

No. 704,419.

Patented July 8, 1902.

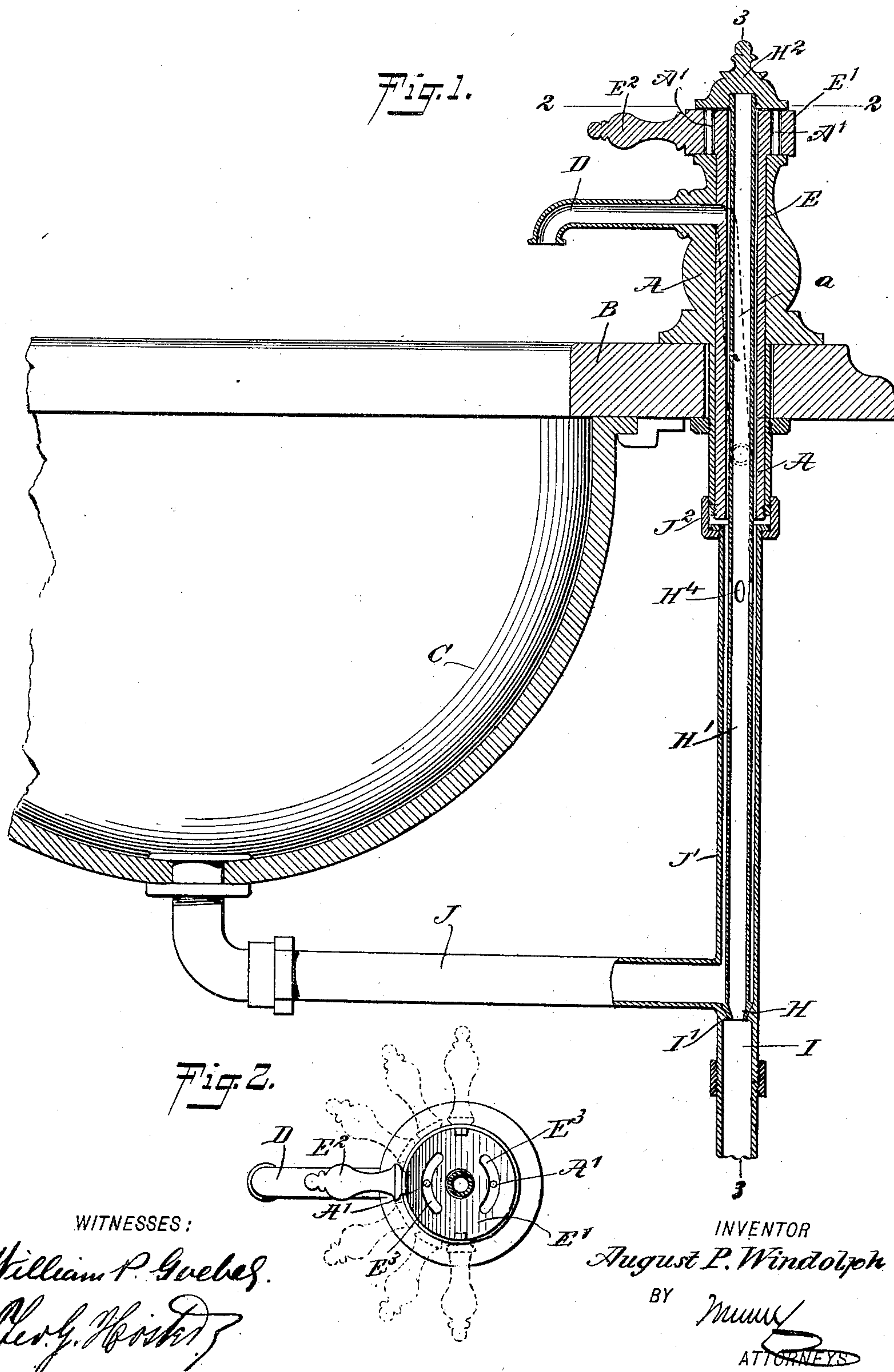
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FIXTURE FOR WASHSTANDS, BATH TUBS, OR THE LIKE.

(Application filed Jan. 21, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



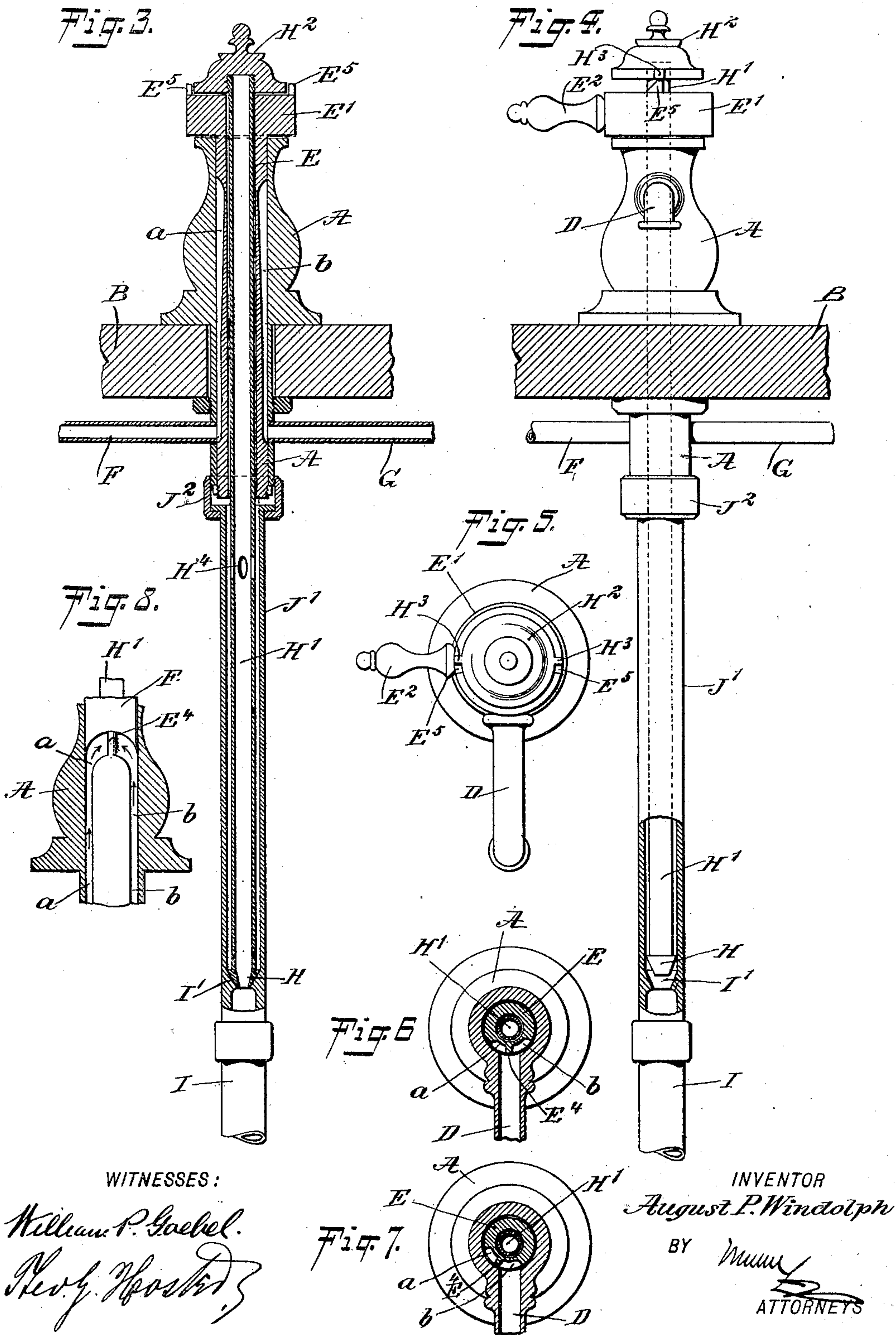
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST PAUL WINDOLPH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## FIXTURE FOR WASHSTANDS, BATH-TUBS, OR THE LIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 704,419, dated July 8, 1902.

Application filed January 21, 1902. Serial No. 90,645. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AUGUST PAUL WINDOLPH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Fixture for Washstands, Bath-Tubs, or the Like, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved fixture for use on washstands, bath-tubs, and the like and designed for controlling the flow of cold or hot water or a graduated mixture of the same and also  
15 for controlling the waste and the overflow of the washstand, bath-tub, or the like.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be more fully described hereinafter and  
20 then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the views.

Figure 1 is a transverse section of the improvement as applied to a washbasin. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional side  
30 elevation of the same on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the same with parts shown in section and the fixture in position for discharging the waste water from the washbasin. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the  
35 same. Fig. 6 is a sectional plan view of the same, showing the valve-plug in position for drawing hot and cold water. Fig. 7 is a similar view of the same with the valve-plug in position for drawing cold water, and Fig. 8 is  
40 a sectional front elevation of the valve-body and part of the plug.

The improvement, as shown in the drawings, is provided with a valve-body A, secured to the top or support B, carrying the wash-  
45 bowl C, and on the said valve-body A is formed or secured the discharge-spout D for delivering hot or cold water or a graduated mixture of hot and cold water into the bowl C. The inner end of the spout D is adapted to register with the upper ends of the grooves *a* and  
50 *b*, formed lengthwise and slightly spirally on

the peripheral face of a valve-plug E, mounted to turn in the valve-body A and provided at its upper end with a head E', resting on top of the valve-body A, as plainly shown in  
55 Figs. 1 and 3.

From the head E' extends a handle E<sup>2</sup>, adapted to be taken hold of by the operator to permit the latter to turn the handle to any one of the positions indicated in Fig. 2, for  
60 the purpose hereinafter more fully described. The turning movement of the handle E<sup>2</sup>, head E', and plug E is limited by stop-pins A', extending from the top of the valve-body A into segmental slots E<sup>3</sup>, formed in the head E', as  
65 plainly shown in Fig. 2.

The upper ends of the grooves *a* and *b* are separated by a narrow partition E<sup>4</sup>, (see Figs. 6, 7, and 8,) while the lower ends of the said grooves are located diametrically opposite  
70 each other (see Fig. 3) to connect with the supply-pipes F and G, secured to the valve-body A, and of which the pipe F connects with the hot-water supply and the pipe G with the cold-water supply. Now when the valve-plug  
75 E is in the position shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 6 then the lower ends of the grooves *a* and *b* connect with both supply-pipes F and G, and the upper ends of the said grooves connect with the discharge-spout D, so that a mixture  
80 of hot and cold water flows through the spout D into the bowl C.

Now when the operator turns the handle E<sup>2</sup> to the left, to the first position, (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2,) then the upper end of  
85 the groove *a* is disengaged from the spout D, while the groove *b* is connected with the said spout and is still in register at its lower end with the supply-pipe G, so that cold water only now flows through the groove *b* into the  
90 spout D and to the bowl C. When the handle E<sup>2</sup> is turned from its central position (shown in Fig. 2) to the right, to the first position, (indicated in dotted lines,) then the upper end of the groove *b* is cut off from the  
95 spout D, while the upper end of the groove *a* is still in register with the pipe F, so that only hot water now flows by way of the groove *a* and spout D into the bowl C. When the handle E<sup>2</sup> is turned into the second positions,  
100 either to the right or to the left, then both grooves *a* and *b* are disconnected at the top



from the spout D and at the lower ends from the pipes F and G. Thus from the foregoing it will be seen that by the operator manipulating the handle E<sup>2</sup> a flow of hot water or a  
 5 flow of cold water or a graduated mixture of both may be had for the bowl C, or the water-supply can be entirely cut off, as described.

The valve-plug E is made hollow, and through it extends the hollow stem H' of a  
 10 valve H, adapted to be seated on a seat I' in the upper end of a waste or soil pipe I, connected above the valve-seat I' by a branch pipe J with the bottom of the bowl C, as plainly indicated in Fig. 1. The upper end  
 15 of this hollow valve-stem H' is provided with a head H<sup>2</sup>, normally resting on the top of the head E', previously referred to, and when it is desired to discharge the waste water from the bowl C then the operator simply lifts the  
 20 head H<sup>2</sup> to move the valve H upward off its seat I', thus allowing the water from the bowl C to run by the pipe J and soil-pipe I to the sewer or other place of discharge.

The valve H may be lifted off its seat by  
 25 the operator moving the handle E<sup>2</sup> into final side positions, either to the right or left, and for this purpose the top of the head E' is provided with inclined lugs E<sup>3</sup>, adapted to engage projections H<sup>3</sup>, integral with the head  
 30 H<sup>2</sup>, the said inclined lugs engaging the projections at the time the handle E<sup>2</sup> is moved into a final position to the right or left, so that the head H<sup>2</sup> is lifted, and with it the stem H' and the valve H. From the branch pipe  
 35 J rises a branch pipe J', concentric to the hollow valve-stem H', so as to form a space between the latter and the pipe J', and the upper end of this pipe J' is preferably connected by a coupling J<sup>2</sup> with the lower end of the  
 40 valve-body A. (See Figs. 1, 3, and 4.)

In the hollow stem H' are arranged openings H<sup>4</sup>, leading to the pipe J', and the said openings H<sup>4</sup> are arranged in the plane of the  
 45 overflow-level of the bowl C, so that when water accumulates in the said bowl and rises above the overflow-level then the water from the bowl rises in the pipe J' correspondingly and finally flows through the apertures H<sup>4</sup>  
 50 H into the soil-pipe I. Thus the water cannot rise above a predetermined level in the bowl C.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the ordinary overflow-openings in the bowl C are  
 55 completely dispensed with and use is made of the branch waste-pipe to dispose of any overflow to prevent flooding of the room in which the bowl C is located.

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

1. A fixture for washstands, bath-tubs and the like, comprising a valve-body having a discharge-spout and connected with a hot-water supply and a cold-water supply, an elongated valve-plug mounted to turn in the said

valve-body, and having separate longitudinal grooves in its peripheral face winding partially around the valve-plug, one for connection at the lower end with the hot-water supply and the other for connection at the lower end with the cold-water supply, the grooves being diametrically opposite each other at their lower ends and on the same side of the plug at their upper ends and adapted to register singly or simultaneously at their upper ends with the said discharge-spout, as set forth. 70 75

2. A fixture for washstands, bath-tubs and the like, comprising a valve-body having a discharge-spout and connected with a hot-water supply and a cold-water supply, an elongated valve-plug mounted to turn in the said valve-body and having separate longitudinal grooves in its peripheral face winding partially around the valve-plug, one for connection at the lower end with the hot-water supply and the other for connection at the lower end with the cold-water supply, the grooves being diametrically opposite each other at their lower ends and on the same side of the plug at their upper ends and adapted to register singly or simultaneously at their upper ends with the said discharge-spout, and a vertically-sliding valve for controlling the discharge of the waste water, the said valve having its valve-stem extending through the said valve-plug, as set forth. 80 85 90 95

3. A fixture for washstands, bath-tubs or the like, comprising a valve-body having a discharge-spout and connected with a hot-water supply and a cold-water supply, a valve-plug mounted to turn in the said valve-body, having separate grooves in its peripheral face, one for connection at one end with the hot-water supply and the other for connection at one end with the cold-water supply, the grooves being adapted to register singly or simultaneously at their other ends with the said discharge-spout, a valve for controlling the discharge of the waste water, the said valve having its valve-stem extending through the said valve-plug, and means for controlling the said valve-stem from the said valve-plug to lift the valve off its seat, as set forth. 100 105 110 115

4. A fixture for washstands, bath-tubs and the like, comprising a valve-body having a discharge-spout and connections for a hot-water supply and a cold-water supply, and having a hollow stem extending downwardly, a valve-plug mounted to turn in the said valve-body, having separate grooves in its peripheral face, one for connection at one end with the hot-water supply and the other for connection at one end with the cold-water supply, the grooves being adapted to register singly or simultaneously at their other ends with the said discharge-spout, a waste-pipe for the washstand, bath-tub or the like connected to the hollow stem at the lower end of the inlet-valve body at a point external to the basin or tub, a valve adapted to be seated in 120 125 130



the waste-pipe, and having a hollow stem extending through a bore in the hollow stem of the inlet-valve body and having overflow-openings discharging into the latter to allow  
5 the overflow of the bowl to discharge through the hollow stem and its valve, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AUGUST PAUL WINDOLPH.

Witnesses:

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LEON LEWIN.