

(No Model.)

E. HAMMANN & T. SUSEMIHL.
SINK.

No. 502,516.

Patented Aug. 1, 1893.

Fig. 1.

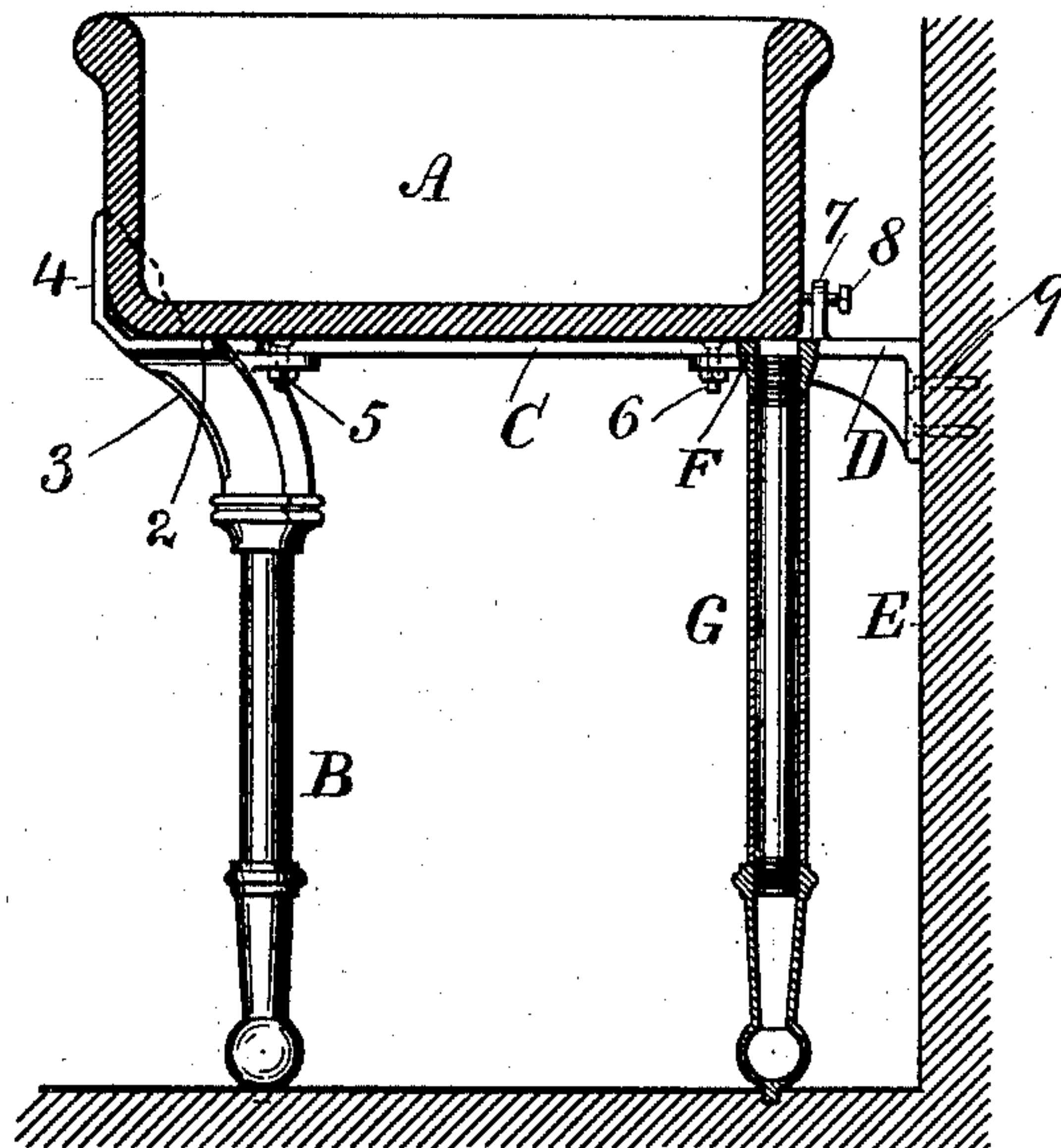


Fig. 2.

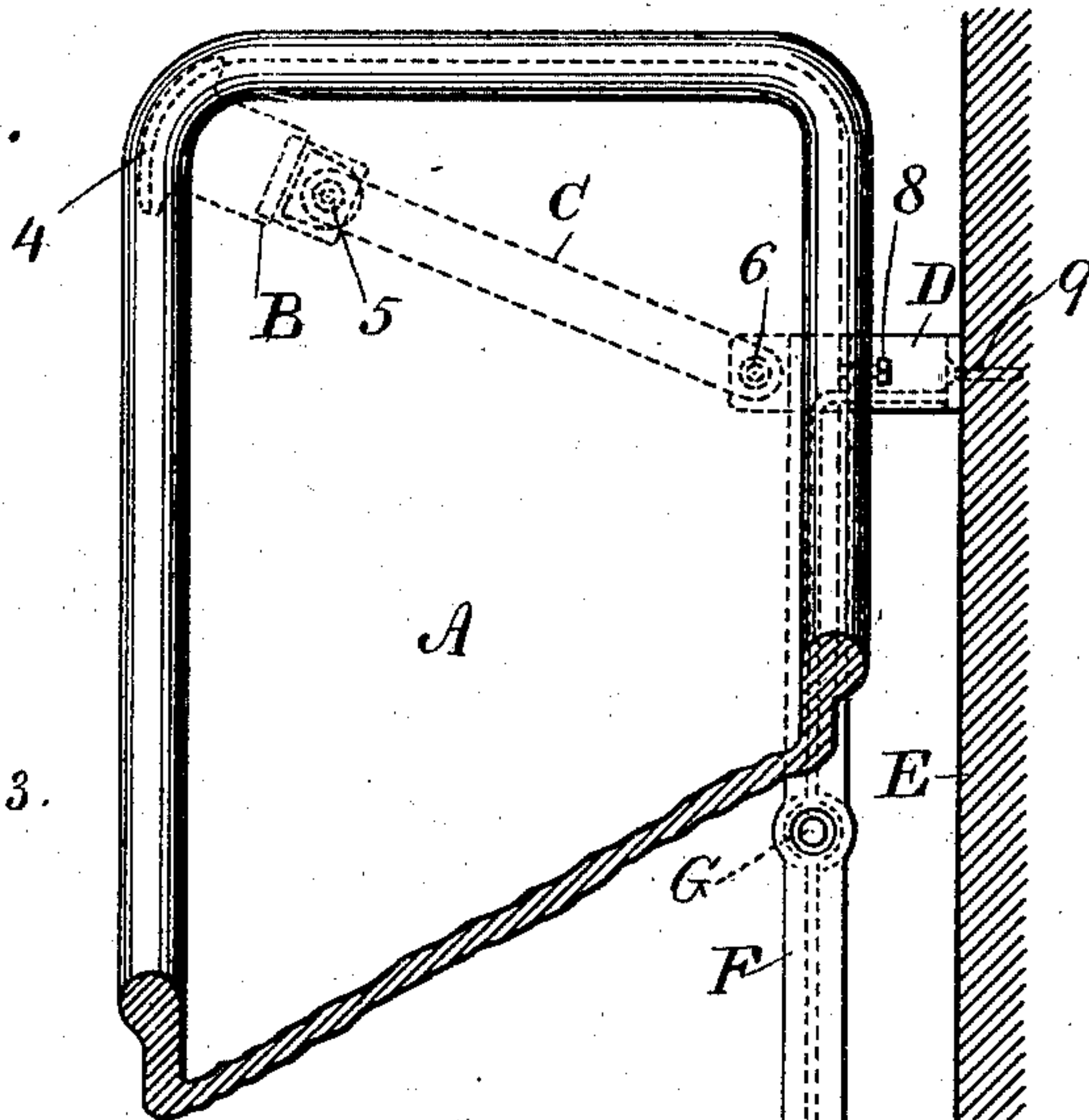
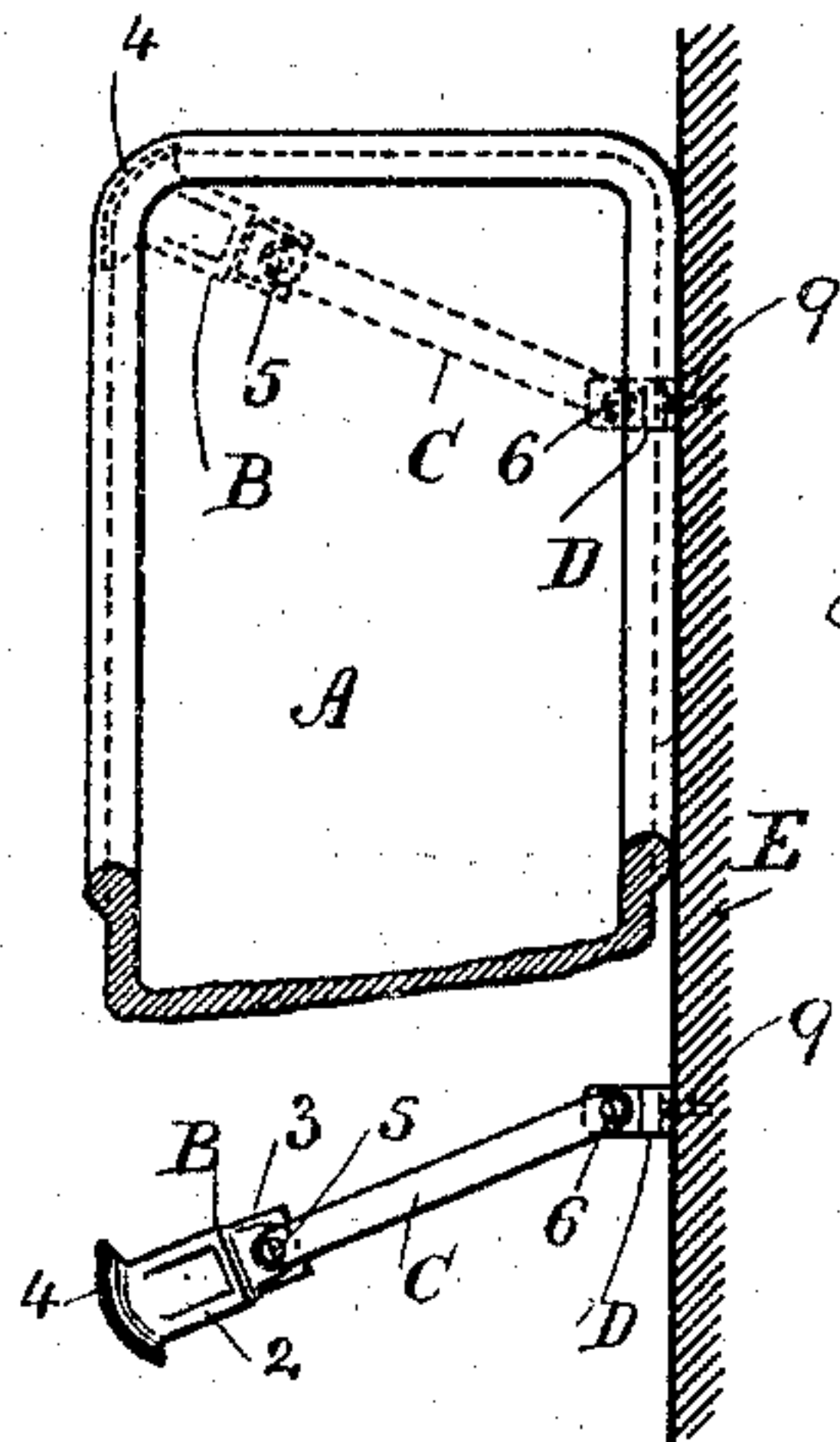


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD HAMMANN, OF BROOKLYN, AND THEODORE SUSEMIHL, OF NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SINK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,516, dated August 1, 1893.

Application filed July 23, 1892. Serial No. 441,034. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD HAMMANN, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, and THEODORE SUSEMIHL, of the city and State of New York, citizens of the United States, have invented an Improvement in Sinks, of which the following is a specification.

This improvement is especially adapted to sinks of earthenware made in one piece with rounded corners and a roll upper edge. In plumbing work it is especially desirable to give access to all portions of the sink, pipes and supports for the purpose of cleaning the same, and with this improvement we are enabled to firmly support the sink at a sufficient distance from the back wall to give access for cleaning the back of the sink and the supports, and also for cleaning the wall.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a vertical section of the sink and its supporting devices. Fig. 2 is a plan view with a portion of the sink removed representing the supporting devices, and Fig. 3 is a similar plan view of a modification.

The sink A is preferably of one piece with rounded corners and a roll upon the top edge, and it is advantageously made of porcelain or earthenware, although our improved devices for supporting the sink are not necessarily limited in this particular.

The legs B set back underneath the front corners of the sink, so as to be out of the way, and these legs are formed at their upper ends with a flat rest or bearing 2, upon which the sink is supported, and the leg is made with an upwardly projecting curve or bracket 3 extending out beneath the corner of the sink to the vertical segmental flange 4, the shape of which coincides to that of the corner of the sink, so as to set around the curved corner and coincide therewith.

The radius bars C are fastened at their outer ends by the joint bolts 5 to the upper ends of the respective legs B, and these radius bars C extend back beneath the sink to the brackets D that are bolted or otherwise attached to the wall or support E.

If the brackets D are separate one from the other, they may be moved nearer together or farther apart, so that the legs B may be

nearer to or farther from the wall without requiring different lengths of radius bars to accommodate the slight inequalities or differences in the measurements of the sinks; and these radius bars being connected by vertical joint bolts 5 and 6 to the legs and to the brackets respectively, hold the legs very firmly from lateral movement, and at the same time the segmental flanges of the legs, coming up in front of the sink at the corners, the sink is held reliably in position by the attachment of the brackets D to the wall; and we remark that the devices thus far described may be availed of where the brackets D come entirely under the sink, and the back edge of the sink is brought close up against the wall, but we prefer to connect the brackets D together by a longitudinal bearer or bar F, extending from one to the other, and to use the vertical flanges 7 upon the top surfaces of the brackets, so that these flanges hold the sink away from the wall the desired distance, and wedges may be driven in between the vertical flanges 7 and the back surface of the sink to tighten up the parts firmly, but we prefer to pass the screws 8 through these vertical flanges 7, so that these screws may press against the back surface of the sink or against an intervening plate to clamp the sink firmly and to press it forward, so as to be held tightly between the screws and the segmental flanges 4.

In some instances, especially where the wall is covered with tiles, it is difficult to obtain the required strength for supporting a heavy sink and the contents thereof; we therefore make use of the column G which is preferably applied beneath the center of the bearer or bar F and it rests upon the floor, and hence the weight of the sink and its contents is supported upon the three legs, and the bolts or screws 9 for attaching the brackets D to the wall steady the parts and form an additional support.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination with the sink having rounding corners, of front legs having vertical segmental flanges for receiving the corners of the sink, radius bars connected with the upper portions of the legs and extending diagonally beneath the sink and brackets to

which the back ends of the radius bars are pivoted, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a sink, of front legs beneath the corners of the sink, brackets at the back and connections between the front legs and the brackets, there being flanges on the brackets to hold the sink at the proper distance from the wall, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with the sink, of a leg set back beneath each front corner, connections from the upper ends of the legs extending diagonally and backwardly, and brackets to which the connections are pivoted, and a column for supporting the back part of the sink, substantially as set forth.

4. The brackets adapted to be connected to the wall and provided with vertical flanges, and screws and the bearer extending from one bracket to the other, in combination with a column beneath the bearer for supporting the back part of the sink, legs set back beneath the front corners of the sink, and connections between the legs and the brackets, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination with the front legs having vertical segmental flanges and flat bearing surfaces beneath the sink, of radius bars pivoted at one end to the legs, brackets to which the other ends of the radius bars are pivoted, and flanges upon the brackets and set screws for holding the sink firmly against the segmental flanges of the front legs, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination with the sink, of front legs having vertical flanges for receiving the corners of the sink, diagonal radius bars connected with the upper portions of the legs be-

neath the sink and fastenings for the back ends of the radius bars, substantially as set forth.

7. The brackets adapted to be connected to the wall and provided with vertical flanges, and the bearer extending from one bracket to the other, in combination with a column beneath the bearer for supporting the back part of the sink, legs beneath the front corners of the sink, and connections between the legs and the brackets, substantially as set forth.

8. The combination with the sink, of a leg set back beneath each front corner, connections from the upper ends of the legs extending backwardly, supports to which the back ends of the connections are secured, and a column for supporting the back part of the sink, substantially as set forth.

9. The combination with the sink, of front legs having vertical flanges for receiving the corners of the sink, bars connected with the upper portions of the legs beneath the sink, and fastenings for the back ends of the bars, substantially as set forth.

10. The combination with the sink, of front legs having vertical flanges for receiving the corners of the sink and curved backwardly beneath such flanges, bars connected with the upper portions of the legs beneath the sink, and fastenings for the back ends of the bars, substantially as set forth.

Signed by us this 21st day of July, 1892.

EDWARD HAMMANN.
THEODORE SUSEMIHL.

Witnesses:

L. M. HOOPER,
HENRY MOSFORD.