

Description

This invention relates to a washing device for parts of human body in combination with a toilet bowl comprising the features of the pre-characterizing portion of claim 1.

Conventionally, there have been several kinds of toilet bowls which are equipped with a washing device for parts of human body. The washing device includes a cleaning nozzle which is disposed in the toilet bowl and such cleaning nozzle can eject hot water of a desired temperature for cleaning the private parts.

Patent Specification US-A-3,154,793 discloses an improved automatic toilet unit which is controllable by the operator or user of the toilet. This toilet includes a toilet seat which is of substantially normal size, shape and appearance, but which is hollow and is provided with fore-and-aft water jets and air orifices so that the cleaning operation can take place either at the rear, at the front, or at both the front and the rear of the device, and incorporates a unit provided with its own source of warm water controlled by thermostats. To have the water warmed to the desired temperature, a cold water inlet is provided. Through one branch this inlet supplies a tank. Another branch is directed to a mixing valve and then flows to two branches, one of which is connected to a pipe and the other to a pipe, each of these pipes being provided with an electrical operated solenoid shut-off valve. Then, flexible pipes and convey the water respectively to a rear nozzle and a front nozzle. The mixing valve is thermostatically operated and there are safety thermostats and shut-off thermostats, pressure regulators, etc., provided with the device.

This automatic toilet unit has to be connected to high-power, high-voltage electrical sources, since the device comprises a heater and other electrical components consuming large amounts of electrical power. Thus, under such adverse circumstances, operating the unit may cause severe accidents, like electrical shocks or fire. Moreover, the toilet unit is large in size.

Patent Specification US-A- 3,814,876 discloses a magnetically operated two position latching valve, having an armature that also serves as a movable valve element and which is movable to its two positions by and latched in said positions solely by magnetic flux. The valve is moved to one position or the other by applying current to a solenoid means in one direction or the other and is latched in the other selected position by a single permanent magnet whose flux is automatically switched to the proper direction for holding the armature in the selected position.

The conventional washing devices are classified into two categories depending on the manner of producing hot water, wherein, in one category, hot water is produced by using an electric heater which is built in or mounted on the toilet bowl and is ejected through

the cleaning nozzle, and in the other category, heated water and cold water are supplied from the outside of the toilet room and the mixed hot water of a desired temperature is produced by mixing heated water and cold water by means of an electrically controlled mixing device and such mixed hot water of a desired temperature.

As mentioned above, the conventional washing device comprises the electric heater, the electrically controlled mixing device, or the electrically operated solenoid valve so that the washing device consumes a large quantity of electricity. Namely, the washing device has to be operated by electric power from a commercially-available power source of a high voltage.

Accordingly, all such electric devices such as a direct-current power source unit which is necessary for converting alternate current to direct current, the mixing device, or the solenoid valves become large-sized.

Furthermore, due to the high voltage of the commercially-available electric power source, when the insulating capacity of the above-mentioned electrically operates devices is lowered by moisture in the atmosphere, an electric shock may attack a user or electricity may leak to cause a fire.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a washing device for parts of human body which can overcome the above-mentioned defects of conventional washing devices wherein the improvement is characterized in that a thermostat mixing valve is disposed at a junction of a cold-water supply passage and a heated-water supply passage, that a latching solenoid valve is mounted on a heated-water drainage passage branched out from said heated-water supply passage and that a latching solenoid valve is mounted on a mixed-hot-water supply passage.

To achieve this object, the above mentioned washing device further comprises the features of the characterizing portion of claim 1.

According to this invention, since heated water is supplied from the outside of the toilet room, electric power for heating the water becomes unnecessary for the toilet bowl or the toilet room.

Furthermore, heated water and cold water are mixed to produce mixed hot water by the thermostat mixing valve which requires no electric power for its operation.

Still furthermore, once the solenoid valve provided with the latching function is opened or closed with the activation of a latching solenoid with a small amount of electricity, the solenoid valve can hold its opening or closing position even when electricity is not supplied continuously thereafter, and electricity is required for the subsequent closing or opening operations of the solenoid valve. Thus, the consumption of electricity is reduced to a small level.

Accordingly, small dry cells or batteries can be used as an electric power source for controlling the washing device for parts of human body and the large-sized direct-current power source unit which is necessary for converting the alternate current to direct current becomes unnecessary.

Since the small dry cells or batteries are of low voltage, no consideration is necessary for insulation and the possibility of an electric shock or a fire can be completely prevented, thereby assuring the safety of the washing device.

Still furthermore, since the electric wiring is minimized, the installation of the washing device to the toilet bowl can be readily conducted.

Conventionally, washing devices have been used mainly in general households, and the washing device having a built-in heater has prevailed since general households are not provided with a heated water supply system.

However, recently, a heated water supply system has become popular in general households, while high-storied buildings such as hotels are generally equipped with a heated water supply system for bathroom use. Accordingly, the washing device of this invention is expected to have more applications in such general households and hotels.

Fig. 1 is a block-diagram schematically showing the overall construction of a washing device for parts of human body according to this invention.

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a constant-flow regulating valve.

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the constant-flow regulating valve taken along the line I-I of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the constant-flow regulating valve.

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the constant-flow regulating valve taken along the line II-II of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view of a solenoid valve using a latching solenoid.

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing the manner of operation of solenoid valve of the present invention operated by the latching solenoid.

Fig. 8 is a diagram showing the manner of operation of the conventional solenoid valve.

Fig. 9 is a partially-cross-sectional view of a thermostat mixing valve using a latching solenoid.

Fig. 10 is a block-diagram showing the construction of a control device.

The embodiments of this invention are described in detail in view of the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 shows schematically an overall construction of a washing device A for parts of human body according to this invention.

In the drawing, numeral 1 indicates a heated-water supply passage and numeral 2 indicates a cold-water supply passage. A mixing valve (device) T using a thermostat is disposed at a junction where the

heated-water supply passage 1 and the cold-water supply passage 2 are connected. A pair of constant-flow regulating valves 3,4 are provided in the heated-water supply passage 1 and the cold-water supply passage 2 respectively.

The heated-water supply pipe 1 is also provided with a temperature detecting means 5 for monitoring the temperature of the heated water. In this embodiment, the temperature detecting means 5 may be a thermistor.

Between the temperature detecting means 5 and the mixing valve T, a heated-water drain passage 6 is branched out from the heated-water supply passage 1 for draining the heated water which may be lukewarm.

A solenoid valve V_1 , which is equipped with a latching solenoid is mounted on the heated-water drain passage 6.

The mixing valve T has the outlet portion thereof connected with an upstream end of a mixed-hot-water supply passage m, which in turn, has the downstream end thereof connected to a cleaning nozzle 7 disposed in a toilet bowl B.

The mixed-hot-water supply passage m is provided with a solenoid valve V_2 for regulating the mixed hot water to be ejected from the cleaning nozzle 7 and such solenoid valve V_2 is also provided with a latching solenoid similarly to the above-mentioned solenoid valve V_1 .

As shown in Fig. 2 to Fig. 5, the constant-flow regulating valve 3 or 4 substantially comprises a housing 50 to be inserted in a path 31, and a core member 51 as well as an elastic O-shaped ring 52 both of which are fixedly mounted in the housing 50.

The housing 50 is formed into a cylindrical shape, and in a condition where the housing 50 is inserted in the path 31, the housing 50 has a rear shoulder portion 53 for fixing the core member 51 at an opening end on the upstream portion of the housing 50 while a front shoulder portion 54 for fixing the O-shaped ring 52 at an opening end on the downstream portion of the housing 50.

The core member 51 has a bullet-shaped head which extends in a downstream direction. The core member 51 is provided with a flange 56 at the rear end portion thereof and a water passing opening 55 is formed in the central portion of the flange 56. The core member 51 is also provided with a plurality of axially-extending projections 57 on the outer surface thereof and these projections 57 are disposed in a parallelly spaced-apart manner in a circumferential direction.

The core member 51 is fixedly mounted in the housing 50 by means of the flange 56 and the shoulder portion 53, and the head portion thereof is loosely inserted in the internal opening formed in the central portion of the shoulder portion 54 and the extremity of such head portion of the core member 51 extends through the internal opening.

The O-shaped ring 52 is loosely disposed between the internal periphery of the housing 50 and the external periphery of the core member 51, and such ring 52 is held in place in the housing 50 by the shoulder portion 54.

The constant-flow regulating valves 3 and 4 which have the above-mentioned structure are inserted in the path 31 of the heated-water supply passage 1 and the cold-water supply passage 2.

The water which flows in the path 31 firstly passes through the water passing opening 55, and subsequently passes through a gap 59 defined between the core member 51 and the O-shaped ring 52 and finally passes through a gap 60 between the inner periphery of the shoulder portion 54 and the core member 51 leading to the mixing valve T.

In the above movement of the water flow, when the pressure of the water to be supplied to the path 31 is at a normal pressure or lower than the normal pressure, the O-shaped ring 52 is subject to no deformation and the gap 59 defined between the O-shaped ring 52 and the core member 51 holds a predetermined water passing area, as shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

On the other hand, when the water pressure becomes higher than the normal pressure, such pressure makes the shoulder portion 54 press and deform the O-shaped ring 52 as shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5, thereby reducing the water passing area in the gap 59 defined between the O-shaped ring 52 and the core member 51.

Furthermore, as the water pressure becomes much higher, the O-shaped ring 52 has more deformation and therefore the water passing area is reduced to decrease the flow rate or speed of the water.

Namely, such constant-water flow regulating valves 3,4 serve to supply a constant volume of water to the downstream portion irrespective of the varying of the water pressure.

Although, in this embodiment, the constant-water flow regulating valves 3,4 are mounted on the cold-water supply passage 1 and the heated-water supply passage 2 respectively, it may be possible to mount a constant-water flow regulating valve on the mixed-hot-water supply passage m to achieve the same flow regulating effect.

In Fig. 6, the solenoid valves V_1 , V_2 which are operable with a latching solenoid 13 are shown. The solenoid 13 having a permanent magnet 12 for latching purpose is disposed on one side of a diaphragm-type valve body 11.

When the latching solenoid 13 is energized electrically receiving either a positive or negative voltage or charge, a pilot valve body 16 is operated to open or close a pivot valve seat 15 mounted on a diaphragm 14. A main valve seat 17 is opened or closed by operating the diaphragm 14 making use of the difference of the water pressure between two water

pressures which act on the top and bottom surfaces of the diaphragm 14 respectively. In Fig. 6, the diaphragm 14 is provided with a pilot opening 14a and a bleed opening 14b.

Such a difference of the water pressure is held by maintaining an opened or closed position of the pilot valve body 16 magnetically with use of the permanent magnet 12, thus firmly holding the main valve seat 17 at the closed position or the opened position.

Accordingly, in the solenoid valves V_1 , V_2 , the latching solenoid 13 actuates only a pilot valve body 16, and it is sufficient to energize such valves V_1 , V_2 only at the time of opening and closing operation thereof, thus resulting in the extremely low consumption of the electric power.

As shown in Fig. 7, in this embodiment, the pulse-like electric power or voltage is applied to the solenoid valves V_1 , V_2 whereas in Fig.8 where the manner of operation of the conventional solenoid valve is shown, the electric power or voltage has to be applied continuously for each opening or closing operation.

The construction of a mixing valve T using a thermostat is shown in Fig. 9.

As previously explained in view of Fig. 1, the mixing valve T is provided at the junction where the heated-water supply passage 1 and the cold water supply passage 2 are jointed.

Inside the main body M of a cylindrical shape, an inner cylinder 22 and a valve body 21 are disposed, wherein the inner cylinder 22 is disposed at the upper portion of the main body M and defines a water mixing chamber 26 while the valve body 21 is disposed at the lower portion of the main body M.

A thermostat 23 of a type using wax is disposed in the inner cylinder 22, and the upper end of such thermostat 23 is connected to an adjusting knob 25 by means of an adjustment mechanism 24 using a screw. Accordingly, the rotation of the knob 25 allows the thermostat 23 to move upwardly or downwardly.

The lower portion of the thermostat 23 where the wax is contained is inserted in the mixing chamber 26 of the inner cylinder 22, while the middle portion of the thermostat 23 is connected to the upper end of the inner cylinder 22.

Due to the expansion or contraction of the wax caused by the change of the temperature of the mixed hot water in the mixing chamber 26, the middle portion of the thermostat 23 is moved and such movement is transmitted to the valve body 21 connected to the lower end of the inner cylinder 22.

Accordingly, a heated-water valve opening 28 and a cold-water valve opening 29 which are formed in the upper and lower ends of the valve body 21 are opened or closed to change the mixing ratio of the heated water and cold water which flow into the mixing chamber 26. Accordingly, the temperature of the mixed hot water which is discharged from the mixing chamber 26 and is ejected from the cleaning nozzle

7 in the toilet bowl B by way of the mixed hot water passage m accurately corresponds to the temperature preset by manipulation of the adjusting knob 25.

In particular, the thermostat 23 is automatically actuated by using the deviation between the temperature of the mixed hot water and the preset temperature to carry out a proportional control action so that the actuation of the thermostat 23 requires no power, including electric power.

A control device C for controlling the solenoid valve V_1 , V_2 and the temperature detecting means 5 which form the washing device of this invention is disclosed in Fig. 10.

The control device C comprises a) a seating-detecting sensor 41 of a reflection type using ultrasonic waves or infrared rays for detecting that a user sits on the toilet bowl, b) a push button 42 for ejecting the water, c) a comparator 43 which is connected to the temperature detecting means 5 and generates an output signal when the heated water in the heated-water supply passage 1 reaches a predetermined temperature, d) a logic circuit 44 having the input portion thereof connected to the above-mentioned sensor 41, the push button 42 and the comparator 43, e) a pair of drive circuits 45, 46 which are interposed between the output portion of the logic circuit 44 and the solenoids 13, 13 of the solenoid valves V_1 , V_2 , f) a dry cell D (for example, 2CR5/DC 6V of SANYO Co, Ltd) as an electric power source, and g) a power switch 47 for turning on or off the electric power source D.

In using the washing device A having the above construction, when the power switch 47 is turned on and the user sits on the seat of the toilet bowl B equipped with such washing device A, the seating-detecting sensor 41 generates an output signal. The output signal is transmitted to the solenoid valve V_1 by way of the logic circuit 44 to open the solenoid valve V_1 and the valve-opened position is held until the temperature detecting means 5 detects the appropriate temperature for producing the mixed hot water of a desired temperature.

Thus, the residual or remaining lukewarm water in the heated-water supply passage 1 is drained preliminarily so as to prevent the ejection of the lukewarm mixed water to the parts of human body.

Then, when the user presses or pushes the push button 42 for ejecting the hot water after use, the solenoid valve V_2 for ejecting the mixed hot water is opened, and the mixed hot water, the temperature of which is preliminarily set by the user with the manipulation of the adjusting knob 25, is ejected from the cleaning nozzle 7 in the toilet bowl B to clean the parts of human body.

After cleaning of the parts, the push button 42 is pressed again so that the solenoid valve V_2 is closed to stop the ejecting of the mixed hot water.

The electric power necessary for performing the

above-mentioned control is supplied from the dry cell D, wherein, only two solenoid valves V_1 , V_2 , the temperature detecting means 5, the seating-detecting sensor 41, and the logical circuit 44 require the supply of the electric.

Since the power consumption of the temperature detecting means 5 and the seating-detecting sensor 41 is extremely low and the solenoid valve V_1 , V_2 are to be energized only at the time of opening or closing operation, an extremely small amount of electric power is consumed. Accordingly, the dry cell D enjoys a prolonged life and can be used for a long time without exchange.

The power consumption can be reduced further by making the seating-detecting sensor 41 shoot the ultrasonic waves or infrared rays toward the user intermittently.

Still furthermore, in place of the above-mentioned seating-detecting sensor 41, a micro switch may be installed in the toilet bowl B at a position where the weight of human body is applied and such micro switch may be interposed between the control device C and the dry cell D.

In operation, only when a user sits on the toilet bowl B, the control device C is electrically connected with the dry cell D so that no power is consumed when the user is not sitting on the toilet bowl B.

As mentioned above, according to this invention, since the hot water is supplied from outside to the toilet room or the bathroom, it is unnecessary to install any heater such as an electric heater in the toilet room. The mixing valve using a thermostat also unnecessitates the electric power.

In addition, it is sufficient to energize the solenoid valves using a latching solenoid just at the time of opening or closing the solenoid valves so that the consumption of the electric power is reduced drastically from this aspect as well.

Furthermore, the washing device can be controlled by employing a dry cell as an electric source, no direct current power source is required and the low voltage of the dry cell completely resolves the problems concerned with the electric insulation such as the possibility of an electric shock and a fire, thus assuring safety.

Still furthermore, since the electric wiring necessary for the installation of the washing device can be minimized or unnecessitated, the installing operation can be conducted more readily.

Claims

1. A washing device for parts of human body used in combination with a toilet bowl (B) and comprising:
 - a) a heated-water supply passage (1) having a downstream end,
 - b) a cold water supply passage (2) having a



7 in the toilet bowl B by way of the mixed hot water passage m accurately corresponds to the temperature preset by manipulation of the adjusting knob 25.

In particular, the thermostat 23 is automatically actuated by using the deviation between the temperature of the mixed hot water and the preset temperature to carry out a proportional control action so that the actuation of the thermostat 23 requires no power, including electric power.

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In using the washing device A having the above construction, when the power switch 47 is turned on and the user sits on the seat of the toilet bowl B equipped with such washing device A, the seating-detecting sensor 41 generates an output signal. The output signal is transmitted to the solenoid valve V_1 by way of the logical circuit 44 to open the solenoid valve V_1 and the valve-opened position is held until the temperature detecting means 5 detects the appropriate temperature for producing the mixed hot water of a desired temperature.

Thus, the residual or remaining lukewarm water in the heated-water supply passage 1 is drained preliminarily so as to prevent the ejection of the lukewarm mixed water to the parts of human body.

Then, when the user presses or pushes the push button 42 for ejecting the hot water after use, the solenoid valve V_2 for ejecting the mixed hot water is opened, and the mixed hot water, the temperature of which is preliminarily set by the user with the manipulation of the adjusting knob 25, is ejected from the cleaning nozzle 7 in the toilet bowl B to clean the parts of human body.

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In operation, only when a user sits on the toilet bowl B, the control device C is electrically connected with the dry cell D so that no power is consumed when the user is not sitting on the toilet bowl B.

As mentioned above, according to this invention, since the hot water is supplied from outside to the toilet room or the bathroom, it is unnecessary to install any heater such as an electric heater in the toilet room. The mixing valve using a thermostat also unnecessitates the electric power.

In addition, it is sufficient to energize the solenoid valves using a latching solenoid just at the time of opening or closing the solenoid valves so that the consumption of the electric power is reduced drastically from this aspect as well.

Furthermore, the washing device can be controlled by employing a dry cell as an electric source, no direct current power source is required and the low voltage of the dry cell completely resolves the problems concerned with the electric insulation such as the possibility of an electric shock and a fire, thus assuring safety.

Still furthermore, since the electric wiring necessary for the installation of the washing device can be minimized or unnecessitated, the installing operation can be conducted more readily.

Claims

1. A washing device for parts of human body used in combination with a toilet bowl (B) and comprising:
 - a) a heated-water supply passage (1) having a downstream end,
 - b) a cold water supply passage (2) having a



downstream end,

c) a mixing valve (T) disposed at a junction where the downstream ends of said heated-water supply passage (1) and said cold water supply passage (2) are merged,

d) a mixed hot water supply passage (m) having an upstream end thereof, said upstream end connected with the outlet of said mixing valve (T),

e) a first solenoid valve (V2) in the mixed hot water supply passage (m), and

f) an ejecting nozzle (7) disposed in the toilet bowl (8), said ejecting nozzle (7) having an inlet thereof connected with the downstream end of said mixed hot water supply passage (m), characterized in that

g) said mixing valve (T) is a thermostatic mixing valve which is connected to no source of electricity and comprises:

i) a valve casing (21) containing a wax which is expandable or contractable corresponding to an increase or decrease, respectively, of temperature of the mixed hot water, and

ii) means (25) for setting the mixing valve (T) to a desired mixed hot water temperature whereby the mixing ratio of hot water and cold water is changed until said mixed hot water reaches said desired temperature, and

h) said first solenoid valve (V2) is a first latching solenoid valve (V2) which comprises a latching solenoid (13) operatively connected to a valve (11), the latching solenoid (13) being electrically activatable upon receiving an electric signal to open or close said valve (11), the latching solenoid (13) including a permanent magnet (12) for holding the valve (11) open or closed even after the supply of electricity is stopped.

2. A washing device for parts of the human body according to claim 1, characterized in that it further comprises

a heated-water drainage passage (6) branched out from said heated-water supply passage (1) and a second latching solenoid valve (V1) mounted in said heated-water drainage passage (6).

3. A washing device for parts of the human body according to claim 1, characterized in that it further comprises

temperature detecting means (5) mounted in said heated-water supply passage (1) for transmitting a control signal to a control device (C) which in turn transmits an operation signal to said latching solenoid (13) mounted in said heated-water drainage passage (6).

4. A washing device for parts of human body according to claim 3, characterized in that said temperature detecting means (5) is a thermistor.

5. A washing device for parts of human body according to claim 1, characterized in that it further

comprises

a dry cell (D) for providing electricity to said first and second latching solenoid valve (V1, V2).

6. A washing device for parts of human body according to claim 1, characterized in that it further comprises

a pair of constant flow regulating valve (3, 4) mounted in said heated-water supply passage (1) and said cold water supply passage (2), respectively.

7. A washing device for parts of human body according to claim 1, characterized in that it further comprises

a constant flow regulating valve (3) mounted in said heated-water supply passage (1), said constant flow regulating valve (3) being capable of supplying a constant volumetric flow rate of heated water to downstream of said constant flow regulating valve (3) irrespective of the varying of the water pressure in said heated water supply passage (1) upstream of said constant flow regulating valve (3).

8. A washing device for parts of human body according to claim 1 or 7, characterized in that

a constant flow regulating valve (4) is mounted in said cold water supply passage (2), said constant flow regulating valve (4) being capable of supplying a constant volumetric flow rate of cold water downstream of said constant flow regulating valve (4) irrespective of the varying of the water pressure in said cold water supply passage (2) upstream of said constant flow regulating valve (4).

9. A washing device for parts of human body according to claim 1, characterized in that

a constant flow regulating valve is mounted in said mixed hot water supply passage (m), said constant flow regulating valve being capable of supplying a constant volumetric flow rate of mixed hot water downstream of said constant flow regulating valve irrespective of the varying of the water pressure in said mixed hot water supply passage (m) upstream of said constant flow regulating valve.

Patentansprüche

1. Waschvorrichtung für menschliche Körperteile zur Verwendung in Kombination mit einer Toiletenschüssel (B), umfassend:

a) eine (Speise-)Leitung für erwärmtes Wasser bzw. Warmwasser(speise)leitung (1) mit einem stromabseitigen Ende,

b) eine Kaltwasser(speise)leitung (2) mit einem stromabseitigen Ende,

c) ein an einer Verbindungsstelle, an welcher die stromabseitigen Enden von Warmwasserleitung (1) und Kaltwasserleitung (2) zusammengeführt sind, angeordnetes Mischventil (T),

d) eine Misch-Warmwasser(speise)leitung (m) mit einem stromaufseitigen Ende, das mit dem



Auslaß des Mischventils (T) verbunden ist,
 e) ein erstes, in der Misch-Warmwasserleitung (m) angeordnetes Solenoidventil (V2) und
 f) eine in der Toilettenschüssel (B) angeordnete Ausspritzdüse (7), deren Finlaß mit dem strömabseitigen Ende der Misch-Warmwasserleitung (m) verbunden ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß
 g) das Mischventil (T) ein thermostatisches Mischventil ist, das mit keiner elektrischen Energiequelle verbunden ist und aufweist:

i) ein Ventilgehäuse (21), das ein Wachs enthält, welches entsprechend einer Temperaturerhöhung oder -erniedrigung des Mischwarmwassers ausdehnbar bzw. zusammenziehbar ist, und

ii) eine Einrichtung (25) zum Einstellen des Mischventils (T) auf eine gewünschte Misch-Warmwassertemperatur, wodurch das Mischungsverhältnis von Warmwasser und Kaltwasser geändert wird, bis das Misch-Warmwasser die gewünschte Temperatur erreicht, und

h) das erste Solenoidventil (V2) ein erstes Halte- oder Sperrsolenoidventil (V2) ist, das ein wirkungsmäßig mit einem Ventil (11) verbundenes Halte- oder Sperrsolenoid (13) aufweist, welches bei Eingang eines elektrischen Signals zum Öffnen oder Schließen des Ventils (11) elektrisch betätigbar ist, wobei das Halte- oder Sperrsolenoid (13) einen Dauermagneten (12) zum Offen- oder Geschlossenhalten des Ventils (11) auch nach Beendigung der Zuspelung von elektrischer Energie enthält.

2. Waschvorrichtung für menschliche Körperteile nach Anspruch 1, gekennzeichnet durch

eine von der Warmwasserleitung (1) abzweigende Warmwasserabfuhrleitung (6) und ein in die Warmwasserabfuhrleitung (6) eingeschaltetes zweites Halte- oder Sperrsolenoidventil (V1).

3. Waschvorrichtung für menschliche Körperteile nach Anspruch 1, gekennzeichnet durch eine in die Warmwasserleitung (1) eingeschaltete Temperaturmeßeinheit (5) zum Übertragen eines Steuerungssignals zu einer Steuervorrichtung (C), die ihrerseits ein Betätigungssignal zu dem in die Warmwasserabfuhrleitung (6) eingeschalteten Halte- oder Sperrsolenoid (13) überträgt.

4. Waschvorrichtung für menschliche Körperteile nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Temperaturmeßeinheit (5) ein Thermistor ist.

5. Waschvorrichtung für menschliche Körperteile nach Anspruch 1, gekennzeichnet durch

eine Trockenzelle (D) zur Lieferung von elektrischer Energie zu erstem und zweitem Halte- oder Sperrsolenoidventil (V2, V1).

6. Waschvorrichtung für menschliche Körperteile nach Anspruch 1, gekennzeichnet durch

zwei Konstantdurchsatz-Regelventile (3, 4),

die in die Warmwasserleitung (1) bzw. die Kaltwasserleitung (2) eingeschaltet sind.

7. Waschvorrichtung für menschliche Körperteile nach Anspruch 1, gekennzeichnet durch

ein in die Warmwasserleitung (1) eingeschaltetes Konstantdurchsatz-Regelventil (3), das unabhängig von einer Änderung des Wasserdrucks in der Warmwasserleitung (1) stromauf des Konstantdurchsatz-Regelventils (3) eine konstante volumetrische Durchsatzmenge an Warmwasser an der Stromabseite des Konstantdurchsatz-Regelventils (3) zu liefern vermag.

8. Waschvorrichtung für menschliche Körperteile nach Anspruch 1 oder 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß

in die Kaltwasserleitung (2) ein Konstantdurchsatz-Regelventil (4) eingeschaltet ist, das unabhängig von einer Änderung des Wasserdrucks in der Kaltwasserleitung (2) stromauf des Konstantdurchsatz-Regelventils (4) eine konstante volumetrische Durchsatzmenge an Kaltwasser an der Stromabseite des Konstantdurchsatz-Regelventils (4) zu liefern vermag.

9. Waschvorrichtung für menschliche Körperteile nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß

in die Misch-Warmwasserleitung (m) ein Konstantdurchsatz-Regelventil eingeschaltet ist, das unabhängig von einer Änderung des Wasserdrucks in der Misch-Warmwasserleitung (m) stromauf des Konstantdurchsatz-Regelventils eine konstante volumetrische Durchsatzmenge an Misch-Warmwasser an der Stromabseite des Konstantdurchsatz-Regelventils zu liefern vermag.

Revendications

1. Un dispositif de lavage pour parties du corps humain, utilisé en combinaison avec une cuvette de toilettes (B) et comportant :

a) un passage (1) d'alimentation en eau chaude présentant une extrémité aval,

b) un passage (2) de fourniture d'eau froide présentant une extrémité aval,

c) une vanne de mélange (T) disposée à la jonction où les extrémités aval dudit passage (1) d'alimentation en eau chaude et dudit passage (2) d'alimentation en eau froide sont réunies,

d) un passage (m) d'alimentation en eau chaude mélangée présentant une extrémité amont, ladite extrémité amont étant reliée à la sortie de ladite vanne de mélange (T),

e) une première vanne à solénoïde (V2) dans le passage (m) d'alimentation en eau chaude mélangée, et

f) une buse d'éjection (7) disposée dans la cuvette de toilettes (B), ladite buse d'éjection (7) présentant une entrée qui est reliée à l'extrémité



aval dudit passage (m) d'alimentation en eau chaude mélangée, caractérisé en ce que :

g) ladite vanne de mélange (T) est une vanne mélangeuse thermostatique qui n'est reliée à aucune source d'électricité et comporte :

i) une enveloppe de vanne (21) contenant une cire qui peut se dilater ou se contracter en réponse à respectivement une augmentation ou une diminution de la température de l'eau chaude mélangée, et

ii) des moyens (25) pour régler la vanne mélangeuse (T) à une température désirée d'eau chaude mélangée, de sorte que le rapport de mélange de l'eau chaude et de l'eau froide est modifié jusqu'à ce que l'eau chaude mélangée atteigne ladite température désirée, et

h) ladite première vanne à solénoïde (V2) est une première vanne à solénoïde de verrouillage (V2) qui comporte un solénoïde de verrouillage (13) relié opérativement à une vanne (11), le solénoïde de verrouillage (13) pouvant être électriquement activé à la réception d'un signal électrique pour ouvrir et fermer ladite vanne (11), le solénoïde de verrouillage (13) comportant un aimant permanent (12) pour maintenir la vanne (11) ouverte ou fermée même après la fin de l'alimentation électrique.

2. Un dispositif de lavage pour parties du corps humain selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comporte au surplus

un passage (6) de drainage d'eau chaude branché en dérivation sur ledit passage (1) d'alimentation en eau chaude, et une seconde vanne (V1) à solénoïde de verrouillage montée dans ledit passage (6) de drainage d'eau chaude.

3. Un dispositif de lavage pour parties du corps humain selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comporte au surplus

des moyens (5) de détection de température montés dans ledit passage (1) d'alimentation en eau chaude pour transmettre un signal de commande à un dispositif de commande (C) qui, à son tour, transmet un signal de fonctionnement audit solénoïde de verrouillage (13) monté sur ledit passage (6) de drainage d'eau chaude.

4. Un dispositif de lavage pour parties du corps humain selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que

lesdits moyens (5) de détection de température sont constitués par un thermistor.

5. Un dispositif de lavage pour parties du corps humain selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comporte au surplus

une cellule sèche (D) pour fournir une alimentation électrique auxdites première et seconde vannes (V1, V2) à solénoïde de verrouillage.

6. Un dispositif de lavage pour parties du corps

humain selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comporte au surplus

une paire de vannes de régulation (3,4) à écoulement constant montées respectivement sur ledit passage (1) d'alimentation en eau chaude et ledit passage (2) d'alimentation en eau froide.

7. Un dispositif de lavage pour parties du corps humain selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comporte au surplus

une vanne de régulation (3) à écoulement constant montée sur ledit passage (1) d'alimentation en eau chaude, ladite vanne de régulation (3) à écoulement constant pouvant fournir un débit volumétrique constant d'eau chaude en aval de ladite vanne de régulation (3) à écoulement constant indépendamment de la variation de la pression d'eau dans ledit passage (1) d'alimentation en eau chaude en amont de ladite vanne de régulation (3) à écoulement constant.

8. Un dispositif de lavage pour parties du corps humain selon la revendication 1 ou 7 caractérisé en ce que

une vanne de régulation (4) à écoulement constant est montée sur ledit passage (2) d'alimentation en eau froide, ladite vanne de régulation (4) à écoulement constant pouvant délivrer un débit volumétrique constant d'eau froide en aval de ladite vanne de régulation (4) à débit constant indépendamment de la variation de la pression d'eau dans ledit passage (2) d'alimentation en eau froide en amont de ladite vanne de régulation (4) à écoulement constant.

9. Un dispositif de lavage pour parties du corps humain selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que

une vanne de régulation à écoulement constant est montée sur ledit passage (m) d'alimentation en eau chaude mélangée, ladite vanne de régulation à écoulement constant pouvant délivrer un débit volumétrique constant d'eau chaude mélangée en aval de ladite vanne de régulation à débit constant indépendamment de la variation de la pression d'eau dans ledit passage (m) d'alimentation en eau chaude mélangée en amont de ladite vanne de régulation à écoulement constant.