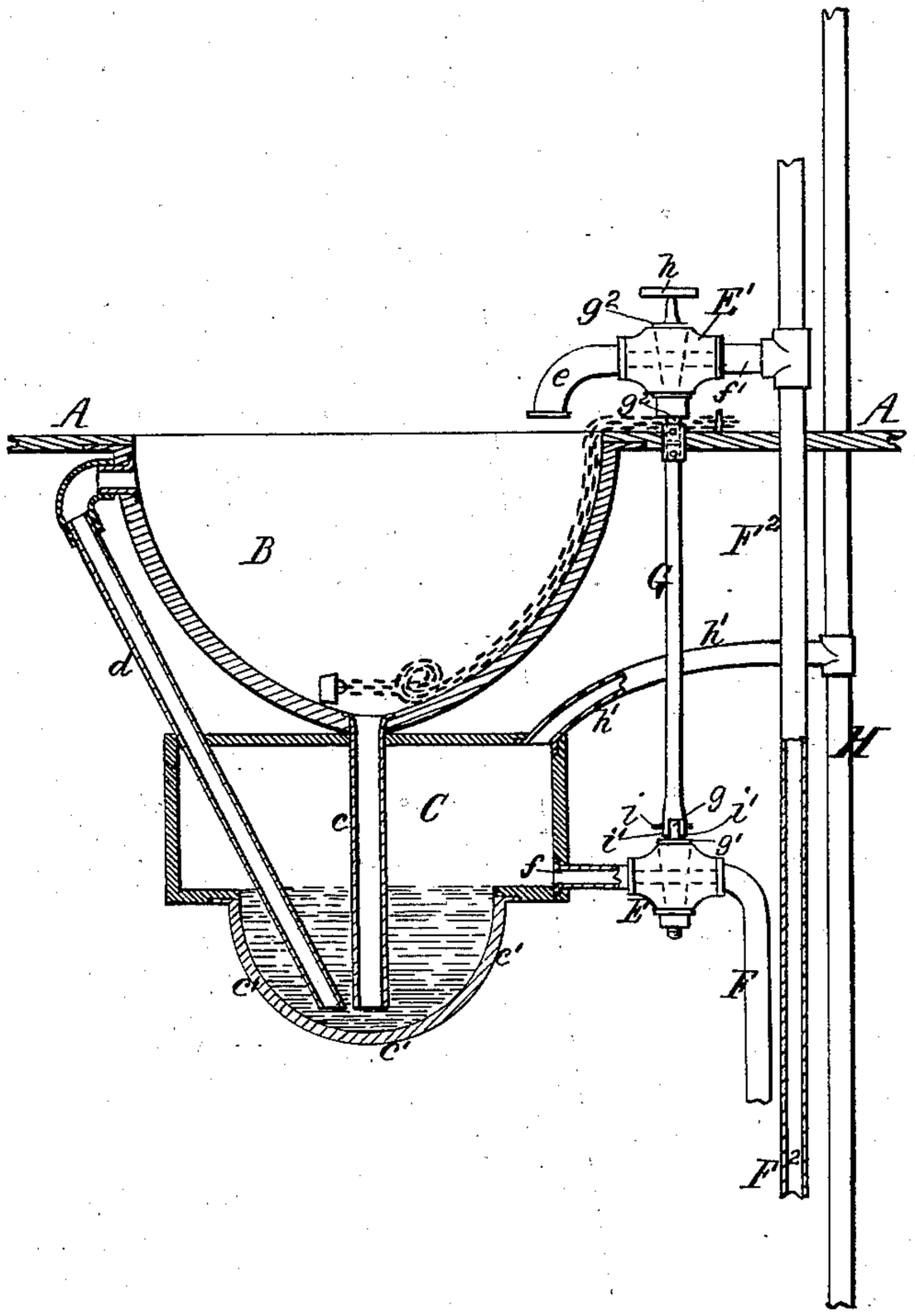
(No Model.)

A. C. HAWES.

WASH BASIN.

No. 279,943. Patented June 26, 1883.



Witnesses:

B. C. Fenwick,
Robt L. Fenwick

Inventor:

Arnold C. Hawes
by his attys
Fenwick and Lawrence

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARNOLD C. HAWES, OF NOROTON, CONNECTICUT.

WASH-BASIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 279,943, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed February 24, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARNOLD C. HAWES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Noroton, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wash-Basins, whereby sewer-gas is prevented from passing through the same into the room in which the basin is situated; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawing, and letters of reference marked thereon, forming part of this my specification of said invention.

In the drawing, which represents partly in section and elevation my invention, A indicates the usual slab, to which the basin B is applied, as shown, the basin B communicating with a reservoir, C, beneath through a discharge-pipe, *c*, and overflow-pipe *d*, the lower ends of both the discharge and overflow pipes terminating just above the bottom of the reservoir C, as indicated in the figure. The reservoir C has a bowl-shaped bottom portion, *c'*, and thus will hold a quantity of water at all times in which the pipes *c* and *d* are partly immersed, the discharge ends of the pipes being always a considerable distance below the level of the water in the reservoir, as indicated. This reservoir communicates through a short pipe, *f*, and waste-pipe faucet E with a waste-pipe, F, leading into the sewer-pipe of the building in which the water-basin is situated.

E' represents a water-supply faucet, provided with a discharge-nozzle, *e*, over the basin B, and communicates with a water-supply pipe, F^2, through a short connecting-pipe, *f'*. The waste-pipe faucet E and water-supply faucet E' are situated directly one above the other, as indicated, and are connected together by a connecting-rod, G. The lower end of this connecting-rod is made, as shown, so as to clasp on both sides of the flattened stem *g* of the faucet valve-plug *g'* of the waste-pipe faucet E, a pin, *i*, being passed through the clasping portions *i' i'* of the rod G and the flattened stem *g* of the faucet valve-plug *g'*, while at its upper end the rod G is in like manner connected with the lower end of the faucet valve-plug g^2 of the water-supply faucet E', and by this means, when the upper valve-plug, g^2, is turned by its handle *h*, the rod G and the lower valve-plug, *g'*, of the waste-pipe faucet E will be coincidently turned, either to the right or to the left, as the case may be, either to let on water to the basin and simultaneously discharge water from the reservoir C, or simultaneously cut off the supply to the basin B and the discharge from the reservoir C. In other words, a single water-passage (indicated by dotted lines in the figure) is made through the valve-plugs *g'* and g^2, and in the figure are shown open, the one communicating with the nozzle *e* and water-supply pipe F^2, and the other with the reservoir C and waste-pipe F. Thus when the faucet E' is opened, by properly turning its handle *h*, the faucet E will also be opened, and when the faucet E' is closed the faucet E will be closed also, thereby precluding the possibility of any sewer-gas entering the reservoir C from the waste-pipe F, provided the valve-plug *g'* is made to fit gas-tight in its seat; and in case the valve-plug *g'* should become worn by use and need refitting, it can readily be withdrawn from its seat by driving out the pin *i*, thus disconnecting the rod G from its flattened stem *i'*.

H is a ventilating-pipe which communicates with the outer atmosphere, and has connection with the reservoir C through a pipe, *h'*, as shown, and by this means all offensive smell of stagnant water in the reservoir is carried off, while at the same time, in case the reservoir C should at any time become fully or nearly charged with water from the basin B, the ventilating-pipe H will supply air to the reservoir C during the act of the discharge of its contents into the waste-pipe F, thereby insuring a rapid discharge. It is manifest that while the faucet E' is discharging water into the basin B simultaneous with the discharge of water from the reservoir C no gas can enter the reservoir C from the waste-pipe F, and, further, that when the water is cut off from flowing into the basin B the water flowing from the reservoir C will be simultaneously cut off, and thus all gas from the waste-pipe F will be effectually cut off; but if by possibility gas should pass into the reser-

voir C through the faucet E it cannot enter the pipes *d* or *c*, as they are always immersed in water in the bowl *c'*, as shown; and if the water-line in the bowl *c'* should happen to be on the level indicated in the drawing, then the gas would pass out through *h'* into H, and thence into the outer atmosphere.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the basin B, provided with pipes *c* and *d*, with reservoir C, provided with a bowl-shaped bottom, *c'*, and an outlet-pipe and ventilating-pipes *h'* and H, substantially as and for the purpose described.

ARNOLD C. HAWES.

Witnesses:
E. F. PAYNE,
H. P. WILLCOX.