

No. 615,387.

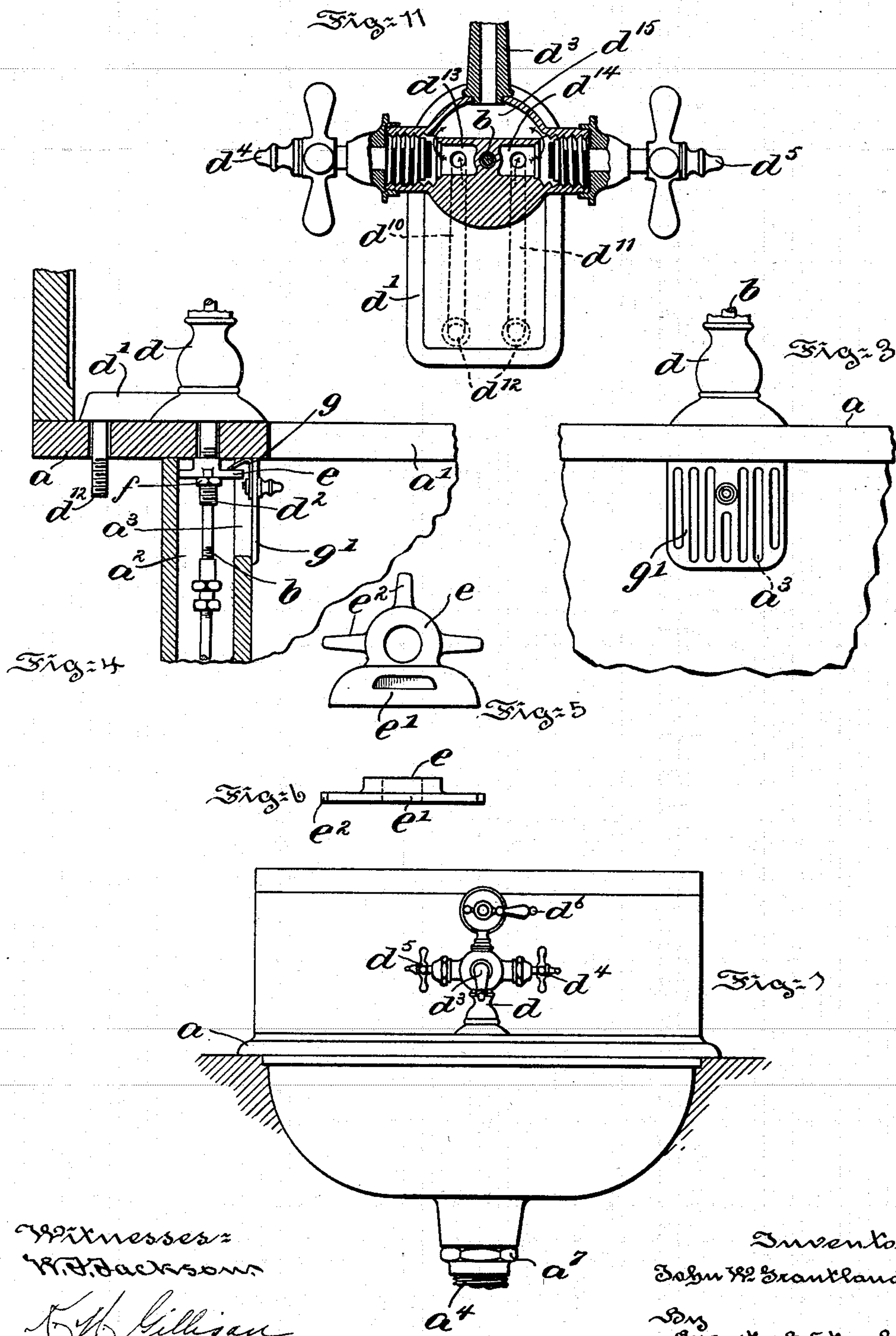
Patented Dec. 6, 1898.

J. W. GRANTLAND.
SET WASHBASIN.

(Application filed Dec. 31, 1897.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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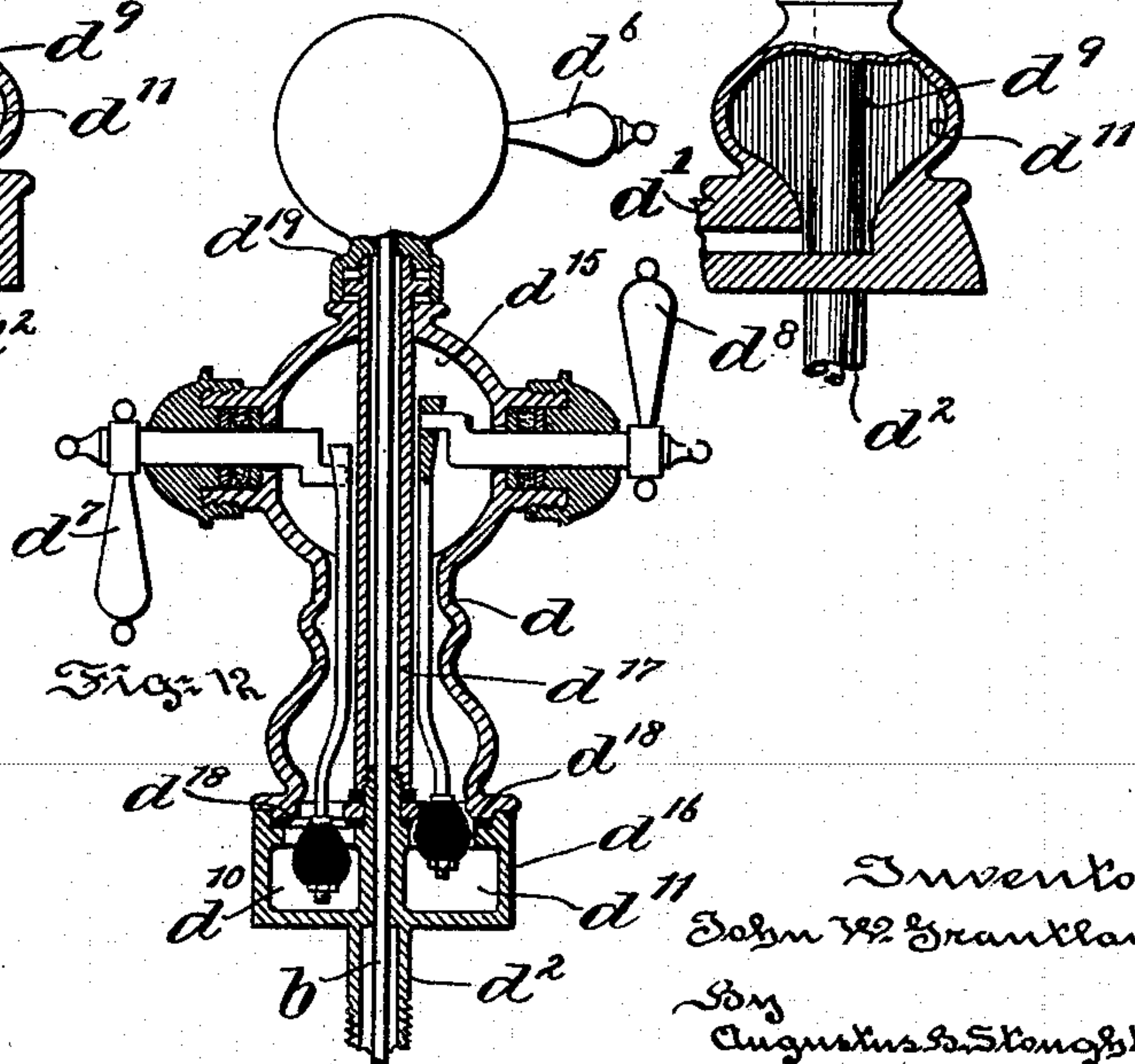
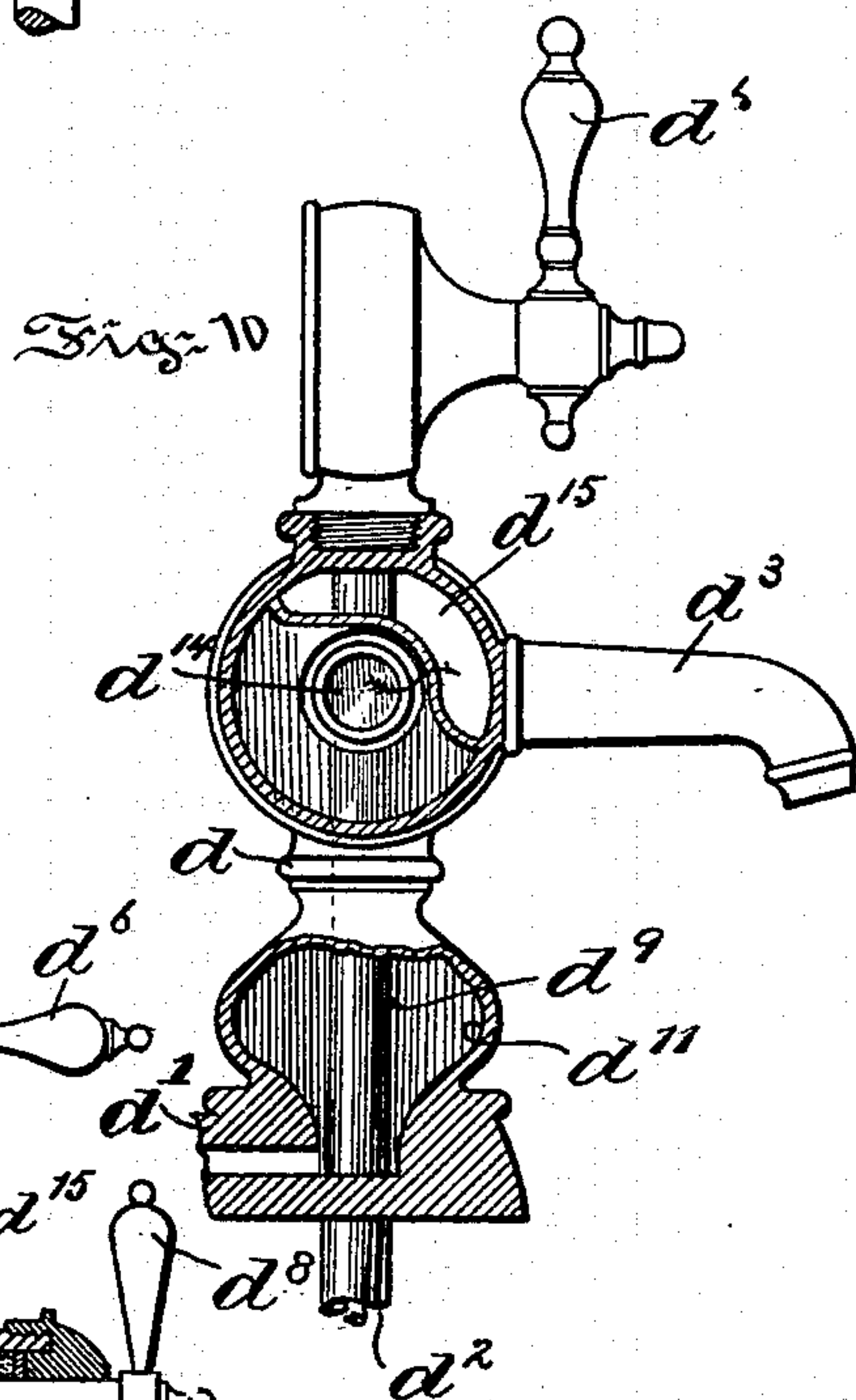
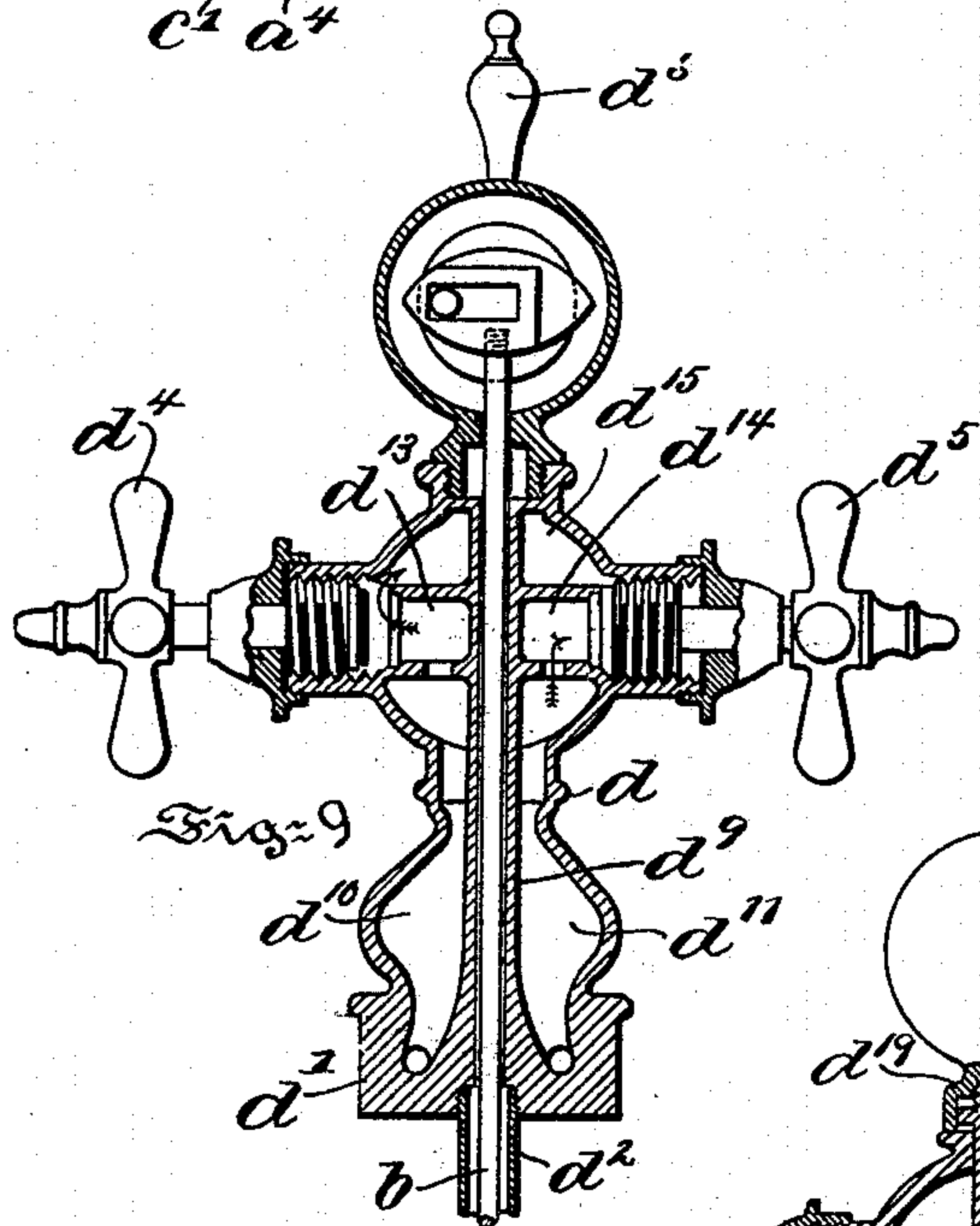
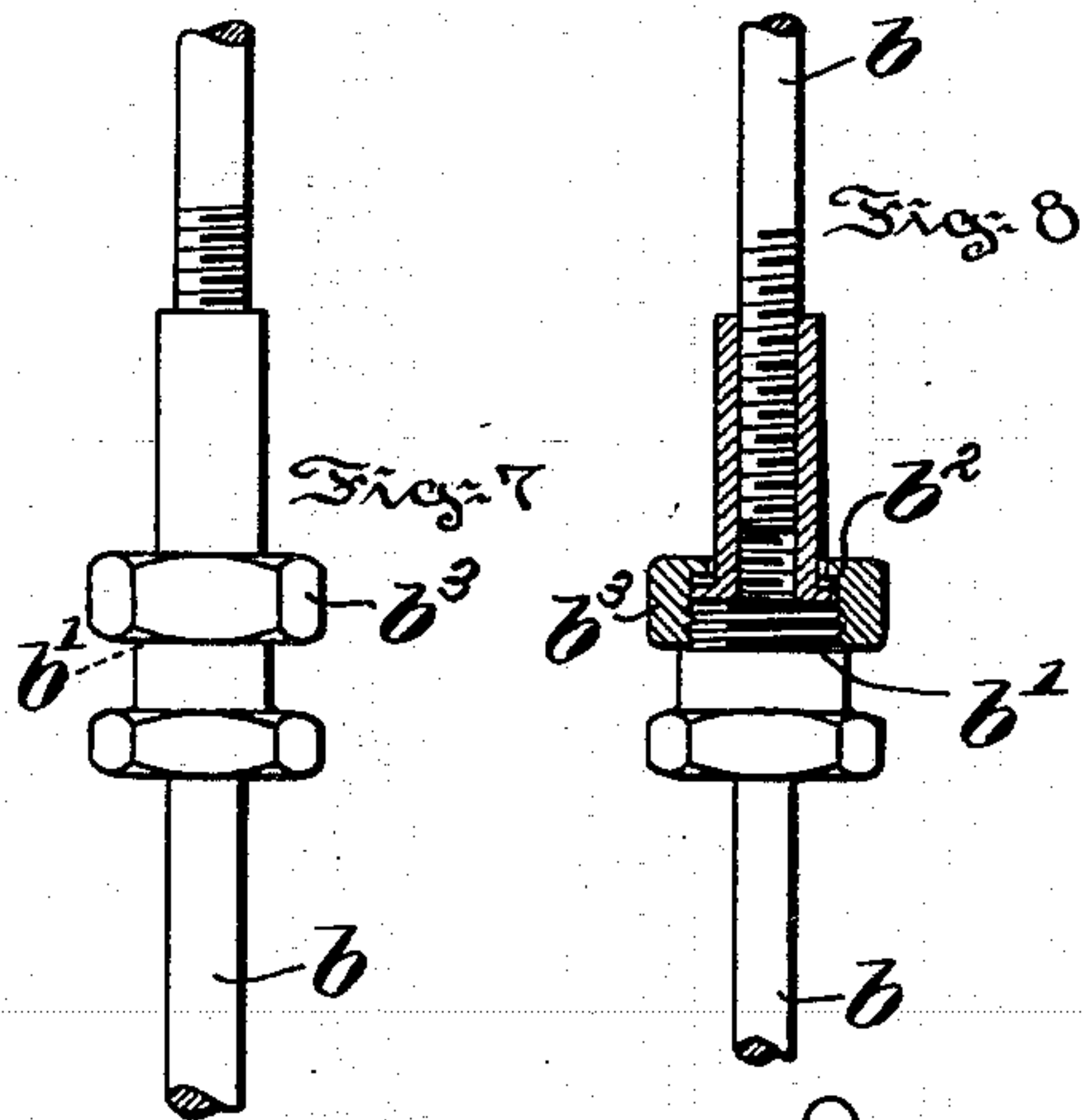
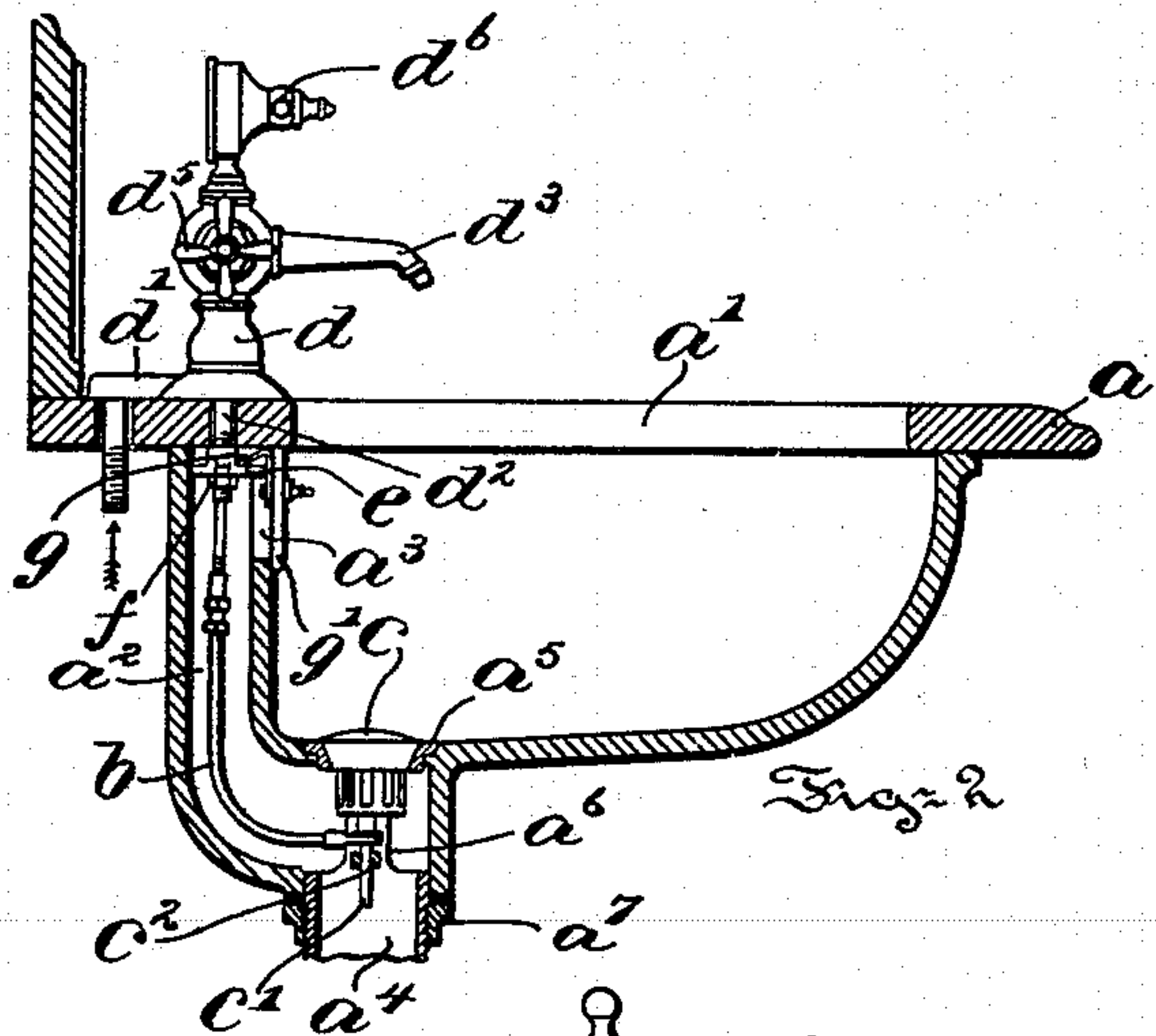
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. GRANTLAND, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO
THE HAINES, JONES & CADBURY COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SET WASHBASIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 615,387, dated December 6, 1898.

Application filed December 31, 1897. Serial No. 665,222. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. GRANTLAND, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Set Washbasins, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of this invention are, first, to provide a neat, attractive, compact, and sanitary basin outfit in which the parts are so combined that the overflow will carry off the discharge from the supply-fixture; second, to improve the accessories of the waste, and, third, to consolidate the various fittings of the basin, whereby cleanliness is insured and the appearance is improved.

The nature, characteristic features, and scope of my invention will be more fully understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part thereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a complete basin embodying features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a view illustrating a central section of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are respectively front and sectional views illustrating, upon an enlarged scale, the overflow grate or screen. Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively plan and front views illustrating a lug, washer, or nut hereinafter described. Figs. 7 and 8 are respectively elevational and sectional views illustrating the adjustment and swivel connection for the waste-rod. Fig. 9 is a central sectional view of the supply-fixture. Fig. 10 is a side view of the same, showing parts of the exterior casing broken away. Fig. 11 is a transverse sectional view taken above the handles of Fig. 9, and Fig. 12 is a central sectional view of a modified form of supply-fixture.

In the drawings, a is the slab which constitutes the support for the basin outfit. It is provided with an opening a' over the basin and with three other openings, whereof two respectively permit of the passage of hot and cold water and whereof the third permits of the passage of the waste-rod b and of a part of the supply-fixture, as will be hereinafter described. The basin is provided with an

overflow-passage a^2 , of which the inner wall is the outside wall of the basin and of which the outer wall constitutes a projection or ridge beyond the general contour of the basin. This overflow a^2 extends upward to the slab, and its inner wall is cut away, as at a^3 , so as to form a communication with the interior of the basin. The size of this communication is large enough to carry off all of the water that can be introduced into the basin through the supply-fixture. At the lower end the overflow a^2 communicates with the waste-pipe a^4 . The waste-pipe a^4 and the seat a^5 are connected together by arms a^6 , so that the seat a^5 is drawn by means of the nut a^7 , and thus pressed on top of the basin. The nut a^7 is also pressed onto the under side of the basin or onto a gasket. The screw-thread between the parts a^4 and a^7 affords means for accomplishing this result.

The stopper c is provided with a depending perforated skirt, as shown, and with a stem c' . The latter works in a guide c^2 , ranging transversely of the arms a^6 , so that the stem and skirt serve to guide the stopper. When the stopper is lifted, water escapes through the perforated skirt, and when it is permitted to occupy the position shown in Fig. 2 water cannot escape from the basin except by way of the overflow. Means are provided for lifting the stopper, and they will be described after the supply-fixture has been explained. The principal feature of the supply-fixture is that it comprises an upright column or post d , having a tailpiece d' and provided with three internal compartments, whereof two are for the passage of water and one for the accommodation of the overflow-rod b and its accessories, and having its base d^2 projecting through the slab for the accommodation of fastening devices, as will be hereinafter explained, and having a single discharge-nozzle d^3 and operating-handles, as d^4 d^5 d^6 d^7 d^8 .

Referring to Figs. 9 and 10, the web d^9 extends across the hollow column or post d and has an opening in it for the passage of the waste-rod b . At the top this passage is enlarged and accommodates suitable mechanism by which movement of the handle d^6 operates to raise and lower the waste-rod b ,

which extends clear through the fixture. On each side of the web d^9 are passages d^{10} and d^{11} , which extend back through the tailpiece and terminate in tubular projections d^{12} , that penetrate openings in the slab and are in communication with the hot and cold water supply pipes, Figs. 2 and 4. The passages d^{10} and d^{11} communicate, respectively, with channels d^{13} and d^{14} , controlled by the valves on the handles d^4 and d^5 . According to the position of the valves the passages d^{13} and d^{14} may be brought into communication with a chamber d^{15} , with which the discharge-nozzle d^3 communicates. This chamber d^{15} is one in which both hot and cold water mingle.

The fixture shown in Figs. 9, 10, and 11 may be constructed principally in one part and is adapted for use with screw-valves connected with the handles, as d^4 and d^5 . In the fixture shown in Fig. 12 the column or post d is hollow, and the tailpiece d^{16} is a separate part and corresponds with the tailpiece d' in that it is provided with separate channels for water, which are the channels d^{10} and d^{11} above referred to. The hollow interior of the post shown in Fig. 12 corresponds with the part d^{15} above referred to. There is a tube d^{17} , through which the waste-rod b passes, and the base d^2 and tailpiece are also provided with an opening, as in Figs. 9 and 10, through which the overflow-rod passes, so that in Fig. 12 there are three separate channels, two for water and one for the waste-rod, and also a chamber in which hot and cold water mingle and which communicates with the nozzle. At the union of the post and tailpiece are valve-seats d^{18} , with which coöperate valves whose stems are operated by eccentrics or shafts on the handles d^7 and d^8 . The tube d^{17} at its lower end is screwed onto a projection of the tailpiece. At its upper end the tube d^{17} is engaged by the top of the fixture d^{19} , which accommodates the eccentric, as by a nut, so that the part d^{19} is drawn onto the top of the post and the tailpiece is drawn onto the bottom of the post or onto suitable interposed packings, so that the various joints are water-tight. This construction is comparatively inexpensive, and it provides for the introduction of the valves that coöperate with the seats d^{18} . Onto the base d^2 of the supply-fixture which depends beneath the slab are mounted a lug or washer e and a nut f . The latter serves to clamp the supply-fixture on top and the lug e underneath the slab. The lug or washer e is shown in Figs. 5 and 6. It is provided with fingers e^2 and is cut away, as at e' , to provide a recess, slot, or space for the reception of a part to be presently described. The fingers e^2 may be readily filed off, so as to make the opening in the lug e concentric with the overflow, it being borne in mind that earthenware when baked contracts and expands unevenly, so that the overflow, being part of the earthenware, contracts and expands in different basins, so that each washer e must be fitted thereto. When the

washer e has been properly fitted to the overflow, it serves as a guide in assembling the parts. In doing this the slab is commonly turned upside down and the basin is fitted to it. A suitable piece, as the base d^2 of the supply-fixture, inserted through the opening in the slab and through the opening in the washer serves to fix a center about which the basin may be readily turned into proper position in relation to the opening a' . The space or slot at e' constitutes means for detachably engaging a plate g , which may be of spring metal and which is connected with or applied to the grate g' , so that the grate g' is detachable and may be readily removed to afford access to the overflow—for example, for the purpose of cleaning it. The part g serves to seat the top of the grate upon the under side of the slab. The waste-rod b at its lower end engages the stem of the stopper c , and this rod is made in two pieces detachably connected together and having a swivel interposed between them. Referring to Figs. 7 and 8, the lower section of the rod b is threaded, as at b' , and the upper section of the rod is headed, as at b^2 . A nut b^3 engages the part b' and constitutes a keeper in which the headed part b^2 is afforded some freedom of motion. This construction permits the rod to be somewhat self-adjusting, whereby jamming of its connected parts is prevented. The nut b^3 may not be screwed down tightly, so that there is always some play between the parts of the rod. The upper section of the rod is screwed into the swivel part b^2 and may be detached therefrom. This screw connection constitutes means whereby the length of the rod may be increased or diminished, so as to vary the lift of the plug c .

In assembling the device the two parts of the rod are coupled together by removing the grate g' and inserting the fingers or appropriate tools through the entrance to the overflow. The nut f , which serves to clamp the supply-fixture to the top of the slab, is also applied while the overflow-grate g' is removed.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art to which my invention appertains that modifications may be made in details without departing from the spirit thereof. Hence I do not limit myself to the precise construction and arrangement of parts hereinabove set forth and illustrated in the accompanying drawings; but,

Having thus described the nature and objects of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A set washbasin comprising the combination of a slab, an upright supply-fixture comprising a tailpiece and a base, as d^2 , and a nozzle and a post or column having within it three compartments whereof two communicate with a mixing-chamber leading to the nozzle and extend through the tailpiece and whereof the third extends through the base, a washer, as e , and a nut applied to said base,

a basin or bowl having an overflow-passage integral with it and located outside of its vertical rear wall and being open at its top upwardly to the slab for the accommodation of said washer, a stopper or plug, and a waste-rod passing through the post or column and base d^2 , and engaging the stopper, substantially as described.

2. In combination a slab, a bowl or basin depending therefrom and provided outside of its rear wall with a hollow projection forming an overflow-passage, an upright supply-fixture comprising a post having a base as d^2 , extending through the slab into the overflow-chamber and having a tailpiece extending clear of the overflow and provided with two water-channels, said base being tubular for the passage of the waste-rod, and a nut for engaging the base-piece, substantially as described.

3. In a set washbasin the combination of a bowl provided with an overflow-passage integral with the bowl and entirely outside of the rear wall thereof and being open at the top, a slab from which said bowl depends, a washer or nut connected with the slab, and a removable grate provided with a spring co-

operating with said washer and slab, substantially as described.

4. In a set washbasin the combination of a slab, a supply-fixture having a horizontal tailpiece resting on the slab and having a base penetrating the slab and provided with three channels whereof two extend horizontally through the tailpiece and one extends vertically through the base, and a bowl provided with an overflow disposed in line with the opening through the base of the fixture, substantially as described.

5. In a set washbasin the combination of a bowl having an overflow-passage cut away at its top to form an exit from the bowl, a slab from which the bowl depends, a washer in the overflow, and a removable grate applied to said exit and provided with a spring coöperating with the washer, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name.

JOHN W. GRANTLAND.

In presence of—

W. J. JACKSON,
MORTIMER A. JONES.