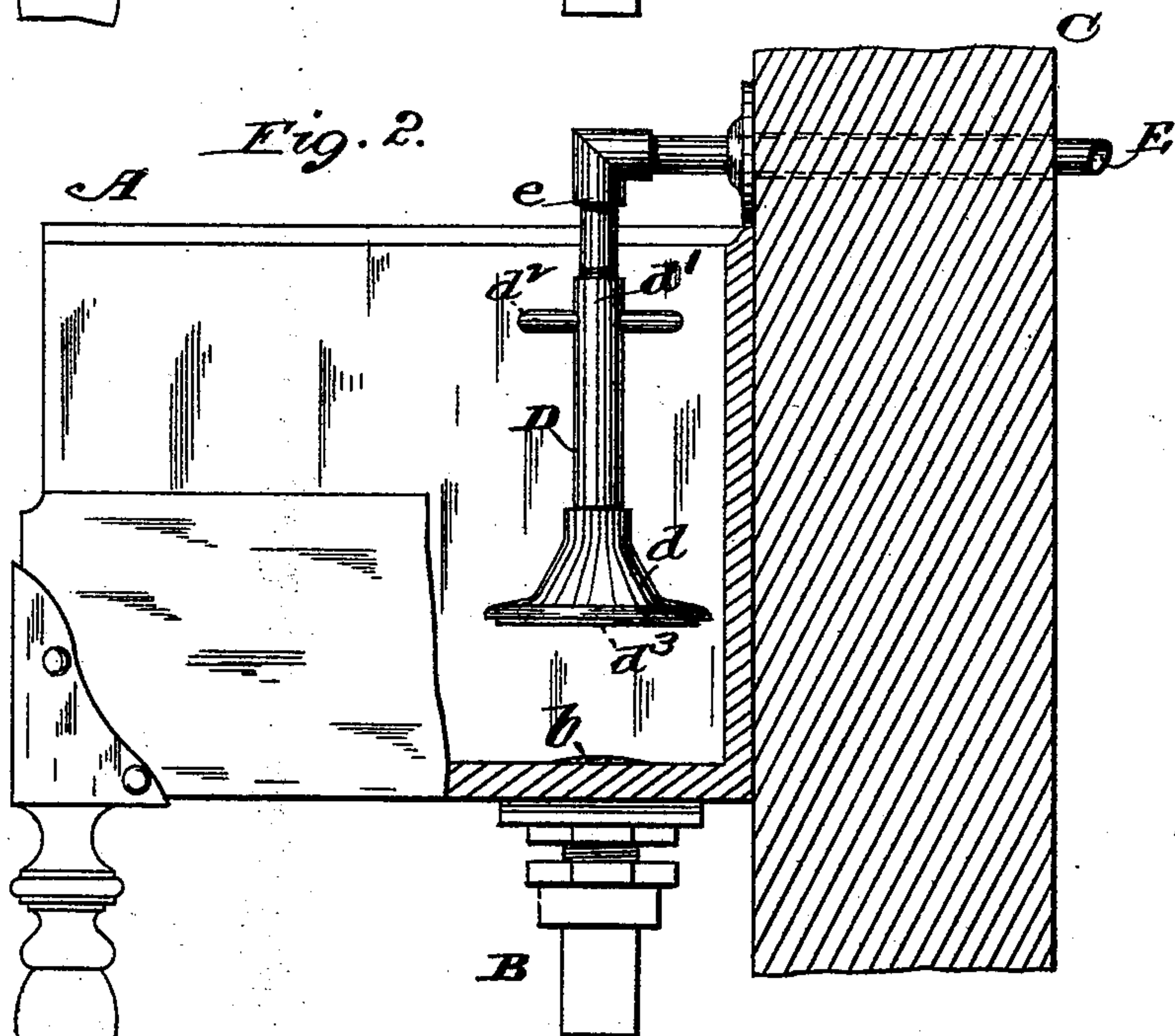
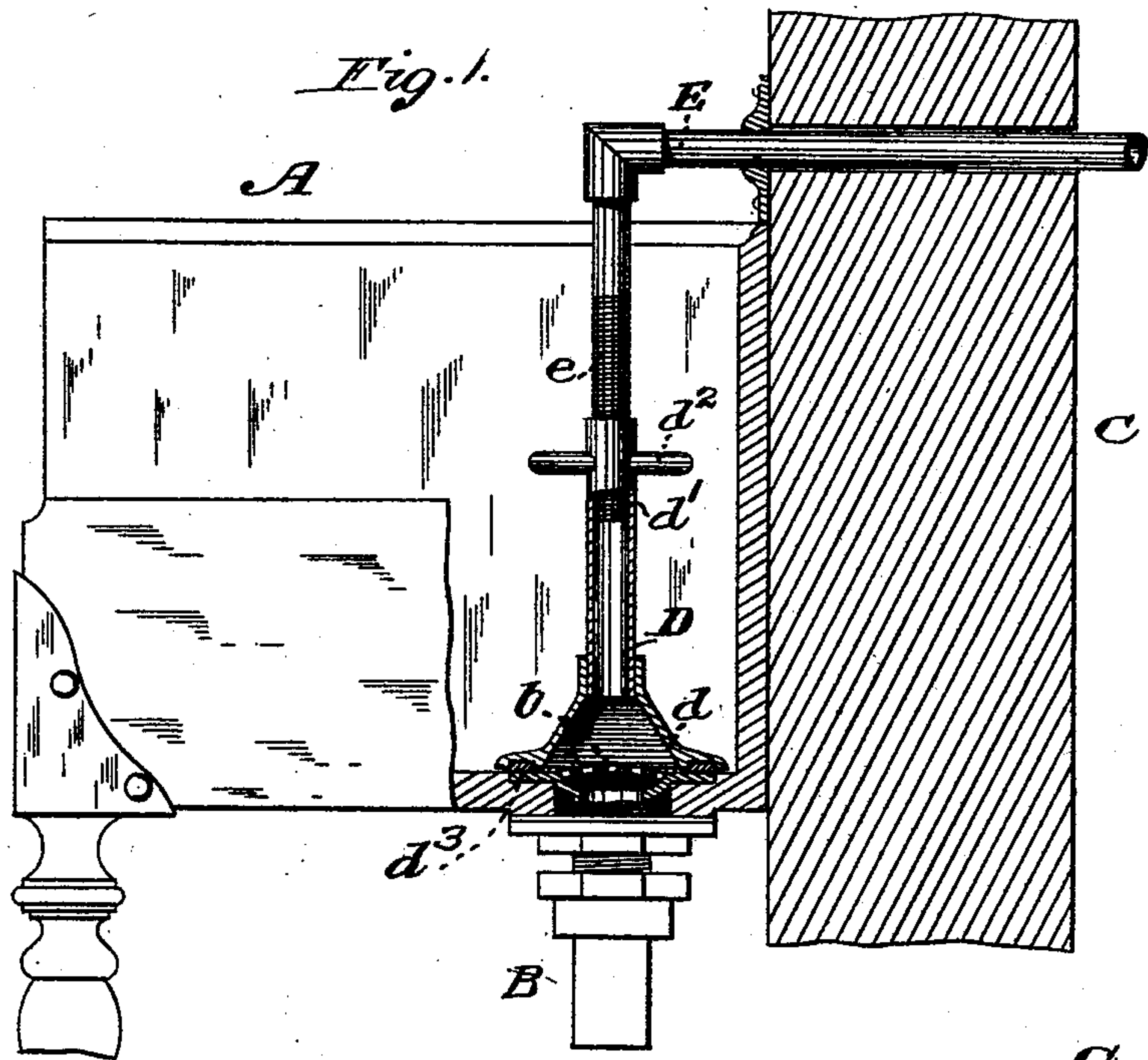


(No Model.)

T. J. DONEGAN & F. W. DUENCKEL.
SINK OR OTHER ANALOGOUS CONSTRUCTION.

No. 500,475.

Patented June 27, 1893.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS J. DONEGAN AND FREDRICK W. DUENCKEL, OF ST. LOUIS,
MISSOURI.

SINK OR OTHER ANALOGOUS CONSTRUCTION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 500,475, dated June 27, 1893.

Application filed January 19, 1893. Serial No. 458,963. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS J. DONEGAN and FREDRICK W. DUENCKEL, of St. Louis, Missouri, have jointly made a new and useful
5 Improvement in Sinks or other Analogous Constructions, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our improvement has for its object mainly to prevent the escape of gas from the discharge
10 pipes of kitchen sinks, bath-tubs, laundry tubs, basins, or other analogous constructions, into the rooms containing them and it consists substantially as is hereinafter set forth and claimed, aided by the annexed drawings, making
15 part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation exhibiting a sink provided with the improvement under consideration; the view includes the wall of the house or room which contains the sink,
20 and the stopper is shown in position to cover the sink-outlet; and Fig. 2, a similar view but showing the stopper in position to uncover the sink-outlet.

The same letters of reference denote the
25 same parts.

A represents the sink or other construction to which the improvement is being applied. Saving as it is modified or supplemented by the improvement under consideration the
30 sink is of any of the ordinary forms commonly in use. B represents the discharge pipe therefrom.

C represents a wall of the house or room containing the sink.

35 D represents what may be termed a stopper. It is a device which is adapted to close the inlet from the sink into its discharge pipe, and it is also adapted for conducting the gas, which otherwise is liable to escape from the
40 discharge pipe, to some point where it may be carried off without entering the room. To this end the stopper, as the most desirable form and arrangement therefor, is tubular, and at its lower end, d , it is shaped to fit
45 closely down onto the bottom a of the sink around the inlet, b , into the discharge pipe, and so as to prevent the escape of gas at that point into the room, and at its upper end, d' , the stopper connects with a flue or pipe E,
50 suitable for conducting sewer gas and which leads to any point without the room or house in which the sink is contained. In the present instance the pipe E is shown carried through the wall, C, at a level somewhat above

the sink. The pipe however may be directed 55 and extended in any suitable direction, and be sustained in any suitable manner, for the purpose in question. The stopper is made adjustable to enable it to be moved downward to connect with the sink-discharge pipe, as 60 shown in Fig. 1, and to be raised so as to leave the entrance to the discharge pipe open. The most desirable mode of connecting the stopper and pipe E is shown, the stopper at its upper end being threaded to engage with 65 the down-turned, threaded end, e , of the pipe E, to enable the stopper to be screwed upward and downward thereon, to hold the stopper either closely down upon the sink-bottom or to be upheld above it at any suitable eleva- 70 tion to permit the discharge of the contents of the sink, or to be out of the way, and to provide for readily manipulating the stopper it is furnished with a handle d^2 , all substantially as shown. Any other means may be 75 adopted for adjusting and holding the stopper upon or in connection with the pipe E. The stopper at its lower end may be fitted with any suitable means such as the rubber or leather, d^3 , to enable the joint between the 80 stopper and the sink-bottom to be more tightly packed when it is desired to close the sink-discharge pipe inlet. The stopper when closed down can also be utilized as a stopper simply to prevent the escape of the con- 85 tents of the sink. As a rule the stopper may be kept in its down-position saving when it is desired to discharge the contents of the sink.

We desire not to be restricted to the special means herein shown for conducting the gas 90 from the stopper to without the room in which the sink or other construction is contained. Any other suitable escape flue with which a stopper such as herein shown can connect may be used. 95

We claim—

The combination of the sink, the sink discharge pipe, the hollow stopper, and the pipe E, said stopper being adjustable upon said pipe E, substantially as described. 100

Witness our hands this 3d day of January, 1893.

THOMAS J. DONEGAN.
FREDRICK W. DUENCKEL.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,
A. BONVILLE.