

**TOILET DRAIN LINE OF OVOID
CROSS-SECTIONField of the
Invention**

The present invention relates generally to a waste removal system and more particularly to a ultra-low flushing volume toilet and a related toilet pan, flushing method and drainline.

The expression "ultra-low flushing volume" is herein defined as having nominal foil and reduced flush volumes of about 3 litres and 2 litres respectively.

Background of the Invention

The design of water closets (WCs) in Australia has been greatly influenced by the need to minimise water consumption and maintain an adequate sanitation system to safe guard and maintain a high level of public health.

Since 1982 reductions in Australian WC flushing volume have lead to a major lowering of the average daily WC water consumption per person from 55 litres to 18 litres. A major contribution to this reduction was the development of the two button, dual flush WC having 6/3 litre reduced flush technology which gave the user the choice of applying either a 6 litre full flush or a 3 litre reduced flush option to operate the WC.

Object of the Invention

Embodiments of the present invention seek to provide a toilet that can operate directly into a sewer with a ultra-low flushing volume.

Summary of the Invention

Accordingly, an aspect of the present invention provides a drainline for a ultra-low flushing volume toilet, the drainline characterised by a height-to-width ratio between about 1.4:1 to 1.5:1 and an upper radius-to-lower radius ratio of about 3:1.

The drainline may be preferably produced from extruded plastics material.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Preferred embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of examples only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a cross sectional side view of a first embodiment of a toilet suite incorporating aspects of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a front view of the suite shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the suite shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a cross sectional side view of a second embodiment of a toilet suite incorporating aspects of the invention;

Fig. 5 is a front view of the suit shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the suit shown in Fig. 4;

Figs. 7 to 17 are perspective views of examples of outlet nozzle arrangements; and

Fig. 18 is an end view of an embodiment of a drainline incorporating an aspect of
5 the invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Referring firstly to Figs. 1 to 3, there is shown a first embodiment of a toilet suite
20 incorporating aspects of the invention. The suite 20 generally comprises a full and
reduced flushing volume cistern 22 (known as a flush tank in the United States) operated
10 by a pair of button actuators 24, which are accessible through the top surface of a cistern
body 26. The cistern 22 is placed within the larger cistern body 26 as, due to its ultra-low
flushing volume, it would appear out of scale (ie. too small) with the remainder of the
toilet suite 20.

The suite 20 also comprises a pan 28 connected to the cistern 22 by a flush pipe 30.
15 A toilet seat 32 and lid 34 are pivotally mounted to the pan 28 by hinges, which are well
known. The pan 28 has a rearward end 28a and a frontward end 28b and a rim 36 about
an opening 38.

A flushing water manifold 40 is located beneath the rim 36 and is in fluid
communication with the flush pipe 30. The manifold 40 has a primary outlet nozzle
20 arrangement 42 positioned near the frontward end 28b of the cistern 28 and a smaller
secondary outlet nozzle arrangement, in the form of single nozzle 44, positioned adjacent
the rearward end of the pan 28a. The primary outlet nozzle arrangement 42 has four
outlet nozzles 46, which are best seen in Fig. 7. The manifold 40 also has a number of
tertiary outlet nozzle arrangements, in the form of holes 48, disposed along the sides of
25 the pan 28.

In the preferred embodiment shown, the manifold 40 is a separate, substantially
oval shaped plastic component that substantially replicates the shape of the pan rim 36.
In other embodiments (not shown), the manifold is formed integrally with the pan or with
the toilet seat.

30 The pan 28 also includes a flushing outlet 50 which is connected to a mains
sewerage system in a known manner. The flushing outlet 50 is preceded by an S-bend
outlet trap 51 formed from a first downwardly convex lower bend 52 and a second
upwardly convex upper bend 54. The pan 28 also has a rear wall 56 which is upwardly
angled from the rear of the pan 28 at about 10° from horizontal. The front wall 58 of the

pan 28 has an upper relatively steeply angled portion 58a, a lower relatively steeply angled portion 58b, which is substantially parallel to and rearwardly displaced from the upper portion 58a, and an intermediate relatively shallowly angled portion 58c therebetween. The portion of the pan 28 adjacent the lower front wall portion 58b is substantially cylindrical and has a central longitudinal axis 60.

The operation of the suite 20 will now be described. Pressing one of the actuator buttons 24 initiates flushing of the suite 20. The flushing water is communicated from the cistern 22 to the flush pipe 30 and so to the flushing water manifold 40. The majority of the flushing water (approximately 80%) exits the manifold 40 via the four nozzles 46 in the primary outlet arrangement 42, as indicated by the large arrow 62 and is directed towards the commencement of the S-bend outlet trap 51 in a direction substantially parallel with the axis 60 of the cylindrical portion of the pan 28 adjacent the front wall lower portion 58b. Directing the flushing water 62 in this way concentrates the energy of that flushing water into the outlet trap 51 and results in adequate clearing of waste (equal to or better than current standards for known 6/3 litre full/reduced flush toilet suites) within the pan 28 with the 3/2 litre ultra-low flushing volumes. A minority of the flushing water is directed through the outlet 44, as indicated by medium arrow 64, to wet and clean the rear wall 56 of the pan. An even smaller amount of the flushing water is directed out of the holes 48 as indicated by small arrows 66 to wet and clean the sides of the pan 28.

The water level in the pan 28 in the absence of a flush is denoted 68 in Fig. 1. During the previously described flushing action, the energy of the majority of the flushing water 62 creates a partial syphoning action within the outlet trap 51 which results in the water level during the flush falling to approximately that denoted 70. The surface area at the level 70 is approximately half that at the level 68 and the corresponding reduction in cross sectional area of the outlet trap 51 further increases the velocity, and thus concentrates the energy, of the flushing water through the trap 51, further aiding in waste clearance. The larger surface area at the water level 68 also advantageously provides a larger target area for user's wastes, particularly solid wastes. Further advantageously, the geometric centre of the surface area of the water at level 68 is substantially vertically aligned with the approximate solid waste drop position of a user.

Accordingly, before flushing, the pan 28 advantageously provides a large target surface area (at level 68) to minimise the likelihood of waste being incident on non wetted regions of the pan 28. During flushing, the pan 28 advantageously provides a reduced

surface area (at level 70) to concentrate the energy of the flushing water. This combination also contributes to the improved clearing of waste in the pan 28 with ultra-low flushing volumes.

5 Figs. 4 to 6 show a second embodiment of suite 80 incorporating aspects of the invention which is similar to the suite 20 described with reference to Figs. 1 to 3 and in which like reference numerals are used to indicate like features. The difference between the suite 80 and 20 is the suite 80 has a hand washing basin 82 integrally formed with the cistern body 26. After flushing, the mains water used to fill the cistern 22 is directed to a free outlet tap 84 whereafter it flows from the basin 82 through a pipe 84 and into the
10 cistern 22. This arrangement provides further reductions in overall water usage by allowing a user to wash their hands with water that is then reused as flushing water rather than washing their hands in water that is directly returned to the sewer.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged detailed view of the preferred form of primary outlet nozzle arrangement 42. Figs. 8 through 17 are similar views of other primary outlet nozzle
15 arrangements 42 with outlet nozzles 46.

The primary outlet nozzle arrangement 42 shown in Fig. 17 is the most preferred and is formed from upper and lower moulded halves 42a and 42b respectively. The outlets 46 each receive a separate portion of the flushing water from either side of the manifold 40. This reduces the turbulence, and energy loss, of the two streams of water
20 hitting each other during entry to the primary outlet nozzle arrangement 42, compared to earlier embodiments shown in Figs. 7 to 15. Further, the outlets 46 include upper, lower and side edges 46a, 46b and 46c respectively which are shaped to form the flow of flushing water (as exemplified by the arrow 62 in Fig 1) into a cross sectional shape similar to that of the surface of the water in the pan 28 at level 68. Directing and shaping
25 the flushing water 62 to cover all of the water surface at level 68 serves to maximise the amount of waste that is directed into the waste S-bend outlet trap 51 and out through the flushing outlet 50. Concentrating and directing the energy of the flushing water 62 into the trap 51 in this way improves waste clearance.

Fig. 18 is an end view of a drainline 90 suitable for use with the ultra-low flushing
30 volume toilet suites described above. The drainline 90 is characterised by an internal height H to width W ratio between about 1.4:1 and 1.5:1 and an internal upper radius R to lower radius r ratio of about 3:1. It has been found that these ratios provide a drainline with an optimum balance between waste transportation at low flow rates (less than 2.5 litres/second) due to increased flow velocity in the lower (and slimmer) portion of the

drainline 90 and total capacity at high flow rates. The preferred size of the drainline 90 is an internal height H of 130mm, internal width W of 90mm, upper internal radius R of 45mm and lower internal radius r of 15mm.

- When the suites 20 and 80 were matched with the drainline 90, and their
- 5 performance benchmarked against an industry leading 6/3 litre dual flush toilet suite, the following results were obtained from a comparison of potable water usage and savings for the suites 20, 80 and the 6/3 litre dual flush WC based on daily water usage per person of five flush cycles (one full flush and four reduced flush cycles).

WC system	Daily water usage per person	Average flush volume	Percentage saving
6/3 litre dual flush (benchmark)	18 litres	3.6 litres	-
Suite 20	11 litres	2.2 litres	39%
Suite 80	9.38 litres	1.88 litres	48%

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Although the invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiments, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the invention is not restricted to such preferred embodiments. For example, the invention is also suitable for use with pans that have a P-bend outlet trap.

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Claims:

1. A drainline connected to an ultra-low flushing volume toilet, the drainline having an ovoid internal cross-section characterised by a height to width ratio between about 1.4:1 and 1.5:1 and an upper radius to lower radius ratio of about 3:1.
2. The drainline as claimed in claim 1, wherein the drainline is produced from extruded plastics material.
3. A drainline connected to an ultra-low flushing volume toilet, the drainline being substantially as described herein with reference to Fig. 18 of the accompanying drawings.
4. The drainline as claimed in claim 3, wherein the toilet is substantially as described herein with reference to Figures 1 to 3 or Figures 4 to 6 of the accompanying drawings.