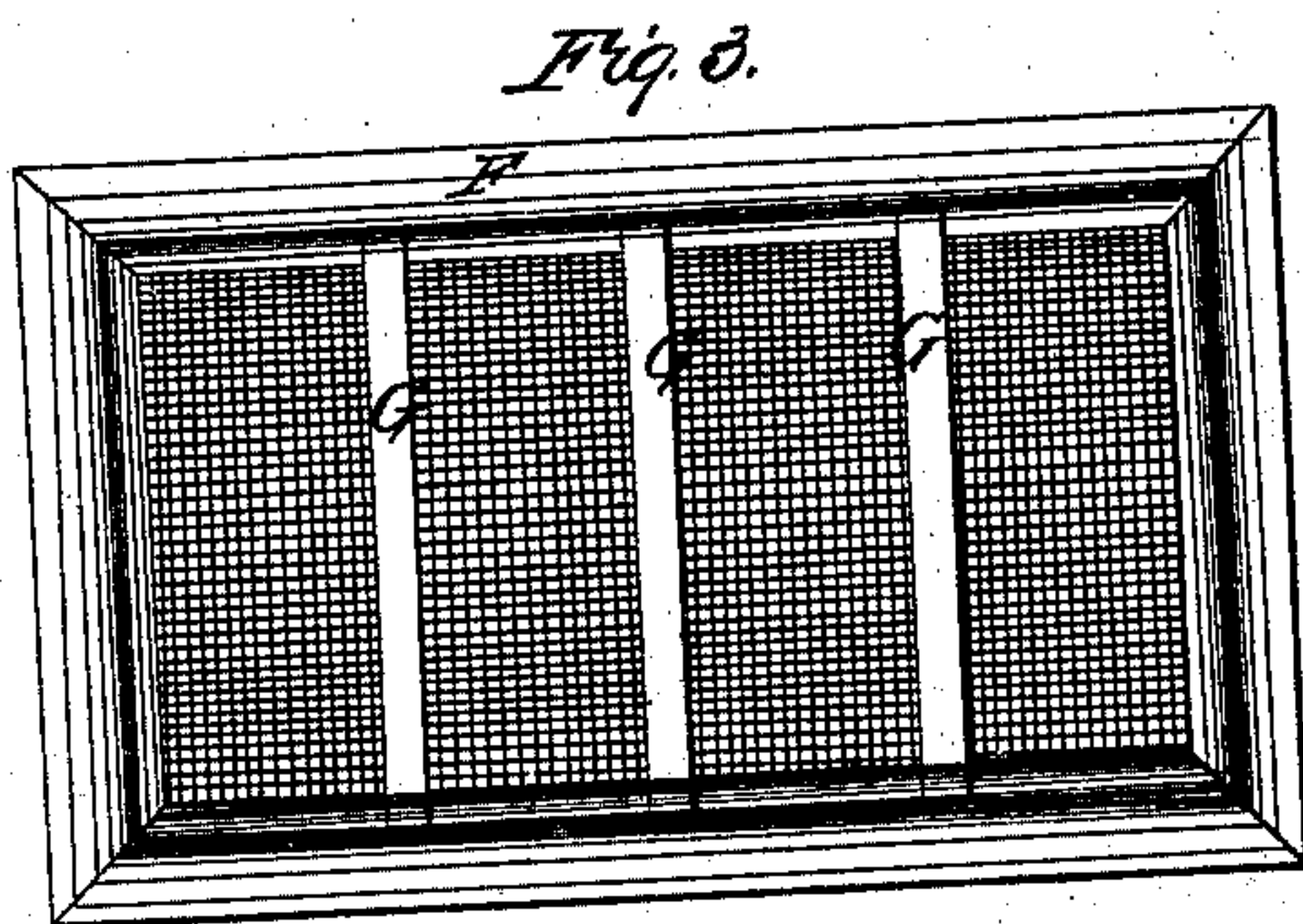
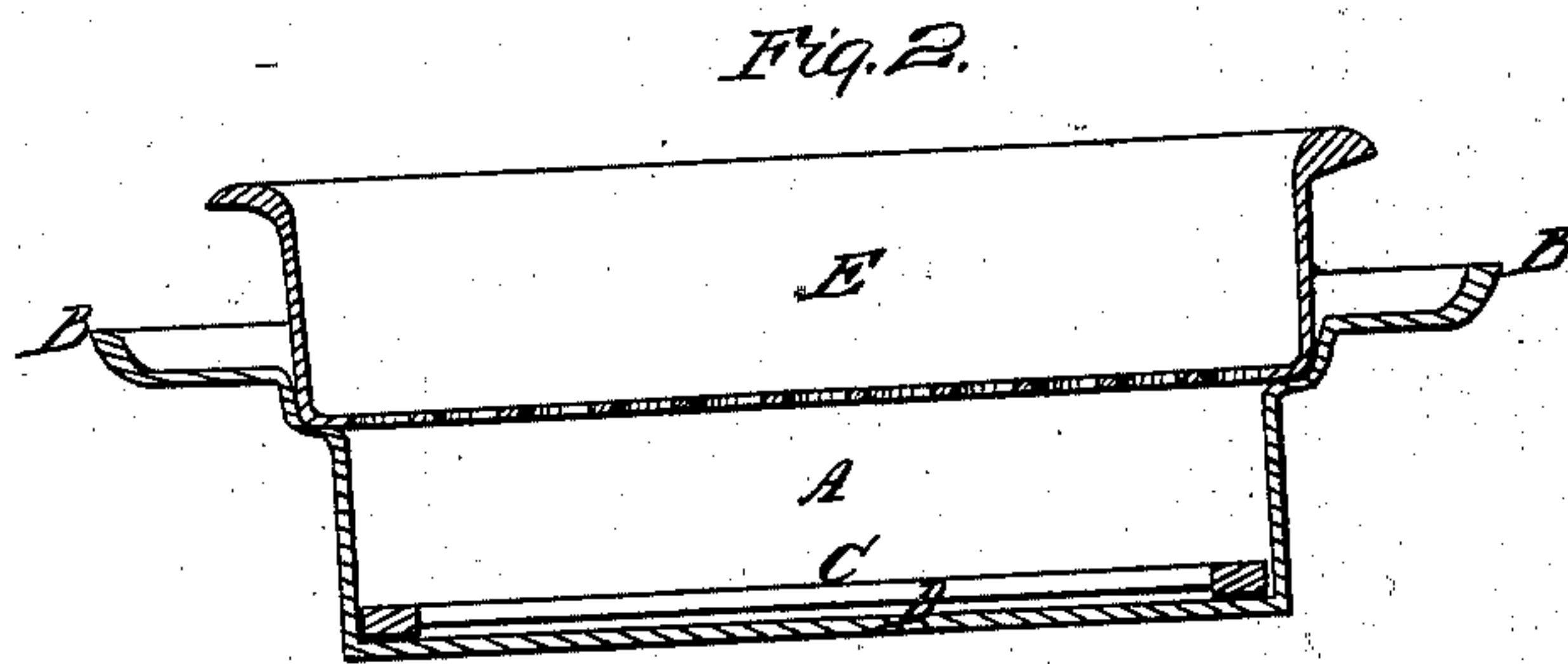
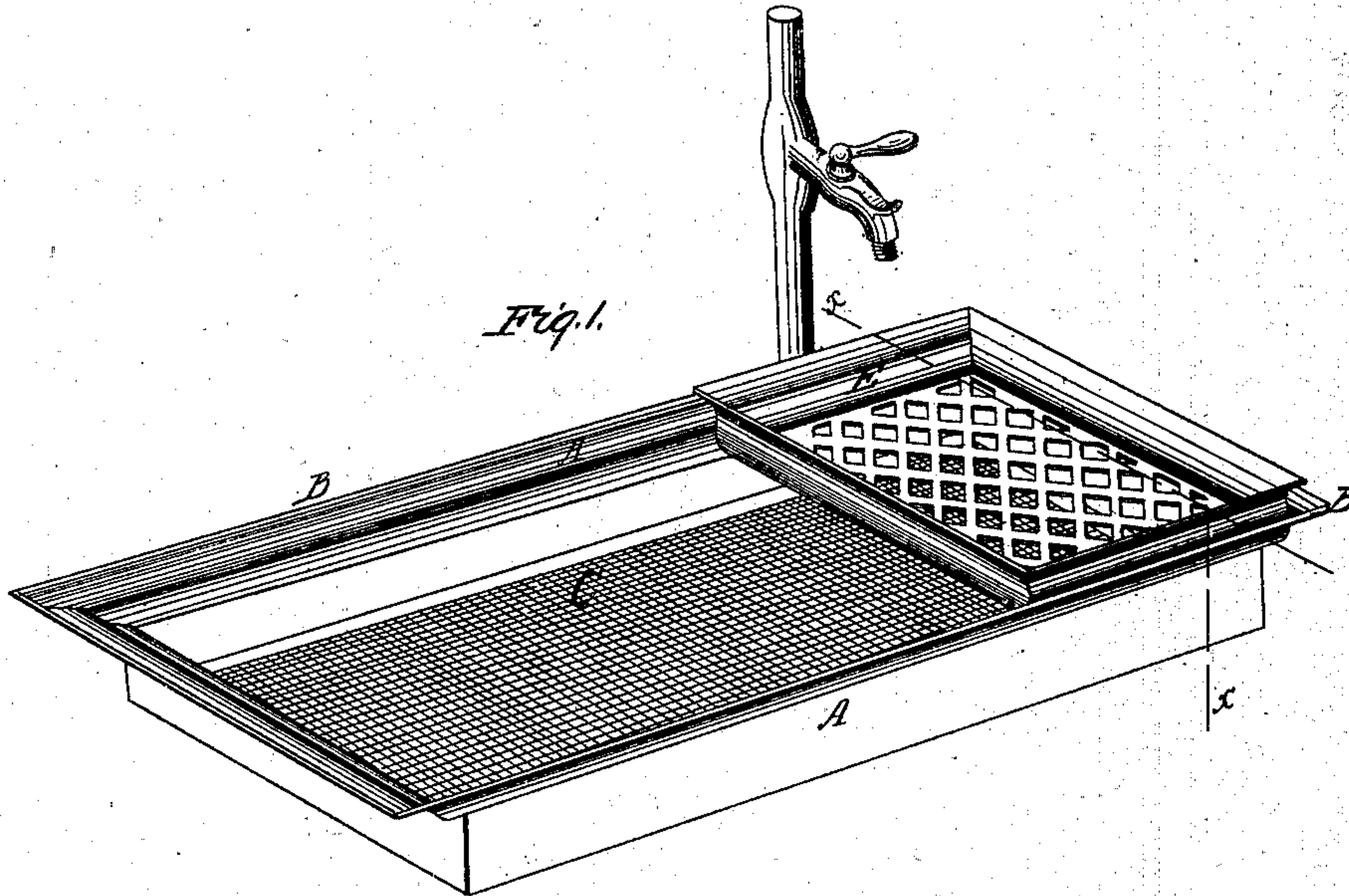


S. Smith

Sink

No 62,082,

Patented Feb. 12, 1867.



Witnesses:
Andrew Whitley
Jos. Brown

Inventor:
Sidney Smith
By his atty
R. D. Smith

United States Patent Office.

SIDNEY SMITH, OF GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 62,082, dated February 12, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN SINKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, SIDNEY SMITH, of Greenfield, in the county of Franklin, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Kitchen Sinks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved sink.

Figure 2 is a vertical cross-section of sink and basket on line *xx* of fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a bottom plan of one of the baskets.

The nature of my invention consists, first, in placing a suitable grating in the bottom of the sink upon which articles being cleansed may rest with less danger of breakage than if resting upon naked iron; second, in combining with the sink suitable baskets within which articles to be washed may be placed before or after being cleansed.

That others may understand the construction of my invention, I will particularly describe it.

The sink A is cast of metal in the usual way, and does not differ in itself from other metallic sinks, except in the form of the edge or ornamental moulding thereon. This moulding, as will be seen by an inspection of B, fig. 2, has its extreme edge higher than any other part of the surface, so that any dripping fluid striking the surface of the sink at all, will run down into the body thereof rather than fall upon the floor. Breakage of crockery is a common occurrence where metal sinks are used, and is a source of no small loss and annoyance. To obviate this, I place in the sink, and entirely covering the bottom of the same, the rack or grating C. This I prefer to form in the following manner: I construct a wooden frame of proper size to lie upon the bottom of the sink, and fit to the sides thereof. Across the central portions of this frame I place braces, D, and then cover it with wire gauze. The braces D cross the frame beneath the wire gauze and serve to support it and prevent it from settling or sagging, as it would certainly do if unsupported. If preferred, this grating may be made entirely of wood in any of the usual styles or modes. The yielding surface of this grating will permit the handling of crockery with greatly increased security, as must be apparent to any person. The grating C may be removed at any time for the purpose of cleansing, for repairs, &c. The baskets E and F are designed to promote the convenience of the housewife, as well as promote economy by decreasing casualties and labor. They are of the proper size to reach across the width of the sink, and set upon the ledge formed by the raised moulding around its edge. This moulding is so formed that it guides and confines the basket in place, only allowing it to move lengthwise of the sink, so that it may be moved from one end to the other without lifting. With each sink I provide two baskets, constructed in different ways, though this is an immaterial matter. The construction preferred by me is as follows: The basket E I cast entirely of metal, with a lattice bottom, as shown; and the basket F I make of metal or wood, as convenient, or as preferred, and form the bottom of wire gauze supported by transverse bands of metal, G, underneath. As the dishes or other articles are washed they are placed in the latticed basket, and may afterward be moved under the stop-cock or pump, to be rinsed. The basket F may then be placed beside the basket E, to receive the dishes or other articles as wiped with the cloth; and when this process is completed the basket and contents may be removed to the closet, sideboard, or other receptacle, thus materially reducing the number of times it is necessary to handle the dishes, and therefore reducing the risk of casualties, and promoting materially the convenience of the housewife.

I am aware of the patent granted to Samuel N. Maxham, January 19, 1863, wherein he shows movable racks in combination with a kitchen sink, but I do not claim anything conflicting with the ideas embraced in his invention, as will be apparent by a comparison of the two cases. His racks do not serve the purposes of my baskets, and they are the only points of similarity between the two inventions.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The arrangement, in a metallic kitchen sink, of a grating, C, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

2. The arrangement, in a metallic kitchen sink, of the movable baskets, substantially in the manner described.

SIDNEY SMITH.

Witnesses:

W. A. HARRINGTON,
HUMPHREY STEVENS.