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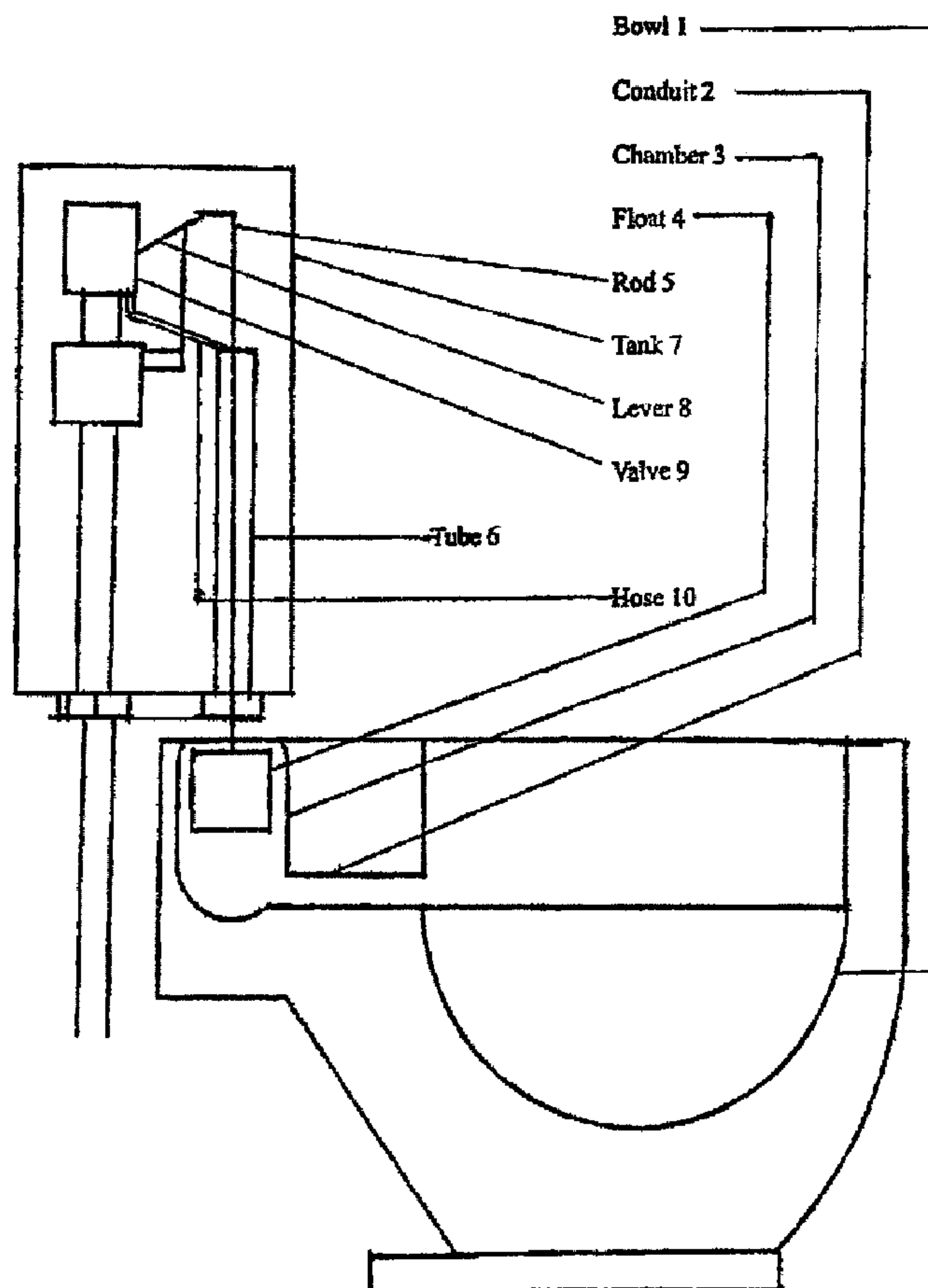
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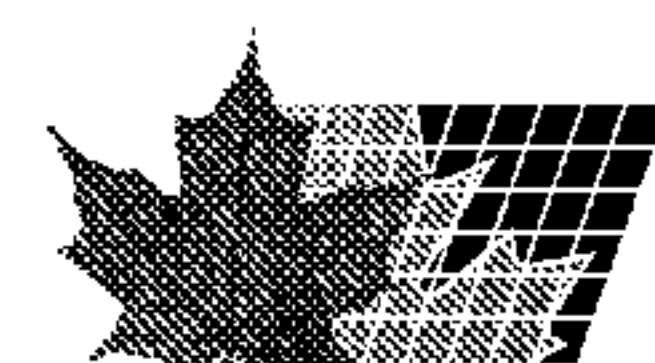
(54) Titre : CONTROLE DE DEBORDEMENT DE CUVETTES HYGIENIQUES

(54) Title: TOILET OVERFLOW CONTROL



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A toilet overflow control system is provided including a secondary float chamber and secondary float. The secondary float chamber is located below the toilet water tank and behind the toilet bowl at the water level of the toilet bowl and extending upward to the



(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

bottom of the toilet water tank. A vertical rod extends upward from the secondary float and is attached to a lever on the toilet water supply valve. This allows the secondary float to turn off the water when the toilet bowl water rises above a normal level. The vertical rod is inside a tube that allows it to go through the water tank without any loss of water. The secondary float chamber is fluidically connected to the toilet bowl by a horizontal conduit located just above the toilet bowl normal water level. A rinse hose is connected to the water supply valve to allow rinse water to flow into the secondary float chamber to prevent a back flow of water into the secondary float chamber during the flush.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A toilet overflow control system is provided including a secondary float chamber and secondary float. The secondary float chamber is located below the toilet water tank and behind the toilet bowl at the water level of the toilet bowl and
5 extending upward to the bottom of the toilet water tank. A vertical rod extends upward from the secondary float and is attached to a lever on the toilet water supply valve. This allows the secondary float to turn off the water when the toilet bowl water rises above a normal level. The vertical rod is inside a tube that allows it to go through the water tank without any loss of water. The secondary float chamber is
10 fluidically connected to the toilet bowl by a horizontal conduit located just above the toilet bowl normal water level. A rinse hose is connected to the water supply valve to allow rinse water to flow into the secondary float chamber to prevent a back flow of water into the secondary float chamber during the flush.

TOILET OVERFLOW CONTROL

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to the general art of water closets, and to the particular field of control of water flowing to a water closet.

Water damage is generally one of the most costly and devastating events that can occur to a homeowner or to someone who owns property. One source of such damage is leaking pipes, another source is water intrusion from outside and yet another source of water damage is associated with overflow of drains.

10 One Source of water is a toilet unit. Toilet units have various seals that may rupture or leak which may provide a path for water to flow out of the toilet unit. Still further, people often throw objects into a toilet that will clog the toilet and prevent water from flowing out of the toilet bowl in a proper manner. Flushing a clogged toilet may cause the toilet to overflow.

15 Therefore, there is a need to provide a toilet control system which prevents overflow from the toilet bowl.

The art contains many examples of alarms and the like that are intended to warn a person that water is present and thus warn a person that conditions exist in which water damage can occur. While these alarms are helpful, they do not
20 minimize the damage, they only warn that it may occur. That is, if water is flowing onto a floor, the alarm merely alerts someone of the presence of water, it does not initiate steps to minimize the damage associated with water.

Therefore, there is a further need to provide a toilet control system which prevents overflow from the toilet bowl and which prevents water from being
25 supplied to the bowl once water level in the bowl reaches a potentially overflowing location.

Once a toilet has been repaired, it can be safely operated. However, until such repair has been effected, it is risky to continue using a clogged toilet.

Accordingly, there is a need for a means for preventing use of a toilet that
30 has the potential of overflowing until after the toilet has received attention.

Therefore, there is a further need to provide a toilet control system which prevents overflow from the toilet bowl which will prevent water from being supplied to a toilet bowl after the water has reached a potential overflow.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a toilet overflow control system having a float 4 in an upper position.

Figure 2 is a toilet overflow control system having a float 4 in a lower position.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

In a toilet bowl 1 as water raises above a normal level a horizontal conduit 2 and a float chamber 3 fill with water. This causes a float 4 and a rod 5 to move upward with the water level. The rod 5 passes upward through a vertical tube 6 attached to the bottom of a water tank 7. The tube 6 is in alignment with a lever 8 on a valve 9 located inside the tank 7. This allows said rod 5 to move the lever 8 on the valve 9 in an upward motion stopping any flow of water into said tank 7. A rinse hose 10 allows water to flow into said tube 6 and the chamber 3 when said water valve is open.

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The structure of the invention consists of a typical toilet bowl 1 with a horizontal water conduit 2 located above the normal water line. The conduit 2 allows a fluid connection to a float chamber 3 located behind said bowl 1 and above the water line. The float chamber 3 contains a float 4 with a vertical rod 5 extending upward through a vertical tube 6 in the water tank 7 to allow the rod 5 to connect to a water control valve 9 lever 8. The tube 6 is attached to the bottom of the tank 7 and has a watertight seal. A rinse hose 10 is connected to the valve 9 and allows water to flow into the tube 6 and the chamber 3 when the valve 9 is open. Rinse water is supplied to said float chamber 3 to prevent back flow of waste water from said toilet bowl 1, by a rinse hose 10 on said water supply valve 9 or by allowing water into the vertical tube during the flush through a small hole on a "dump bucket" toilet.

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Although a preferred embodiment has been disclosed, a worker of ordinary skill in this art would recognize that certain modifications would come within the

scope of the claims. For that reason, the following claims should be studied to determine their true scope and content.

CLAIMS

1. A toilet overflow control system comprising:
a float and float chamber, the float chamber fluidly connected to a toilet bowl
5 by a passage that allows the water level to rise in the float chamber when the water level in the toilet bowl rises above a normal water level, the float then rising in the float chamber to close a water supply valve and stop the flow of water to a toilet tank.
- 10 2. The toilet overflow control system of claim 2 further including a water line supplying rinse water to the float chamber.
3. A toilet overflow control system comprising:
a toilet bowl;
15 a toilet tank for supplying water to the toilet bowl when flushed;
a water supply valve for selectively supplying water to the toilet tank, the water supply valve closing automatically based upon a water level in the toilet bowl.
4. A toilet overflow control system comprising:
20 a toilet bowl;
a water supply valve for selectively supplying water to the toilet tank, the water supply valve closing automatically based upon a water level in the toilet bowl.

