

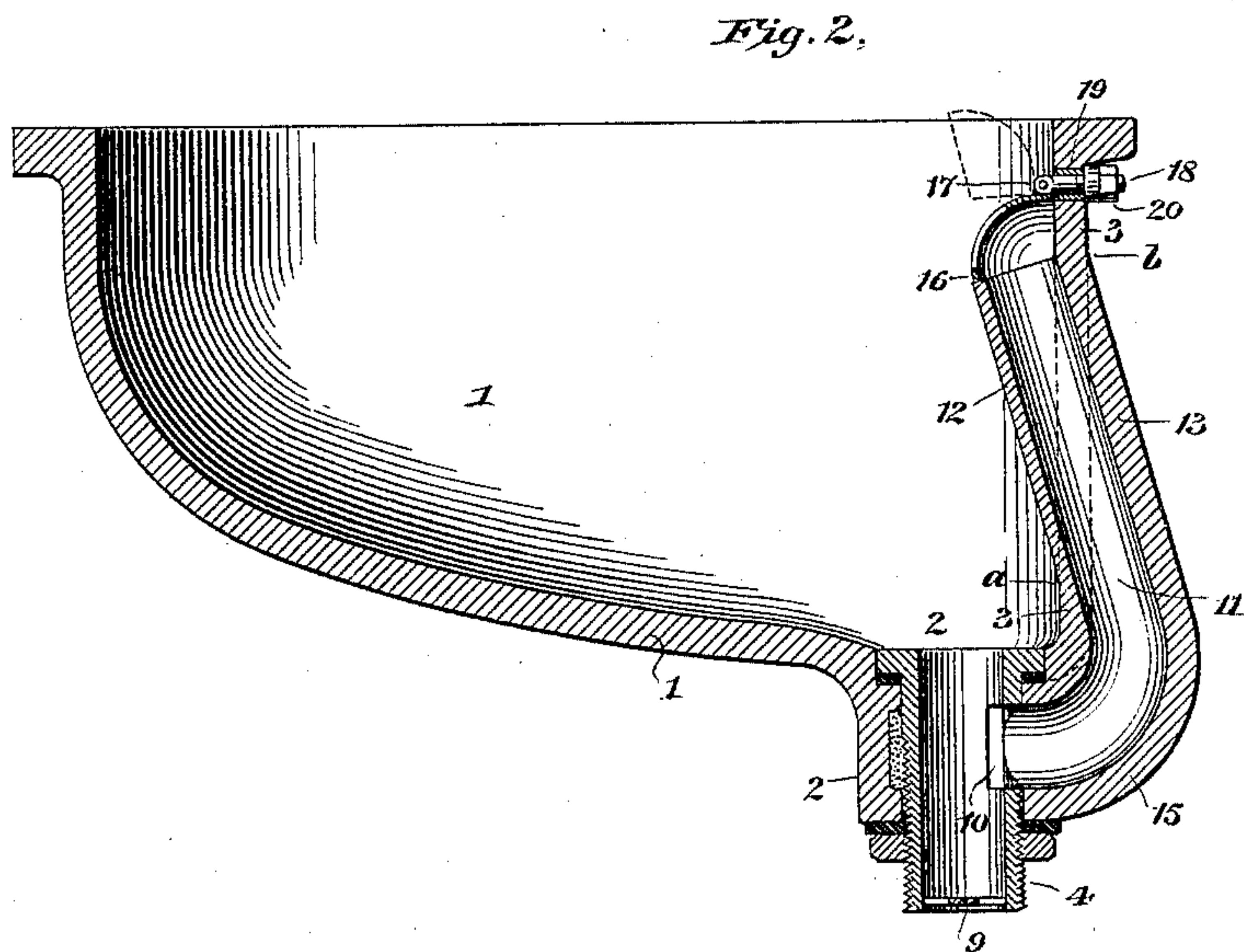
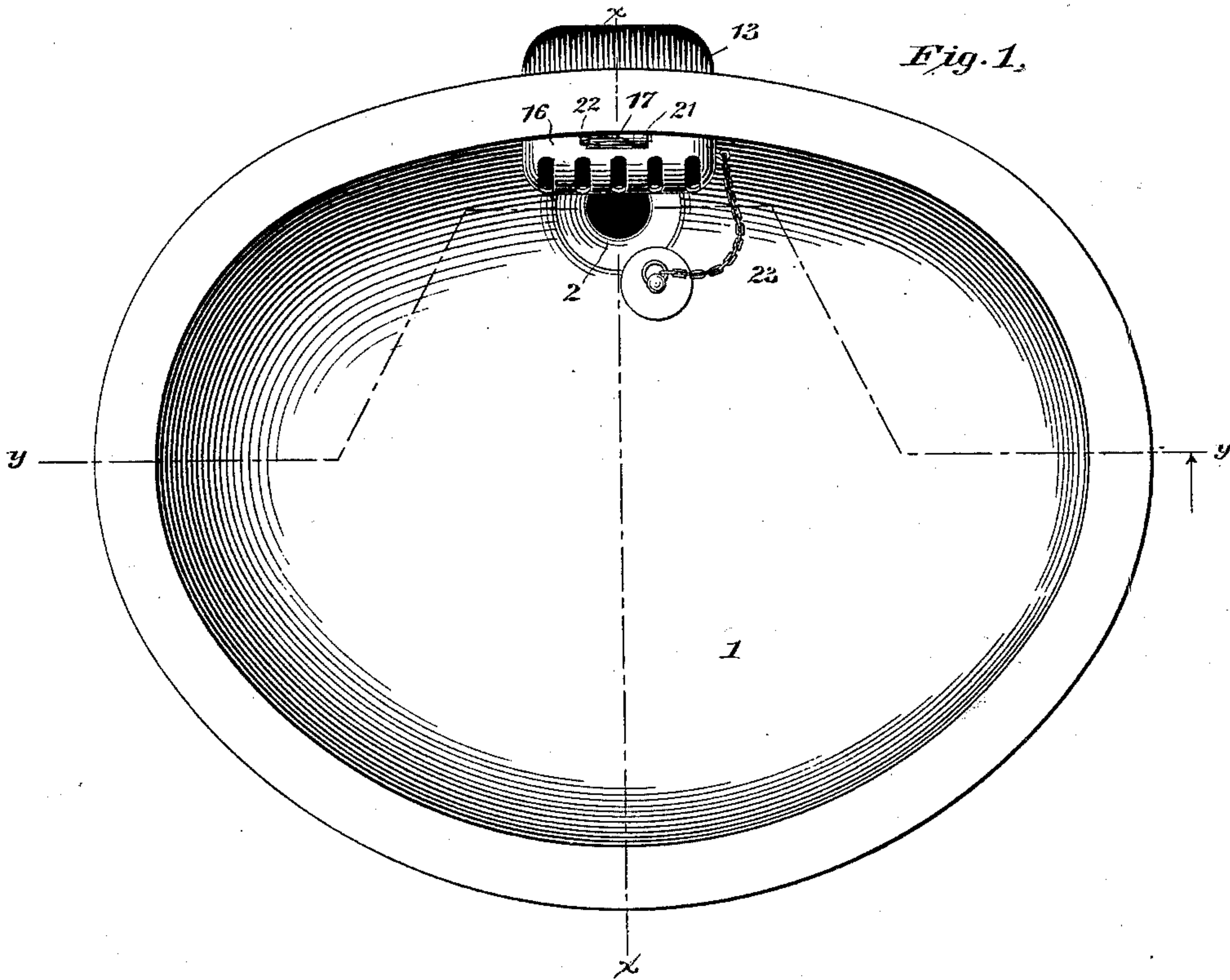
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. BUNTING, Jr.  
BASIN, SINK, BATH TUB, &c.

No. 433,718.

Patented Aug. 5, 1890.



Witnesses  
*Geo. W. Breech*  
*Edward Thorpe*

Inventor  
*William Bunting Jr.*  
By his Attorney *Jacob Felbel*

(No Model.)

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Fig. 3.

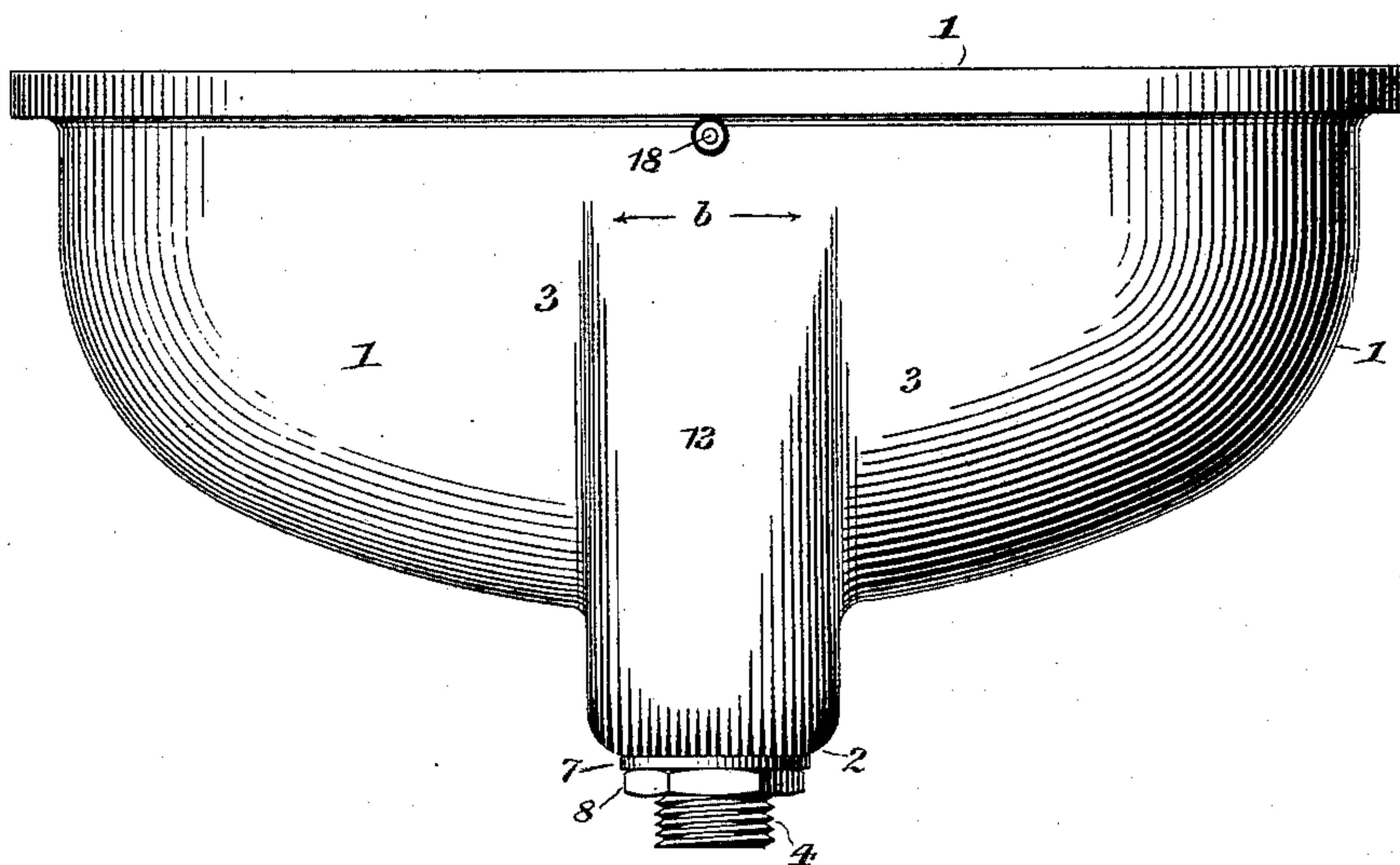
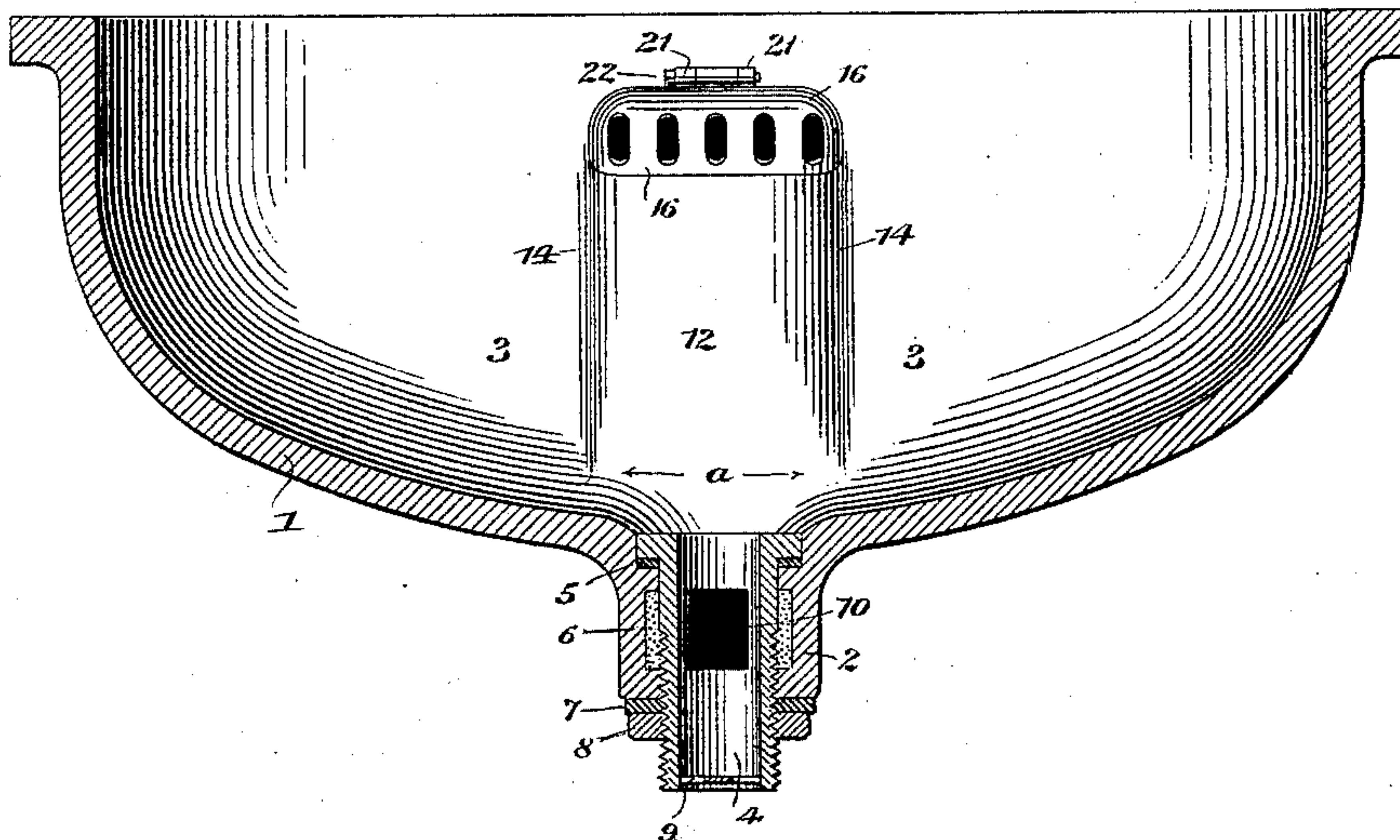


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.  
Geo. W. Dreck.  
Edward Thorpe.

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Jacob Felbel.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM BUNTING, JR., OF BROOKLYN, ASSIGNOR TO THE MEYER-SNIFFEN COMPANY, LIMITED, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## BASIN, SINK, BATH-TUB, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 433,718, dated August 5, 1890.

Application filed November 2, 1889. Serial No. 329,057. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BUNTING, Jr., a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Basins, Sinks, Bath-Tubs, and analogous Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My improvements in basins, sinks, bath-tubs, and analogous devices relate more particularly to what is known as the "overflow" portion, and has for its main objects to provide a construction whereby the overflow may be readily examined and effectually cleaned.

To these ends my invention consists in the features of construction and combinations of devices hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a wash-basin embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the same, taken on the line X X, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a back view of the same; and Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the same, taken at the line Y Y, Fig. 1.

In the several views the same part will be found designated by the same numeral of reference.

1 represents the basin, which may be of any desired shape, design, or construction, 2 the outlet, and 3 the rear or back wall thereof. The outlet or discharging-neck 2 is provided with a metallic bushing 4 and suitable packing-rings 5, 6, and 7. The bushing is threaded exteriorly and secured in position by a clamping-nut 6, all in about the usual manner and as clearly illustrated. The said bushing is provided at its lower end with a grate 9, and with an opening 10 at its rear side.

11 represents the overflow pipe or channel, the lower end of which terminates within the discharge-neck 2 and opposite the opening 10 in the bushing.

The overflow pipe or channel is preferably made integral with the basin, which may be made of earthenware, as usual, or of other material. The overflow-pipe is arranged to cross or intersect the rear wall of the basin, so that the mouth or upper portion of the overflow-pipe shall terminate within the basin

in a substantially vertical direction and in front of the rear wall thereof, while the discharge end or lower portion of the overflow-pipe shall be located exteriorly of the rear wall of the basin and terminate in the outlet 2 thereof. In vertical section, as seen at Fig. 2, the overflow-pipe approximates the shape of the letter J. The front wall of the overflow-pipe is marked with the numeral 12, and the rear wall thereof with the numeral 13, the side walls being designated by the numeral 14. The front wall 12 of the overflow-pipe is arranged obliquely to the rear wall 3 of the basin and within the same, and vanishes into said wall at about the locality marked *a*. The rear wall 13 of the overflow-pipe is also arranged obliquely to the rear wall 3 of the basin and without the same, and joins the said wall near its upper end at about the locality marked *b*. The side walls of the overflow-pipe are made triangular like and taper down from the mouth of the overflow-pipe until they vanish into the front side of the rear wall of the basin. The lower end or portion of the overflow-pipe is formed with a bend or elbow 15, which projects forwardly and terminates in the neck or outlet of the basin.

By arranging the overflow-pipe at an angle to the rear wall of the basin and having it intersect the same the mouth of the overflow-pipe is brought directly within the basin, and thus the overflow-pipe may be readily examined and may be cleaned with great facility should it be discovered to be in a clogged or soiled condition. If a lighted match or candle be held at the opening 10, a view of the interior of the overflow-pipe may be distinctly had by looking down the mouth thereof. If the overflow-pipe be found soiled or foul, cleansing liquids may be poured down its mouth, or a swab or other suitable device may be inserted at the mouth and drawn through the overflow-pipe for the purpose of cleaning the same.

16 designates a strainer for the mouth of the overflow-pipe. The said strainer is hinged at 17, so that it may be swung up away from the mouth of the overflow-pipe, as indicated by the dotted lines at Fig. 2. The strainer is preferably hinged to an eyebolt 18, which passes through a metallic bearing 19 in the



rear wall of the basin and is held firmly in position by set-nuts 20. Normally the strainer rests by gravity upon the upper protruding mouth end of the overflow-pipe, as shown by the full lines at Figs. 1, 2, and 4, and is raised or swung up on its horizontal hinge only when it may be desired to inspect or clean the overflow-pipe. By hinging the strainer to the horizontal bolt 18 it may be vibrated in a vertical plane without loosening or removing the bolt. The strainer is provided with two eyes 21, which coincide with the eye in the bolt 18, and a screw or pivot-pin 22 is passed through said eyes to effect the hinging of the strainer to the bolt. At one side of the strainer is attached the upper end of the plug-chain 23.

Although I have shown my improvements embodied in a wash-basin, it will be understood, of course, that they are applicable also to a bath-tub, sink, or analogous device.

By my improvements not only may the overflow-pipe be readily examined and effectually cleaned, but economy of space in casting is obtained.

I am aware of the patent to Tuttle, No. 257,906, May 16, 1882, and disclaim the constructions therein shown and described.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a wash-basin or the like, an inclined overflow-pipe arranged to intersect one of the

walls of the basin and having its mouth terminating within the basin proper in a substantially vertical direction.

2. A wash-basin or the like having a wall 3, and an overflow-pipe 11, consisting of the walls 12, 13, and 14, the walls 12 and 13 being arranged obliquely to the wall 3 on opposite sides thereof, and the whole construction being such that the mouth of the overflow-pipe terminates within the basin proper in a substantially vertical direction.

3. In a wash-basin or the like, the combination, with the inclined intersecting overflow-pipe having its mouth terminating within the basin proper in a substantially vertical direction, of a strainer hinged to swing upon a horizontal pivot or axis, substantially as set forth.

4. In a wash-basin or the like, the combination, with the overflow-pipe, of an eyebolt, a strainer provided with eyes, a horizontally-arranged pivot-pin passing through said eyes, and a nut for setting said bolt, substantially as set forth.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 30th day of October, A. D. 1889.

WILLIAM BUNTING, JR.

Witnesses:

PHILLIPS ABBOTT,  
JACOB FELBEL.