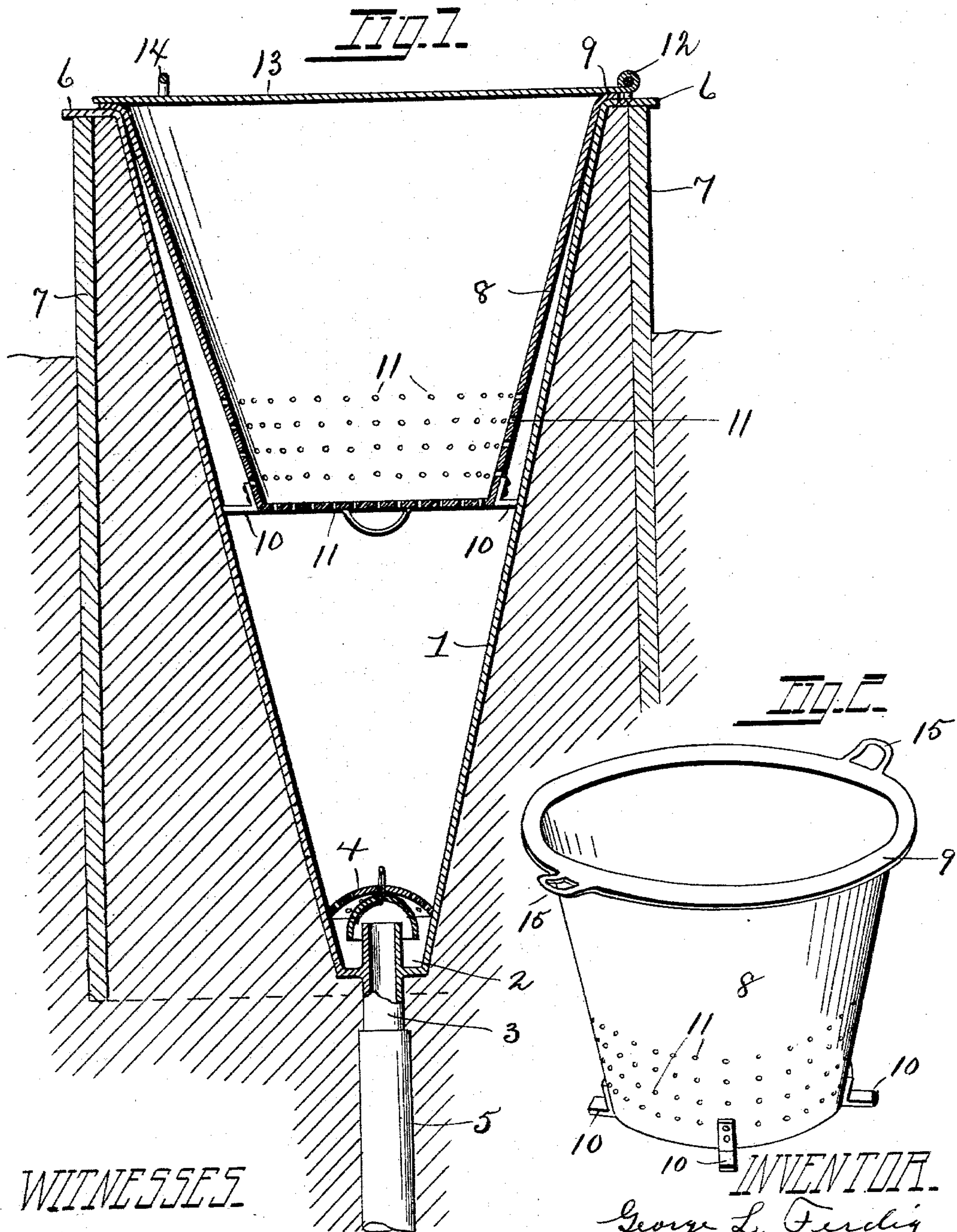


(No Model.)

G. L. FERDIG.
SINK.

No. 589,648.

Patented Sept. 7, 1897.



WITNESSES

Carroll J. Webster.

Floyd R. Webster.

INVENTOR.

George L. Ferdig

By William Webster Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. FERDIG, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

SINK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 589,648, dated September 7, 1897.

Application filed May 29, 1896. Serial No. 593,551. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE LEWIS FERDIG, of Toledo, county of Lucas, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sinks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which 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 figures of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to a sink, particularly to that class of sinks designed to be placed outside of a house and which are exposed to the elements.

The object of the invention is to provide a sink of this character in which freezing is prevented during the winter, which shall collect and prevent refuse from passing into the drain-pipe, and which shall present a neat appearance when not in use.

The invention consists, broadly, of a sink having an outer body of a depth to extend into the ground, preferably below the freezing surface, at which point the trap is located, together with a supplemental perforated receptacle removably secured in the casing, and a covering hinged to the casing designed to close the sink, the whole presenting a neat and attractive appearance when not in use.

The invention further consists in the parts hereinafter shown, described, and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view of a sink constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the supplemental perforated receptacle for refuse matter, shown as detached from the sink.

1 designates the outer casing, which is conical in shape and is of sufficient depth to enter into the ground and extend preferably below the frost-line, and secured to the lower end 2 is a pipe 3, the upper end of the pipe projecting above the bottom of the casing a sufficient distance to form a trap, the cover 4, arranged above the same, serving to prevent foreign matter passing directly into the pipe 3.

I lay no claim to the form of trap just described, but may use any of the well-known parts now in use.

The lower end of the pipe 3 is connected directly to the drain-tile 5. The upper end of the casing 1 has an outwardly-extending annular flange 6, which may either rest directly upon the ground or upon a suitable support, which is shown in the drawings as comprised of a large section of sewer-pipe 7.

8 designates a perforated receptacle having a flange 9 at the upper end which rests upon the flange 6 of the casing 1, by which means the receptacle is supported within the casing. The sides of the receptacle are at a less angle than the sides of the casing, forming a space between the two, and to properly center the same in the casing there are plates 10, secured to the lower end of the receptacle, which project outwardly a sufficient distance to abut against the inner surface of the casing when the receptacle is in position. The receptacle is provided with perforations 11 upon the bottom and form a portion of the sides of the same. Pivotaly secured at 12 to the flange 6 of the casing is a cover 13, which closes the upper end of the receptacle when the cover is lowered, and to open the same there is a handle 14, secured upon the upper side of the cover.

In operation, the cover being opened, any matter thrown into the sink will be strained in passing through the bottom of the receptacle 8, the aqueous matter passing through the same and carried off by the drain-tile. Any slight substances will be caught by the receptacle and held therein, thereby preventing the same from entering the drain and stopping up the same. When the receptacle 8 has become sufficiently full and it is desired to empty the same, it is only necessary, to open the cover, to grasp the handles 15 and lift it out from the casing 1.

It will be seen that I have provided a sink for the purpose specified which by its peculiar shape and construction—that is, being formed conical and of a length to extend below the frost-line and forming the trap in the lower end, together with the top, as described—will prevent freezing of the drain, also, by the peculiar construction of the receptacle 8 all slight matter is prevented from entering the drain-tile and can be conveniently removed from the sink, also, by the use of the

cover the sink always presents a clean and neat appearance and will not attract flies in the summer time.

What I claim is—

- 5 In a sink, a conical casing of a length to extend into the ground below the freezing-point and a trap located in the extreme lower end thereof, a garbage-receptacle, the sides being of greater angle than the angle of the sides
10 of the casing, whereby the outside diameter of the receptacle at its upper end is equal to the inside diameter of the casing at its upper end whereby the receptacle is suspended within the casing, the diameter of the lower
15 end of the receptacle being of less diameter than the interior of the casing adjacent

thereto, the lower end and sides of the receptacle being perforated, and lugs extending outwardly from the receptacle and bearing against the inside of the casing to properly center the lower end of the receptacle within the casing whereby there is formed an annular conduit between the lower end of the receptacle opposite the perforations therein and the casing.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I hereby affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE L. FERDIG.

Witnesses:

CARROLL J. WEBSTER,
MAUD SCHEUMACHER.