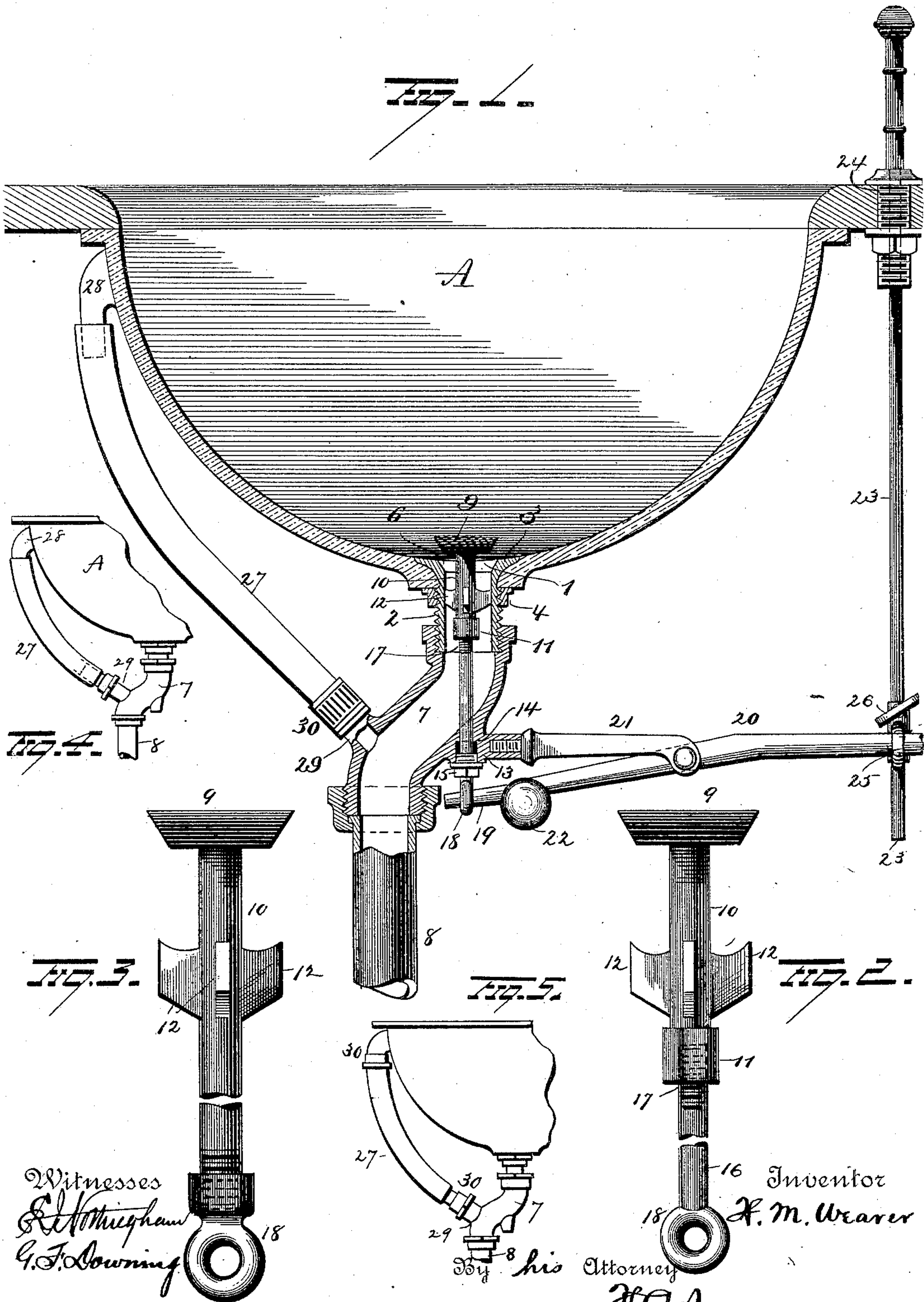


(No Model.)

H. M. WEAVER.
BASIN WASTE.

No. 432,658.

Patented July 22, 1890.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY M. WEAVER, OF MANSFIELD, OHIO.

BASIN-WASTE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 432,658, dated July 22, 1890.

Application filed May 22, 1889. Serial No. 311,674. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY M. WEAVER, of Mansfield, in the county of Richland and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Basin-Wastes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in basin-wastes, the object being to provide a comparatively inexpensive device for easy attachment to set-basins, bath-tubs, or other devices of similar character, in which the several parts are so united and arranged that they may be readily reached for attachment or detachment without the necessity and attendant expense of employing skilled plumbers whenever it becomes necessary to clean the waste or take it apart for repairs or other purposes.

With this end in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a portion of a stand, showing a set-basin and outlet-pipe in section, with other parts attached for operating the plug or valve. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detached view of the valve, valve-stem, and strainer. Fig. 3 is a modification. Figs. 4 and 5 show different modes of attachment for the overflow-pipe.

A represents the stationary wash-bowl. The latter is set in a suitable stand or support, and at its bottom has the usual outlet 1 for the water. A screw-threaded sleeve 2, with a flaring upper end 3, is fitted in this outlet-orifice, so that its upper end extends flush with the interior wall of the basin and the lower screw-threaded end projects out through the bottom. A collar 4, mounted on the threaded portion of the sleeve, is adapted to turn up tight to the bottom of the bowl to hold the sleeve firmly in place. The interior of this sleeve is ground out to furnish an unobstructed passage for the valve-stem, and the opening at the top has a tapering formation to constitute a seat 6 for the valve. The vent or discharge pipe 7 is screwed to the lower end of

sleeve 2 to carry off the water from the bowl. This pipe upon leaving the sleeve is bent laterally after the manner of a goose-neck, and then in any convenient direction to dispose of the water, preferably downward, where it may have coupled to it another pipe 8 to conduct off the water to the sewer. The object of the bend in the vent-pipe will presently appear.

The numeral 9 represents the valve or plug. It is not unlike those in common use and tapers to snugly fit its seat 6 when closed. Instead of being controlled by a chain or other means from above, a stem 10 extends from its lower end through the sleeve 2, terminating in a screw-threaded socket 11. At a point about midway between the plug 9 and socket 11 a series of strainers 12 project radially, serving not only to catch dirt which would otherwise pass, but also to furnish guides to always retain the valve and its stem centrally within the sleeve 2.

A stuffing-box 13 is formed just beneath the bent portion of the goose-necked vent or discharge pipe 7, and this box is lined with packing 14, which is retained in place by the removable screw-plug 15. The opening through this box is in alignment with the stem 10 of the plug or valve, and a removable rod 16, passing through the packing, has a screw-threaded inner end 17, adapted to screw into the socket 11, or else onto which the socket is screwed, accordingly as most convenient, thus virtually constituting one sectional valve-stem, which admits of the valve or plug being unscrewed and removed from the sleeve at a moment's notice to facilitate the cleaning of the waste. The rod or lower section 16 might also be removed, or at least sufficiently to entirely free the inside of the pipe and sleeve from obstruction and yet serve to keep the stuffing-box closed to prevent the passage of water through it. It may be mentioned in this connection that the socket 11 could as well be formed on the end of the removable rod and the stem be made to screw into it; but the former construction is preferred, as such a joint is easier made, and particularly because the sloping sides of the socket shed the water and prevent rusting or clogging at the joint.

A loop or eyelet 18 is formed on the outer

end of the rod 16, and the end 19 of the lever 20, supported on the laterally-projecting arm 21, extends loosely through the eyelet or loop, whereby the valve is raised or lowered by the
5 rocking of the lever. This lever may have a counter-balance 22 thereon, which is adapted by gravity to normally depress and close the valve.

A push-rod 23 passes loosely through a
10 sleeve 24 set in the stand, and an adjustable socket or eyelet 25, held thereon in proper position by the thumb-screw 26, receives the outer end of the lever, and by this rod the lever is vibrated and the valve is operated.

15 In the modification shown in Fig. 3 the valve-stem is made in one long piece, which extends through the stuffing-box, where the eyelet 18 is screwed onto it.

An overflow-pipe 27, preferably of lead, en-
20 compasses the vent 28 at its upper end, and at its lower end is connected with the projecting portion 29 of the discharge-pipe 1 by means of a coupling 30. This coupling has a milled surface of considerable extent, where-
25 by it is easily turned by hand in order to turn it on or off to place the pipe or detach it.

In the modification shown in Fig. 4 a slightly-different form of coupling 30 is shown. This one is designed to receive a wrench or similar
30 device, by which it may be conveniently turned.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5 both ends of the detachable overflow-pipe have couplings 30. Otherwise this is the same as
35 last construction.

It will be seen from the description and drawings that the various parts are all disposed in positions where they may be easily reached and disassembled with little diffi-
40 culty by any one having ordinary skill. This admits of the waste being frequently cleaned without incurring the trouble and expense of tearing up and plumbing.

It is evident that my improvement could
45 as well be applied to other devices with which wastes are used, and also that slight changes might be resorted to in the form and arrangement of the several parts described, without departing from the spirit and scope of my in-
50 vention, and hence I do not wish to limit myself to the particular construction herein set forth; but,

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

1. In a basin-waste, the combination, with a receptacle and a discharge-pipe having a bend therein, of a valve, a stem passing through a stuffing-box in the bend of the pipe, the said stem being made in sections 60 screwed together, one section being attached to the valve, and a lever loosely engaging the lower end of the stem outside of the pipe below the bend, substantially as set forth.

2. In a basin-waste, the combination, with 65 a receptacle and a discharge-pipe having a bend therein, of a valve and strainer, a stem passing through a stuffing-box located in a line with the discharge-opening in the receptacle, the said stem being in two sections 70 screwed together, one section carrying the valve and strainer, and a lever engaging the free end of the stem below the stuffing-box; substantially as set forth.

3. In a basin-waste, the combination, with 75 a receptacle and a discharge-pipe having a bend therein, of a sectional stem passing through a stuffing-box located in the bent portion of the discharge-pipe, the said sections being detachably and adjustably con- 80 nected together, one section thereof carrying a valve and the other section having a loop at its free end at a point outside the pipe, a lever loosely passing through said loop, and a push-rod connected to the lever. 85

4. In a waste, the combination, with a bowl, a screw-threaded sleeve within the bowl having a valve-seat and a bent discharge-pipe held on the screw, said pipe having a stuffing-box on the lower side of the bend, packing 90 therein, and a plug for holding said packing in place, of a valve, a valve-stem having strainers thereon and a socket in its end, a rod extending through the stuffing-box and screwed into the socket in the stem, said rod 95 having a loop in its lower end, a laterally-projecting arm, a lever fulcrumed therein with one end extending through the eyelet in the rod, and a push-rod adjustably connected with the lever for operating the latter to raise 100 or lower the valve, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY M. WEAVER.

Witnesses:

T. F. BLACK,
J. H. MILLER.