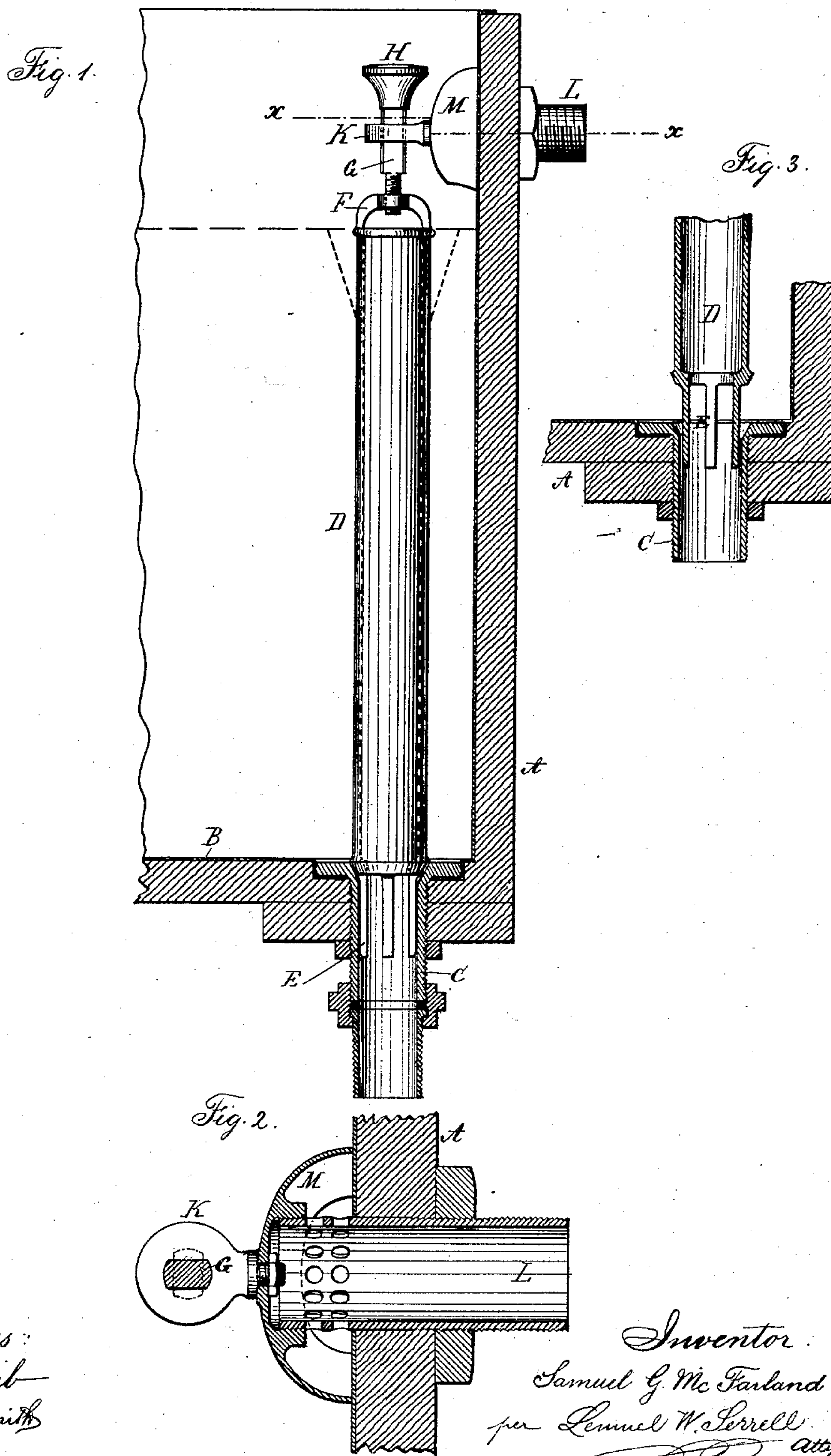


(No Model.)

S. G. McFARLAND.
OVERFLOW PIPE FOR BATH TUBS.

No. 327,295.

Patented Sept. 29, 1885.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL G. MCFARLAND, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE MYERS
SANITARY DEPOT, OF SAME PLACE.

OVERFLOW-PIPE FOR BATH-TUBS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 327,295, dated September 29, 1885.

Application filed June 9, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL G. MCFARLAND, of the city and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Overflow-Pipes for Bath-Tubs, of which the following is a specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section through a portion of a bath-tub and the waste-pipe, and representing the overflow in elevation. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan at the line *xx*, and Fig. 3 is a detached section with the overflow-pipe lifted.

Bath-tubs have been made of a wooden case, A, lined with sheet metal, as at B, and having a waste-pipe, C, and into the upper end of this waste-pipe C a tubular overflow, D, has been inserted, the lower end of said tube D tapering and forming a tight joint where it enters into the waste-pipe C. When the water in the bath rises above the top of the pipe D, it overflows through the same. Devices similar to this have been used for basin-overflows within a vertical trunk at the side of the basin, and said overflow-pipe has been provided with a stem passing up through the slab by which to lift the overflow-pipe, and the same has been sustained by giving to the stem a partial rotation, so as to turn a projection upon the stem above the metal plate at the surface of the slab.

My present improvement is made for preventing towels, sponges, or articles of that character drawing down into the waste-pipe C, and at the same time allowing small substances—such as hairs and lint—to escape freely. To accomplish this object, I apply at the lower end of the pipe D a vertical range of fingers, E, the lower ends of which remain within the upper end of the pipe C when the overflow-pipe D is elevated, as shown in Fig. 3; but these fingers E are not in direct contact with the interior surface of the pipe C; hence any small substances—such as hairs or lint—that may be arrested against the sides of the fingers E will draw down with the water and escape into the pipe C; but larger substances will be retained within the bath-tub by said fingers. At the upper end of the pipe D is the bridge F, to which is connected

the lifter-rod G and handle H. The rod G passes through the arm or bracket K, and said rod G is oblong or elliptical in section, and the edges are cut away near the bridge F to form shoulders, so that after the parts have been lifted up and received a partial rotation they will be sustained by the shoulders upon the rod G resting upon the top of the bracket K.

In bath-tubs it has heretofore been usual to connect the hot and cold water pipes and cocks with one pipe that passes through the side or end of the bath-tub near the bottom, and terminates with a deflector to spread the water laterally. With this appliance difficulty sometimes arises when the pressure of water is comparatively small, because, if a faucet is opened upon the first or second floor below the bath-tub, the water of the bath-tub sometimes runs back and out through such faucet, the faucet of the bath-tub being open at the same time. I prevent this difficulty arising and also support the bracket K in a reliable manner by placing the supply-pipe L, to which the hot and cold water cocks are attached, and the deflector M at a sufficient height for the bracket K to be connected directly to the deflector M, thereby insuring the deflector M being always above the upper end of the overflow-pipe D, so that the bath-tub never can be filled up to such a height that the water will siphon back through the pipe L and run away through a water-faucet when open on a lower floor.

It will be apparent that the fingers E, guide-rod G, and bracket K hold the overflow-pipe in position, so that it will not fall over and dent or injure the bath-tub; but, if desired, the overflow-pipe D can be disconnected and removed by unscrewing the bridge F from the rod G.

I have shown my improvement as applied to a copper-lined bath-tub; but I do not limit myself in this particular, as the tub or basin may be of iron, porcelain, or any other material and of any desired shape.

When this improvement is applied to a wash-basin, the bracket K may project from the edge of the slab, and the basin must be of that

kind when the wall at one side is nearly vertical.

The top end of the pipe D may be flaring or bell-mouthed, as shown by dotted lines.

5 I claim as my invention—

The combination, with the overflow-pipe D and fingers E, of the bridge F and rod G at the upper end of the tube D, the bracket K, and the deflector M of a supply-pipe, L, to

which deflector M and bracket K are connected, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 4th day of June, A. D. 1885.

SAMUEL G. McFARLAND.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,

WALLACE L. SERRELL.