

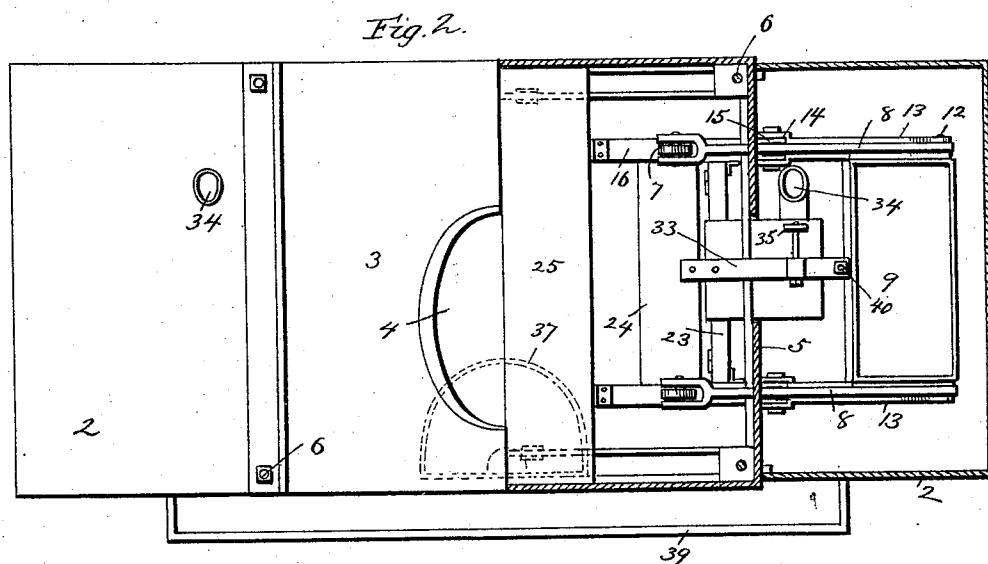
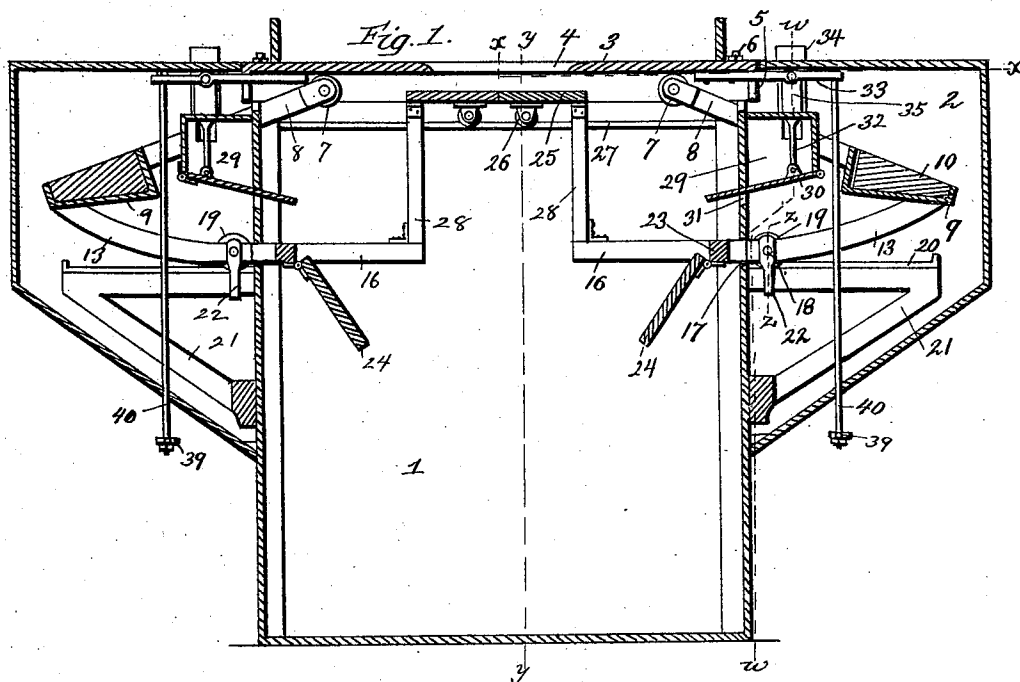
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. L. CHALKE.
COMMODE.

No. 574,134.

Patented Dec. 29, 1896.



Witnesses:

C. A. James

W. A. James

Inventor

E. L. Chalke

By James J. Shuey

Attorney

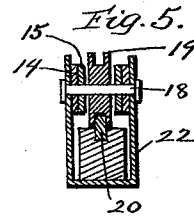
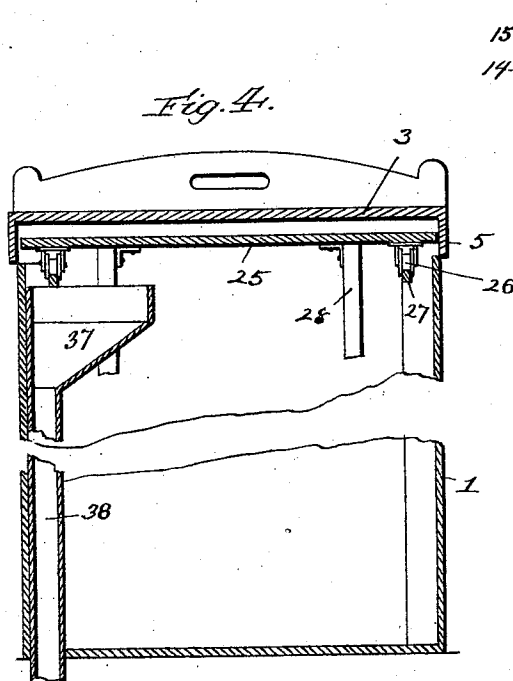
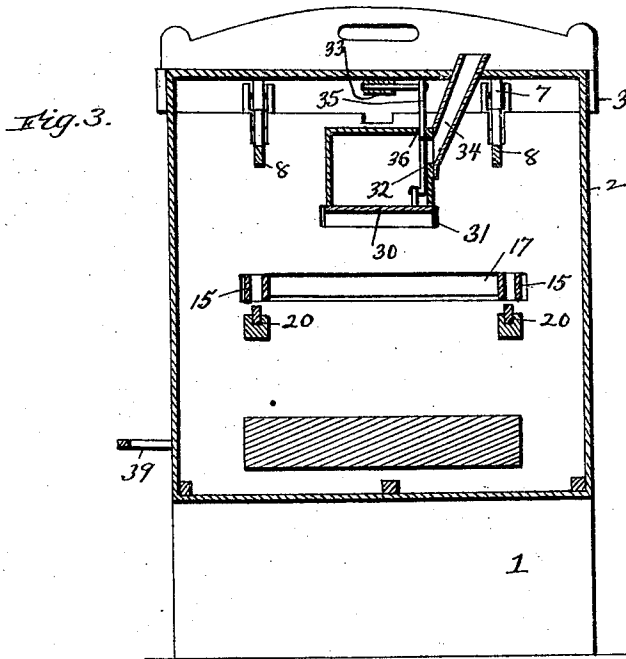
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

E. L. CHALKE.
COMMODE.

No. 574,134.

Patented Dec. 29, 1896.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND LEREDE CHALKE, OF COCANADA, INDIA.

COMMODOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,134, dated December 29, 1896.

Application filed July 21, 1896. Serial No. 600,037. (No model.) Patented in India March 23, 1895, No. 904.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND LEREDE CHALKE, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Cocanada, in the Madras Presidency, India, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Commodes, (for which I have obtained a patent in India, No. 904, bearing date March 23, 1895;) and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in commodes; and it has for its general object to provide a commode embodying means for automatically closing the seat-opening and means for automatically covering the evacuation with sand or dry earth after the commode is used, so as to prevent to a great extent the generation of noxious odors and gases.

Another object of the invention is to provide a commode embodying means for receiving urine and conveying it to a point of discharge or a separate receptacle arranged to receive it, so as to prevent it from mingling with and retarding the desiccation of the evacuations.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claims when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal central section of my improved commode. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, partly in horizontal section, the said section being taken in the plane indicated by the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section taken in the plane indicated by the line *ww* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar view taken in the plane indicated by the line *yy* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 is a detail enlarged section taken in the plane indicated by the line *zz* of Fig. 1.

In the said drawings similar numerals designate corresponding parts in all of the several views, referring to which—

1 indicates the box-like body of my improved commode, which is preferably of rectangular form, as illustrated.

2 indicates compartments at the opposite ends of the body, and 3 indicates the vertically-movable seat, which serves as a lid or

cover for the body 1 and has the opening 4 of suitable shape and size, and also has the depending flanges 5 surrounding the body, as illustrated. The said seat 3 is arranged and adapted to move upon guide-posts 6, rising from the corners of the body 1, and it bears and is supported upon the antifriction-wheels 7, carried at the inner ends of levers 8. These levers 8, which are arranged in pairs at opposite ends of the body 1, extend through the end walls of said body and are fulcrumed therein, and the outer ends of said levers are connected by receptacles 9, which carry weights 10, as better illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings. In virtue of this construction it will be observed that when the seat 3 is occupied the weights 10 will be overcome and the seat will be depressed until it rests upon the body 1, and it will also be seen that when the seat is vacated the weights 10 will rock the levers and raise the seat to its normal position, slightly above the body 1, and hold it in such position.

Connected in a flexible or hinged manner to the levers 8, adjacent to the outer ends thereof, as indicated by 12 in Fig. 2, are links 13, which have their opposite ends bifurcated, as indicated by 14. Said bifurcated ends of the links 13 receive and are flexibly connected to the bifurcated ends 15 of slide-bars 16, which extend through openings 17 in the end walls of the body 1, into the interior of the same, for a purpose presently described. The pintles 18, which connect the links 13 and the bars 16, form journals for wheels 19, which are arranged and designed to travel on tracks 20, so as to facilitate the movement of the bars 16 and links 13 and the parts connected therewith. The said tracks 20 are supported on brackets 21, which are fixedly connected to the end walls of the body 1, and in order to prevent displacement of the wheels 19 from the tracks the clips 22 are provided, which are loosely connected to the pintles 18 and loosely receive the horizontal bars of the brackets, as illustrated.

The bars 16 are connected at about the point shown by the transverse bars 23, and to these bars are hinged flaps 24, which, when the seat 1 is occupied, are caused to assume a horizontal position by reason of their portions contiguous to the bars 23 being drawn through

the openings 17 in the end walls of the body. When in such horizontal position, the said flaps 24 are designed to receive sand or dry earth from sources presently to be described, and when the seat 3 is vacated and the links 13, bars 16, and bars 23 are moved inward by the action of the weights 10 they are designed to drop, as shown in Fig. 1; so as to discharge the dry earth or sand on the evacuation in the body 1. This deposit of sand or dry earth is made upon each evacuation, and each evacuation is covered thereby, and consequently the generation of odors and noxious gases is to a great extent prevented and at the same time desiccation of the evacuations is facilitated.

25 indicates shutters which are designed to close the seat-opening 4, as shown in Fig. 1, so as to hide the interior of the commode from view. These shutters 25 have antifric-tion-wheels 26 on their under side, which travel upon tracks 27, fixed in the body 1, (see Figs. 1, 2, and 4,) and they are connected to up-rights 28, which rise from the inner ends of the bars 16, whereby it will be seen that when the seat 3 is depressed the shutters will be opened or moved toward the ends of the body 1, and when said seat is vacated the shutters will be closed or moved together beneath the opening 4 and held in such position, so as to hide the interior of the body 1 from view.

29 indicates boxes which are arranged at opposite ends of the body 1 in a plane above the flaps 24. These boxes have hinged bottoms 30, which extend through openings 31 in the end walls of the body, as shown in Fig. 1, and are connected by rods 32 with arms 33, connected with the seat 3, whereby it will be seen that when the seat is depressed, the bottoms 30 will also be depressed so as to permit the sand or dry dirt to pass from the interior of the boxes into the body 1 and on the flaps 24, which will then be in a horizontal position, as before described.

Sand or dry earth is let into the boxes 29 through the tubes 34, which are connected with reservoirs (not illustrated) by pipes, (also not illustrated.) Communication between these tubes and the boxes 29 is controlled by the valve-gates 35, which take through slits 36 in the top of the boxes, adjacent to the side thereof, as better shown in Fig. 3, and are connected at their upper ends with the arms 33. In virtue of this it will be seen that when the seat 3 is in its normal raised position the valve-gates 35 will be open, so as to permit sand to enter the boxes 29, and when the seat is depressed and the bottoms of the boxes are in their open position the valve-gates will be closed, so as to prevent sand from passing from the tubes 34 into the boxes. In other words, when the bottoms of the boxes are closed sand will be permitted to pass into said boxes until they are filled, and when said bottoms are opened by the depression of the seat 3 the supply of sand to the boxes will be cut off and the sand in said boxes will pass from

the bottoms thereof onto the flaps 24, which are then in a horizontal position. When the seat 3 is vacated, the bottoms of the boxes 29 will be closed, the valve-gates 35 will be opened, and the flaps 24 will be moved inwardly and permitted to fall, so as to discharge the sand or dry earth upon the evacuation for the purpose before described.

It will be observed from the foregoing that my improved commode is entirely automatic in its action; that is to say, it is closed after each use and the evacuation is covered without attention on the part of the user.

37 indicates a urine-receiver which is fixed in the body 1 in front of and partly beneath the opening 4 in the seat. To this receiver 37 is connected a pipe 38, which leads down through the body 1 and is designed to conduct the urine to a point of discharge outside the body 1. The purpose of thus carrying off the urine is to prevent it from mingling with the evacuation and retarding desiccation thereof.

39 indicates a pedal-piece. This pedal-piece is connected with the arms 33 on the seat 3 by the rods 40, and it is designed as a convenient means for opening the commode when medicated paper or other disinfectant is to be placed therein.

When desirable, it is obvious that a disinfectant or a disinfectant commingled with sand or dry earth may be used in lieu of sand or dry earth in my improved commode.

When desirable, the shutters 25 may be so connected with the uprights 28 that when considered unnecessary, as in public commodes, they may be readily removed and dispensed with. I generally prefer, however, to employ the said shutters for the purpose before stated.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a commode, the combination of a body, a vertically-movable seat, a box adapted to receive sand, a valve, for controlling communication between said box and the interior of the body, connected with the seat, a lever fulcrumed at an intermediate point of its length and having a weight at one end and its opposite end arranged beneath the seat, a frame connected with the weighted end of the lever and extending through a wall of the body, a flap connected in a hinged manner with said frame, tracks arranged in the body and a shutter movable on the tracks and connected with the said frame, substantially as specified.

2. In a commode the combination of a body, a vertically-movable seat, boxes adapted to receive sand, valves, for controlling communication between said boxes and the interior of the body, connected with the seat, valves, for controlling communication between a source of supply and the boxes, also connected with the seat, levers fulcrumed at an intermediate point of their length and having weights at their outer ends and their opposite ends ar-

5 ranged beneath the seat, frames connected with the weighted ends of the levers and extending through opposite walls of the body and provided with wheels, bracket-supports connected to the body and arranged beneath the frames and having tracks for the wheels thereof, links connecting the frames and the weighted ends of the levers, flaps connected in a hinged manner with said frames, tracks

arranged in the body, and shutters movable 10 on the tracks and connected with the frames, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDMUND LEREDE CHALKE.

Witnesses:

SALUH LA RAMADAS,
W. NAGABHUSHANAM.