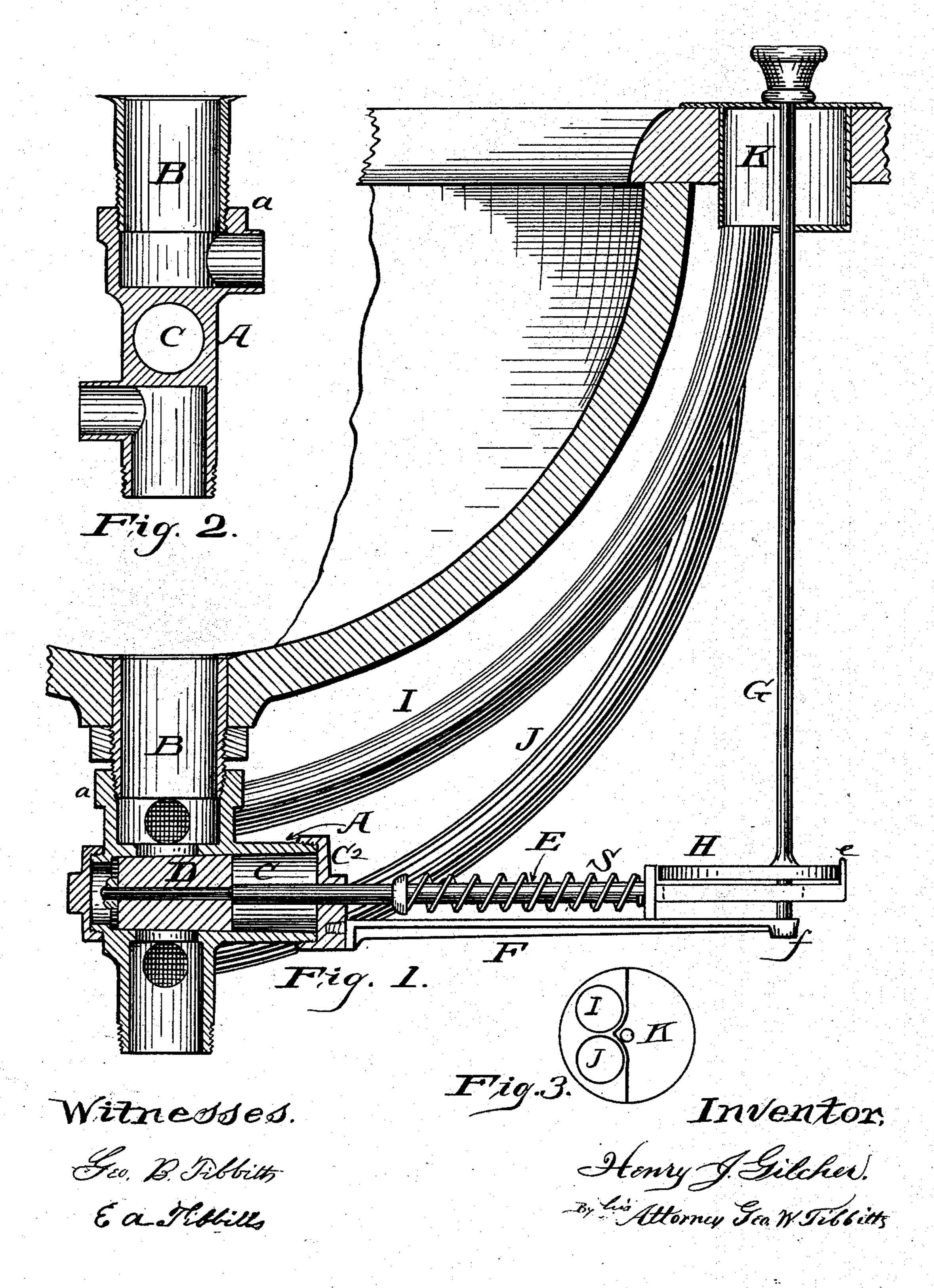
(No Model.)

H. J. GILCHER. BASIN WASTE AND STOP.

No. 413,365.

Patented Oct. 22, 1889.



United States Patent Office.

HENRY J. GILCHER, OF ASHTABULA, OHIO.

BASIN WASTE AND STOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,365, dated October 22, 1889.

Application filed March 26, 1889. Serial No. 304,916. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY J. GILCHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ashtabula, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Basin Wastes and Stops, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device for closing the discharge-opening in the bottom of wash-bowls, to be used instead of the common plug and chain; and it consists of the peculiar construction and combination, with a wash-bowl discharge and overflow, of a self-closing plug, substantially as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a bowl and my stopper device, showing vertical rod and cam-wheel mechanism for operating the same. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of my stopper device. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the top connection for overflow-pipes.

A is a stopper-case having a neck a, internally screw-threaded, into which the discharge-tube B, leading from the bottom of the wash-bowl, is screwed. Transversely in said case A, I make a valve-chamber C, thus forming a T-shaped case.

C² is a cap closing the valve-chamber C. D is a plug-valve fitted to slide in said chamber C, and forms a gate or cut-off to the

down passage through case A.

E is a rod, connected with plug D, playing

through cap C².

F is an arm attached to cap C², provided on its outer end with a step f for supporting a vertical rod G, which reaches upward through the slab covering the wash-bowl, and is provided with a knob g for turning it by. To the lower part of rod G is attached a cam-wheel H, and between it and the arm F the rod E passes, and on its end is provided an upward lip e, against which the periphery of the cam-wheel bears, and whenever the wheel is turned it will push the rod E outward, and thereby

draw the plug D, opening the passage through the discharge-outlet. Upon the rod E is provided a collar e^2 and a spring S, which bears against said collar at one end and against a slotted post s on the arm F. The rod E outward from said post is broadened, and has a slot through which the vertical rod G passes.

I is a pipe leading from case A above the plug D, and extends upward to a chamber K, set in the slab by the side of the wash-bowl. 55

J is a second pipe leading from the case A below the plug D. It also extends upward, and is connected with the chamber K. These pipes and chamber form the overflow for the wash-bowl. If the bowl has a horn-connection for overflow in its side, then pipe I and chamber K may be dispensed with.

The operation of this stopper device is as follows: To empty the bowl, the rod G is turned by turning its knob g. This causes the cambream wheel H to push rod E outward, withdrawing the plug D and contracting the spring S. When the bowl is emptied, by letting go of the knob the spring will cause the wheel to turn back again, as well as push the plug in 70 again and close the discharge-outlet.

I claim—

The combination, with the bowl, of the downwardly-extending valve-case A, attached to the bottom of the bowl by the neck B, a 75 transverse horizontal valve-chamber C, made integral with said case, the plug-valve D, playing in said chamber C, the cap C², closing said chamber C and having valve-rod E projecting through it, and provided with retracting- 80 spring S and connected with the cam-wheel H, attached to vertical rod G, supported by the arm F, extending from said cap C², and the case A, also provided with overflow-pipes I and J, all constructed to operate substantially 85 as specified.

HENRY J. GILCHER.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. TIBBITTS, VERNON H. BURKE.