

(No Model.)

C. H. MOORE.
WASHBASIN, &c.

No. 563,672.

Patented July 7, 1896.

Fig 1

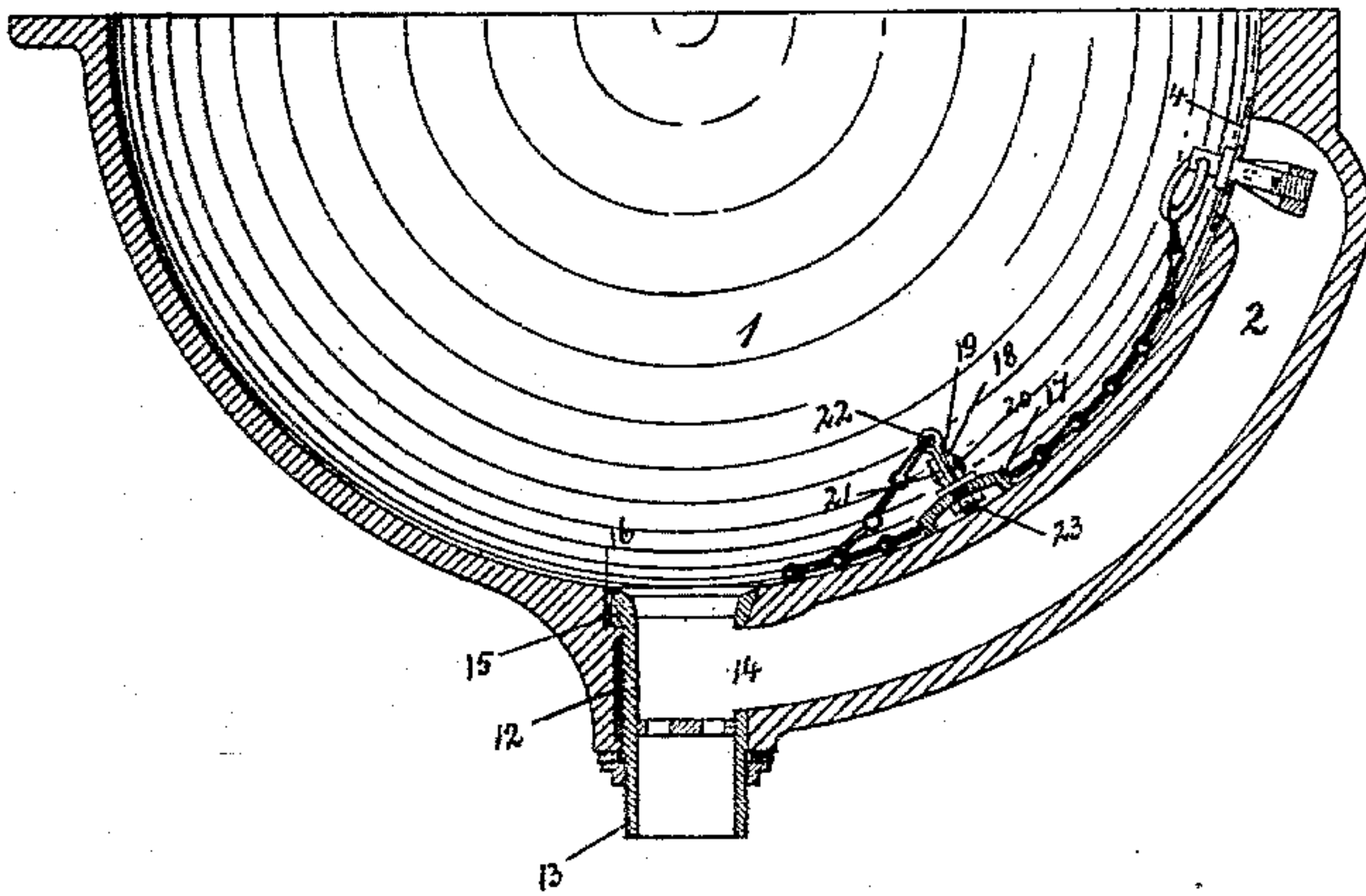
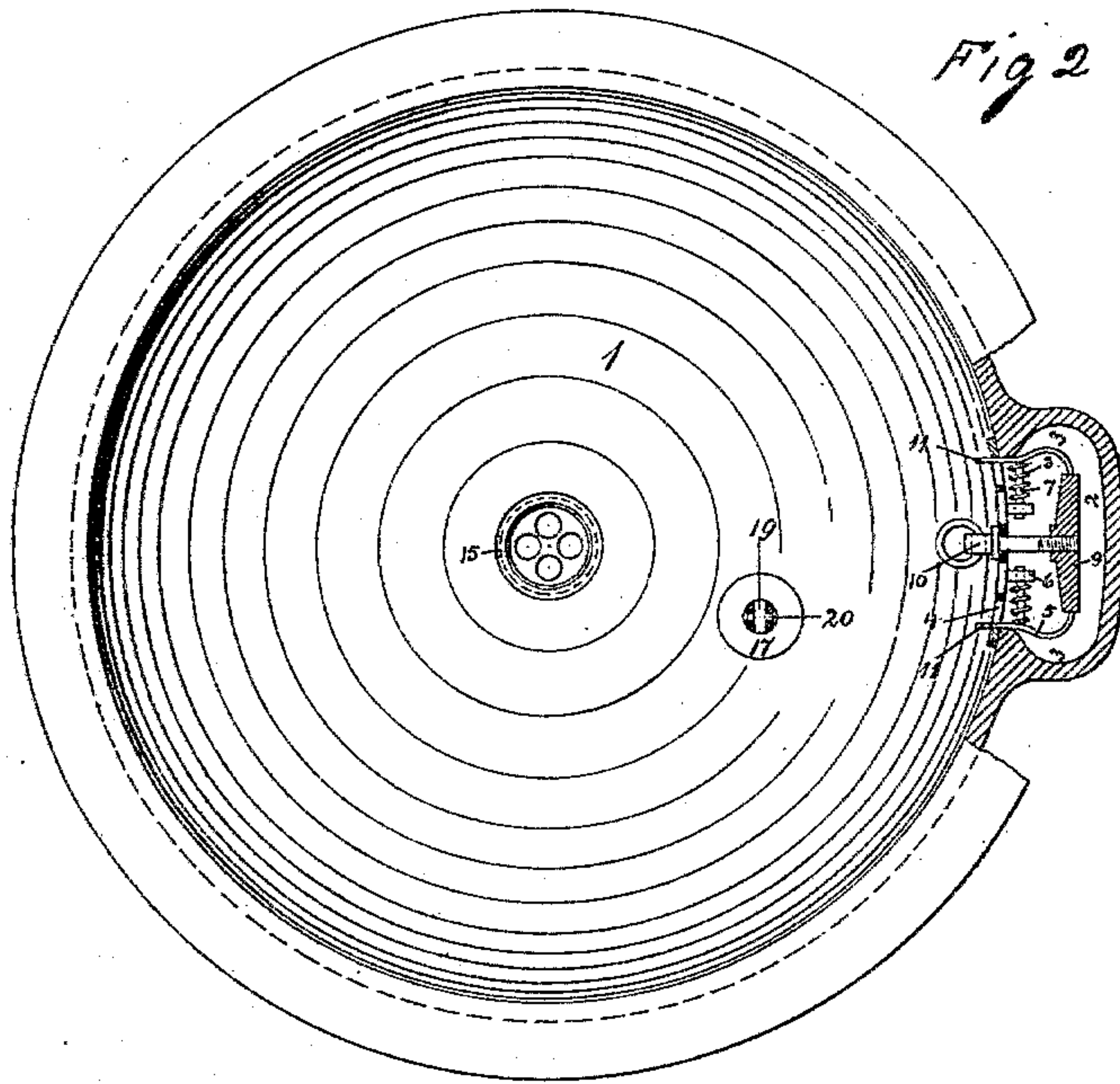


Fig 2



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. MOORE, OF YONKERS, NEW YORK.

WASHBASIN, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,672, dated July 7, 1896.

Application filed April 10, 1888. Serial No. 270,158. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yonkers, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Washbasin, Bath-Tub, or Sink, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a perfectly sanitary washbasin, &c., plug, coupling, and strainer complete.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a central vertical section of my invention. Fig. 2 represents a cross-section.

1 represents a basin, bath-tub, or sink.

2 shows an overflow-channel extending into the basin near the top in one unbroken aperture, so as to allow a swab to be inserted in and pushed through it down to the wasteway to remove any accumulation of matter from the walls of the overflow-channel that invariably collects there after the basin has been used a short time. This cannot be accomplished with basins having fixed perforations in the ware over the overflow-inlet to form a strainer, and the result is that the matter which accumulates in the overflow-channel becomes putrid and emits a disagreeable odor. This overflow-channel 2 extends down on the wall of the basin and is joined to the wasteway and all formed and made in one piece of earthenware.

3 is an enlargement of the overflow-channel back from the inlet, or if a groove or recess is made in the earthenware overflow back from the inlet to accommodate any mechanical contrivance secured on the back of the strainer the same result is obtained.

4 is a strainer which covers the overflow-inlet and is arranged to be removed from it to give access to the overflow-channel to clean it, and has slots in it for keys 11 to operate in.

5 shows flexible pieces extending from the back of the strainer 4 into the overflow-inlet and which press against the walls of the overflow-channel and hold the strainer 4 in position, and are pliable enough to admit being drawn toward the center sufficiently by the pressure of the fingers on the keys 11 to enter the overflow-inlet. These keys 11 protrude from the surface of the strainer to handle said

strainer in entering and removing it from the overflow-inlet.

6 is a guide for the rod 7, and 8 is a spring encircling the rod 7, and which has a tendency to keep the pieces 5 spread to bind them against the walls of the overflow.

9 is a nut secured centrally on the pieces 5, and 10 shows a bolt extending through a hole made in the strainer and engaged to the nut 9. By screwing the bolt 10 in the nut 9 it expands the pieces 5 and secures the strainer more firmly to the overflow-inlet. The head of the bolt 10 provides a place to secure the chain that holds the stopper. If it is desirable not to use a chain-stay on the strainer, the bolt 10 and nut 9 could be dispensed with, relying upon the spring 8 to hold the strainer.

The pieces 5 are made of spring metal and would support the strainer without the aid of any additional fittings, but would not be quite as permanent.

The second part of my invention relates to the outlet.

Heretofore in all earthenware washbasins having the overflow joined to the wasteway in the manner shown, a space has been made around the wasteway opposite the overflow port and channel, and two openings have been made in the side of the metal waste-coupling to communicate with the overflow-channel and the space in the wasteway opposite to it, so as to allow overflowing water to get around the space mentioned and escape into either of the ports in the waste-coupling. The reason of this construction is there has been no means provided for guiding the waste-coupling so that the overflow-port in it would communicate directly with the overflow-channel in the earthenware and prevent the coupling from turning, and it frequently happens that the ports in the outlet-coupling get placed in the wrong direction and eventually get clogged, rendering the overflow-channel useless. In my invention this nuisance is dispensed with, as I lock the coupling in the wasteway by making a boss 15 on it and fitting it into a groove 16, made in the wasteway, or a groove 16 can be made in the coupling; and a boss can be made in the earthen wasteway. The space around the wasteway opposite the port in the overflow-

channel is made as small as practical, and when the coupling 13 is put in place the space around it back of the port 14 is filled with putty or cement. The coupling 13 has only one overflow-port 14 in the side, and this one communicates directly with the overflow-channel and is locked there.

The advantages I claim, are, first, the simple manner of securing the strainer without making any additional apertures in the ware, and of placing and removing the said strainer; second, the easy manner in which the overflow-channel can be cleaned; third, dispensing with the space and the collection of filth therein in the wasteway and the surety of getting the port in the coupling in direct communication with the overflow-channel.

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

1. The combination with an earthenware washbasin having an overflow-channel made integral with it, of one large aperture made through the wall of the basin near the top to form the overflow-inlet, a fitting inside of the overflow-inlet and arranged to bind against the wall of the overflow-channel to keep the strainer in place upon a screw-pressure being exerted on a fitting in front of the said strainer, a strainer covering the overflow-inlet and having the edge abutting on the rim of the said inlet, a fitting in front of the strainer which answers the twofold purpose of supporting the strainer and the upper end of a chain that holds the stopper and arranged so that by the manipulation of it the said strainer can be removed from the overflow-inlet to allow the overflow-channel to be cleaned, a chain that holds the stopper, and a stopper.

2. In an earthenware washbasin having an overflow-channel made integral with it and the wasteway and opening into the basin on the side wall near the top in one large aperture to form an overflow-inlet, the combination with a strainer covering the overflow-inlet and having the edge abutting on the rim of the said inlet, of the wall of the overflow-channel formed to receive a fitting at the back of the strainer, and a spring secured at the back of the strainer to bind against the wall of the overflow-channel to keep the strainer in place, and a means provided in

front of the strainer to manipulate it in placing and removing it from the overflow-inlet.

3. In combination, an earthenware overflow-channel opening into an earthenware basin in one unbroken aperture, a strainer secured on the overflow-inlet in a manner to admit of the overflow-channel being cleaned, and a coupling fitted in the outlet of the basin and having only one overflow-opening in the side communicating with the overflow-channel and being secured in the wasteway in a manner to prevent the opening from getting turned and displaced.

4. The combination with an earthenware washbasin having an overflow-channel joined to the wasteway and communicating with the basin near the top, of the wall of the wasteway having a groove made in it, and a coupling having a boss made on it to fit into the groove to prevent the coupling from turning when the lock-nut is being tightened and having a threaded shank extending through the wasteway and a lock-nut screwed on the shank up to the under side of the basin, and a stopper to retain water in the basin.

5. In combination with an earthenware washbasin having an overflow-channel 2 made in one piece with it and joined to the wasteway, of a coupling 13, having an opening 14 communicating with the overflow-channel 2 where it joins the wasteway, and a means provided to prevent the opening from getting turned and displaced, a threaded shank extending through the wasteway, a lock-nut screwed on the threaded shank to secure the coupling 13 in the wasteway, and a stopper 17.

6. The combination with an earthenware basin, of the wasteway having a groove made in it, and a coupling having a boss made on it to fit into the groove, and having a threaded shank extending through the wasteway and a lock-nut screwed on the shank up to the under side of the basin, the said boss being intended to prevent the coupling from turning when the lock-nut is being tightened, the said boss and groove being under the flange of the coupling and hidden from view when the coupling is in position.

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Witnesses:

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