

(No Model.)

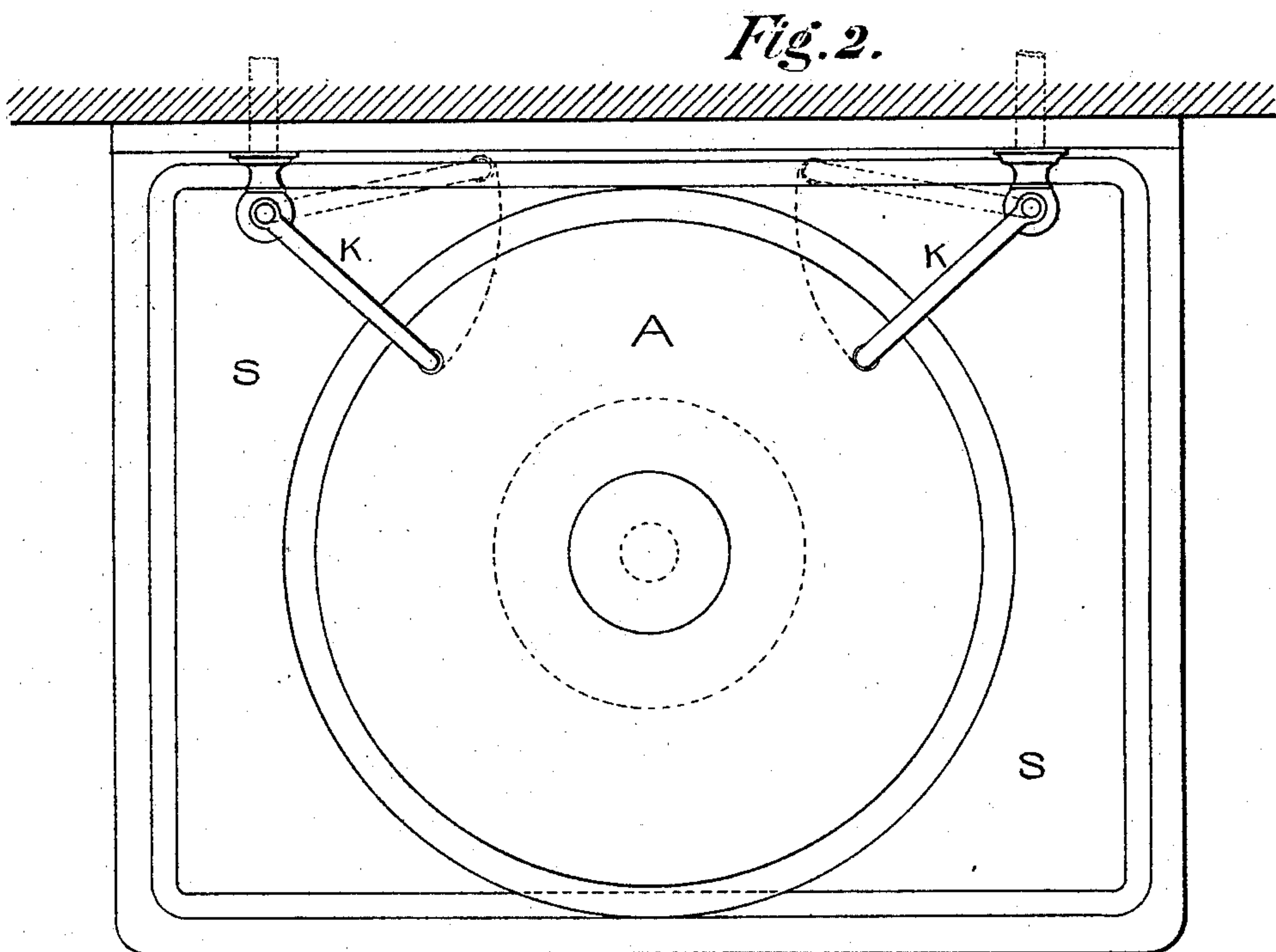
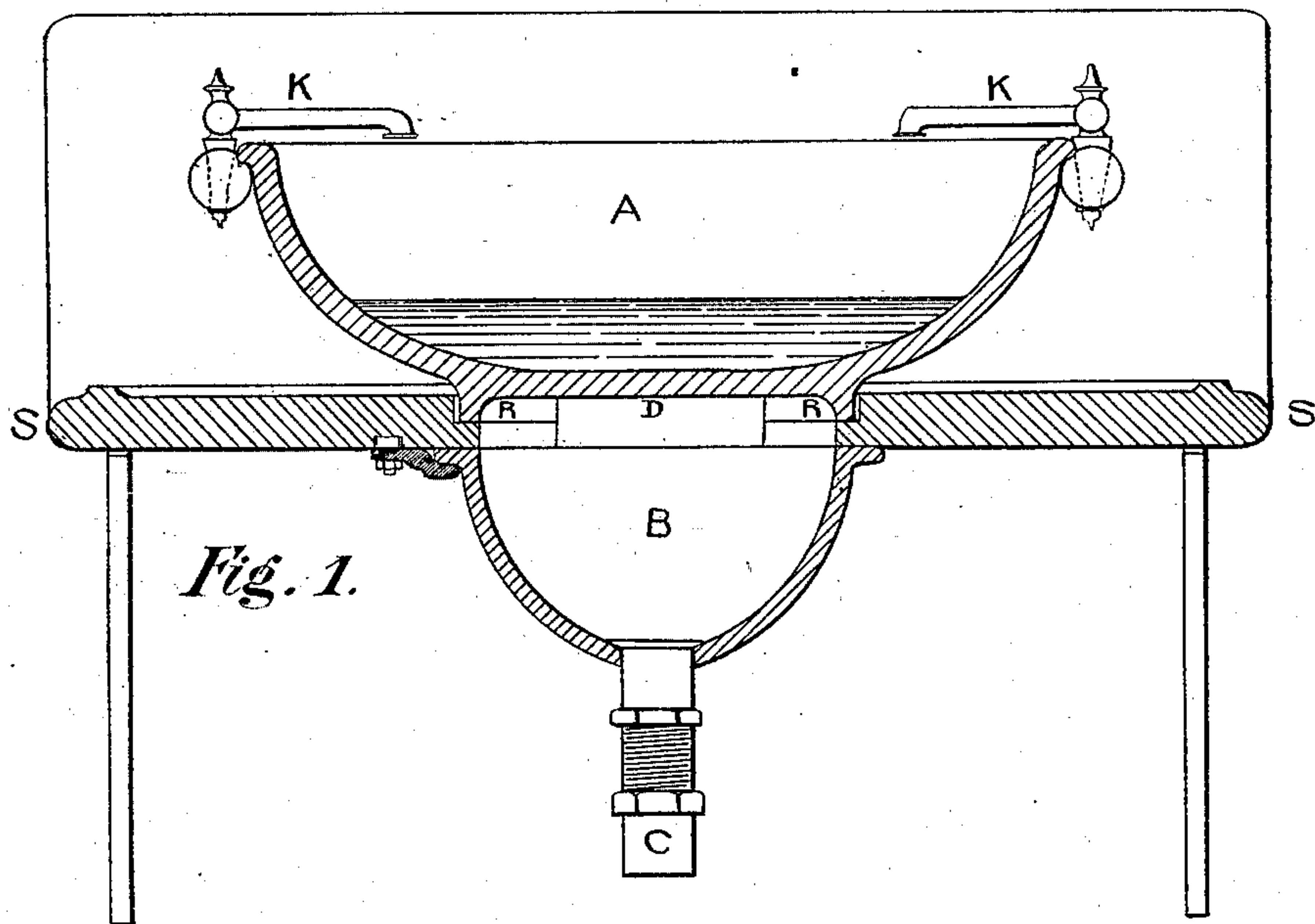
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G. E. WARING, Jr.

WASH STAND.

No. 277,963.

Patented May 22, 1883.



WITNESSES:

*John H. H.*  
*Henry J. H.*

INVENTOR:

*G. E. Waring, Jr.*

(No Model.)

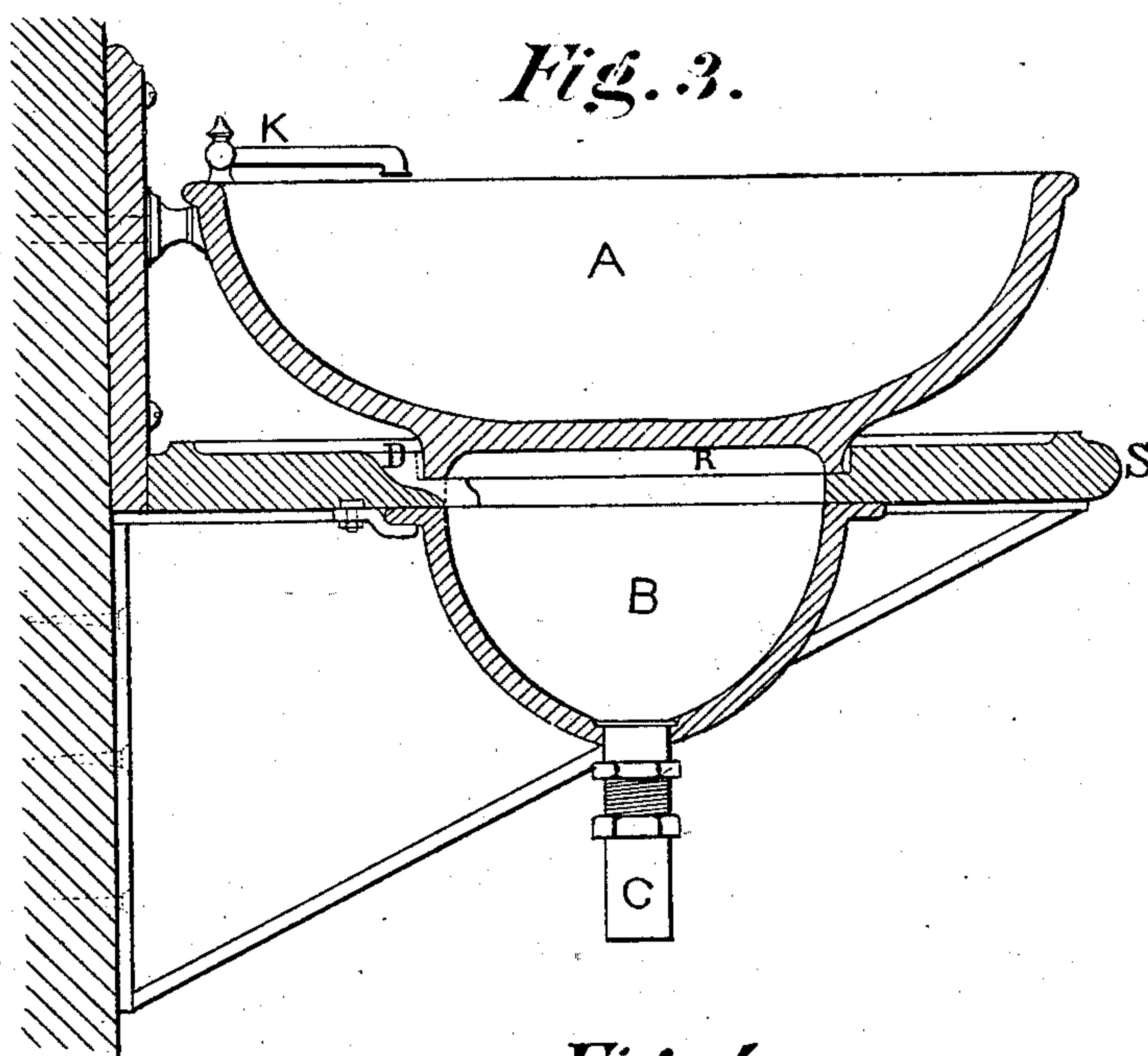
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. E. WARING, Jr.

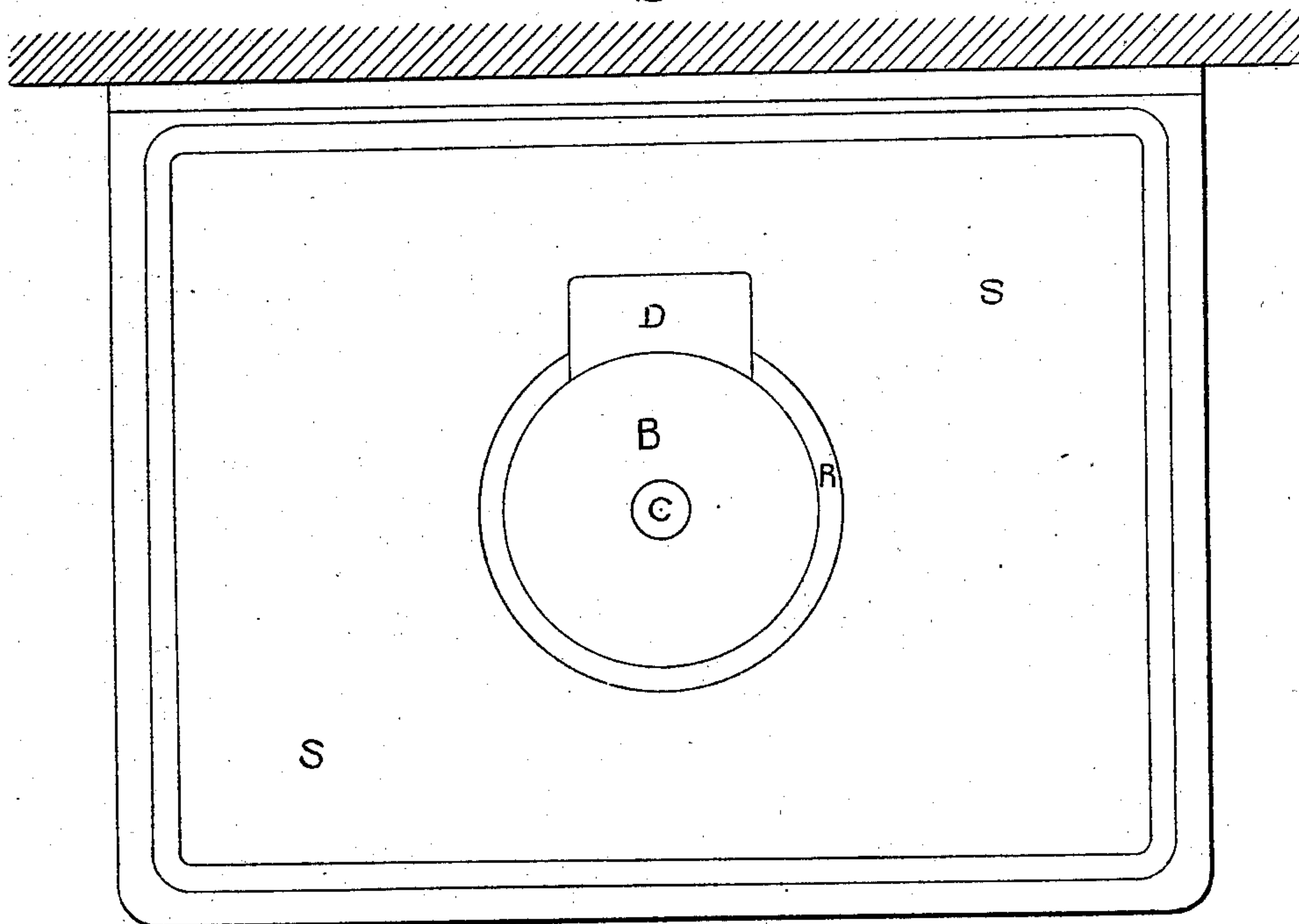
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*Fig. 4.*



WITNESSES:

*Chas. H. Jeff*  
*H. H. Jeff*

INVENTOR:

*G. E. Waring, Jr.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. WARING, JR., OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR TO THE DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## WASH-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 277,963, dated May 22, 1883.

Application filed October 9, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEO. E. WARING, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Newport, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wash-Stands, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the construction of stationary wash-stands.

As now constructed, stationary wash-basins are of two kinds: (a,) basins which are fixed in their positions, with arrangements for drawing water into them from a faucet, and for discharging their contents by removing a plug or opening a valve at the bottom, which brings the interior of the bowl into direct communication with the waste-pipe; or (b) basins hung on trunnions, so as to swing within a lower and larger basin, so arranged as to be filled with water from a faucet and to have their contents discharged by tilting them within the larger and lower basin, which is connected with the waste-pipe. Basins of the first class (a) are subject to the objections that when their outlets are closed with plugs—usually attached to chains—these plugs and chains are liable to become foul with deposits of soap and filth, and cannot be adequately cleansed. They are also provided with overflow-pipes opening near their upper edges, which pipes are for a considerable distance in open communication with the atmosphere of the room, which they taint by the decomposition of the soap and filth with which their walls are coated. There being no means for their adequate cleansing or ventilation, both of these sources of uncleanness are liable to lead to the impurity of the air and water contained in the basin. When these outlets are closed by valves somewhat removed from the opening at the bottom of the basin, there is a certain length of waste-pipe which becomes foul, which is in unrestricted communication with the basin, and which taints its water when it is filled. In filling, the contained air of this pipe bubbles into the bowl with some force, and frequently brings with it visible filth. Even when no visible filth is thrown into the water there is an interchange between the clean water of the basin and the tainted

water of the pipe. Tilting basins, (b,) of which the contents are dumped into a lower chamber, avoid some of these evils; but an examination of the condition of the lower chamber when the bowl is tilted generally shows a serious fouling of its surface, while it frequently produces an obvious odor. As the basin cannot be entirely removed, it is difficult to cleanse this lower chamber. In my invention these objections are designed to be overcome by using an ordinary movable wash-stand, substantially the same as are used in houses not supplied with water-works, and standing it in a ledge provided for it in the slab of the wash-stand, the ledge surrounding a small basin, which serves as a funnel to carry the discharged contents into the waste-pipe, the lower basin being fully exposed whenever the upper one is removed, so that it is always open to inspection and to complete cleansing. The slab supporting the basin has a raised border, to prevent overflow water from escaping, and a proper channel through which this overflow water can pass into the lower basin and into the waste-pipe.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical cross-section of the slab, the movable basin, and the lower basin, and shows the relative positions of the supply-cocks and waste-pipe. Fig. 2 is a top view of the slab and upper basin, showing the supply-cocks. Fig. 3 is another vertical cross-section drawn at right angles to the section shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a top view of the slab, lower basin, and waste-pipe, the movable basin being removed.

Like letters indicate like parts in all of the drawings.

A is the movable basin, resting on a ledge cut in the slab. B is the lower basin, clamped to the under side of the slab in the usual manner. C is the waste-pipe. D is a channel cut in the slab to allow overflow water to pass and enter the foot of the movable basin. S is the slab. K K are supply-cocks, and R is the ledge in which the foot of the movable basin sits.

The basin A may be of any form desired if its foot is of the proper size to fit the ledge R. It need not be specially made for this appa-



tus, which, so far as its supply and its waste are concerned, is complete without the basin A.

The lower basin, B, is substantially the same as the ordinary fixed basin in common use, save that it is smaller, and that its outlet is never closed—only trapped. It is substantially a funnel through which to pour the contents of the basin A into the waste-pipe.

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

1. A stationary wash-stand with appliances to supply it with water from the supply-pipes of a house, and to discharge its contents into the drainage-pipes, combined with a movable bowl

arranged to be supplied with water from the faucets, and a secondary bowl located beneath the movable bowl and connected with the drain, substantially as set forth.

2. A stationary wash-stand provided with water-supply and drainage appliances, combined with a movable bowl, and having a groove or channel by which overflow water may pass between said movable bowl and the ledge upon which it rests, substantially as set forth.

GEO. E. WARING, JR.

Witnesses:

CHAS. A. NEFF,

HARRY TIFFANY.