

No. 751,364.

PATENTED FEB. 2, 1904.

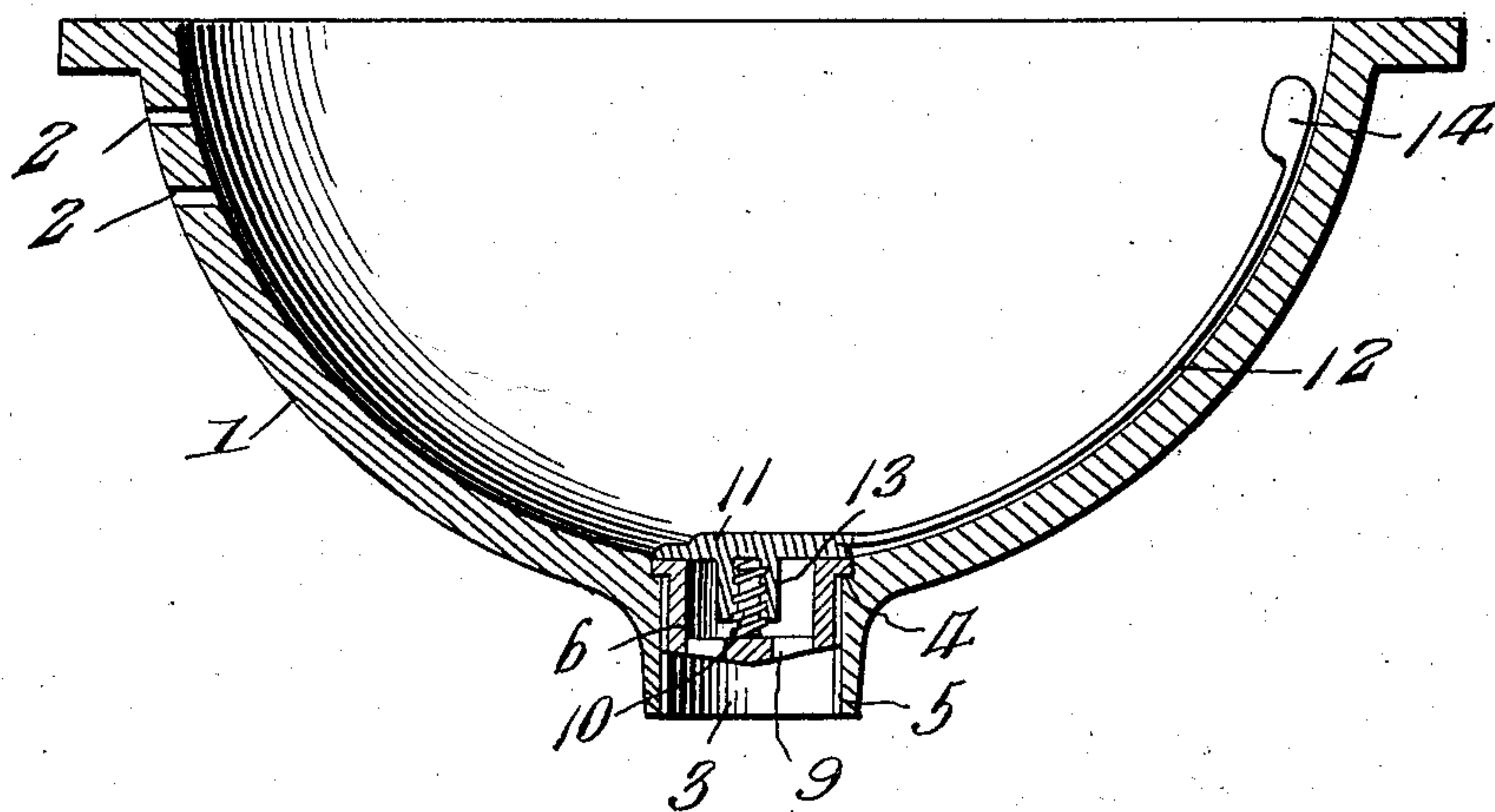
G. R. WILHART.

VALVE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1903.

NO MODEL.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*

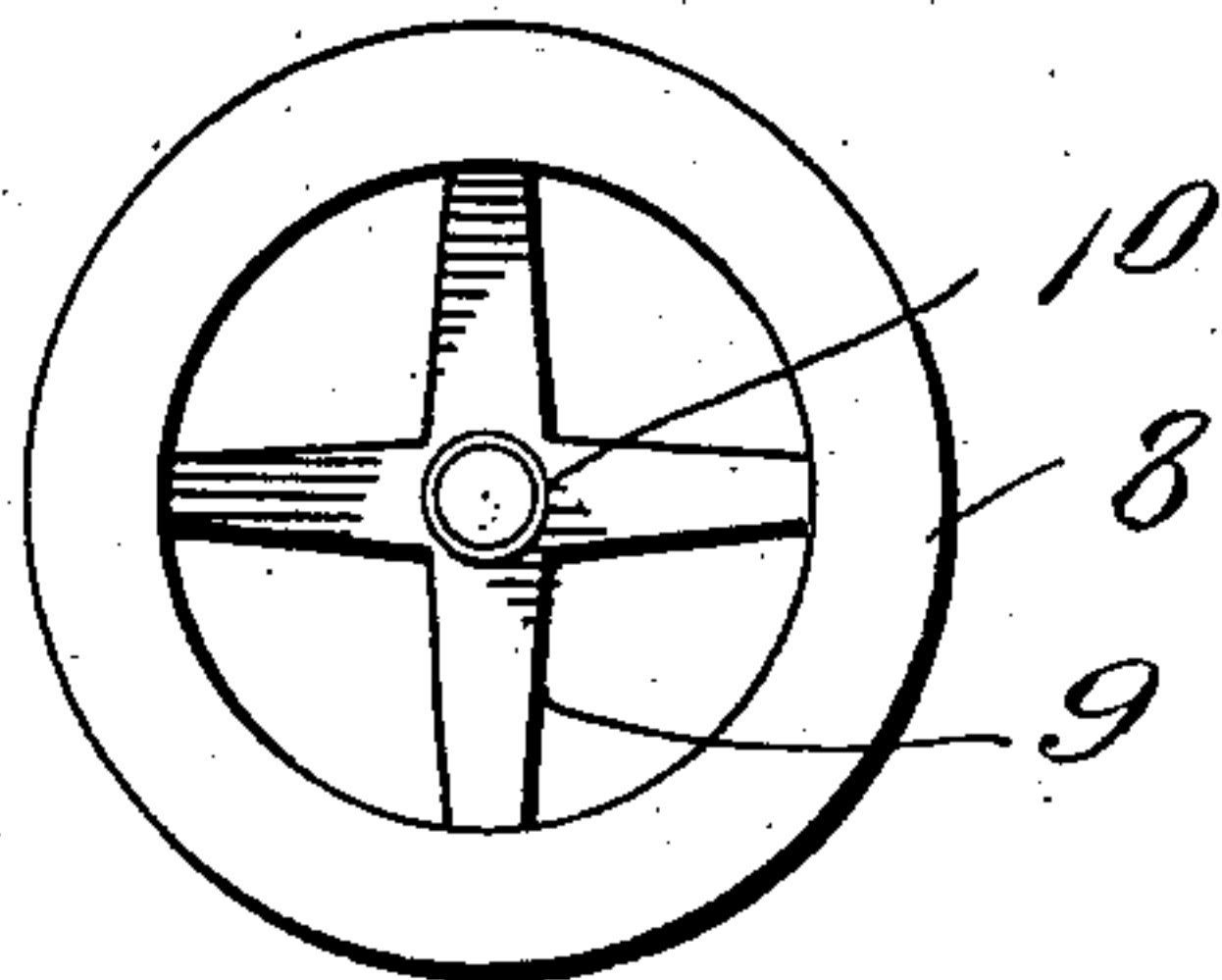


Fig. 3.

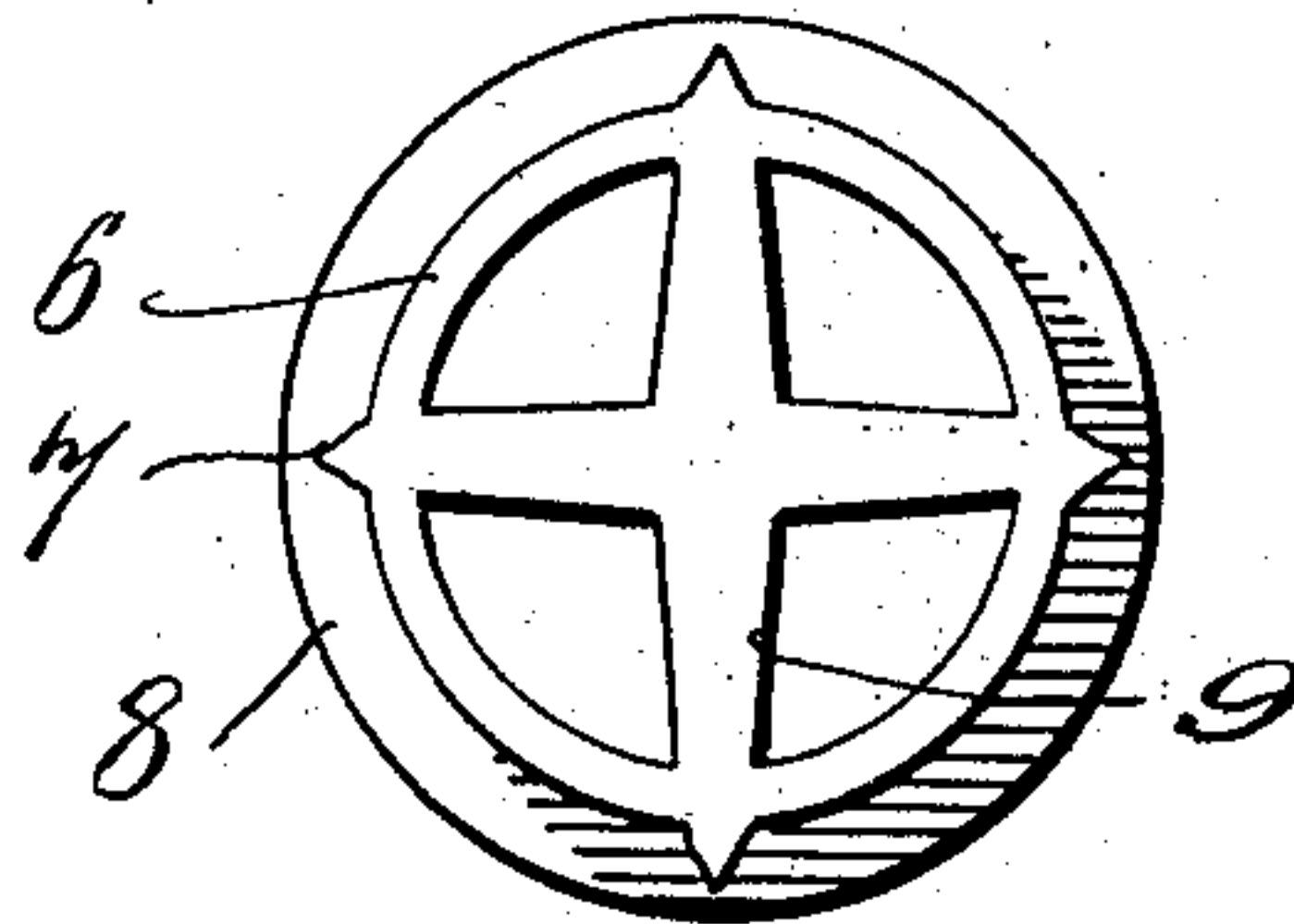
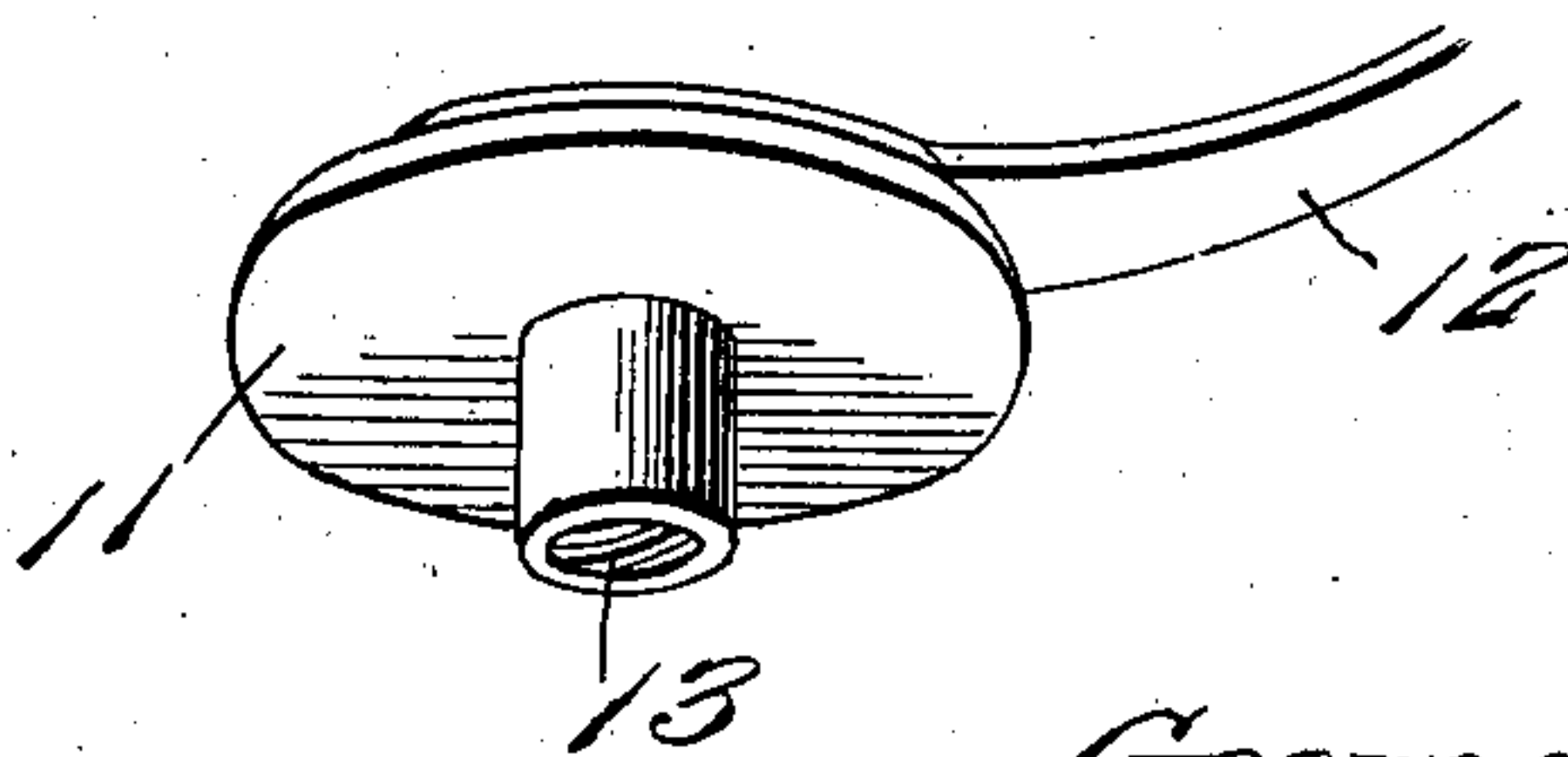


Fig. 4.



George R. Wilkhamt,<sup>Inventor</sup>

Witnesses

Witnesses  
Wm. Koeth.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE R. WILEHART, OF THE DALLES, OREGON, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO FRANK J. WILEHART, OF THE DALLES, OREGON.

## VALVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,364, dated February 2, 1904.

Application filed May 20, 1903. Serial No. 158,053. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE R. WILEHART, a citizen of the United States, residing at The Dalles, in the county of Wasco and State of Oregon, have invented new and useful Improvements in Valves, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to valves for controlling the outlet of water through the waste-pipe of a washbasin of the stationary type; and the primary object thereof is to provide a new and useful device of this character which may be operated by means of a lever projecting above the level of the water in the basin in order to obviate the necessity of soiling the hands by immersing them into the soiled water to open the valve when it is desirable to permit the discharge of the water contained therein.

A further object of the invention is to provide a valve which cannot be accidentally opened during the act of washing the hands, as is a common occurrence when plugs of the ordinary construction are used.

Further objects of the invention will appear as the nature, advantages, and novelty of the same are more fully understood from the following description and accompanying drawings.

The invention consists in the further novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal sectional view of a basin equipped with a valve of my improved construction. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the bushing. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view thereof. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the valve, the lever being broken away at a point above the same.

Referring to the drawings by reference-numerals, 1 designates a basin of any improved construction, the same being provided with the usual overflow 2 and discharge-port 3. The discharge-port 3 is provided with an annular shoulder 4 at its juncture with the inner face of the basin and is also provided on its interior with a plurality of vertically-arranged recesses 5. A bushing 6 is situated in the

discharge-port 3 and has on its outer surface a plurality of vertically-arranged ribs 7, adapted to be received by the recesses 5, to prevent the bushing having any rotary motion. The upper end of said bushing is formed with an annular flange 8, which gives thereto a broad bearing-surface constituting a valve-seat, and rests upon the shoulder 4 to support the bushing. The bushing has extending across the opening thereof at a point adjacent its lower end a frame or bridge 9, supporting a vertically and centrally disposed stem 10, which is screw-threaded throughout its entire length. The frame or bridge not only supports the stem 10, but also serves to prevent the passage of foreign substance into the waste-pipe.

11 designates the valve adapted to be mounted upon the stem 10 to have a vertical movement thereon, and it consists of a disk the diameter of which is equal to that of the valve-seat and a stem 12. The disk has the under side thereof provided with a centrally-arranged depending sleeve 13, the interior of which is provided with screw-threads. The sleeve is adapted to receive the stem 10 to mount the valve in order that it may be moved from the valve-seat or be brought into contact therewith to open or close the discharge-port 3. The lever 12 is secured at its lower end to the valve and has the outer end thereof flattened to provide a finger-grasp 14, adapted to be disposed at a point within the basin above the water-level. The lever is bent to conform to the contour of the inner wall of the basin, whereby the lever may lie in close engagement with the basin to obviate all liability of a person's hands coming in contact therewith during the operation of cleansing them.

The operation of the device may be explained as follows: The lever is to be grasped by the finger-grip and moved in the arc of a circle, which movement, through virtue of the screw-threaded connection of the sleeve and stem, causes the valve to be unseated sufficiently to permit the discharge of the contents of the basin. A reverse movement of the lever seats the valve, closing the discharge-port to permit of the retention of wa-



ter within the basin. The screw-threads of the stem and sleeve are large enough to require but a slight turning of the lever to seat or unseat the valve.

5 Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A device of the character described, comprising a basin provided with a discharge-port having vertically-arranged recesses and  
10 a shoulder, a bushing provided with a flange adapted to rest upon the shoulder to support the bushing and form a valve-seat, vertically-arranged ribs upon the bushing to engage the recesses to prevent the bushing from turning,  
15 a frame extending across the bushing at a point adjacent its lower end and adapted to

prevent the passage of foreign matter through the bushing, a screw-threaded stem centrally and vertically arranged upon the frame, a disk-shaped valve adapted to engage the flange 20 to close the discharge-port, a sleeve depending from the under side of the valve and adapted to receive the stem, and a lever conforming to the contour of the interior of the basin and secured to the valve. 25

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE R. WILEHART.

Witnesses:

R. J. GORMAN,  
E. CLANTON.