

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R. R. PARRISH.
LAVATORY APPLIANCE.

No. 561,027.

Patented May 26, 1896.

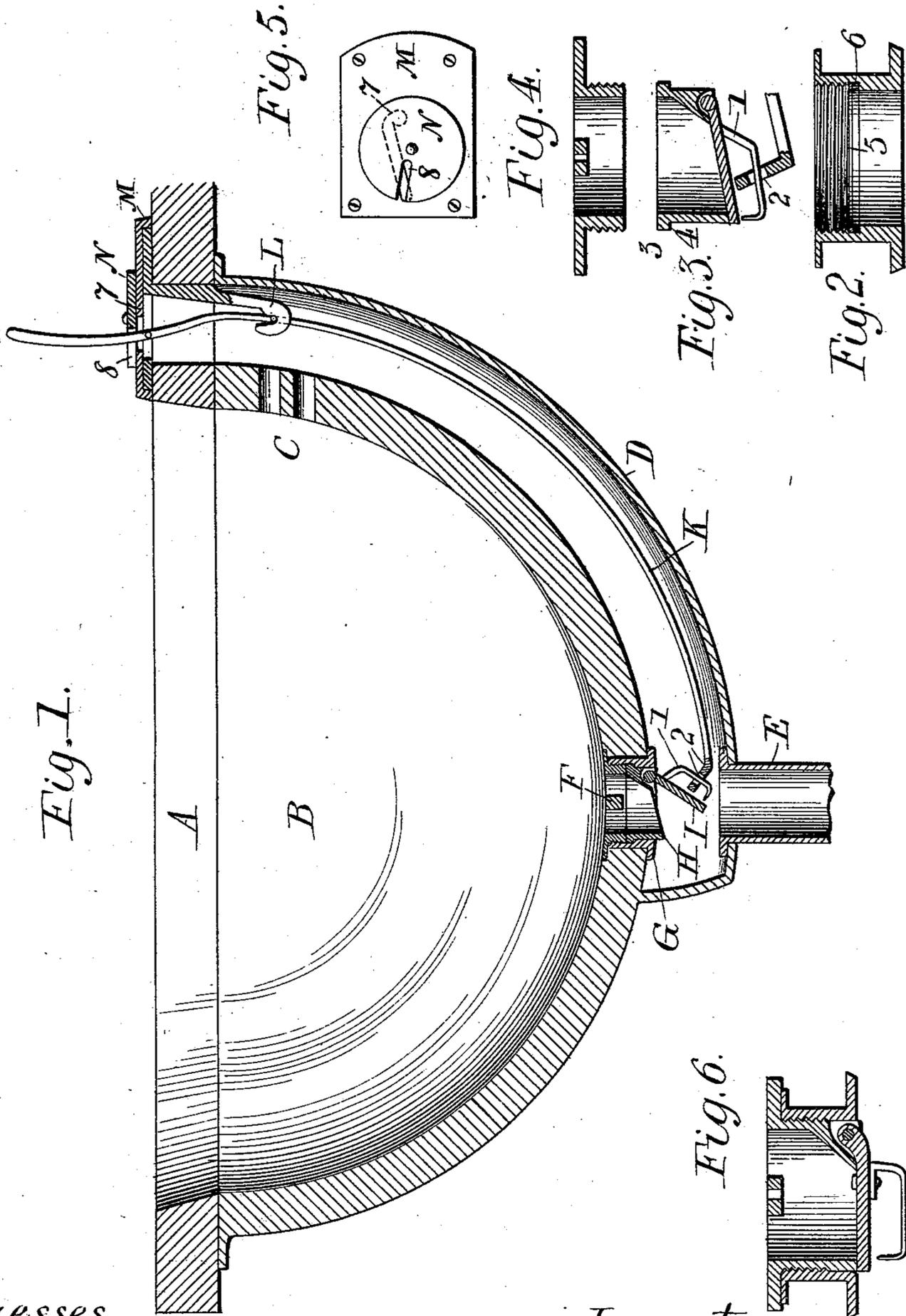


Fig. 1.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 6.

Witnesses:

J. R. Patterson
Ed. Clodfelter

Inventor.

Rob Roy Parrish

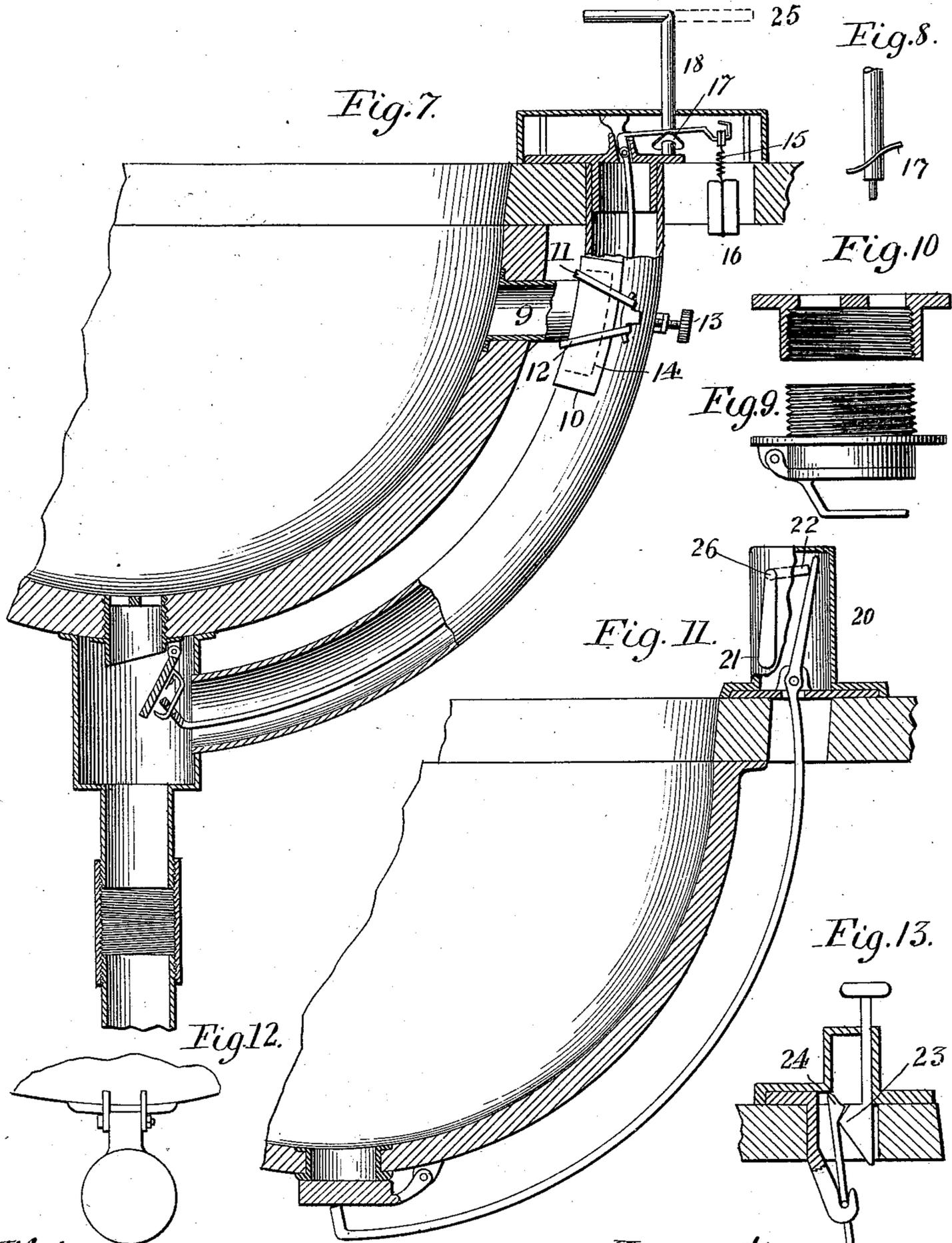
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

R. R. PARRISH.
LAVATORY APPLIANCE.

No. 561,027.

Patented May 26, 1896.



Witnesses:
H. R. Patterson
C. Clodfelter

Inventor:
Rob Roy Parrish

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROB ROY PARRISH, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

LAVATORY APPLIANCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,027, dated May 26, 1896.

Application filed August 11, 1892. Serial No. 442,846. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROB ROY PARRISH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lavatory Appliances; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of wash-basins having a discharge-outlet in their bottom, and has for its object the construction of a superior article of usefulness.

My invention consists in the arrangement of and means for operating a swinging valve for controlling the discharge-outlet of the basin from below.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which like letters and numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts, I have illustrated a few (from among many) modifications of my invention, and in these drawings—

Figure 1 represents a side sectional view of one form of my invention; Fig. 2, a discharge-outlet bushing; Fig. 3, a discharge-conduit and valve; Fig. 4, a discharge-strainer; Fig. 5, a top view of slop-shield; Fig. 6, a combined strainer and conduit. Fig. 7 is a side sectional view of a modified form of my invention. Fig. 8 is a revolving inclined cam. Figs. 9 and 10 are modified forms of valve, conduit, and strainer. Fig. 11 is a side sectional view of another combination of my invention. Fig. 12 is a rear view of the valve. Fig. 13 is an incline for operating the lever.

I will first describe the form of my invention as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in which A represents the top of a lavatory-casing; B, the basin attached thereto; C, overflow-outlet discharging into the overflow-conduit D, which empties into the waste-pipe E at the bottom of the basin.

In the bottom of the basin is the outlet F, in which is placed a metallic bushing G, Figs.

1 and 2, that is suitably secured against displacement, and in which is placed the discharge-conduit H, Figs. 1 and 3, bearing the hinged valve I, Figs. 1 and 3, having a projecting arm 1, adapted to work in the slot or oblong opening 2 in the upturned end of the lever K, Figs. 1 and 3. The projecting arm or curved pendant is designed to prevent the valve from sticking to the conduit and prevent it from turning when the conduit bearing the valve is screwed into the bottom of the basin. (See Figs. 7, 9, and 10.) The arm or pendant may be united, or nearly so, to the front part of the valve or have a spring at the point of the arm or pendant. If the arm or pendant device is made solid, the contacting part of the lever K must be furnished with a detachable connection. The pendant allows more freedom of action than if the valve and lever were hinged together. At the upper part of the discharge-conduit H, Figs. 1 and 3, is an annular flange 3, having lugs 4, adapted to rest on and fit in the annular shoulder 5 and depression 6 of the bushing G, Figs. 1 and 2.

Above the conduit H, Figs. 1 and 3, is placed the strainer J, Figs. 1 and 4, screwed into the bushing G on top of the discharge-conduit H, Fig. 1.

The lever K, Fig. 1, is pivoted to the fulcrum L, having its lower end slotted and arranged to contact with and operate the valve I, Figs. 1 and 3. Above its place of pivoting the lever is made resilient and is moved back and forth in the unique slot 7 of the catch-plate M and the straight slot 8 of movable guard N, Figs. 1 and 5.

The curved pendant or arm 1 of the valve B is designed to prevent the valve from sticking to the conduit, and also prevent it from turning when the conduit is screwed to the bottom of the basin. Pendant 1 may be united, or nearly so, to the front part of the valve B or have a spring that will close or nearly close the space between the end of the pendant or arm and the valve. If the pendant or arm is made solid at both ends, the contacting part of the lever K must be furnished with a detachable connection. The pendant or arm allows more freedom of action than if the lever was hinged to the valve.

Fig. 6 shows a discharge conduit and strainer formed integrally, bearing a valve, and screwed into the bushing.

Fig. 7 is a modification showing the discharge-conduit screwed into the bottom of the basin and bearing a valve, while the lever K is placed in an overflow conduit-pipe discharging into the waste-pipe at the bottom of the basin and is connected with the basin's overflow-outlet by the short tube 9, that is screwed into the adjustable sectional piece of pipe or jacket 10, which is retained in place on the overflow conduit or pipe by the clamp-bands 11 and 12, controlled by the thumb-screw 13. The jacket 10 covers a long opening in the pipe, (indicated by the dotted line 14,) and is designed to facilitate the adjustment of the tube 9 to the overflow-outlet and overflow-conduit. The lever K is pivoted on a fulcrum fastened on top of the lavatory-casing, and from its upper end is suspended by a coil-wire spring 15 a weight 16, adapted to cause the valve to close the discharge-outlet in the bottom of the basin. The valve is opened by the action of an inclined cam 17 on the upright part of the revolving handle 18, the cam working under and raising the rear part of the lever K, Figs. 7 and 8.

The object and utility of the resilient support or weight is to relieve the force or violence with which the valve would be thrown up against the outlet by the sudden dropping of the weight, for the yielding nature of such a support would greatly relieve the hammer-like blow of contact and lessen the danger of breakage.

It is obvious that a weight having a resilient support may be applied to various forms of basin-valves with but slight changes in the form of construction, and I do not intend to confine myself to the design here shown, it having been merely selected to convey a clear conception of the value of a resilient support for a weight that is used for regulating a basin's valve.

The upper part of the waste-pipe E in this case is made in sections for convenience of access to the valves. The movable part may be attached to the stationary portion, like the movable section or jacket 10 of the overflow-conduit, or other suitable means. The small part of the pipe is made in three sections, the upper and lower screwing into the middle piece, but the upper may be dispensed with and the middle piece screwed into the valve-section. Such an arrangement enables the overflow and waste pipes, after they have been fastened together, to be raised to their position of contact with the basin after the basin has been fastened to its place of rest.

Fig. 9 shows a modification in which the discharge-conduit bearing a valve is designed to be screwed into the discharge-strainer. (Shown in Fig. 10.)

Fig. 11 shows a modification wherein the valve is suspended by lugs or projections 19,

attached to the bottom of the basin. The lever is pivoted on the fulcrum fastened on the top of the lavatory-casing, its upper end being inclosed in the upper casing 20, to which is attached the operating-handle 21 and contacting projection 22.

Fig. 12 is a rear view of the valve shown in Fig. 11.

Fig. 13 represents an incline for forcing back the top of the lever, the point 23 fitting below the enlargement 24.

The operations of the various forms shown are very simple.

In Fig. 1, when the outlet is open, as seen in the drawings, the lever K will rest at 8 in the unique opening 7 of the catch-plate M and slot 8 of the movable guard N. By pushing the top of the lever K back along the unique opening until it passes into the notch 7 the lower end of the lever will force the valve up against and close the discharge-outlet. While going back, the lever, by means of the slot 8, has turned the movable guard N so that it covers the front part of the unique opening, thereby preventing rubbish from getting into the conduit D. Reversed action opens the outlet. Should the valve be inclined to stick to the conduit, the end of the lever contacting with the projecting arm would force it down.

In Fig. 7, if the handle be moved to the position indicated by the dotted line 25, the upper portion of the inclined cam 17 will be moved from beneath the lever, and the weight 16 will cause the lever to force the valve up to and close the discharge-outlet. Reversed action opens the outlet.

In Fig. 11, if the handle 21 is raised to a position indicated by the dotted line 26, it will force the contacting projection 22 down to a position of non-resistance, when the weight of the valve and lever will cause them to drop away from and open the discharge-outlet.

In Fig. 13, if the incline is lifted up, the point 23 will pass above the enlargement 24, thereby relieving the lever of retaining stress and permit the valve to drop, opening the outlet. Projecting arms may be attached to these valves, giving them the additional weight of the lever to assist in opening the outlet.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a lavatory-basin having a discharge-port in its bottom, of a port-valve suitably secured against displacement to its place of support, closing upwardly with its front against said port, and independently-removable mechanism arranged to operate said valve to close said port, said mechanism being prepared to engage said valve by contacting with the back of said valve but separately and independently removable from said valve without removing said valve from its place of support.

2. The combination with a lavatory-basin having a discharge-port in its bottom, of a

port-valve suitably secured against displacement to its place of support, closing upwardly with its front against said port, and an independently-removable lever arranged to operate said valve to close said port, said lever being prepared to engage said valve by contacting with the back of said valve but separately and independently removable from said valve without removing said valve from its place of support.

3. The combination with a lavatory-basin having a discharge-port in its bottom, of a port-valve arranged to close upwardly against said port, having a downwardly-extending pendant, and independently-removable mech-

anism arranged to engage said pendant or valve and pendant to close and open said port.

4. The combination with a lavatory-basin having a discharge-port in its bottom, of a port-valve arranged to close upwardly against said port, having a downwardly-extending pendant, and an independently-removable lever arranged to engage said pendant or valve and pendant to close and open said port.

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

ROB ROY PARRISH.

Witnesses:

WM. H. DE LACY,
E. K. WHITACRE.