(No Model.)

B. F. FORD.

SINK.

No. 521,406. Patented June 12, 1894.

FIG. 1.

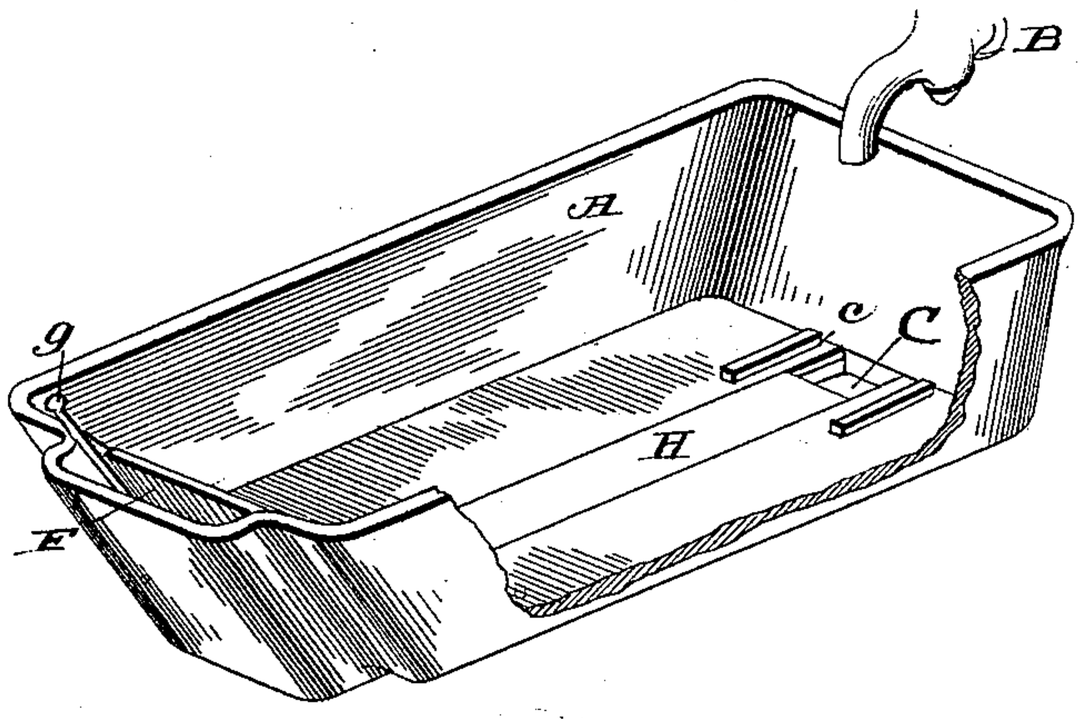


FIG. 8.

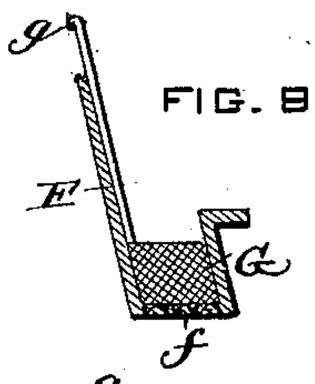


FIG. 2.

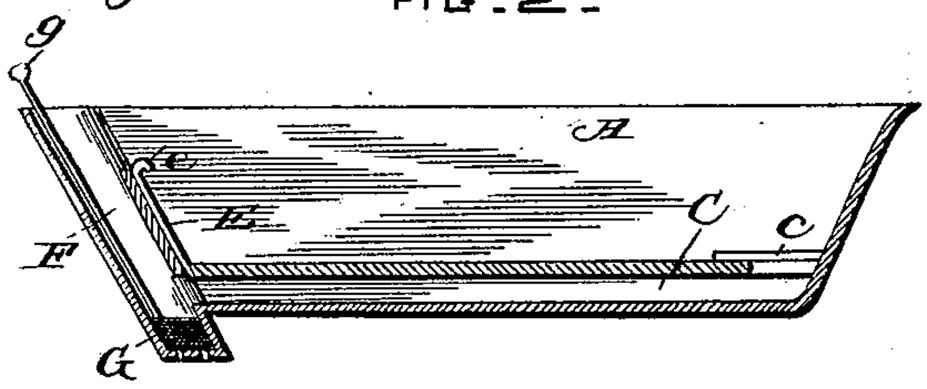


FIG. 3.

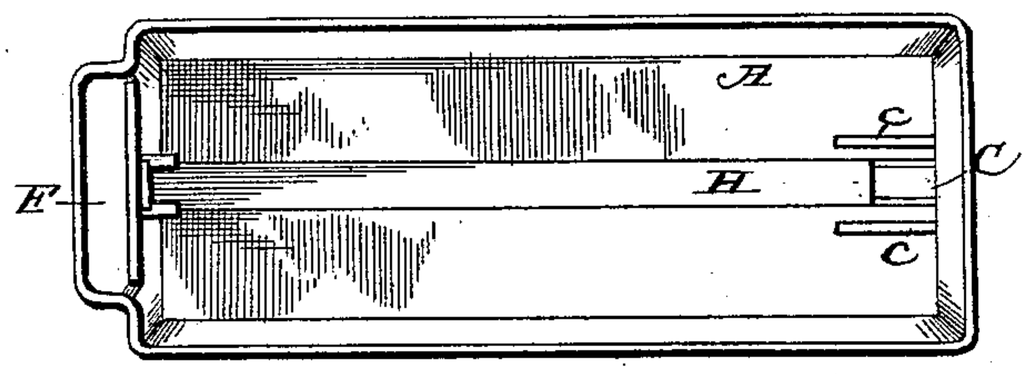


FIG. 5.

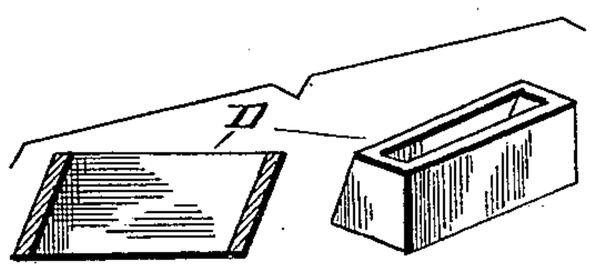


FIG. 6.

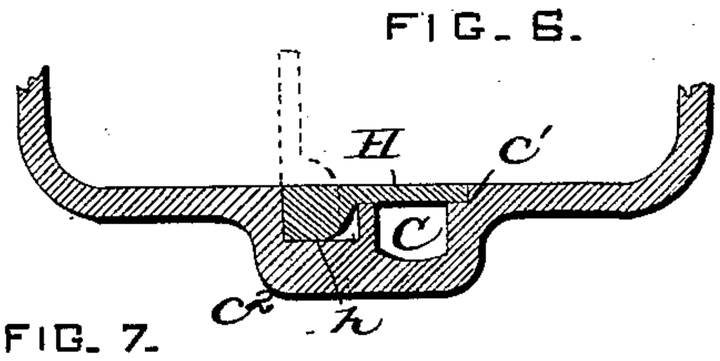


FIG. 7.

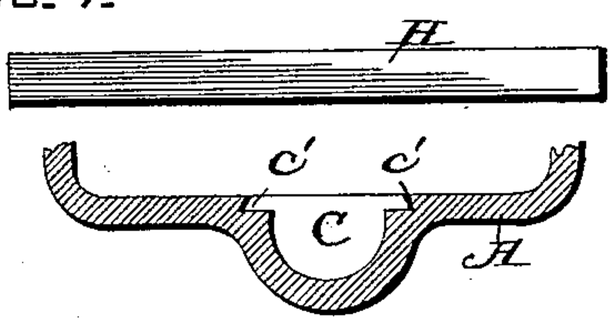


FIG. 8.

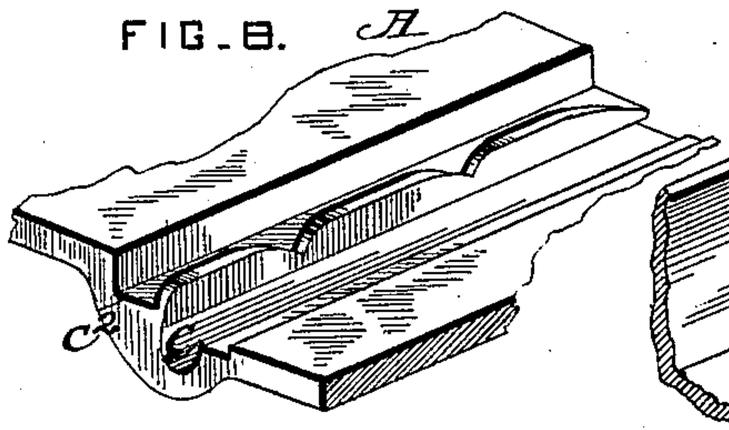


FIG. 4.

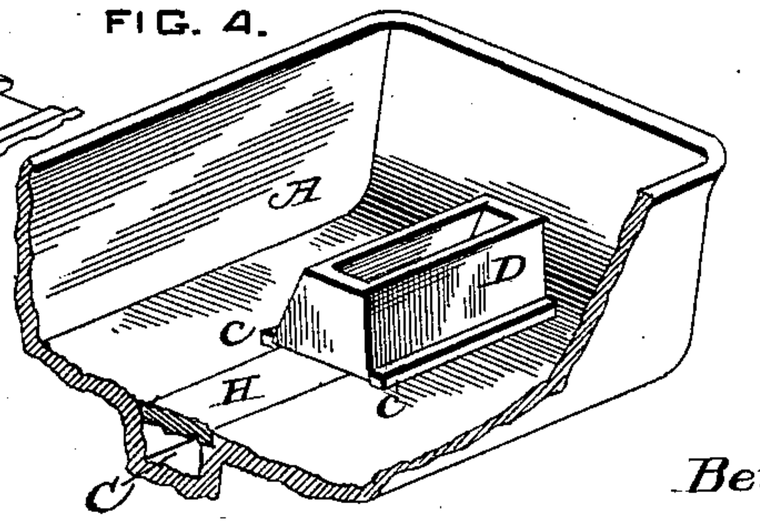
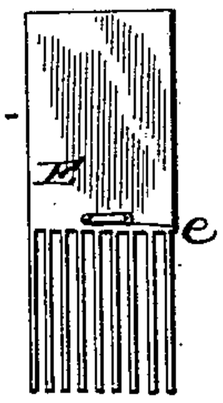


FIG. 10.



Witnesses

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BENJAMIN F. FORD, OF NEW CASTLE, MAINE.

SINK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 521,406, dated June 12, 1894.

Application filed August 26, 1893. Serial No. 484,092. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. FORD, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Castle, in the county of Lincoln and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sinks; 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.

Figure 1, is a perspective view of this device. Fig. 2, is a vertical central longitudinal section. Fig. 3, is a plan view of sink. Fig. 4, is a detail perspective view of sink, the removable device at the pump end. Fig. 5, are details showing removable devices for preventing spattering. Fig. 6, is a detail in section showing central channel or passage as in Fig. 4, and tilting cover. Fig. 7, is a detail of plain cover for central passage and same passage with rabbeted edges. Fig. 8, is a detail in perspective of modified form of channel. Fig. 9, is a detail of the removable cage perforated on all its sides and bottom in the pit. Fig. 10, is a detail of the combined screen and gate for the end of the central channel.

The main object of this invention is to provide means whereby in use the water as it falls from the pump into the sink may be prevented from spattering.

Another object is to provide a suitable exit for the escape of the water and refuse from the sink into the waste pipe at the end and outside the sink, so that there shall be free passage for the fluid, but a trap for the refuse also, to provide a longitudinal channel in the bottom of the sink wherein the water can flow through the sink and through its end to an external passage or outlet; also, to provide a dam in the sink whereby the water may be confined on one side and the other be empty; also, so that the inlet to waste pipe shall be outside the sink; also the invention is designed to afford a device economical in structure, and neat, and effective for all its proposed uses.

In the accompanying drawings A. denotes the sink made of metal or any suitable material and in one or many parts. Water as it is delivered into the sink from the pump or hydrant B. or from any suitable source, falls directly into the longitudinal and preferably central passage or channel C. in its bottom or intermediately through the bottomless receiver D. This device is adapted in shape and size to fit neatly, and snugly into the sink, held in position over said channel by placing its edges between the ribs *c c.* one on each side of said channel at the pump end of the sink. Preferably this device is a sort of truncated pyramid in shape, but the mere detail form is entirely inconsequential.

At the opposite end of the channel or passage C, is a valve or gate E; when this is down the sink can be filled with water to any desired degree. This is adapted to slide in suitable side guides.

When the gate or valve E. is raised the water and refuse from the sink will flow into the pit or chamber or outlet pipe F. at the end of the sink. This pit or chamber is external to the sink, that is, outside of the sink proper, or main body of the sink. At the bottom of this pit or chamber is the cage G. and through it the water easily escapes, but the refuse matter is easily held in it, and can be removed from it by drawing up the cage by its handle *g.* to the top of the pit or chamber, and then the refuse is discharged from it by merely turning it upside down, not soiling the hands in the operation. At or near the lower end of the pit or chamber F. is placed the screen *f.* on which the cage may rest. This screen will effectually prevent the escape of any refuse from the pit or chamber F. This chamber or outlet may be vertical or nearly so, and may be open at top as shown in the drawings, or provided with a removable lid or cover.

The lid H. which is made of thin metal, is adapted to fit over the top of the channel when a cover is needed; it usually extends not the full length of the channel, but in some cases it may be best to have it extend the whole length; it can be moved to and fro over it. A ready way for placing it in the desired position is to rabbet the sides of the channel or passage C. at *c'.* as in Fig. 7. But the cover H. may have a thick lip *h.* at one side, and in the bottom of the sink there may be a small channel or groove c^2. by the side of the main passage C. The lip *h.* is adapted to fit into the said channel and when the cover H.

is to form a dam or partition in the sink it is raised as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 6.

It will be seen from the above description that by this invention the nuisance of spattering water when the pump is operated is entirely obviated. By this invention the entering water will fall into an open top and bottomless receiver and all spattering prevented, while at the same time free escape of water into the sink can as desired be prevented. But even when this device is not used over the channel the same results, practically, are accomplished as the water falls in the first instance into the central channel or passage C. and substantially all spattering is prevented. The open top and bottomless receiver is easily removable from the sink when its use as an anti-spatterer has been finished. The movable channel cover may be kept over the channel when desired, or when desired removed from the sink; or, when made with a lip set at right angles with the sink bottom to prevent water from passing beyond said channel. The open top and bottomless receiver can be used by itself in any sink, and very good results so far as the prevention of spattering can be obtained.

The gate or valve E. has a handle *e.* and may be merely an ordinary metal slide, or it may be made as in Fig. 10, where one part or half is closed and the other made of parallel bars. Thus either end can be placed over the exit end of the channel C.

It will be noted in the structure of this sink that the outlet from the sink to the waste pipe is outside of the sink, not in its bottom. The advantage of structure is too obvious to need any detailed explanation. It must also be remarked that since all the refuse flows out of the sink into the pipe or chamber external thereto and is caught by or in the cage, that it can be easily removed without soiling the hand.

What I claim is—

1. In combination with the sink having in its bottom a longitudinal channel the open top and bottom receptacle adapted to be placed and held at the pump end of the sink and over the said channel, substantially as described.

2. The sink having a channel or water passage in its bottom and strips or cleats by its side at the pump end of the sink, combined with the open top and bottom water receptacle.

3. In a sink, as described, having a longitudinal channel opening at its end into a vertical outlet or escape passage external to the main body of the sink and in combination with said channel an outlet or escape passage the vertically sliding, handled gate at the end of said channel and between it and the said outlet or escape passage, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN F. FORD.

Witnesses:

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GILBERT E. GAY.