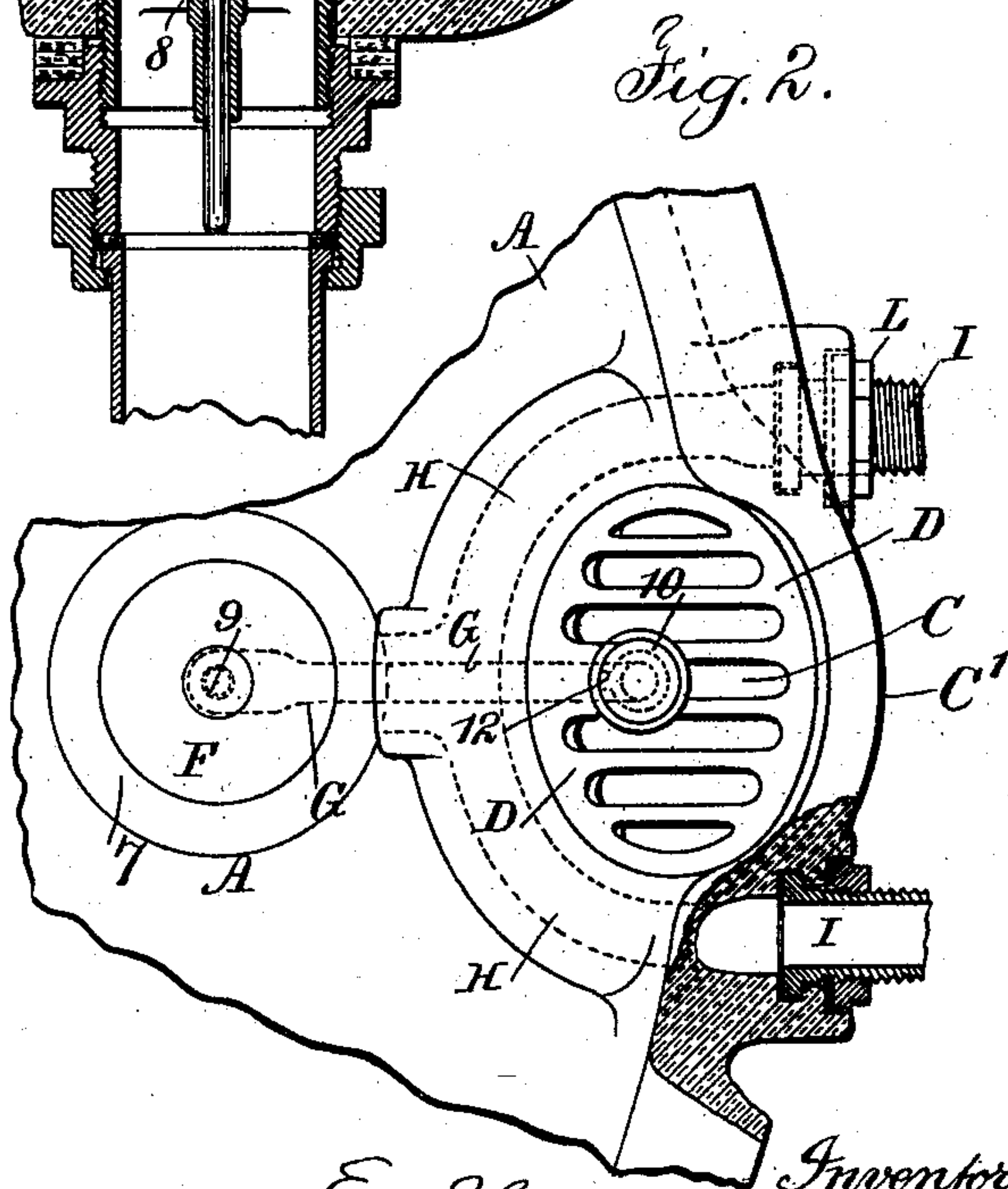
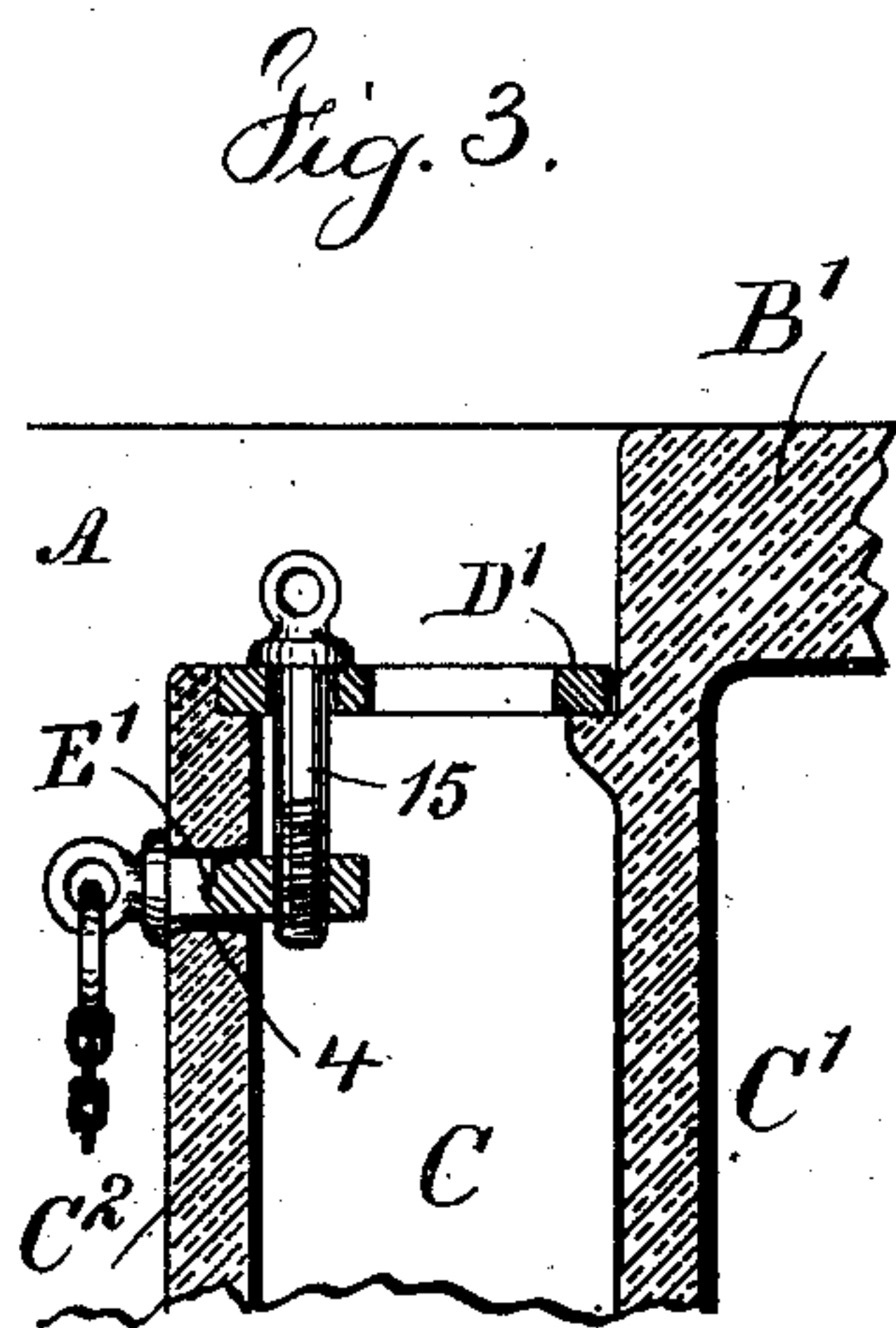
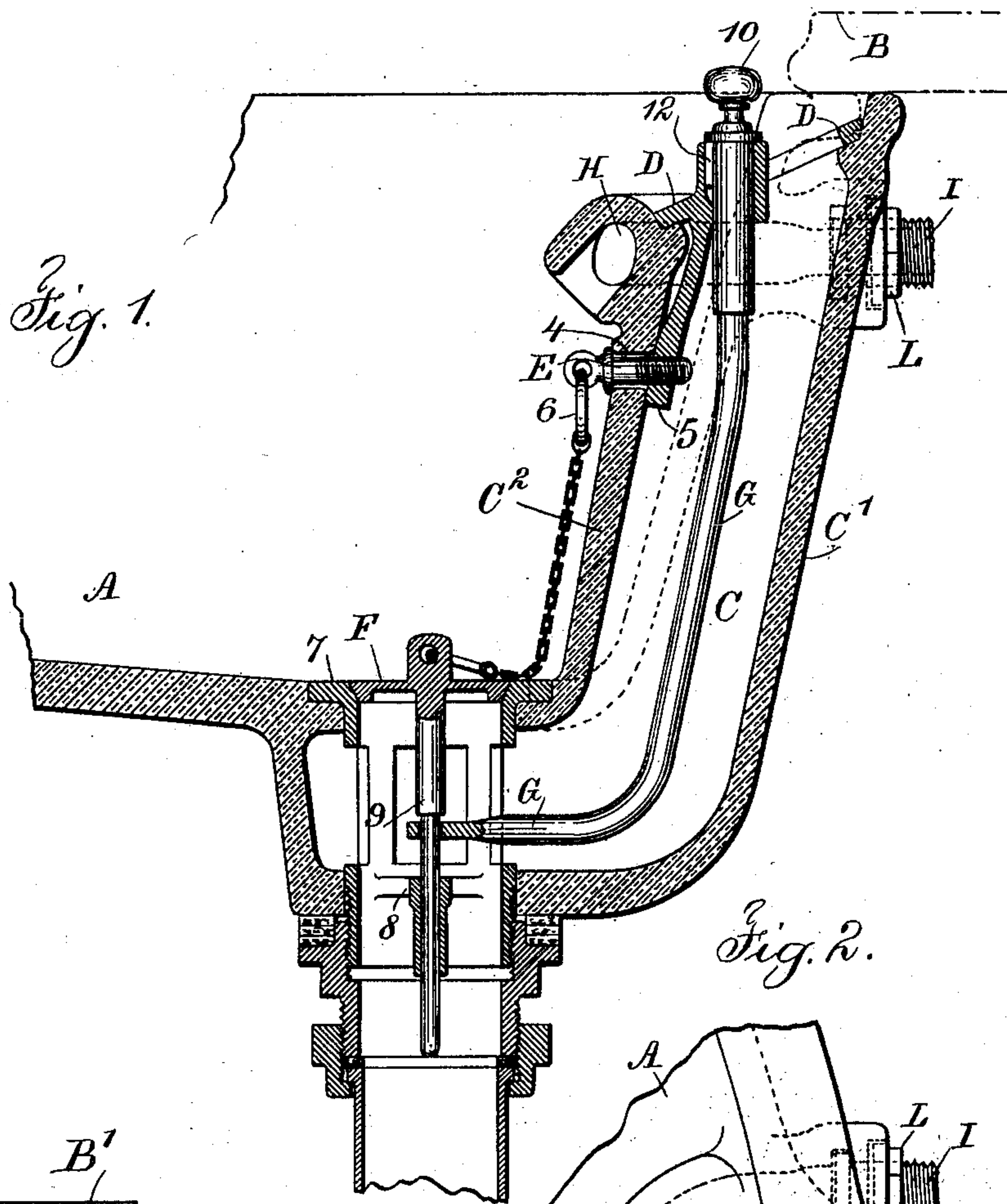


(No Model.)

E. HAMMANN.  
BASIN FIXTURE.

No. 603,727.

Patented May 10, 1898.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BASIN-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 603,727, dated May 10, 1898.

Application filed November 18, 1896. Serial No. 612,535. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD HAMMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Basins and Baths, of which the following is a specification.

In Letters Patent No. 422,523, granted to me March 4, 1890, a basin is represented in which there is an overflow-pipe of porcelain, a perforated plate or strainer over the opening into the same, a nut at the back part of the overflow-pipe, and a movable screw extending through the strainer to the nut which allows for the removal of the strainer for cleaning out the overflow-pipe.

The present invention is made especially for facilitating the construction of the parts and the easy removal of the strainer and so that the nut for the connecting-screw does not require to be separately secured into the porcelain, but receives its connection from the strainer-plate itself, and I provide for lifting the discharge valve or plug of the basin by a connection passing down through the overflow-pipe and for introducing hot and cold water at the edge of the overflow.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section representing the present improvement at one side of the basin. Fig. 2 is a plan view, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section, of a modification.

The basin A is of porcelain or earthenware, and the top edge thereof may be flat or level for the slab B to rest upon the same where a separate slab is made use of; but in place of a separate slab a flange portion or rim may be provided, as shown at B', Fig. 3.

The overflow-waterway C is of suitable size and shape, preferably elliptical, and the interior of the basin is in line, or nearly so, with the center of the overflow-waterway, so that the back wall C' of the overflow-waterway projects outward from the general line of the basin and the inner wall C<sup>2</sup> projects inward or partially into the basin. Hence the edge of the slab B, as represented by dotted lines in Fig. 1, partially covers the removable strainer or grating D, so that this portion of the device is not as noticeable as it would be if the overflow-waterway extended

entirely inside the basin, and at the same time there is sufficient space to give access for cleaning the overflow-waterway when the plate D is removed. This plate D may be of any desired shape and made with bars and intervening openings, or the plate may have perforations of any desired character.

There are ledges at the upper portion of the overflow-waterway for the edges of the plate D to rest upon, and there is in the inner wall C<sup>2</sup> of the waterway an opening at 4 for the attaching device that holds the plate D in place. I prefer to employ an arm 5, extending down from the under side of this plate D and having a screw-threaded hole for the reception of a screw E, that passes through the hole 4, and by this means the plate D is securely held in place; but it can be easily removed by simply unscrewing the bolt E and lifting out the plate D, or it may be returned to place by the reverse movement, and this screw E should have a collar or flange to rest against the surface of the porcelain and a ring 6 for a chain leading to the stopper or plug F, that closes the waste-pipe.

The position of the parts may be transposed, as illustrated in Fig. 3, there being a screw 15, passing down through the plate D' and into a nut or screw-threaded hole in the shank E', that passes through the hole 4 in the wall C<sup>2</sup> of the overflow-waterway C.

The waste-opening in the porcelain at the bottom of the basin is advantageously made close to the inner wall C<sup>2</sup> of the overflow-waterway, and a metallic seat 7 is provided at this place, as usual, for the plug or stopper F, and this plug or stopper F is advantageously guided by a bridge 8, through which the center pin of the plug or stopper F passes. It is often inconvenient to lift this plug or stopper when the basin contains water. I therefore provide a lifter G in the form of a rod passing down through the strainer-plate D and along beneath the plug or valve F and adapted to engage the stem 9 of such valve, and the upper end 10 of this lifter G may terminate in the form of a knob or thumb-piece that can be easily grasped by the hand and the valve lifted by a direct movement, and this lifter G passes freely through the plate D, so that the two can be separated when the



screw E has been removed, and in order to hold up the plug or valve F while the water runs off there may be a stud or projection 12 at one side of the lifter G to rest upon the top 5 of the plate D when the valve or plug F is lifted. By placing the bridge 8 below the lifter G the valve F can be easily taken out or replaced.

This improvement is very efficient, and it 10 is easy to construct, and the parts can be readily separated, so as to be cleaned, and the width of the overflow-waterway C is usually sufficient to allow the lifter G to be passed down through the same and then turned 15 around into position, or else the lifter may be in two parts screwed together to facilitate insertion when the parts are first being put together.

The porcelain of the basin or bath at the 20 upper end or dam of the overflow-pipe C is made tubular at H, the ends of the tube opening through the wall of the bath or basin and receiving screw-nipples I, with bayonet lock-lugs passed into internal grooves and held by 25 lock-nuts L, and to which nipples the hot and cold water cocks are connected, and at the middle part of this tube H there is an opening, preferably at an inclination, for the water to pass into the basin. By this arrange- 30 ment the bath or basin is rendered attractive in appearance, the upper edge of the overflow-pipe is strengthened, and the water is discharged in a convenient manner into the bath or basin itself. Hence it is not neces- 35 sary to have faucets and bibs above the slab, and such slab can be dispensed with, if desired, the top edge of the bath or basin being properly shaped. The hot and cold supply being through the porcelain of the basin, there 40 are no metal surfaces to become discolored, and the porcelain can be kept clean by washing the surfaces of the basin, the overflow-pipe, and the supply-waterways.

In the present invention the strainer is held 45 rigidly in place by the screw, and both the screw and the strainer are easily detached for cleaning, and in consequence of holding down the strainer by the projection that extends down within the waterway and the screw the 50 strainer is rigid and well adapted to forming a guide for the rod that is used to lift the valve. Hence the device is very much simplified and the parts can be easily separated for cleaning and to give access to the waterway, 55 and the valve F is separated from the lifter G simply by drawing up the valve. Hence the lifter can be removed through the waterway and the parts replaced by bringing the hole at the lower end of the lifter into position for 60 passing the valve-stem through it.

I claim as my invention—

1. A porcelain bath or basin having an overflow-waterway at one side terminating with an open upper end below the top of such bath 65 or basin, and having a perforation through the wall of such waterway, in combination with a removable perforated plate or strainer

covering the upper end of such waterway, and a projection extending down from such plate within the waterway, and a metallic 70 connection extending through the hole and engaging the downward projection for holding the strainer-plate firmly in position upon the porcelain but allowing for its easy removal for cleaning the parts, substantially 75 as set forth.

2. The porcelain bath or basin having an overflow-waterway at one side and a perforation in the wall thereof and a waste-waterway at the bottom, in combination with a 80 valve for closing the waste-waterway, a plate on the upper end of such waterway forming a guide, a removable valve-lifter extending down through the strainer-plate and through the waterway and acting upon the valve, a 85 rigid connection passing through the perforation in the waterway for removably holding the guide for the valve-lifter to the porcelain, substantially as set forth.

3. The porcelain bath or basin having a 90 waste-opening in the bottom, and an overflow-waterway at one side, with an open upper end below the top of the bath or basin, in combination with a valve for closing the waste-opening, a strainer-plate at the upper end of 95 the overflow and a removable lifter passing through such strainer-plate and waterway and extending laterally to the valve, there being a guide upon the strainer-plate through which the lifter passes, means for sustaining 100 the lifter and valve when raised, and means for securing the strainer-plate within the upper end of the overflow-waterway, substantially as set forth.

4. The porcelain bath or basin having a 105 waste-opening in the bottom and an overflow-waterway at one side with an open upper end below the top of the bath or basin, in combination with a valve for closing the waste-opening, a strainer-plate at the upper end of 110 the overflow-waterway and a removable lifter passing vertically through the strainer-plate and waterway and extending laterally to the valve whereby the strainer-plate forms a guide for the lifter and also sustains the same 115 and the valve when raised, and a metallic connection passing through a hole in the wall of the waterway for rigidly but removably connecting the support for the valve-lifter, substantially as set forth. 120

5. The bath or basin having an overflow-waterway at one side with the top edge thereof below the top edge of the bath or basin and over which edge the water passes freely into the overflow, and an integral tube extending 125 around the overflow-waterway and having an opening for the discharge of water into the bath or basin, and an opening at the other end outside the bath or basin for a connection to the water-supply pipe, substantially 130 as set forth.

6. The combination with a bath or basin having an integral overflow-waterway at one side and an opening at the bottom for the



waste water, of a plug or valve for closing the waste-opening, a strainer-plate at the upper end of the overflow-waterway, a projection extending down into the waterway and  
 5 a securing device for the same passing through a hole in the inner wall of the waterway, a lifter passing through such strainer-plate and connected at its lower end with the valve for lifting such valve, substantially as set forth.

10 7. The bath or basin having an overflow-waterway at one side with the top edge thereof below the top edge of the bath or basin and forming the dam for the overflow, and an integral tube extending around the edge of the  
 15 dam, an opening through the bath or basin for the reception of hot and cold water connections, there being a discharge-opening near the middle of such integral tube, substantially as set forth.

20 8. The bath or basin having an overflow-waterway at one side and an opening in the bottom for the waste water, in combination with a plug or valve for closing the waste-opening and a guide for the same, a strainer-plate  
 25 at the upper end of the overflow-waterway and means for securing the same firmly in position, a lifter passing down through the strainer-plate and having an opening at the lower end through which the valve-stem passes, there  
 30 being a shoulder upon the valve-stem against which the lifter acts, substantially as set forth.

35 9. The porcelain basin or bath having an opening in the bottom for the waste water and an integral overflow-waterway at one side, the inner wall of which projects within the

basin and the upper end terminates below the top of the basin, in combination with a removable strainer-plate at the upper end of such waterway, means for securing the same  
 40 permanently in position, a lifter passing through the strainer-plate and terminating at the lower end in an eye, means for sustaining the lifter in an elevated position upon the strainer-plate, a valve at the waste-water  
 45 opening having a shoulder and a stem passing through the hole in the lower end of the lifter, and a guide for said stem, substantially as set forth.

10. A bath or basin having a waste-opening and an integral overflow-waterway at one side  
 50 with an inclined upper end below the top edge of the bath or basin, in combination with a strainer-plate at the upper end of such waterway, a projection extending from the strainer-plate down within the waterway, a  
 55 screw passing through a hole in the inner wall of the waterway and engaging the said projection for holding the strainer-plate permanently in position, a valve at the waste-opening, a lifter passing through the strainer-  
 60 plate and bent near the lower end so as to extend to the valve and terminating as an eye through which the valve-stem passes, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 14th day of November, 65  
 1896.

EDWARD HAMMANN.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,  
 S. T. HAVILAND.