

No. 689,717.

Patented Dec. 24, 1901.

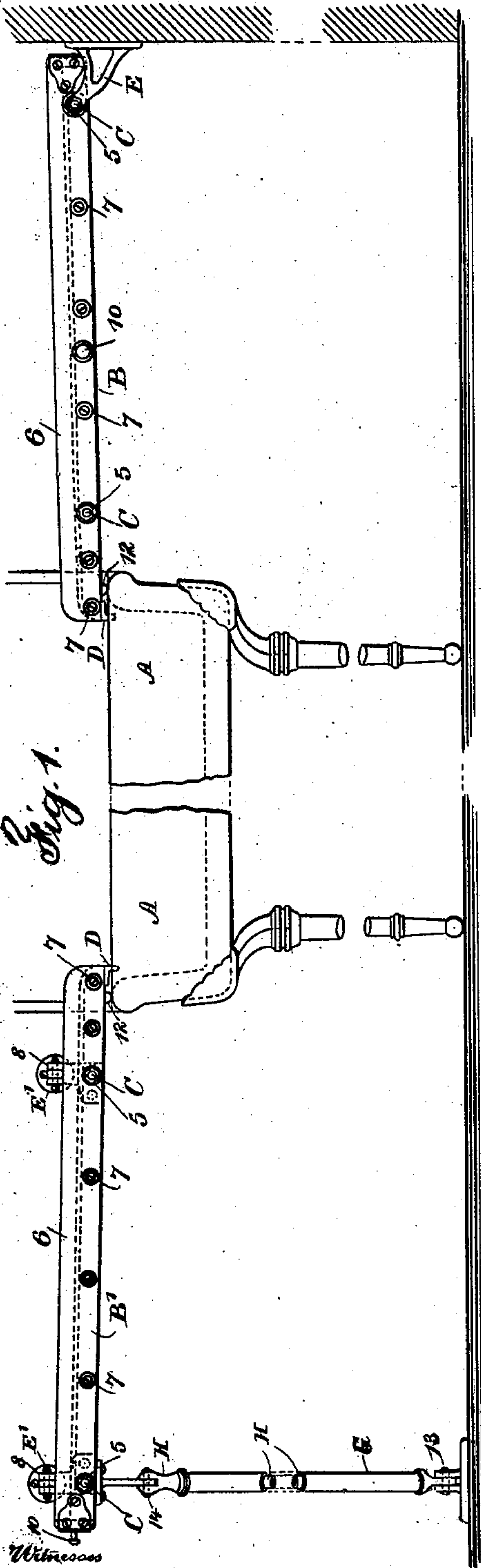
E. HAMMANN & L. M. HOOPER.

DRAIN BOARD FOR SINKS.

(Application filed Sept. 23, 1895.)

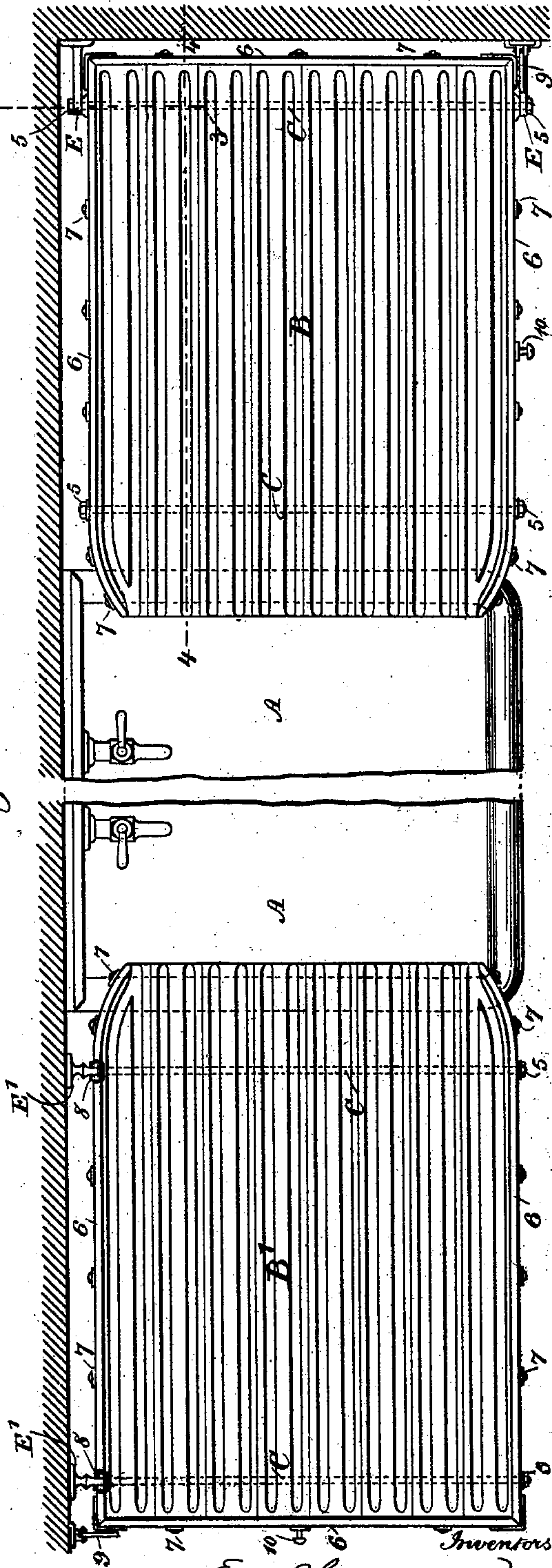
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses
Chas. H. Smith
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Fig. 2.



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E. Hammann
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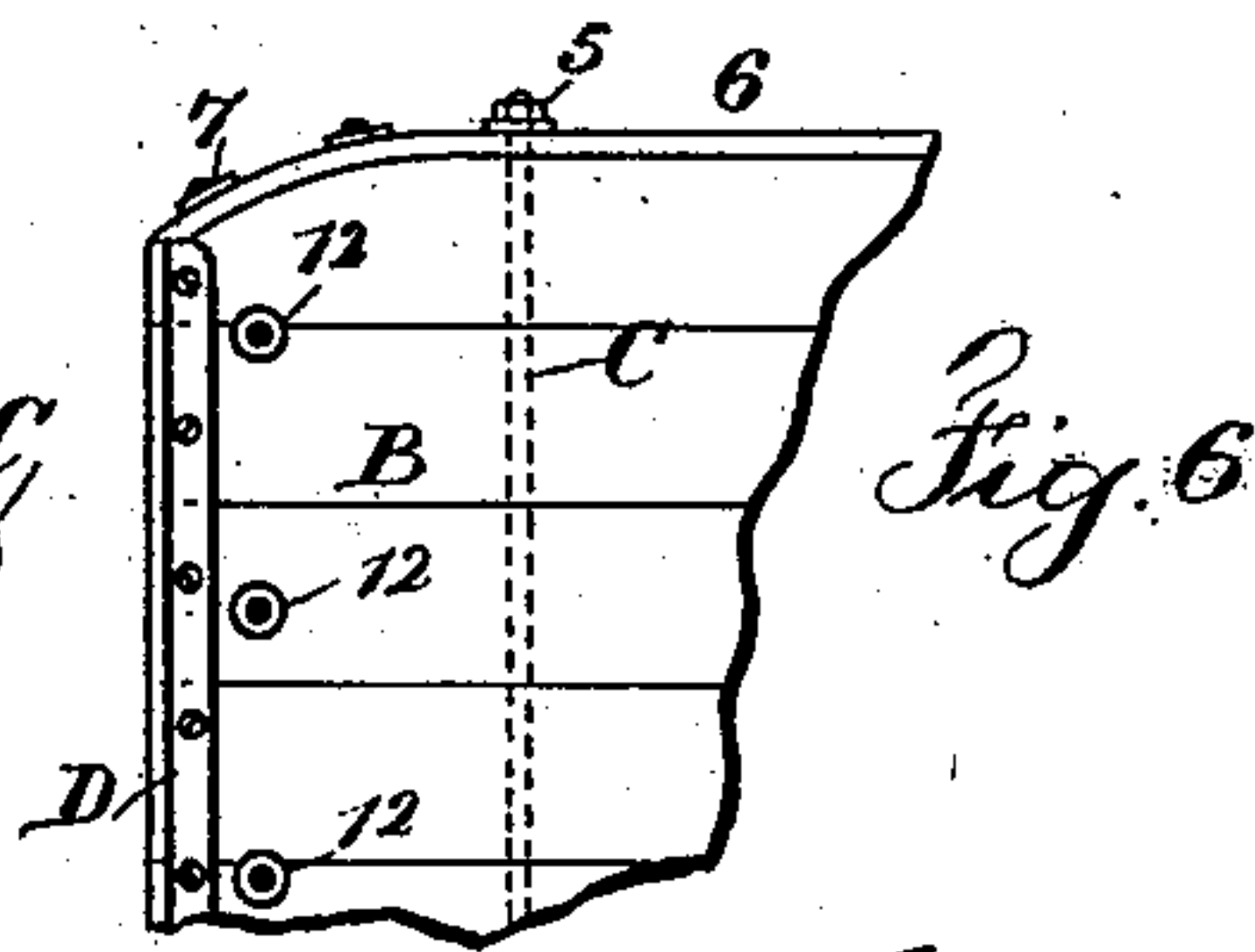
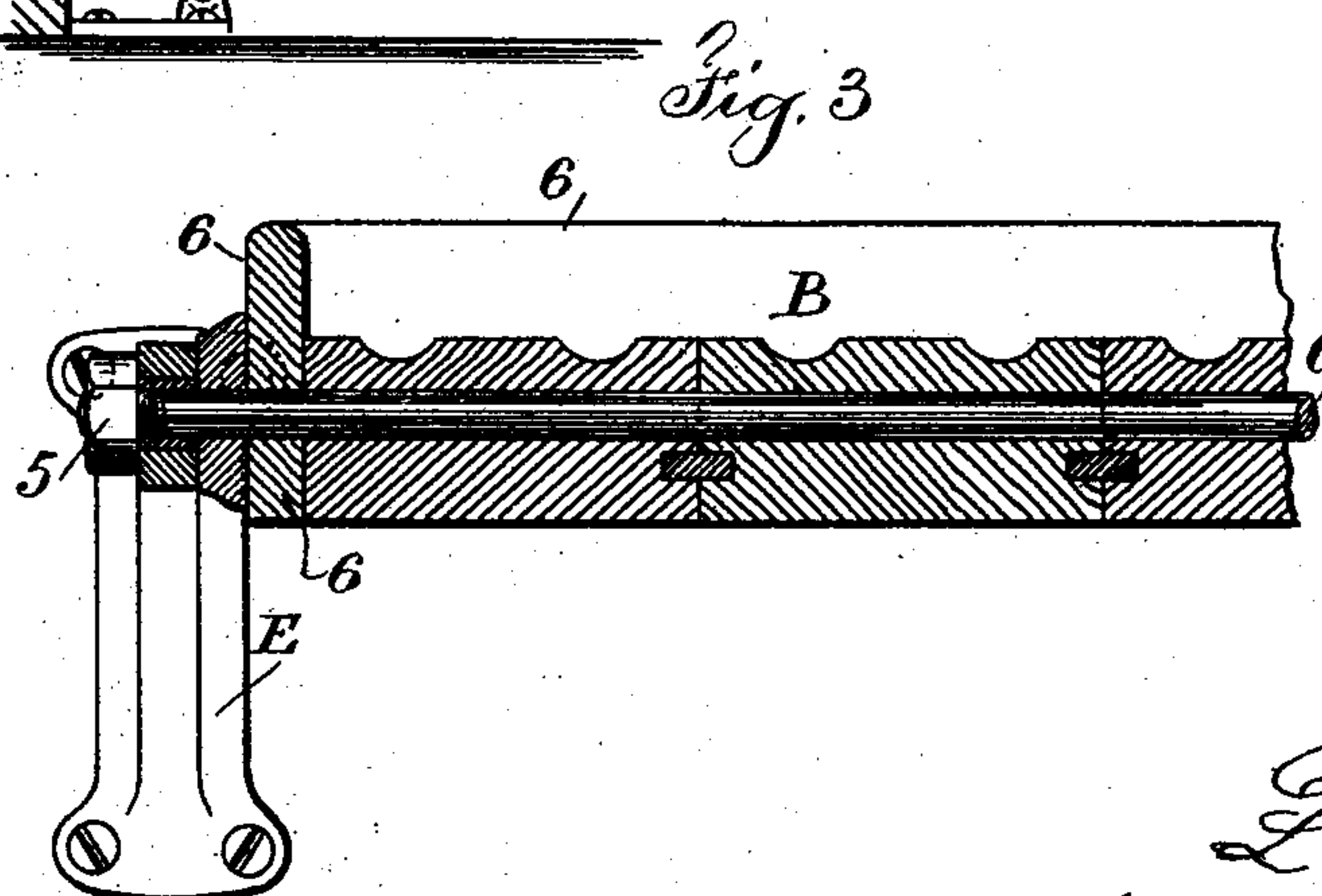
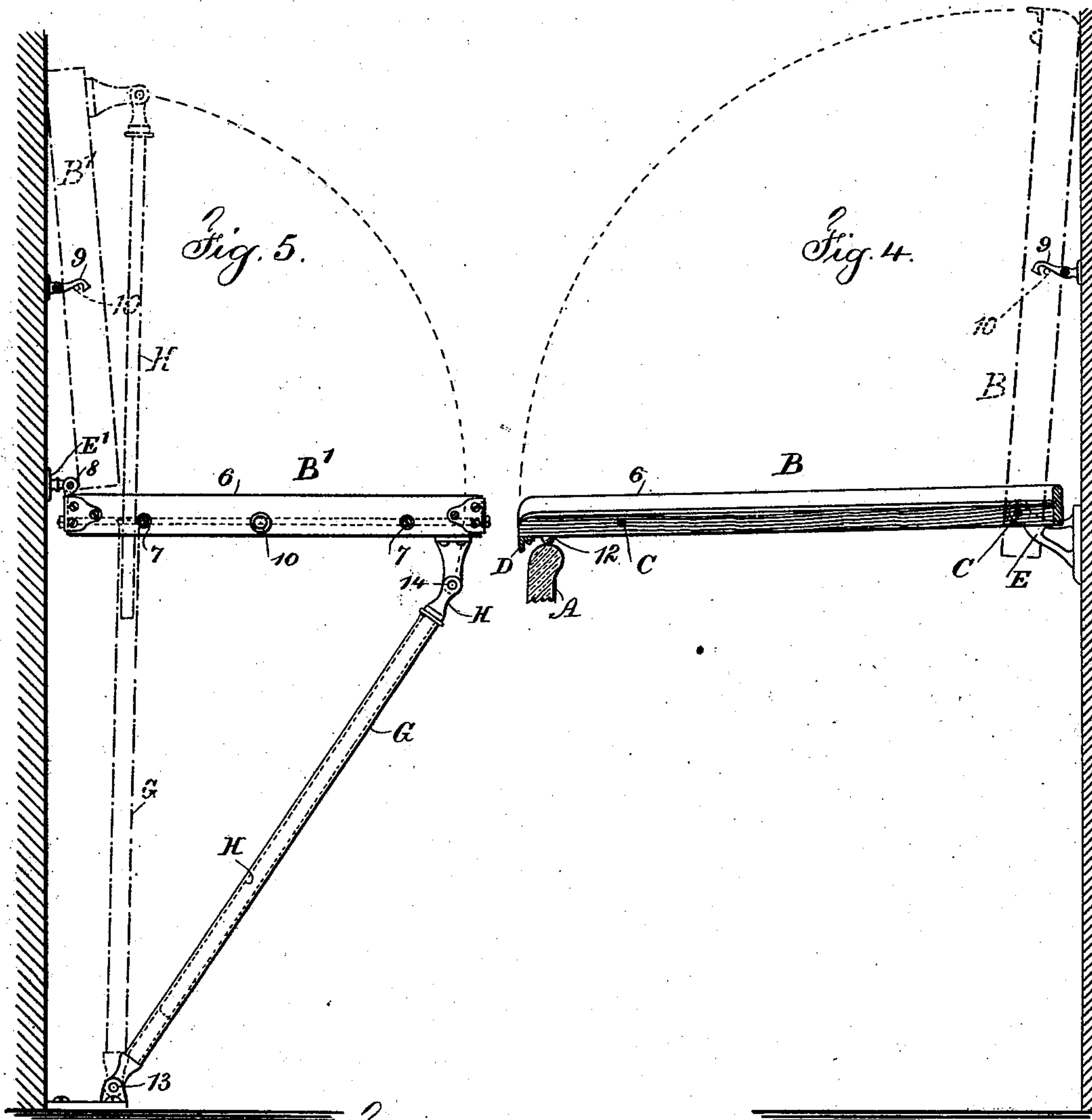
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD HAMMANN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, AND LOUIS M. HOOPER,
OF RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNORS TO THE J. L. MOTT IRON
WORKS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

DRAIN-BOARD FOR SINKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 689,717, dated December 24, 1901.

Application filed September 23, 1895. Serial No. 563,308. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD HAMMANN, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, and LOUIS M. HOOPER, residing at Rutherford, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, citizens of the United States, have invented an Improvement in Drain-Boards for Sinks, of which the following is a specification.

10 In connection with sinks, especially those employed in washing dishes, it has been customary to apply at one or both ends of the sink stationary receptacles for the articles that have been washed, usually known as
15 "drain-boards." These drain-boards are subject to alternations of wet and dry, and they also are liable to form receptacles for water-bugs and for vermin, because the lower surfaces and edges of such drain-boards have
20 heretofore not been easy of access for cleansing.

In the construction of our improved drain-boards we pivot such drain-boards so that they can be swung up for the twofold purpose of occupying less space when not in use and to give access to the under side and edges of the drain-board and sink, so that they may easily be kept clean, and the pivots upon
30 sufficiently distant from the wall to give access to the edges of the drain-board for keeping the same clean, and instead of making the drain-board of one or two pieces connected together by battens on the under surface we make the drain-board of strips set
35 together closely and advantageously united by glue or other adhesive material, and we pass through the strips transversely clamping-bolts that hold the strips permanently together, and at the same time they prevent the woodwork warping or changing shape in consequence of the alternate wet and dry conditions of the surfaces of the drain-boards, and we avail of the bolts which clamp the
40 strips composing the drain-boards together for pivoting the drain-boards, so that they can swing up or down, thus effectually preventing the pivots becoming loose or separating from the woodwork, and the nuts can be
50 screwed up from time to time to compensate

shrinkage in the woodwork. In some instances the pivots are parallel with the ends of the sink, so that the drain-board swings upwardly and remains parallel with the ends of the sink, and in other instances the conformation
55 of the room is such that the drain-board is pivoted parallel with the back of the sink and turns up against the wall that runs at the back of the sink. In either instance the peculiarities in the drain-board before mentioned are found; but in the last-named arrangement a leg or support is usually provided at the outer edge of the drain-board and at the corner distant from the sink.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation
65 representing a sink with a drain-board at each end, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a partial cross-section at the line 3 3, Fig. 2, of the pivotal supports in larger size, and Fig. 4 is a section at the line
70 4 4. Fig. 5 is an elevation at the left-hand end of Figs. 1 and 2, and Fig. 6 is an inverted plan showing part of the drip-flange.

The sink A is of any desired character, and the drain-boards B B' are made of strips of
75 wood set together and preferably united by glue or other cement, and the tie-rods C pass across through slats forming the drain-boards, and the nuts 5 serve to clamp the slats firmly together and prevent the drain-board warping or springing under alternations of moisture and dryness.

It is usual to groove the upper surfaces of the drain-boards and also to provide rim-slats
85 6, the upper edges of which rise above the top surfaces of the drain-boards and prevent water overflowing or articles slipping off, and these rim-slats are applied to the edges of the drain-boards before the tie-rods are passed through, so that the tie-rods hold
90 the rim-slats, as well as the slats forming the drain-boards, and we also use screws and washers 7 for fastening the rim-slats down to the tie-rods.

The drip-flange D is L-shaped in section
95 and fastened to the under edge of each drain-board, where it overlaps the end of the sink, so that any water running from the surface of the drain-board passes around the end and drips from the flange D and does not run
100

back upon the under surface of the drain-board. These drip-flanges, being made of L-shaped metal or angle-iron, also strengthen and stiffen the drain-boards.

5 The brackets E E' are adapted to receive the pivots upon which the drain-boards swing, the brackets E receiving through them one of the tie-rods C and being placed upon a wall or support parallel to one end of the sink, so that
10 when the drain-board B is swung up it will move upon an axis parallel to the end of the sink. The brackets E' extend out from the wall that runs behind the sink, and hence when the drip-board B' is swung up it will
15 turn on an axis parallel, or nearly so, to the back of the sink, and when the brackets E' are so employed hinge-pieces 8 are provided at the back edge of the drain-board B', such hinge-pieces 8 being permanently con-
20 nected by the tie-rods that pass through the drain-board.

It is usual to place the pivots upon which the drain-boards swing sufficiently far from the wall to allow the drain-board to pass be-
25 yond the vertical line and lie at its upper edge against the wall; but to prevent the drain-board falling accidentally a latch 9 is provided for each drain-board to engage a stud 10 upon the drain-board, and to prevent
30 injury to the sink, especially where the sink is enameled or made of porcelain, rubber blocks 12 are fastened to the under surfaces of the drain-boards and rest upon the top surfaces of the sink at the ends.

35 With the drain-board B' it is advantageous to provide a leg for supporting the outer corner that is distant from the sink. This leg

may be of any desired character. We find it advantageous to employ a tube G, hinged at its lower end 13, where it rests upon the floor, and such tube G contains a second tube or bar H, hinged at its upper end 14 to the underside of the drain-board B'. The length of the parts is such that when the drain-board is turned down to place the hinge 14 rests
45 against the upper end of the tubular leg G, and when the drain-board is turned up against the wall the tube or bar draws up in the tubular leg to allow for the movement, but the two parts do not separate. 50

We claim as our invention--

1. The combination with a slat drain-board, of brackets extending out from the wall, tie-rods passing through the slats of the drain-board for holding them together, the ends of
55 the tie-rods being pivotally connected to the brackets for allowing the drain-board to be swung up when not in use, the edges of the drain-board being accessible at all times for cleaning, substantially as set forth. 60

2. The combination with the drain-board for a sink, of brackets extending out from the wall, hinge-pieces for connecting the drain-board to the brackets, and tie-rods passing through the drain-board and securing
65 the hinge-pieces in place, substantially as set forth.

Signed by us this 17th day of September, 1895.

EDWARD HAMMANN.
L. M. HOOPER.

Witnesses:

C. H. BANTJE,
E. H. MOORE.