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## Roca toilet instructions

The toilet. The commode. The john. The loo. The porcelain throne. No matter what you call it, it is inevitable that we come to discuss this device, because every home has at least one. But more important, we'll discuss the toilet because it is a technological marvel -- a fascinating water-handling system!But it has all of these bad connotations in our minds. There are the things we do with a toilet, the germs we associate with it, the images we have from public restrooms, the fact that we have to clean it -- all of these details leave the toilet somewhat ... tainted. In this article, we ask that you try to get past the mental block and simply look at toilets for what they are -- neat solutions to a problem -- because toilets really are amazing things.There are several interrelated components that make a toilet do what it does.If you take off the tank cover and peer inside, you will see all of the parts. The three main systems that work together are:The bowl siphonThe flush mechanismThe refill mechanismLet's look at each of these parts separately until the secrets of the toilet are revealed.Let's say that you somehow disconnected the tank, and all you had in your bathroom was the bowl. You would still have a toilet. Even though it has no moving parts, the bowl solves all of the problems a toilet needs to solve. The crucial mechanism that is molded into the bowl is called the bowl siphon, shown here:You can understand how the siphon works by trying two experiments with your toilet. First, take a cup of water and pour it into the bowl. You will find that approximately nothing happens. What's even more interesting is that you can pour 25 cups (6 L) of water into a toilet, one at a time, and still, nothing will happen. That is, no matter how many cups of water you pour in, the level of the water in the bowl never rises. You can see in the figure why this is the case. When you pour the cup of water in, the water level in the bowl rises, but the extra water immediately spills over the edge of the siphon tube and drains away.Now, take a bucket of water -- approximately 2 gallons (7.6 L) -- and pour it into the bowl. You will find that pouring in this amount of water causes the bowl to flush. That is, almost all of the water is sucked out of the bowl, and the bowl makes the recognizable "flush" sound and all of the water goes down the pipe. What's happened is this: You've poured enough water into the bowl fast enough to fill the siphon tube. And once the tube was filled, the rest was automatic. The siphon sucked the water out of the bowl and down the sewer pipe. As soon as the bowl emptied, air entered the siphon tube, producing that distinctive gurgling sound and stopping the siphoning process.You can see that, even if someone were to cut off the water to your bathroom, you could still flush the toilet. All you need is a bucket containing a couple of gallons of water.The purpose of the tank is to act like the bucket of water described in the previous section. You have to get enough water into the bowl fast enough to activate the siphon. If you tried to do that using a normal house water pipe, water would not come in fast enough -- the siphon would never start. So the tank acts as a capacitor. It holds several gallons of water, which it takes perhaps 30 to 60 seconds to accumulate. When you flush, all of the water in the tank is dumped into the bowl in about three seconds -- the equivalent of pouring in a bucket of water.There is a chain attached to the handle on the side of the tank. When you push on the handle, it pulls the chain, which is connected to the flush valve. The chain lifts the flush valve, which then floats out of the way, revealing a 2- to 3-inch (5.08- to 7.62-cm) diameter drain hole. Uncovering this hole allows the water to enter the bowl. In most toilets, the bowl has been molded so that the water enters the rim, and some of it drains out through holes in the rim. A good portion of the water flows down to a larger hole at the bottom of the bowl. This hole is known as the siphon jet. It releases most of the water directly into the siphon tube. Because all of the water in the bowl enters the tank in about three seconds, it is enough to fill and activate the siphon effect, and all of the water and waste in the bowl is sucked out.So the bowl will flush as long as we dump enough water into it to activate the siphon. And the purpose of the tank and the flush valve is to hold and then dump about 2 gallons (7.6 L) of water very quickly into the bowl. Once the tank has emptied, the flush valve resituates itself in the bottom of the tank, covering the drain hole so the tank can be refilled. It is the job of the refill mechanism to fill the tank back up with enough water to start the whole process again.The refill mechanism has a valve that turns the water on and off. The valve turns the water on when the filler float (or ball float) falls. The float falls when the water level in the tank drops. The filler valve (or refill valve) sends water in two directions.Some of the water goes down the refill tube and starts refilling the tank. The rest goes through the bowl refill tube, and down the overflow tube into the bowl. This refills the bowl slowly. As the water level in the tank rises, so does the float. Eventually the float rises far enough to turn the valve off. What would happen if the float were to become detached, or the filler valve were to jam so that it never cut off? Theoretically, the tank would overflow and flood the bathroom. But the overflow tube is there to prevent that from happening, directing the extra water into the bowl instead of onto the floor.Now that you have seen all the parts, you can understand the complete mechanism:Pushing on the handle pulls the chain, which releases the flush valve.About 2 gallons (7.6 L) of water rush from the tank into the bowl in about three seconds. The flush valve then reseats.This rush of water activates the siphon in the bowl. The siphon sucks everything in the bowl down the drain.Meanwhile, when the level of the water in the tank falls, so does the float. The falling float turns on the refill valve.Water flowing through the refill valve refills the tank as well as the bowl. As the tank refills, the float rises, and when it reaches a certain level the refill valve shuts off.Should something go wrong and cause the refill valve to keep running, the overflow tube prevents a flood.What happens after it flushes? Read How Sewer Systems and Septic Tanks Work for a complete rundown. Expert advice on how to install a bathroom toilet, with illustrated step-by-step DIY installation instructions.If your toilet has seen better days--or you simply want to update it with a model that's more stylish and efficient--you'll be glad to know that replacing a toilet is an afternoon project. However, if you plan to install a toilet in a new location, you will have to extend supply pipes and drainpipes to the desired spot, a job you may want to leave to a professional plumber.When shopping for a toilet, you'll find many choices. The two-piece type shown here is the most common.Installing a toilet is a fairly simple DIY project.Though most toilets are sold with the necessary gaskets, washers, and hardware for fitting the tank to the bowl, you might need to buy a few parts. These may include hold-down bolts, a wax gasket for sealing the drain, and a flexible water-supply tube for connecting the tank to the shutoff valve.Before installation, turn off the water at the shutoff valve. Flush the toilet to empty the bowl and tank, and sponge out any remaining water. Disconnect the water-supply tube from the shutoff valve, drain the water from the tube into a bucket, and then unscrew the coupling nut on the supply tube at the bottom of the tank.Find Pre-Screened Plumbers Near YouGet Free Bids Now! If the hold-down bolts that fasten the toilet to the floor are corroded to the extent that you can't remove the nuts, soak the bolts with penetrating oil or cut them off with a hacksaw. When you bolt the new bowl to the floor, be very careful not to over-tighten the nuts as this can crack the porcelain.1 To remove the old tank, unbolt it from the bowl using a screwdriver to hold the mounting bolt from inside the tank while unfastening its nut with a wrench from below. Remove the bowl by prying the caps off the hold-down bolts and removing the nuts with an adjustable wrench. Gently rock the bowl from side to side to break the seal between the bowl and the floor, and then lift the bowl up, tilting it forward slightly to avoid spilling any remaining water.1. Remove old toilet tank & bowl2 Stuff a rag into the drainpipe to prevent sewer gases from escaping into your home. Using an old putty knife, scrape the wax gasket remains from the floor flange. (If the old hold-down bolts and/or the floor flange are damaged, replace them, too.)2. Remove wax from the floor flange3 Turn the new bowl upside-down on a cushioned surface. Place a new wax gasket over the horn on the bottom of the bowl, facing the tapered side toward the bowl. If the wax gasket has a plastic collar, install it so the collar is away from the bowl after first checking that the collar will fit into the floor flange. Apply a thin bead of bathroom caulk around the toilet base.3. Apply new wax gasket and caulk the toilet base4 Remove the rag from the drainpipe. Gently lower the bowl into place atop the flange, using the bolts as guides. Press down firmly while gently twisting and rocking. Using a level, check that the bowl is straight; use plastic shims if necessary to make minor adjustments.4. Lower bowl into place5 Hand-tighten the washers and nuts onto the bolts. Then alternately tighten them with a wrench until the toilet is seated firmly on the floor. Snug up the hold-down nuts, but don't overtighten them as this can crack the bowl. Fill the caps with plumber's putty and place them over the bolt ends.5. Hand-tighten bolts & cover ends6 If necessary, assemble the flush valve inside the tank and tighten the large spud nut at the center. Place the rubber tank cushion on the bowl. Position the tank over the bowl and tighten the nuts and washers onto the mounting bolts. Hook up the supply tubes and open the shutoff valve.6. Bolt the tank onto the bowlFeatured Resource: Get a Pre-Screened Local Plumbing ProCall for free estimates from local pros now:1-866-342-3263Tagged toiletoilets simonlong / Getty Images The one-piece toilet is as modern and sleek at the two-piece is classic. It's generally a bit more expensive and heavier to carry, but also easier to install and clean. There are a few more models of one-piece toilets; some come with low-profile tanks, while others look very close to the two-piece model with a higher tank. So if you want the classic look of a two-piece, but without the potential cleaning issues, you might want to look into a one-piece toilet. Generally, the one-piece is now the most recommended type of toilet. If your budget can afford it, it's the one you should go for. One-piece toilets are more suited to contemporary and modern styles, but since different models exist, you can get a more traditional look even without the separate tank. For LifeEdited, Graham describes his needs in the bathroom: The apartment needs to have a toilet, a sink, a shower, and perhaps a steam room. The setup should look great, be space efficient, conserve water and energy, and have low embodied energy. Must have audio privacy. We present other ideas to inspire TreeHugger has shown a couple of toilets with sinks built into their tanks, which make you reach over the bowl to get at the sink. There have also been gray water collection tanks that go under the sink. But this is the first time I have seen an elegant, properly integrated sink and gray water system integrated so elegantly with a toilet. Inhabitat spotted it in London, and writes: Its sleek design houses a nifty self-contained greywater system that is capable of reducing water use by up to 25% compared to a standard 6/3-litre dual flush toilet....The system uses Roca's "water-reuse technology" and also features an automatic cleaning system that avoids flushing bacteria into the unit's built-in cistern, cutting down on unpleasant odors. It must be brand new, as I cannot find any information on it at the manufacturer's website- ROCA

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