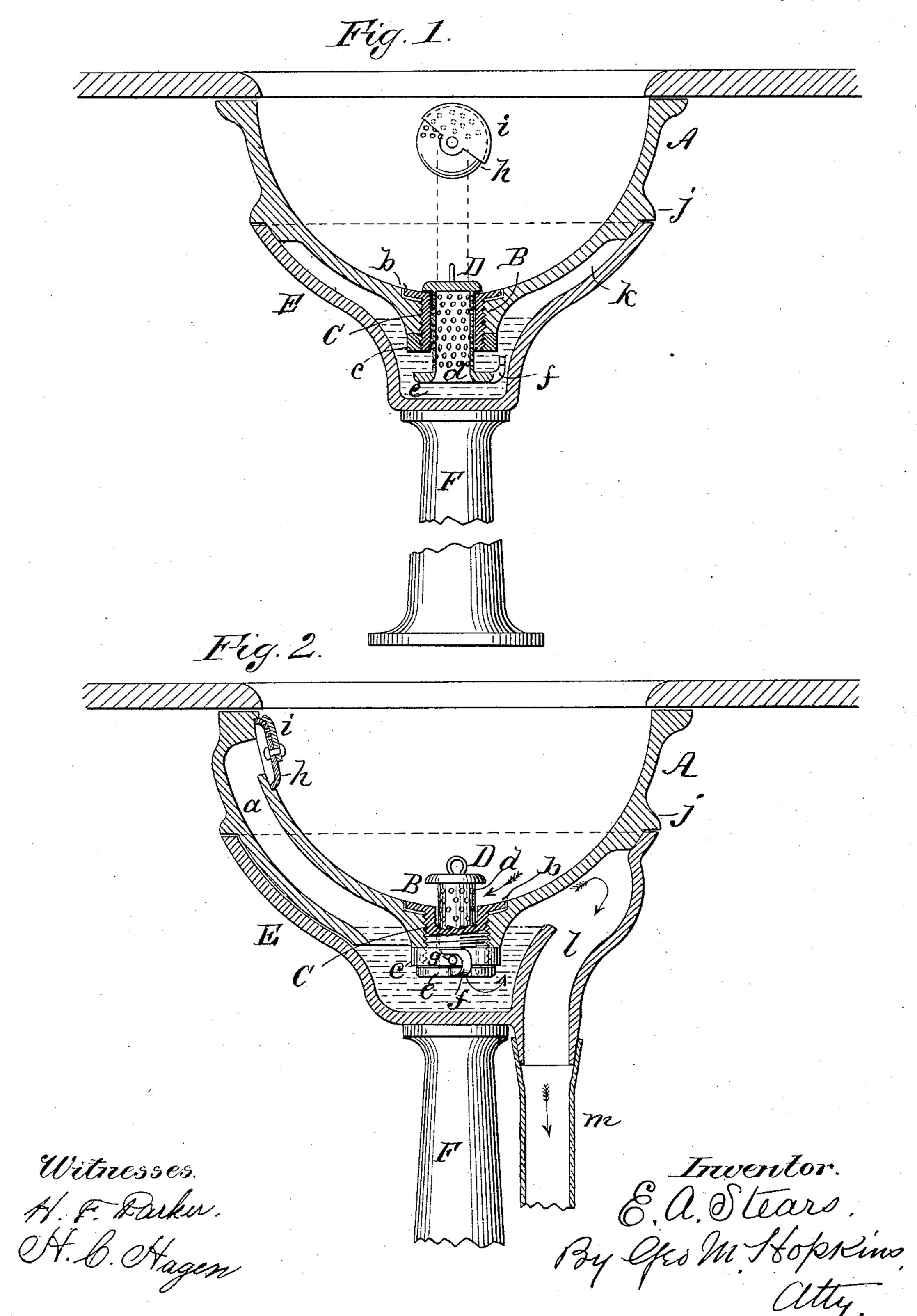
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WASH BASIN OR SIMILAR VESSEL.

No. 328,354.

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EMILY A. STEARS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

WASH-BASIN OR SIMILAR VESSEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 328,354, dated October 13, 1885.

Application filed January 21, 1885. Serial No. 153,485. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMILY A. STEARS, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Im-5 provement in Wash-Basins or Similar Vessels, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming a part thereof, in which-

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation, and Fig. 2 o is a vertical transverse section taken on a plane

at right angles with that of Fig. 1.

The object of my invention is to provide for wash-basins and similar vessels an improved waste-valve, which will allow the water to pass 15 without permitting anything to go through to obstruct the pipes; also to provide an overflow-valve, which will strain out anything liable to clog the pipes, and which may be closed when desirable.

My invention consists in a valve provided with a cylindrical strainer adapted to slide in the valve aperture or bushing in the bottom of the basin, and provided with a retaining device for holding the valve open when desired.

It also consists in an overflow-valve formed of a disk having small apertures in one-half of its surface and provided with a pivoted semicircular valve for closing the said apertures.

It further consists of a trap formed of an auxiliary bowl or basin adapted to inclose the lower part of the wash-basin and receive the water from both overflow and discharge openings, and is itself provided with an overflow, 35 which is connected with the drain-pipes in the usual way.

Although my improvement is applicable to wash-tubs, sinks, bath-tubs, &c., as well as to wash-basins, I shall for the sake of conven-40 ience describe my invention as applied to a wash-basin.

The basin A is provided with an overflowpassage, a, communicating with the top of the basin and terminating at the bottom thereof, 45 near the discharge-opening B. The dischargeopening B is provided with a bushing, C, having a flange, \bar{b} , at its top adapted to a recess in the bottom of the basin, and provided with a collar, c, at the lower end, adapted to screw 50 on the threaded portion of the bushing and clamp it to the bottom of the basin.

A valve, D, is provided with a hollow perforated cylindrical sleeve, d, which is longer than the bushing C, and is fitted to the said bushing and adapted to slide through it. The 55 lower end of the sleeve d is provided with a collar, e, having a hook, f, projecting from its edge and capable of engaging a pin, g, projecting from the edge of the collar c, whenever the valve D is raised and turned.

In a recess formed in the side of the basin around the upper end of the overflow-passage a is secured a concavo-convex disk, h, the upper half of which is perforated, forming a strainer for preventing anything liable to clog 65 the pipes from passing through. A semicircular valve, i, pivoted to the center of the disk h, is capable of covering the perforations of the upper half of the disk h, so as to close the overflow entirely when desirable.

The basin Λ is provided with a shoulder, j, which rests upon the upper edge of an auxiliary basin, E, the basin E being enough larger than the basin A to leave between the two basins a water-space, k. One side of the basin 75E is enlarged to receive the overflow a, and at the opposite side of said basin is formed an overflow-passage, l, communicating with the upper part of the basin and connected with the drain-pipe m in the usual way. The joint be- 80 tween the basins A E is cemented, so as to be perfectly water and air tight, and the basin E is supported by a column, F, which rests upon the floor.

When the basin A is to be filled with water, 85 the valve D is allowed to rest upon the flange b, as shown in Fig. 1; but when it is desired to discharge the water from the basin the valve D is raised and turned, bringing the hook f into engagement with the pin g, so as to retain g0 the valve in an elevated position, when the water will pass out through the perforations of the sleeve d into the basin E, whence it is discharged through the overflow l. The opening of the overflow l being above the lower 95 end of the overflow a, and above the discharge opening of the basin A, insures a perfect sealing of these openings, and prevents the escape of sewer-gas.

After the waste water is discharged from 100 the basin or other vessel to which my improvements have been applied, it is desirable to

allow pure water to flow through the valve long enough to fill the traps and displace the waste water.

The valves which I employ, although mov-5 able, cannot be displaced or lost, and while preventing any obstruction of the waste-pipes, they admit of a more ready escape of the waste water than the ordinary form of basin-fittings.

I do not limit or confine my invention to the exact form described herein, and shown in the drawings, as I may employ various forms of fastening for holding the valve in an open or elevated position. I may also extend the lower portion of the basin, or the sleeve inclosing the perforated tube, downward below the lower end of the perforated tube, so as to dip into the water in the auxiliary basin and form a trap.

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

20 Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a basin, A, of the bushing C, collar c, provided with a pin, g, the valve D, perforated sleeve d, and collar e, provided with a hook, f, substantially as described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a basin-valve consisting of the bushing C, provided with the collar or flange b, and the threaded collar c, carrying the pin g, the valve D, perforated sleeve d, attached thereto and 30 fitted to the bushing C, and the collar e, provided with a hook, f, all combined and arranged as herein described.

EMILY A. STEARS.

Witnesses:
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