be located substantially midway between adjacent radially extending cutting arms 307 provided on the rotary cutting element 305. Each of the rotatable cutting arms 307 are provided with an upstanding air deflector menas 311 which will cooperate with the air pressure passing through conduit means 321, 322, for effecting

rotation of the rotary comminuting element **305.** As shown in FIGS. **7** and **8,** heat source developing means **323, 324** are provided in each of the conduit means **321, 322,** respectively. The conduit means **321, 322** are connected in flow communication with the blower means **31, 32,** whereby a pressurized flow of air can be directed down through the conduit means **321, 322** and into the combustion chamber **50.** A comminuting cycle of operation of the comminuting means **300** is effected in timed relationship relative to an incinerating cycle of operation of the commode **10** in substantially the same manner as described hereinabove in regard to embodiments **100** and **200** and in substantially the same manner as described in the above mentioned co-pending application. Referecne is made to applicant's co-pending application for the additional details of construction of the commode **10** and for the details of cyclic operation of an incinerating and comminuting operation.

It now becomes apparent that the above decribed illustrative embodiments of an incinerating commode waste comminuting means embodying the principles of the present invention is capable of obtaining the above stated objects and advantages. It is obvious that those skilled in the art may make modifications in the details of construction without departing from the spirit of the invention which is to be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An incinerating commode for use in disposing of human waste comprising, in combination:

a. a commode body defining means permitting human waste to be introduced therein;

b. a combustion chamber located below and operatively associated with said commode body for receiving said waste introduced into said commode body;

c. a pair of conduit means communicating with said combustion chamber;

d. blower means for developing pressurized air through said conduit means into said combustion chamber;

e. cyclically operable heat source means supported in said conduit means, whereby air directed through said conduit means will develop a pressurized heat source within said combustion chamber for incinerating waste contained therein;

f. selectively operable control means for initiating a cycle of operation of said heat source means; and,

g. means operatively associated with said commode for reducing the particle size of waste to be incinerated.

2. An incinerating commode as required by claim **1** further characterized in that said means for reducing the particle size of waste to be incinerated includes a pair of rotary comminuting elements, said rotary comminuting elements being supported for coaxial rotation in opposite directions about a substantially horizontally disposed axis and wherein each of the comminuting elements includes a number of radially extending support arms, with each support arm including a number of horizontally extending cutting blades, with the cutting blades of one rotary comminuting element being located between the cutting blades of the said other rotary comminuting element.

3. An incinerating commode as required by claim **1** further characterized in that said means for reducing the particle size of said waste to be incinerated includes comminuting means having a fixed support plate provided with a plurality of radially and circumferentially spaced vertically oriented fixed cutting elements, and wherein a rotary comminuting means is supported for rotation above said support plate, with said rotary comminuting means including a plurality of downwardly projecting vertically oriented cutting blades which are detailed in spacing to provide movable circular paths of cutting elements located between adjacent fixed cutting blades, and wherein said rotary comminuting means includes means for effecting rotation of said rotary comminuting means relative to said stationary cutting elements whereby waste deposited therein will be effectively reduced in particle size.

4. An incinerating commode as required by claim **3** further characterized in that said support plate includes a plurality of apertures extending therethrough and wherein the lower depending end of each of the movable cutting blades are provided with brush means for effectively brushing the surface of said base support plate to cause ash by-products of combustion to be dispensed through said apertures.

5. An incinerating commode as required by claim **3** further characterized in that said means for effecting rotation of said comminuting means includes pressurized air means.

6. An incinerating commode as required by claim **5** further characterized in that said incinerating commode includes a pair of conduit means communicating with said combustion chamber, with said commode including blower means for developing pressurized streams of air through said conduit means, and wherein said conduit means are operatively associated with said combustion chamber for developing said pressurized air within said combustion chamber for effecting rotation of said comminuting means.

7. An incinerating commode as required by claim **6** further characterized in that said heat source means is supported in said conduit means whereby pressurized air flowing therethrough will develope pressurized heat source means within said combustion chamber.

8. An incinerating commode as required by claim **1** further characterized in that said means for reducing the particle size of waste deposited therein includes a plurality of fixed comminuting blades and a plurality of rotatable comminuting blades, and wherein said fixed comminuting blades are supported from said combustion chamber and extend radially toward the center of said combustion chamber and wherein said rotatable comminuting blades are supported by a vertically oriented support shaft, rotatably operable in said combustion chamber, with said fixed comminuting blades being vertically spaced relative to each other and with said rotatable comminuting blades being vertically spaced between adjacent fixed comminuting blades whereby rotation of said rotatable communiting blades will cooperate with said fixed comminuting blades to effectively reduce the particle size of waste deposited therein.

9. An incinerating commode as required by claim **8** further characterized in that rotation of said rotatable comminuting blades is effected by pressurized air means developed in said combustion chamber.

10. An incinerating commode as required by claim 9 further characterized in that said means for reducing the particle size of waste deposited in said combustion chamber includes a base support plate having a plurality of apertures formed therein and wherein said rotatable brush means is operatively associated with said support plate and said apertures for effectively brushing the surface of said plate to cause the ash by-products of combustion to drop through said apertures.

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