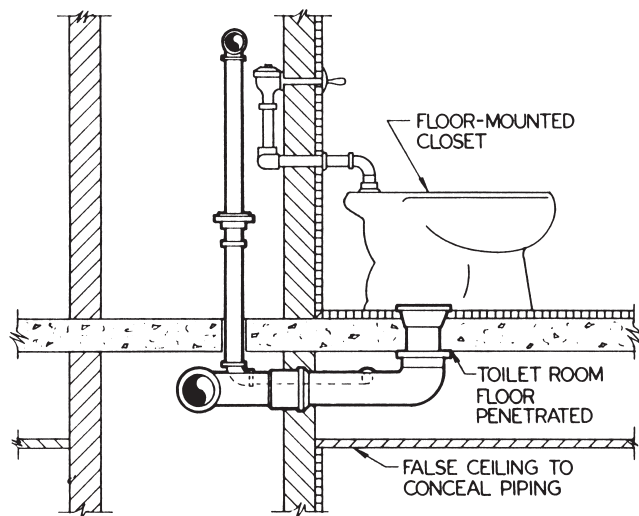


INSTALLATION OF OFF-THE-FLOOR FIXTURES

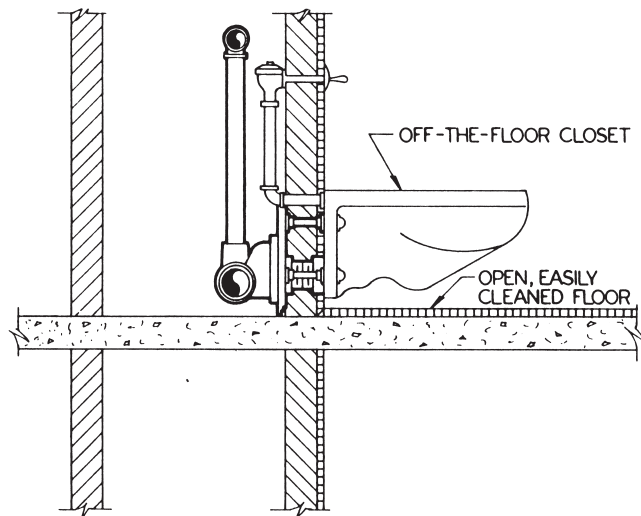
Many factors, including cost, material, labor required, space, handling and others must be thoroughly evaluated when planning an installation. With on-the-floor water closets, slabs must be penetrated and sleeved at each fixture to accommodate waste piping which, in many instances, has to be suspended below the slab.

Such suspended piping requires concealment in multi-story installations, thereby necessitating drop or furred ceilings in the rooms below. The fitting and assembly of waste piping in such installations, as a rule, must be accomplished on the spot with the aid of scaffolding and extra mechanics, which contributes to high construction costs and affects not only the mechanical contractor but the structural, floor, wall and ceiling mechanics as well.

Conversely, with off-the-floor fixtures, there is no slab penetration in toilet room areas. The support and piping systems are concealed behind the walls. Such systems are ideally suited to the modern modular plumbing concept as they are readily fabricated either on site or in the contractor's shop at significant savings over conventional piece-by-piece assembly. A well planned and executed off-the-floor fixture installation today will provide lasting benefits appreciated by future building occupants and owners.



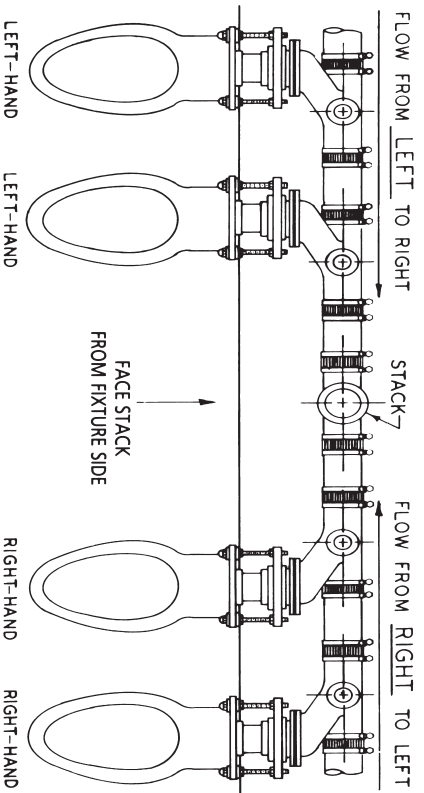
ON-THE-FLOOR WATER CLOSET



OFF-THE-FLOOR WATER CLOSET

Horizontal Fitting & Carrier Selection

DIAGRAM TO DETERMINE LEFT- OR RIGHT-HAND CLOSET FITTINGS



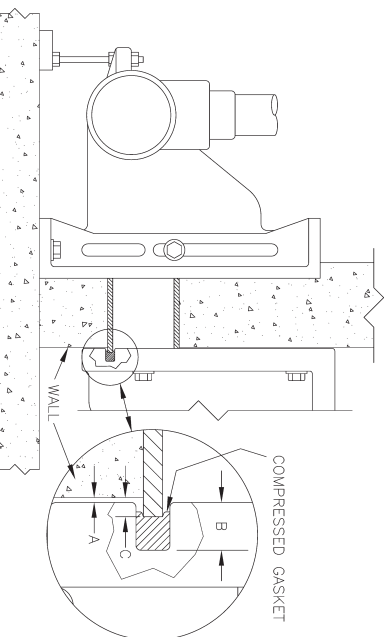
TYPICAL INSTALLATION SHOWN

1. If flow in waste line is from the right of the stack, the closet fitting should be a right-hand fitting.
2. If flow in waste line is from the left of the stack, the closet fitting should be a left-hand fitting.

Extension Length Determination

This is a side view. The enlarged inset shows the depth of the gasket within the groove of the fixture and the extension with proper pressure on the gasket.

When the closet is installed on the carrier, the front end of the extension must be located properly in order to compress the gasket enough so that the gasket's adhesive coated surfaces are in contact with the china and the face of the extension. This will help ensure a tight seal.



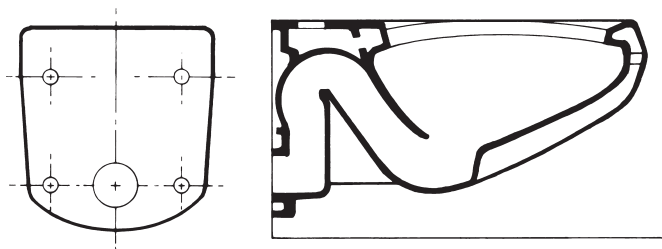
For closets which have a groove with a rectangular cross-section, use this formula: $C = A + B - 1/2"$

Where: A = Distance from Closet to Wall B = Depth of Groove in Carrier C = Distance Extension Extends from Wall

For closets which have a groove with a V-shaped cross-section:

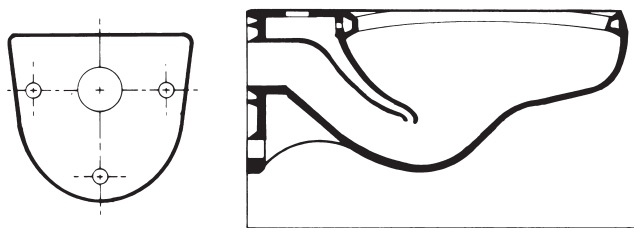
Use the above formula, but an additional 1/8" (or more) may be added to C.

SIPHON JET



This type, because of its quiet, efficient, sanitary flushing action, is usually specified in most commercial, institutional and hotel applications. Water is introduced into the bowl through the rim and up leg of trap through jets placed there to fill the trapway thus creating siphonic action to quickly evacuate the bowl. The large water surface in the bowl insures sanitation.

BLOWOUT



This type is particularly suited to heavy use applications such as public facilities in stadiums and terminals. The flushing action produced by the jet of water in the outlet passage is strong for rapid evacuation of the bowl. Fouling problems are minimal. However, because of the powerful flushing action, this type of closet is noisy to operate.

ONE CARRIER FOR SIPHON JET OR BLOWOUT

CHASE-SAVER® is shipped pre-assembled for siphon jet closets and is quickly inverted for use with blowout closets.

