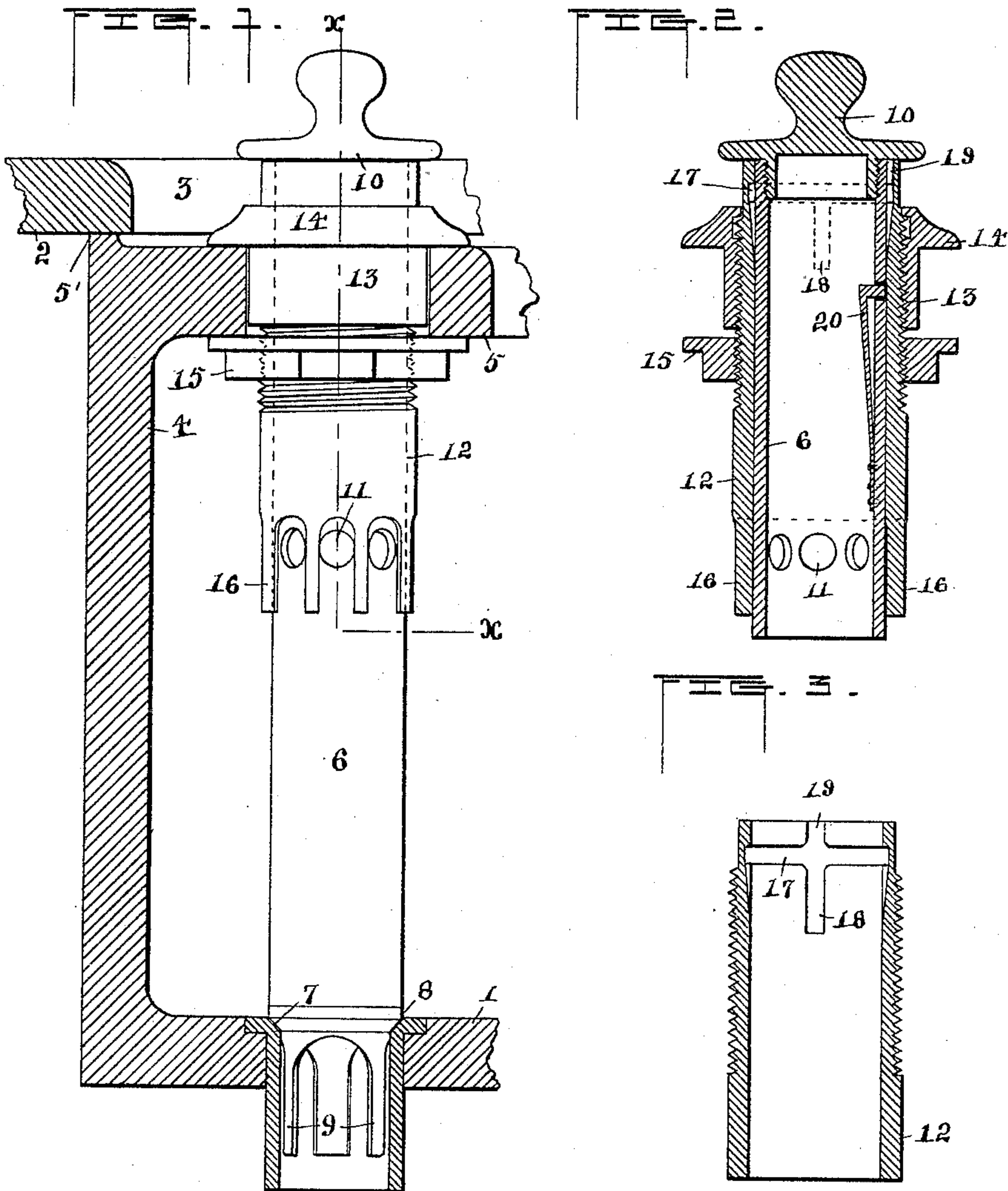


(No Model.)

H. F. STOWELL.  
BASIN AND OVERFLOW PIPE THEREFOR.

No. 461,934.

Patented Oct. 27, 1891.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY F. STOWELL, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

## BASIN AND OVERFLOW-PIPE THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,934, dated October 27, 1891.

Application filed February 4, 1891. Serial No. 380,174. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY F. STOWELL, a resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Basins and Overflow-Pipes Therefor; 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 pertains to make and use the same.

The invention has relation to overflow-pipes and devices connected therewith suitable for use in permanent wash-basins and like structures; and it consists in the construction hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of an overflow-pipe and connected parts, a portion of a basin and slab being shown in vertical section. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central section of the overflow-pipe and connected parts on line  $x x$ , Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar section of a sleeve. Fig. 4 is a partial plan of the basin and slab on a reduced scale.

Numeral 1 indicates a basin, and 2 a portion of the usual covering-slab, which, however, is cut away or recessed at 3 to correspond with a recess 4, formed in the basin or bowl.

5 indicates a horizontal web or cover for the recess 4, formed integrally with the bowl. This cover is below the upper surface of the rim of the bowl, as indicated at 5', said rim forming the resting-place of the slab and serving to guide water spilled on the cover into the bowl. The overflow-pipe 6 is, by means to be described, suspended from this cover and within recess 4, as indicated in the drawings. This recess, which was in use prior to the present invention, provides for locating the overflow-pipe outside of the main part of the bowl and where it will not interfere with the convenient use of the same. The object of making the covering of said recess integral with the bowl is to provide for a seat or opening for the support of the overflow-pipe that shall have a suitable and unchangeable relation to the valve-seat in the bottom of the bowl. It has been customary in many instances to support the overflow-

pipe from the usual covering-slab or from the vertical slab or back supported thereon; but as uneven settling of the basin and adjacent parts, including the slab and back, frequently occurs after the parts are adjusted the overflow-pipe is thereby thrown out of its proper relation to the valve-seat, and provision was required for readjusting it. By my improvement no displacement of the overflow-pipe can be occasioned by the settling of the structure supporting or containing the bowl. Such integral cover has a further advantage in that it avoids unnecessary joints, such as are found where the overflow-pipe is supported in a detachable bridge or bracket secured by screws or like fastenings. These joints cannot be thoroughly protected from the entry of water, and the metallic parts are liable to rust. They are also liable to become harbors for filth and bacteria.

My cover integral with the basin affords an immovable support for the overflow-pipe, and also avoids the metallic bridge or bracket and fastenings and the aforesaid objectionable joints.

The overflow-pipe is denoted by 6, a valve-seat by 7, the valve by 8, and guides extending below the valve by 9. In the present instance three guides are shown; but their number is not material. They should have such length that they will not be lifted above the valve-seat except when the overflow-pipe is specially manipulated for the purpose, as will be explained. The valve is preferably made integral with the guides, and adapted to be screwed into the overflow-pipe. The guides are not essential to the use of other parts of the improvement.

10 denotes a cap or screw-plug closing the upper end of the overflow-pipe and provided with a finial or knob for manipulating the pipe.

11 denotes the usual overflow-holes located about four and a half inches above the bottom of the bowl.

12 indicates an externally-screw-threaded sleeve adapted to be screwed into a socket or thimble 13, which fits in an opening in cover 5 and has a flange 14, covering the joint between the thimble and the wall of the opening in the cover.



15 indicates a jam-nut by which the sleeve 12 and the socket 13 can be securely fastened to the cover 5. The sleeve preferably has an extension both above and below its exterior screw-threads, and also guiding-arms 16, extending below the openings 11, the object of which is to direct the vertical movement of the overflow-pipe with certainty and accuracy. The extension might be made to reach below the holes 11 and be provided with corresponding openings and produce the same effect as is secured by the arms 16. The sleeve is provided internally with an annular groove 17 and vertical grooves 18, beginning at said annular groove and growing gradually shallower until they disappear at the inner surface of the sleeve.

19 is a groove extending from the annular groove 17 to the top of the sleeve.

20 denotes a spring-pin secured on the inside of the overflow-pipe and projecting through a hole in the wall of the overflow-pipe. When the valve is seated and the overflow-pipe is at its lowest point, this pin is below the grooves and its spring is under a little tension. As soon as said pipe is elevated sufficiently to bring the pin opposite the annular groove 17 it is pressed into said groove and prevents the ascent of the pipe. At such time the guides 9 are still within the valve 8 and the pipe is in a proper position to be dropped and carry the valve to its seat. This is effected by rotating it until the pin comes immediately over one of the grooves 18, whereupon the pipe drops by gravity, its fall being moderated somewhat by the pin, which is pressed against the inclined bottom of the groove. If, however, it is desired to entirely remove the overflow-pipe, it is rotated until the pin 20 is opposite the groove 19, whereupon the pipe can be lifted out of the sleeve. It can be entered therein by a reverse operation.

The above-described construction provides for constantly holding the overflow and its supports in fixed relation to the basin-exit and the valve-seat and for the easy manipulation of said pipe either in the usual raising and lowering of it or in its removal or introduction and for certainly guiding it by means of the extended sleeve, and it also provides for its vertical adjustment. Thus the ordinary vertical movement of the pipe is deter-

mined by the sleeve and its annular groove. It is therefore only necessary to suitably adjust the sleeve vertically. This is done by screwing it into the thimble a proper distance, which is determined by trial or otherwise, and then screwing the jam-nut against the bottom of the cover.

Having thus described my invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. The basin having a portion provided with a cover integral therewith extending over the basin-outlet, and an overflow-pipe provided with a valve at its foot, and a sleeve-thimble and nut for securing said pipe in the cover, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, in a basin or like structure, of the cover provided with an opening, the overflow-pipe normally extending through and above the cover and provided with a finial, the supporting-sleeve, the thimble, said sleeve and thimble having a screw-thread connection, whereby the overflow-pipe may be adjusted and the jam-nut adapted to fix both the thimble and sleeve in their desired position, said overflow-pipe being adapted to be raised and lowered in the sleeve by means of the finial, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the supporting-sleeve provided with an internal annular groove and with connected vertical grooves having inclined bottoms that disappear in the inner surface of the sleeve, and the overflow-pipe having a spring-pin projecting through an opening in its wall and adapted to enter said grooves, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of the supporting-sleeve provided with an internal annular groove and with connected vertical grooves having inclined bottoms that disappear in the inner surface of the sleeve, and the overflow-pipe having a spring-pin projecting through an opening in its wall and adapted to enter said grooves, and also provided with a groove extending from the said annular groove to the upper end of said sleeve.

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

HENRY F. STOWELL.

Witnesses:

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