(No Model.)

A. BEFFREY.

OVERFLOW AND STOPPER FOR BASINS.

No. 371,541. Patented Oct. 18, 1887.

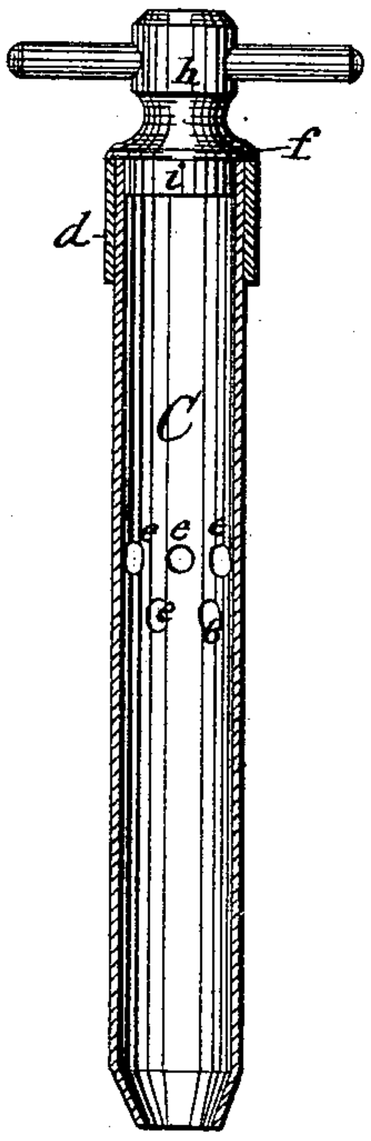

Fig. 4

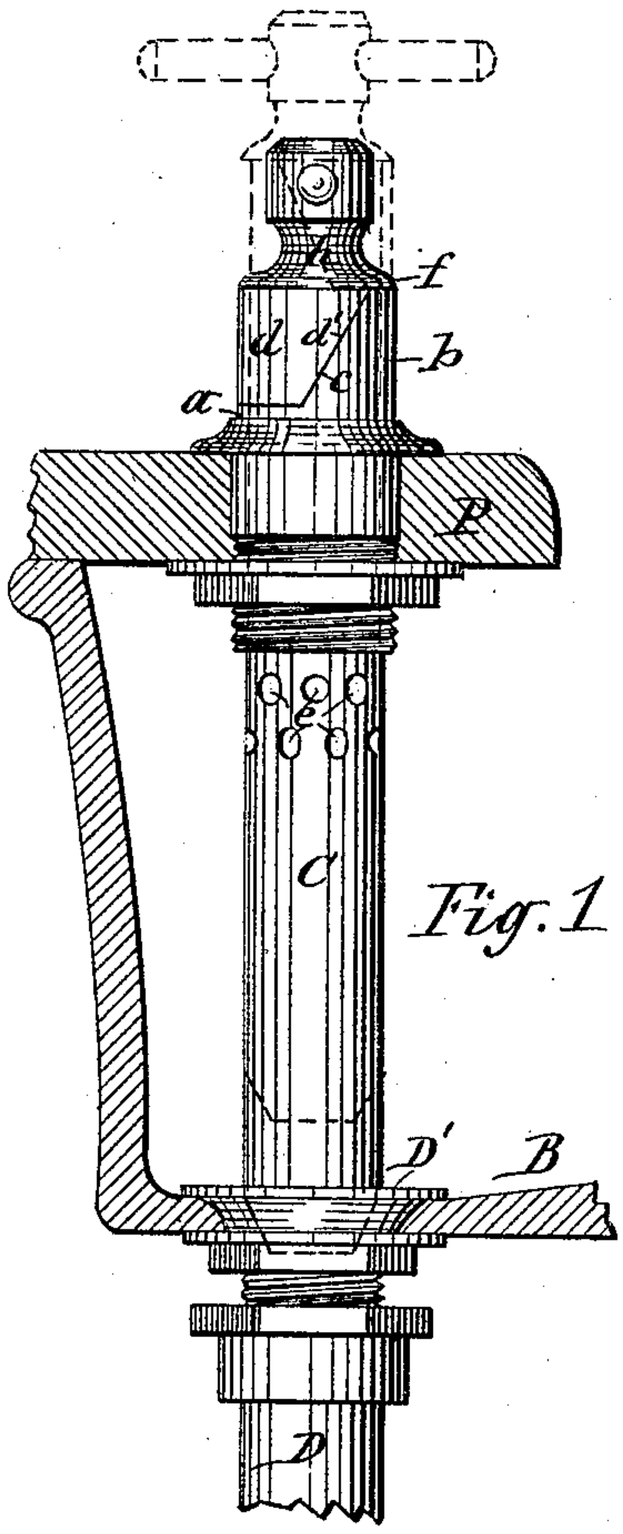

Fig. 1

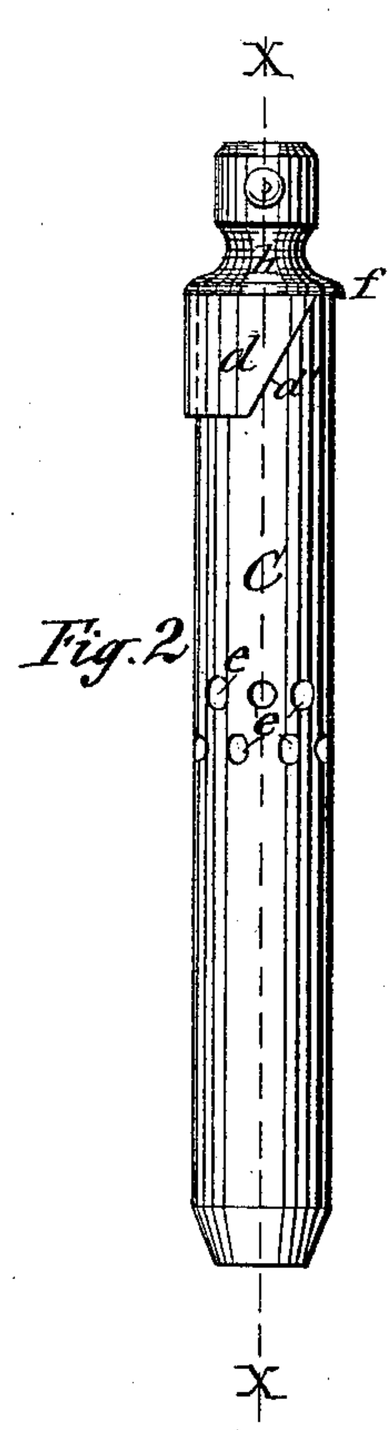

Fig. 2

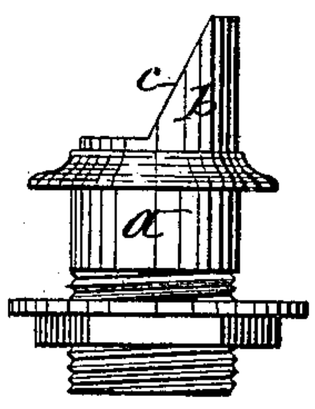

Fig. 3

WITNESSES:

A. F. Walz,

C. Bendixon.

INVENTOR

Arseneaus Beffrey

BY

Dodd, Lacost & Dodd

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARSENEAUS BEFFREY, OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

OVERFLOW AND STOPPER FOR BASINS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,541, dated October 18, 1887.

Application filed May 31, 1887. Serial No. 239,832. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARSENEAUS BEFFREY, of Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Overflows and Stoppers for Basins, &c., of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to combined stoppers and overflows employed in wash-basins and bath-tubs, and has special reference to that class of stoppers and overflows in which a tube has its lower end fitted removably to the mouth of the waste-pipe, and the sides of the tube are perforated at a proper elevation above the bottom of the basin or tub to allow the water to overflow through said perforations and escape down through the tube into the waste-pipe.

This invention consists in the improved construction and combination of the combined stopper and overflow, with its support on the top leaf or slab and the attachment of its handle, all as hereinafter more fully described, and specifically set forth in the claim.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my improved stopper and overflow combined, and its connection with the wash-basin. Fig. 2 is a detached side view of the combined stopper and overflow. Fig. 3 is a detached side view of its support on the top plate or slab, and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the combined stopper and overflow.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

B represents the portion of a wash-basin to which the waste-pipe D is connected in the usual manner, D′ representing the receiving-mouth of the waste-pipe.

P denotes the top plate or slab which projects partly over the basin, and is provided with an eye in range with the receiving-mouth D′ of the waste-pipe. In the said eye of the top plate, P, is firmly secured in any ordinary and well-known manner the sleeve *a*, which I form with a segmental upward extension, *b*, having inclined side edges, *c c*. Through the sleeve *a* and down to the receiving-mouth D′ of the waste-pipe extends the combined stopper and overflow, consisting of a tube, C, which is of a length reaching from the top of the sleeve-extension *b* down into the mouth D′, to which latter it is closely fitted, to serve as a stopper for the same.

At a proper distance below the top plate, P, the tube C is provided with perforations *e e e* in its sides, to allow the water to overflow through said perforations and through the tube into the waste-pipe, and in this respect it resembles analogous devices.

To the side of the upper end of the tube C is rigidly secured a segmental plate, *d*, which is of the same diameter as the sleeve *a*, and of nearly or quite the same height as the sleeve-extension *b*, and formed with inclined side edges, *d d*, coinciding with the inclined edges *c c* of said sleeve-extension. *h* denotes the handle of the combined stopper and overflow. This handle I form with a downward-projecting boss, *i*, which is fitted closely to and rigidly secured to the interior of the upper end of the tube C, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The handle is also formed with a horizontal circumferential flange, *f*, which projects over the top edges of the tube C, plate *d*, and sleeve-extension *b*, and serves as a seat for the tube on the supporting-sleeve *a*.

It will be observed that the described construction and combination of parts is very simple and quite inexpensive, and produces a combined stopper and overflow, composed of the three simple parts—a plain tube, a small segmental plate, and a cast handle—and yet cannot be excelled in convenience and efficiency of operation. The tube C can be readily withdrawn when necessary for repairs or removal, or drawn up to allow the water to escape from the basin through the water-pipe D, and by partly turning the tube on its axis the bottom edge of the plate *d* can be made to rest on top of the sleeve-extension *b*, to support said tube in its raised position, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings. To lower the tube it is only necessary to turn it sufficiently to carry the plate *d* from its seat on the sleeve-extension *b*, when the inclined edges *c* and *d′* will guide the tube C in its descent to close the mouth D′ of the waste-pipe.

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

In combination with the basin B and top plate, P, the sleeve *a*, formed with the segmental upward extension *b*, having inclined side edges, *c c*, the combined stopper and overflow, consisting of a single tube, C, extending from the outlet of the basin through the sleeve *a*, and provided with the perforations *e e*, the segmental plate *d*, secured to the upper end of the tube C, and of the same diameter as the sleeve *a*, and formed with inclined side edges, *d'*, coinciding with the side edges of the sleeve-extension, and the handle *h*, formed with the boss *i*, secured to the interior of the upper end of the tube C, and with the flange *f*, projecting over the top edges of the said tube and plate *d* and sleeve-extension *b*, all constructed and combined substantially in the manner specified and shown.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal, in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, in the State of New York, this 30th day of April, 1887.

ARSENEAUS BEFFREY. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

THOMAS H. BREEN,

CHARLES W. GILL.