

(No Model.)

J. COCHRAN & J. C. MILLIGAN.

ENAMELED IRON WASH BASIN.

No. 298,287.

Patented May 6, 1884.

Fig. 1,

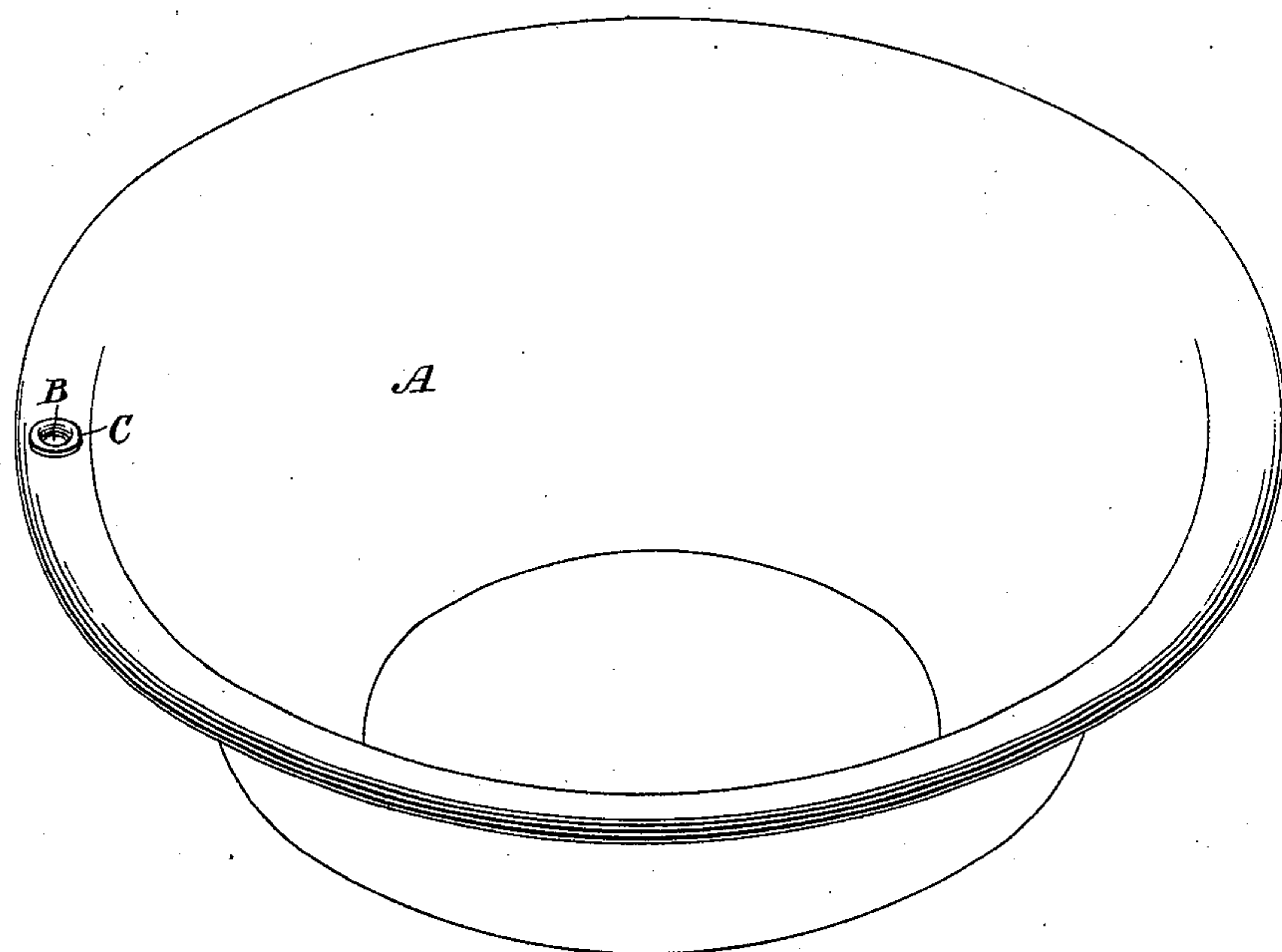
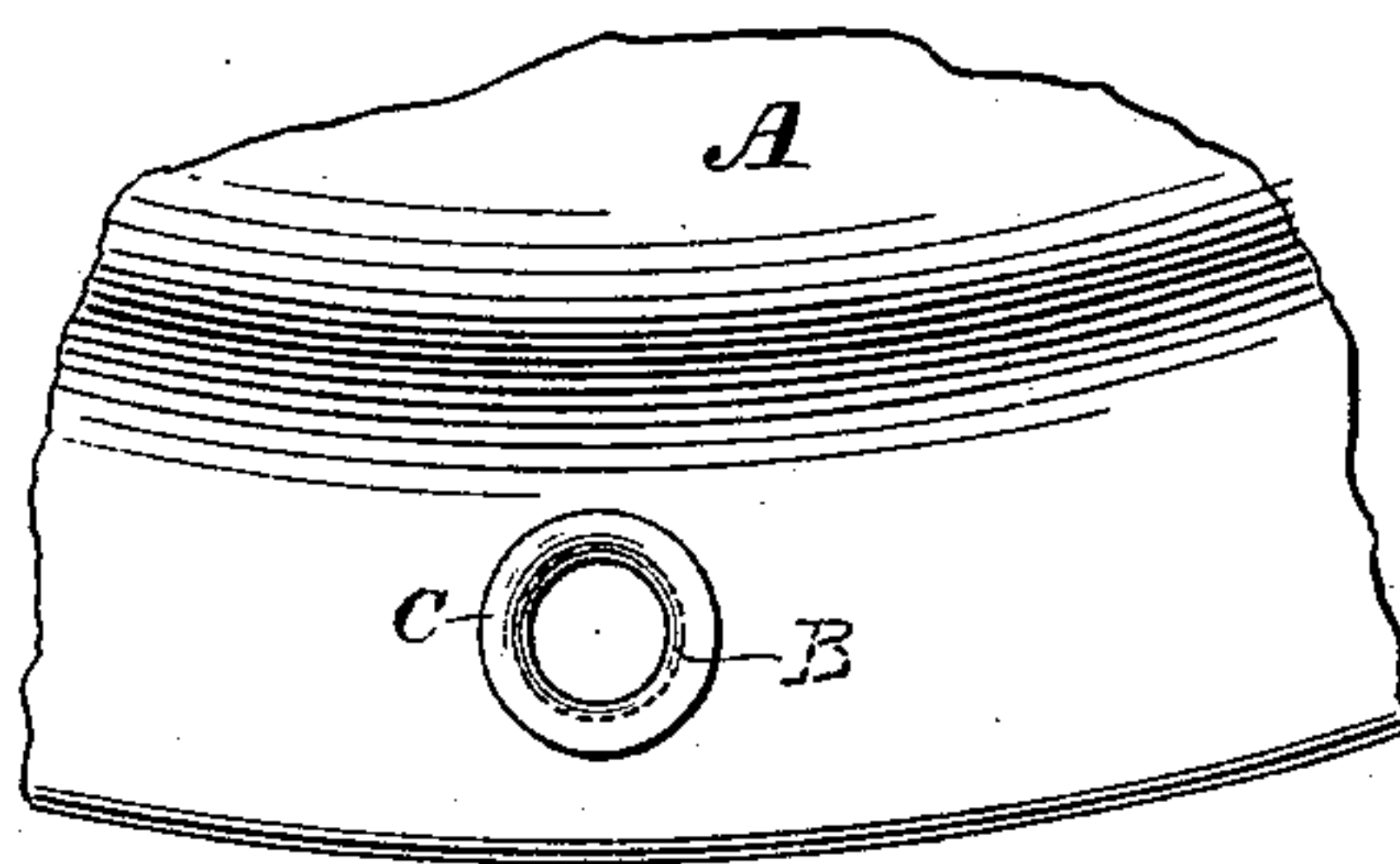


Fig. 2,



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES COCHRAN, OF NEW LOTS, AND JOHN C. MILLIGAN, OF BROOKLYN,
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OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ENAMELED IRON WASH-BASIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 298,287, dated May 6, 1884.

Application filed October 30, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES COCHRAN and JOHN C. MILLIGAN, citizens of the United States, residing, respectively, in New Lots and in Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Enameled Iron Wash-Basins, of which the following is a specification.

10 In the manufacture of enameled wash-basins it has been found a matter of very great difficulty to devise some suitable and convenient means whereby the vessel can be hung up when not wanted for actual use. The difficulties to
15 be overcome arise from the fact that the enamel-glaze, which must necessarily cover the whole surface of the vessel, needs to remain as long as possible unbroken. Solder will not adhere to it, nor can anything be fastened to
20 the vessel, after the process of enameling, that requires severe hammering, for this breaks the enamel. If a simple hole is made in the vessel near its edge before enameling, the edges of the hole will become covered with the glaze.
25 Then, if the vessel is hung upon a nail or other similar thing, the enameling in or about the edges of the hole soon becomes broken. After this has taken place rust quickly follows on the metal exposed by the broken enamel, and the
30 appearance and usefulness of the vessel are very greatly injured. The same thing may be said of any kind of ware of which sheet-iron is the basis and which has a covering to preserve the article from rust and corrosion.

35 Our invention consists in forming an aperture near the edge of the vessel and inserting therein an eyelet or ring of sufficient size to allow the vessel to be hung upon an ordinary nail. We prefer to form an eyelet of brass or
40 some similar material which is so ductile that the end of the eyelet may be turned over upon the edges of the hole by a moderate pressure. Brass or similar metal has been found preferable for the purpose, because the enamel-glaze
45 will not adhere to it. The eyelet may therefore be fastened to the vessel before enameling, and the glaze will then flow about the joint and effectually seal the eyelet and vessel together. This metal also is not liable to rust,
50 which is an important matter, so that it is applicable to vessels covered with a non-corro-

sive metal, as well as to those covered by enamel. The eyelet, however, may be formed of any metal, although soft metal is preferable, as it prevents the nail or other thing upon
55 which the vessel is hung from breaking the enamel. The hole for the eyelet may be made after the enameling process by suitable means, and the ends of the eyelet may then be made to cover and finish the exposed and broken
60 edges of the perforation through the enameling; or the holes may be made before enameling and the eyelet may be applied after the enameling, according to the kind of metal used for the eyelet, or as may be found most con-
65 venient in practice of manufacture. Generally in enameled vessels it is preferable to make the hole before the coating is applied. In metal-coated vessels it may be done conveniently afterward.

70 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a basin; and Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of a section of the same, illustrating the application of our invention.

A represents the basin, B the aperture formed
75 near its edge, and C the turned edge of the eyelet.

It will be observed that in practice it is not easily practicable to apply an eyelet to a curved
80 surface like the edge of the basin.

In order to secure the best results, we flatten the surface of the metal for a small space about the edge of the hole, for the reception of the eyelet, so that the turned ends of the eyelet will fit perfectly when turned over upon the
85 surface.

We claim as our invention—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a wash-basin having a hole near its periphery and an eyelet inserted therein.

2. A wash-basin of iron coated with a non-corrosive substance and having a hole near its periphery, with an eyelet inserted therein.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names this 29th day of October, 95
A. D. 1883.

JAMES COCHRAN.
JOHN C. MILLIGAN.

Witnesses:

W. S. HOLBROOK,
DANIEL W. EDGEComb.