

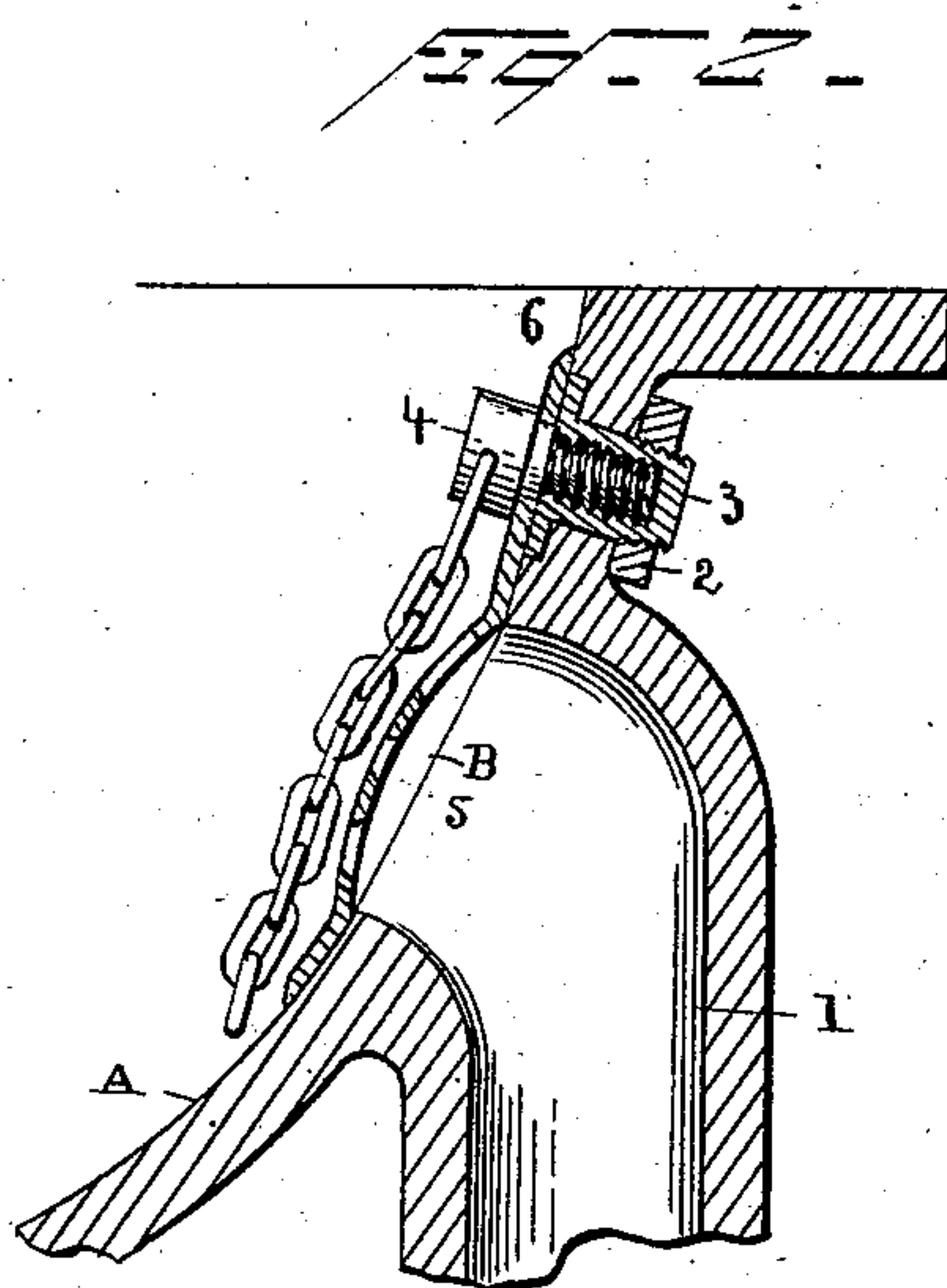
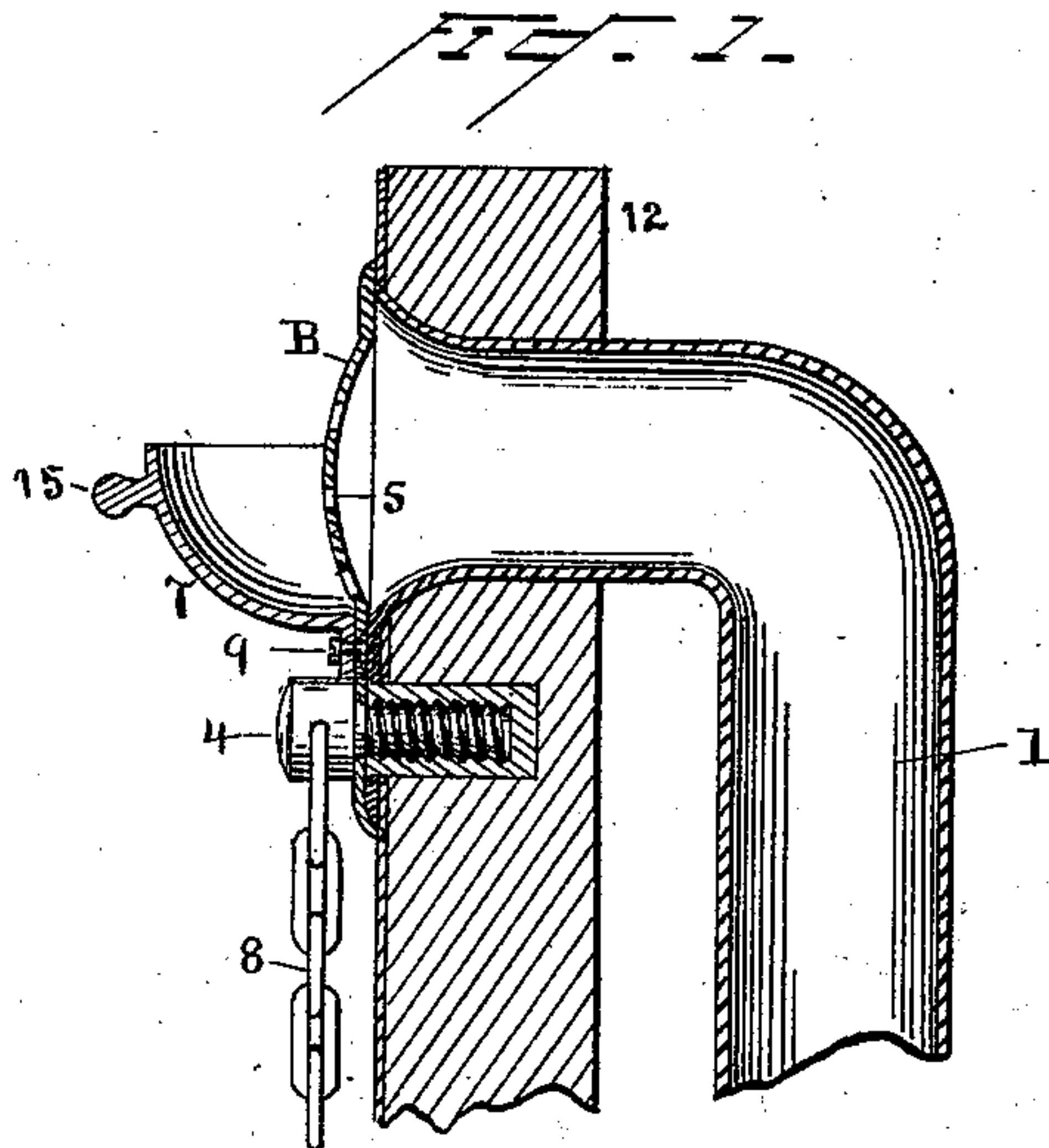
(No Model.)

C. H. MOORE.

BATH TUB, SINK, OR WASH BASIN.

No. 379,973.

Patented Mar. 27, 1888.



WITNESSES

Lorris A. Clark,
F. Wilson

INVENTOR

C. H. Moore

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. MOORE, OF YONKERS, NEW YORK.

BATH-TUB, SINK, OR WASH-BASIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 379,973, dated March 27, 1888.

Application filed October 22, 1886. Serial No. 216,927. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yonkers, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bath-Tubs, Sinks, and Wash-Basins, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved overflow and connections for bath-tubs, sinks, and wash-basins, and an easy means of pouring water into the overflow-pipe, and, as the above-named fixtures are made of different materials, it requires some modification in the mode of attachment.

Figure 1 represents a central vertical section of my invention used in a bath-tub or sink. Fig. 2 represents a central vertical section of my invention used in a wash-basin.

Heretofore in the construction of copper-lined bath-tubs and copper sinks the strainers have been soldered over the mouth or inlet of the overflow, which is a serious objection, as it renders it impossible to remove the said strainer without disfiguring the finished surface of metal, and the result is that the foul matter that accumulates in the overflow-pipe cannot be removed and continually emits a disagreeable odor through the overflow-holes into the room, which is often mistaken for sewer-gas and is quite as injurious to health. In the ordinary concave-shaped earthenware wash hand-basins, where the overflow-pipe proceeds from the side, strainer-holes have heretofore been made through the body of the earthenware into the overflow-pipe, and the result is the same as above described. Another objection to having a fixed strainer as at present constructed is that there is no means of ascertaining if the overflow-pipe is operative and of cleaning it if it becomes clogged without disconnecting the overflow-pipe, and it frequently occurs where water is carelessly left running that it overflows over the top of the basin. Now, in my invention these objections are removed, as the strainer can be taken off from time to time and the overflow-pipe kept clean and free.

A represents a basin, bath-tub, or sink; and B shows an unbroken inlet into the overflow-pipe, and is made large enough to insert a swab through it into the said overflow-pipe, so that the latter can be cleaned when it becomes foul, to provide a place to secure the strainer and give it a fine appearance. I make an ap-

erture, 6, in the body of tub or basin independent of the overflow-inlet, and into this aperture 6 I insert an interiorly-threaded nut, 3, and solder it to the copper lining; or it can be extended through the wooden tub and be secured with a nut, 2, as shown in Fig. 2, as the aperture 6 can be made anywhere around the overflow.

I do not wish to be confined to any particular place to locate the nut 3 in a copper bath-tub or sink. I secure the nut 3 under the overflow-inlet, so that by unscrewing the bolt 4 a trifle the strainer 5 will drop of its own weight without it being entirely disconnected from the tub or sink, leaving the mouth of the overflow open, so that the pipe can be cleaned. In a wash-basin this would be objectionable, as a basin is generally filled with water nearer to the overflow than a bath-tub or sink, and plating on bolt 4 would become sooner discolored, and again after the hands are dried it would necessitate wetting them to catch the chain to remove the stopper, so I make the aperture 6 above the overflow-inlet B on a wash-basin, and I secure the nut 2, which is threaded on the outside of the nut 3. I put cement on the nut 3, which would hold it without the aid of the nut 2, but would not be so permanent.

5 shows a strainer, which is made flexible so as to conform itself more readily to the shape of the surface of the basin. I purpose making them of thin metal and of a thin material of a fibrous plastic composition, such as zylonite or celluloid. The advantages of the latter is its beauty and constant color. This strainer 5 has a hole made in the margin of it for the bolt or chain-stay 4, and when the strainer is placed in position over the inlet B the bolt 4 is inserted through the hole in the strainer, and is screwed into the nut 3 until the flange on it presses against the surface of the strainer sufficient to keep said strainer rigid over the overflow-inlet. To utilize the head of the bolt 4 and make it answer a twofold purpose, I make a hole through it and insert a ring, to which I secure the chain 8, that holds the stopper. Now, it will be understood that it is important that some means should be provided for pouring water into the overflow-pipe to partially clean it and to ascertain at times if it is free without removing the strainer, so I purpose using a cup-shaped receptacle, 7, in connection with the strainer, so that any

cleansing liquid can be poured into the overflow-pipe without removing the strainer therefrom. This receptacle 7 is held in position on the strainer 5 by the screw 9; but if it is found objectionable to have it there it can be taken off by removing the screw 9, and it can be kept separate and held in position over the strainer of the overflow-pipe at times when it is thought necessary.

15 shows a handle made on the receptacle 7 to hold it against the strainer if it should be used detached. This receptacle can be made any suitable shape to fit around the strainer-holes and against the surface of the basin.

In Fig. 2, which represents an earthenware wash-basin, the undivided overflow-inlet B and the aperture 6 are made in the earthenware before the basin is baked, thus assuring uniformity without any liability of breakage.

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

1. The combination, with an earthenware basin, of an aperture, 6, made independent from the overflow-inlet and baked in the earthenware, the threaded bolt or bushing 3, secured in the aperture 6, the bolt 4, inserted in a hole in the strainer and screwed to the fitting 3 to hold the strainer in position, and the chain 8, having a link secured to the head of the bolt 4, all as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with an earthenware basin, of an aperture, 6, made in the earthenware independent from the overflow-inlet, a bolt, 3, extending through the aperture 6 and permanently secured at the back of the basin by the fitting 2, and a fitting, 4, made separate and independent from the bolt 3, that extends through the aperture 6, and is screwed to the said bolt 3, and having a head projecting out from the surface of the strainer for the purpose of holding the strainer 5 in position over the mouth of the overflow, and arranged so that it can be removed from the bolt 3 without removing the said bolt 3 from the aperture 6.

3. The combination, with an earthenware wash-basin having an overflow-pipe extending through the wall of the basin in one unbroken aperture, substantially as shown, and having an aperture, 6, made in the body of the basin, and a bolt, 4, extending through a hole made in one side of the strainer and secured in the aperture 6, of the flanged head of the bolt 4, secured against the surface of the strainer 5, to keep it in position over the lateral opening B of the overflow and projecting out from the surface of the strainer 5, and having a link of the chain 8 secured to it, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination, with a basin, bath-tub, or sink, of a bolt or bushing, 3, made separate from and secured permanently to the body of the basin, and having the end inside of the basin prepared to receive a fitting to hold the strainer 5 in position over the mouth of the overflow, the fitting which holds the strainer

5 being arranged to admit of the said strainer 5 being removed from the mouth of the overflow without loosening or removing the fitting 3 from the body of the basin.

5. In an earthenware wash-basin having an overflow-pipe and an aperture, 6, made in the earthenware, the combination, with the fitting 2 and bolt or bushing 3, secured permanently to the basin of the fitting 4, screwed to the bolt or bushing 3, and the strainer 5, held in position by the fitting 4, the said fitting 4 and strainer 5 being arranged to be removed from the basin without removing the fitting 2 or bolt or bushing 3.

6. In an earthenware wash-basin having an overflow-pipe and an aperture, 6, made in the earthenware, the combination, with the aperture 6, of the bolt 3, extending through it and prepared at each end to receive a fitting, the end outside of the basin being prepared to receive a fitting, 2, to fasten the bolt 3 permanently in the aperture 6, and having the said fitting 2 secured to it permanently and the end inside of the basin being prepared to receive a fitting, 4, to hold the strainer 5 in position over the mouth of the overflow, the said fitting 4 and strainer 5 being arranged to be removed from the bolt or bushing 3 without removing the said bolt or bushing 3 from the aperture 6, all as and for the purpose set forth.

7. The combination, with a basin, bath-tub, or sink, of a bolt or bushing, 3, secured permanently to the body of the basin, and having the end inside of the basin prepared to receive the fitting 4, which holds the strainer 5 in position over the mouth of the overflow, the said fitting 4 having a head projecting out from the surface of the strainer, and a chain, 8, attached to it, and being arranged to be removed from the bolt or bushing 3 without removing the said bolt or bushing 3, as and for the purpose set forth.

8. To be used to pour a cleansing-liquid into the overflow-pipe of a wash-basin, bath-tub, or sink, a receptacle made separate and independent from the strainer or overflow-pipe, and having an open top, substantially as shown, to admit of a cleansing-liquid being poured into it and formed to fit around the strainer-holes and against the surface of the basin, and having a means provided for supporting it against the strainer or surface of the basin.

9. To be used over the strainer-holes and in connection with a basin, bath-tub, or sink overflow-pipe, a receptacle, 7, made separate and independent from the strainer and overflow-pipe, and formed to fit around the strainer-holes and against the surface of the basin, bath-tub, or sink, and having means provided for supporting it against the strainer or surface of the basin for the purpose of pouring water into the overflow-pipe.

C. H. MOORE.

In presence of—

JAMES S. FITCH,
CHARLES GUNNER.