

(No Model.)

J. B. GREENE.

SINK.

No. 330,892.

Patented Nov. 24, 1885.

Fig. 1.

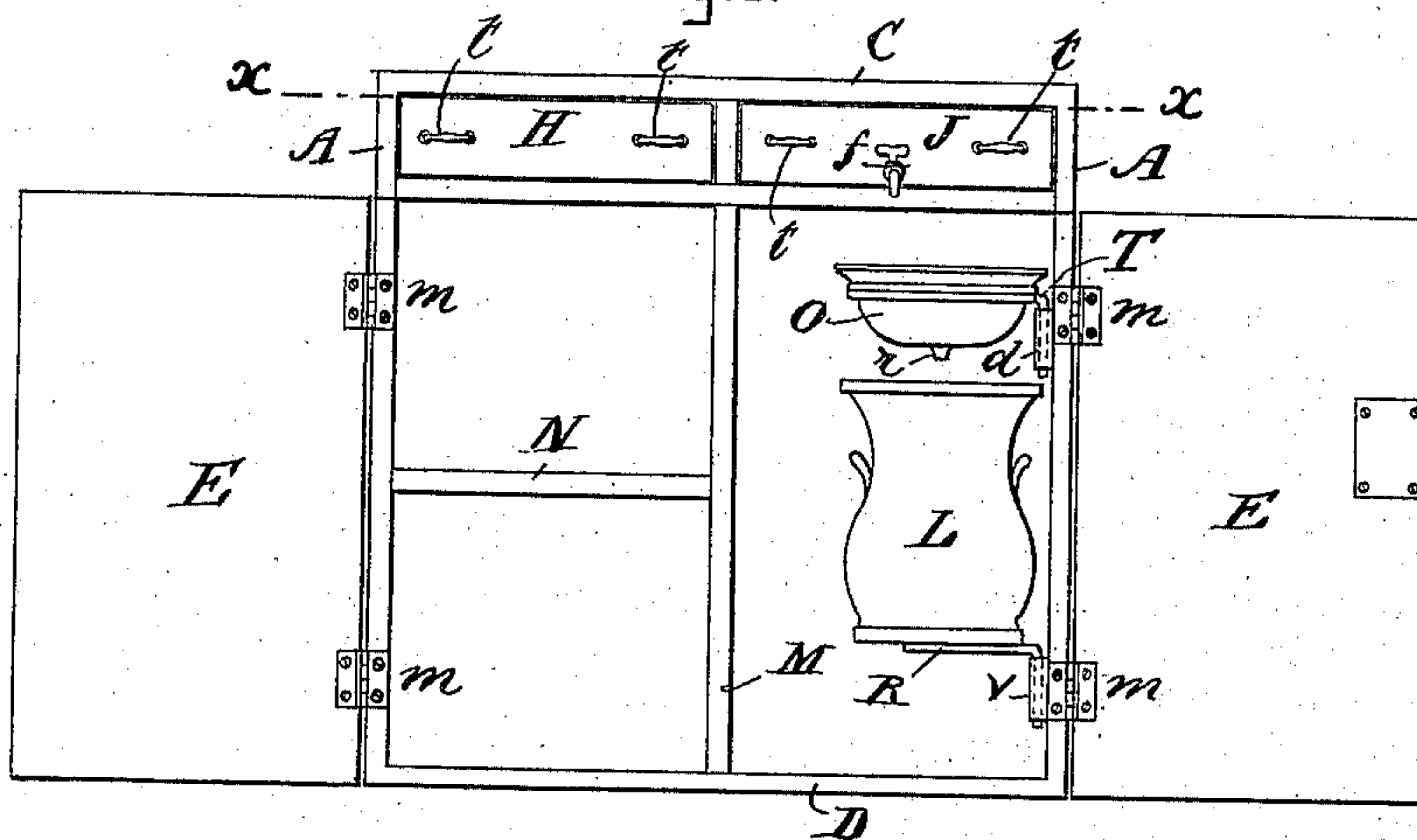


Fig. 2.

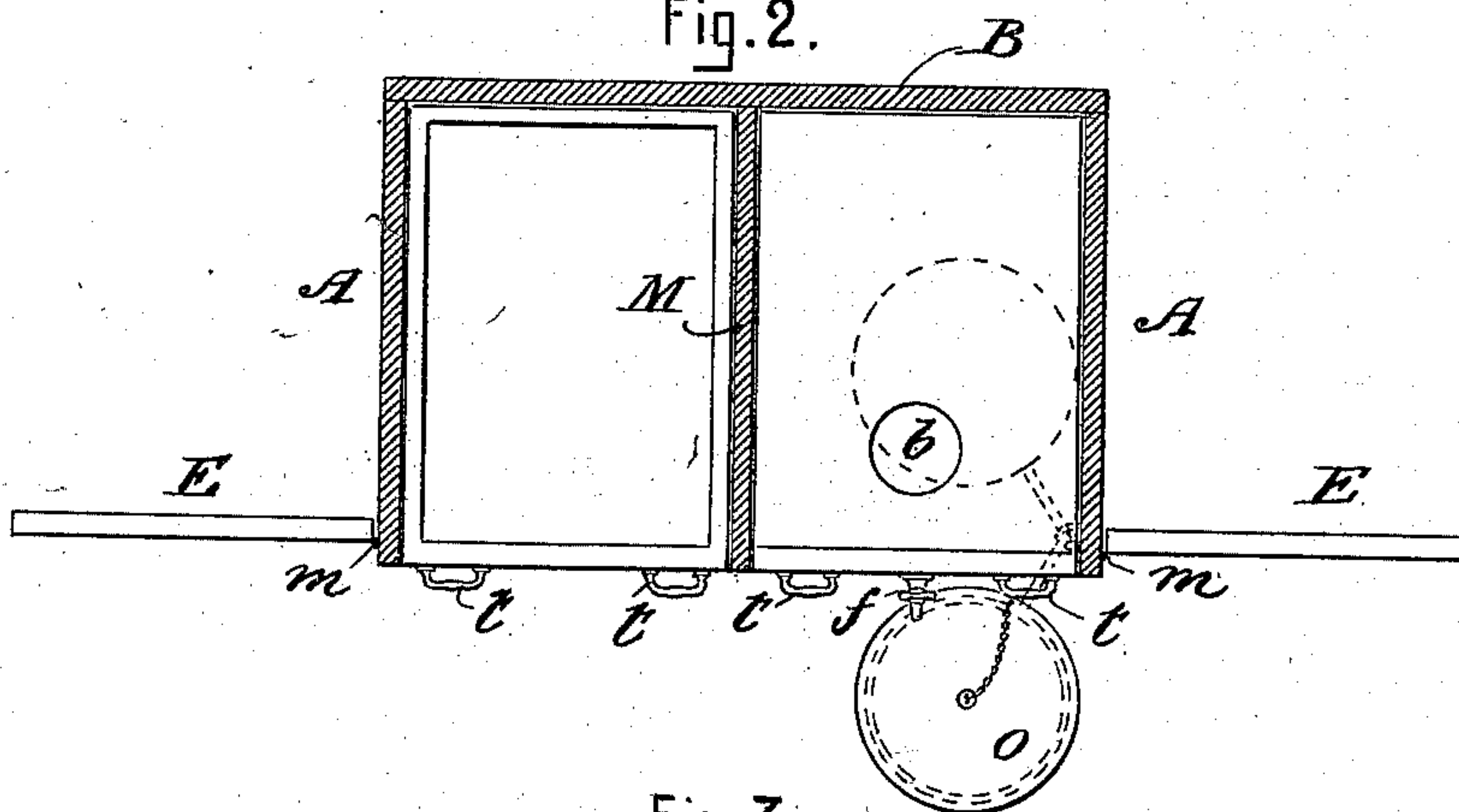
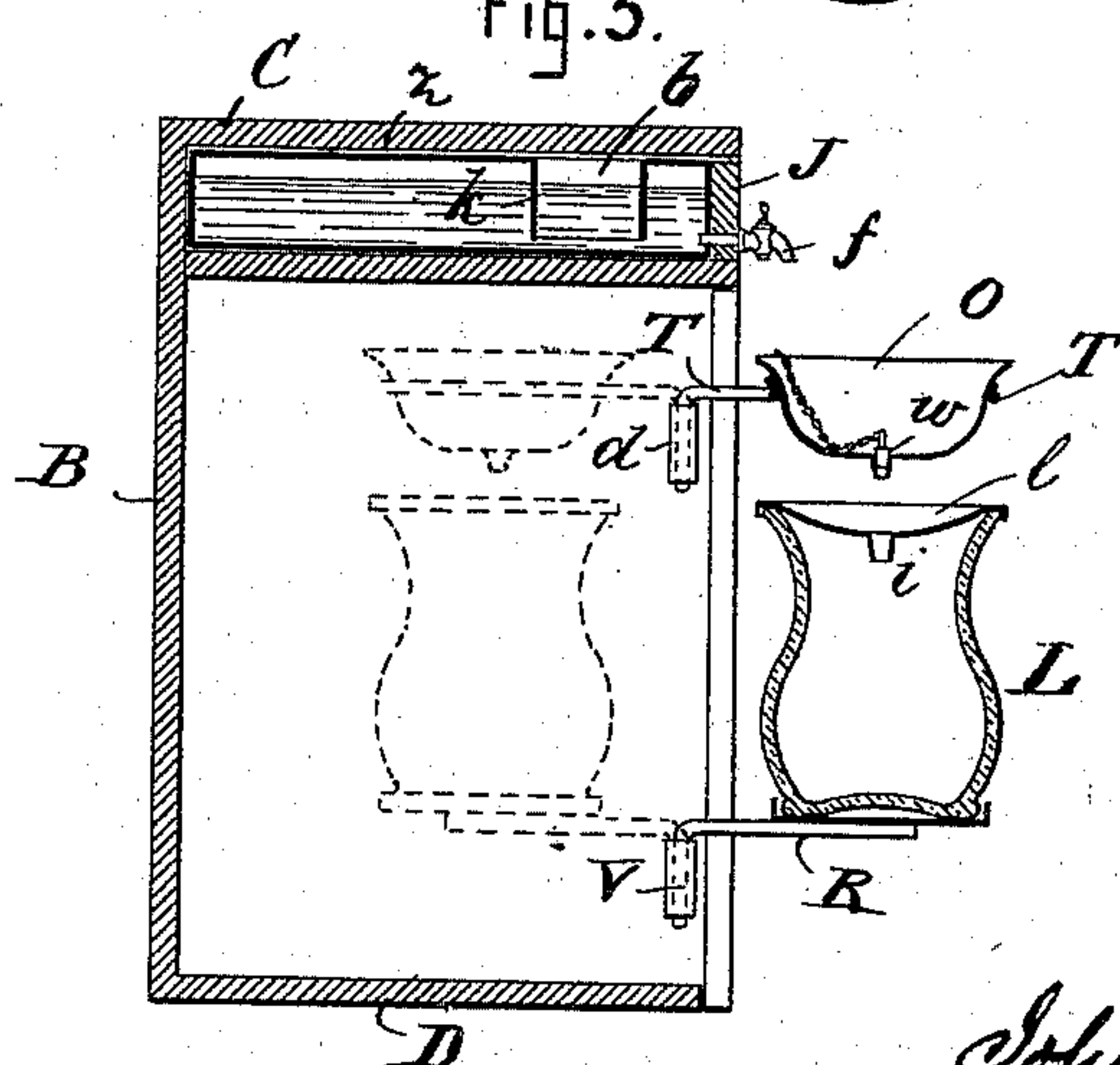


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. GREENE, OF WARE, MASSACHUSETTS.

SINK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 330,892, dated November 24, 1885.

Application filed August 22, 1885. Serial No. 175,052. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. GREENE, of Ware, in the county of Hampshire, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sinks, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved sink with the doors represented as opened; Fig. 2, a horizontal section taken on the line *x x* in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 a vertical section.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to that class of sinks or commodes which are designed for domestic purposes; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, the object being to produce a more desirable article of this character than is now in ordinary use.

The nature of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation, its extreme simplicity rendering an elaborate description unnecessary.

In the drawings, A represents the sides; B, the back; C, the top, and D the bottom, these parts constituting the body of the sink, which opens in front, and is provided with doors E, hinged to the sides A at *m*, in the usual manner. Fitted to slide horizontally in the upper part of the body there are two drawers, H J, having pulls *t*. The drawer J is provided with a faucet, *f*, and a tight-fitting cover or top, *z*. The cover *z* is provided with an opening, *b*, and disposed around this opening within the body of the drawer, and attached to the under side of the cover *z*, there is an annular flange, *k*, which extends nearly to the bottom of the drawer. The drawer J serves as a tank for containing water, and is filled through the opening *b*, the object of the flange *k* being to prevent the water from spilling or slopping over when the tank is withdrawn or the sink is moved. A vertical partition, M, is centrally disposed in the body of the sink, divid-

ing it into two compartments, one of these being subdivided by a horizontal partition, N.

A bracket, R, is hinged at *v* to the side A in the larger compartment of the sink, and mounted on this bracket there is a toilet jar or tank, L, having a dish-shaped cover, *l*, provided with a centrally-arranged funnel-pipe, *i*. A bracket, T, is hinged at *d* to the side A within the larger compartment of the sink, and immediately over the bracket R, the bracket T being adapted to receive and hold the wash-basin which is provided with a centrally-arranged eduction-pipe, *r*, in its bottom, and with a plug, *w*, for closing said pipe when the basin is in use. Both of the brackets T R are hinged near the front edge of the side A to enable the tank L and basin O to be swung into the larger compartment of the sink and thus housed when not in use. When in use, the brackets are swung outwardly to bring them into the position shown in Fig. 3, the drawer J being partially withdrawn, if necessary, to enable the basin to be filled more conveniently, and then pushed back into the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

By constructing the drawer J so as to serve all the purposes of a water-tank, the ordinary water-tank which is usually mounted on the sink is dispensed with, and the water prevented from being spilled as frequently as when the ordinary tank is employed. Small friction-wheels may be placed beneath the drawer J, if desired, thereby enabling it to be readily moved back and forth to fill it, or in drawing water into the basin O.

It will be obvious that my improved sink is very compact in its construction, and well adapted to contain the ordinary chamber-vessels in addition to the tank and basin shown, and hence is especially valuable for use where it is desirable to economize space.

I do not confine myself to the use of two doors for closing the sink, as one may be employed; neither do I confine myself to the use of a basin, O, and tank L of the precise construction shown, as any suitable vessels adapted to perform the same functions may be employed, nor to the use of the special faucet shown, as any suitable faucet may be used. The drawer H and partitions M N may also, one or all, be omitted, if desired.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a cabinet-sink, the water-tank consisting of the drawer J, having a faucet, *f*, and a
5 tight-fitting cover, *z*, provided with an opening, *b*, therein, and having a downwardly-projecting flange, *k*, around said opening, through which said tank is adapted to be filled when the drawer is drawn out, substantially as described.
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2. In a cabinet-sink, the body, doors for closing the same, and brackets T and R, swinging in a horizontal plane, in combination with

a basin supported by said bracket T, a jar supported by said bracket R, each of which 15 is adapted to be housed by swinging its supporting-bracket inwardly, and a suitable tank above said basin, consisting of a drawer, J, having a faucet, *f*, adapted to come over said basin when the drawer is pulled out, substantially as described. 20

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Witnesses:

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