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PATENTED APR. 5, 1904.

L. F. LERCHNER.  
WASHBOWL OR SPITTOON.  
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 20, 1901.

NO MODEL.

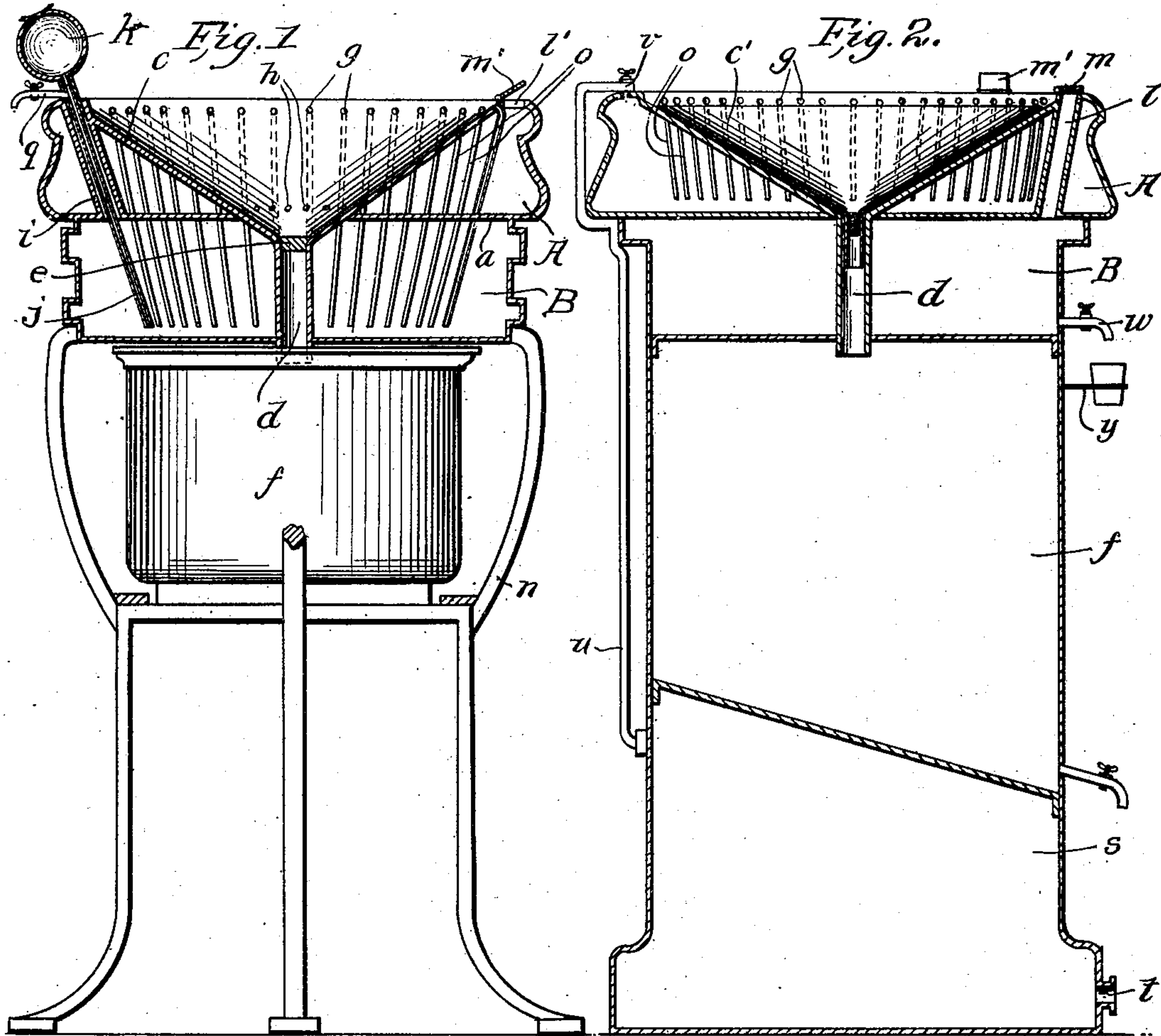


Fig. 3.

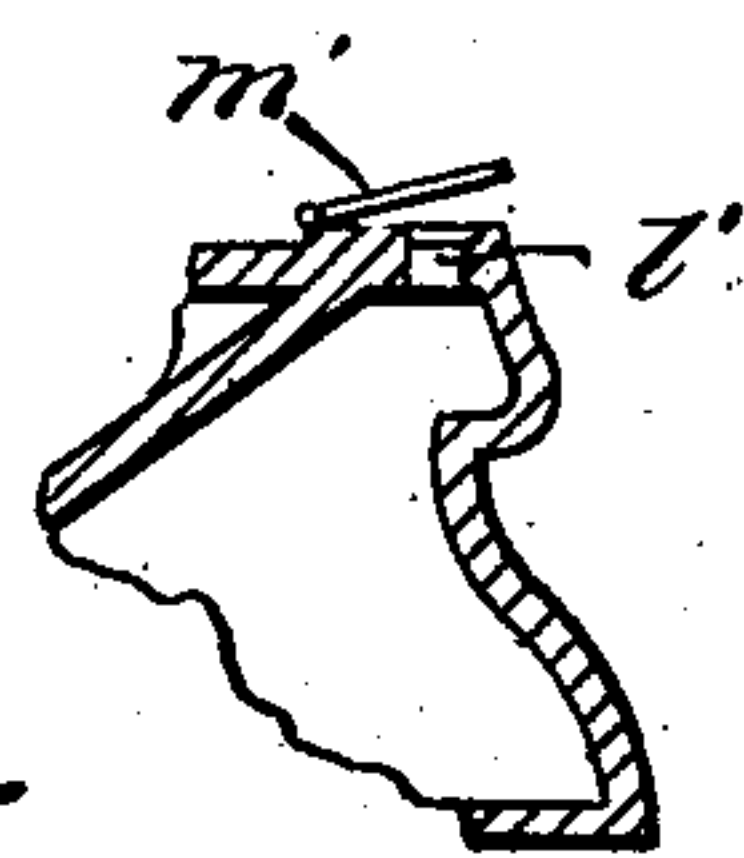
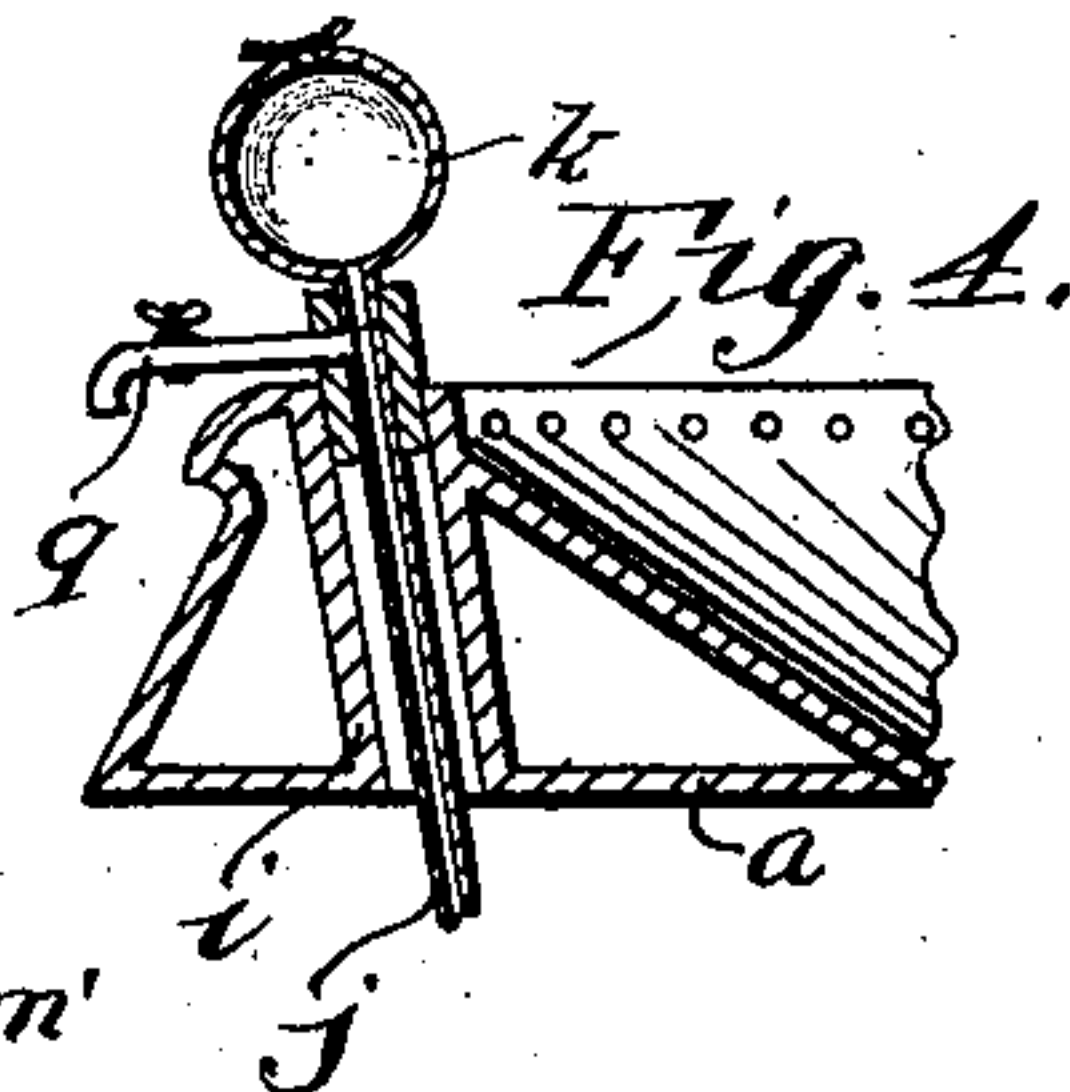
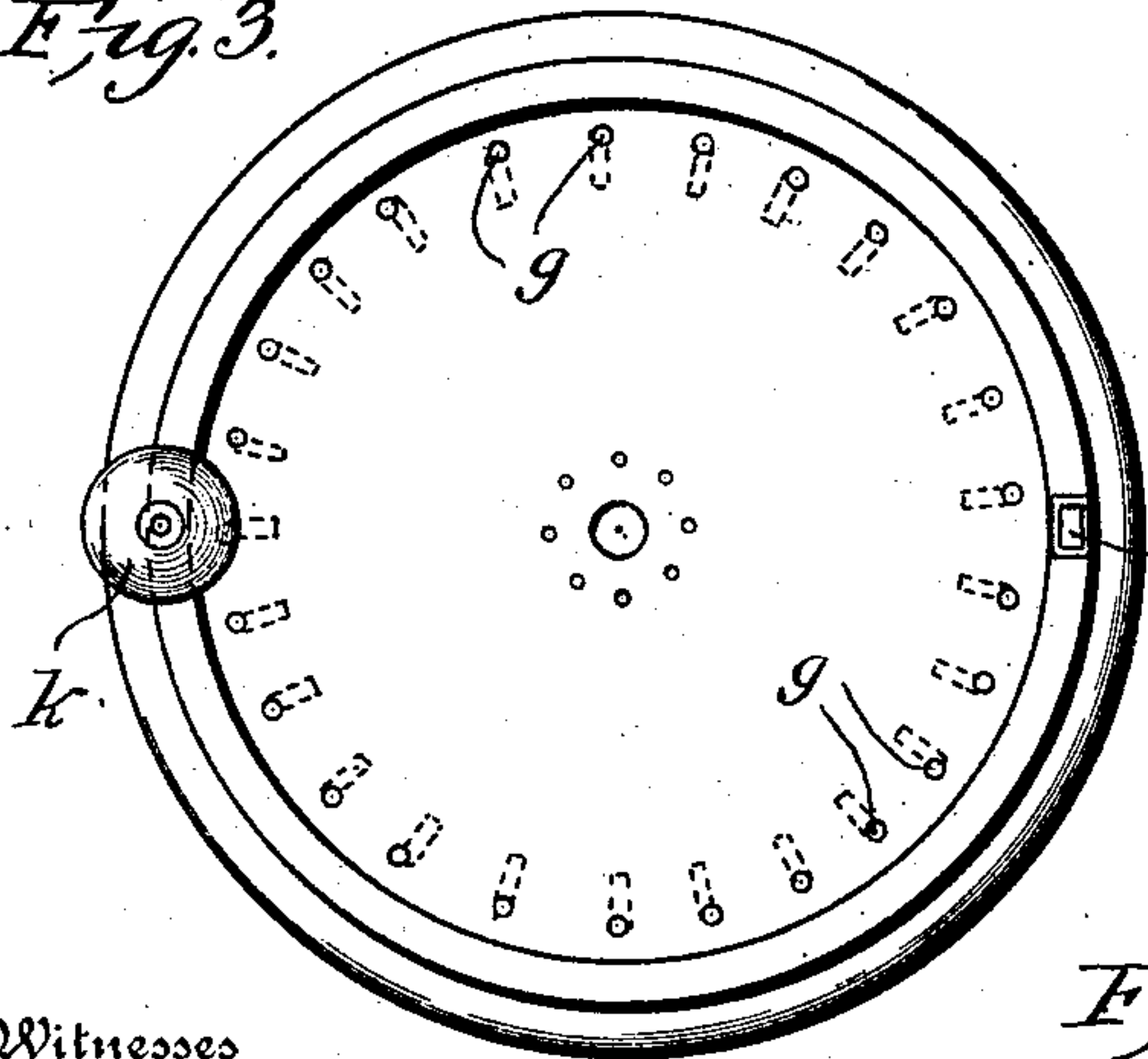


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



Witnesses

*James H. Hines*  
*W. H. Hines*

Inventor  
Lester F. Lerchner

By

*Thayer H. Hines*  
Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LESTER F. LERCHNER, OF CHARLOTTENBURG, GERMANY.

## WASHBOWL OR SPITTOON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 756,250, dated April 5, 1904.

Application filed September 20, 1901. Serial No. 75,920½. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LESTER F. LERCHNER, dental surgeon, residing at Charlottenburg, Germany, have invented Improvements in Washbowls or Spittoons, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved washbowl or spittoon for dental or other purposes which shall meet all sanitary requirements.

The invention consists of the parts and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings accompanying this specification and forming part thereof, Figure 1 is a vertical section. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of a modification; Fig. 3, a top plan view of Fig. 1; Fig. 4, an enlarged sectional view of a portion of the basin, showing the mounting of the air-compressing bulb; Fig. 5, a detail section showing the filling-inlet, and Fig. 6 a side and a top view of a trap for teeth and cotton.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the washbowl or spittoon is divided into two water-chambers A and B by a partition *a*, and the upper chamber A has a top *c*, inclined downwardly toward the center, forming a receptacle for receiving the expectorations. In the center of the top *c* is a waste-pipe *d*, which may be closed by a stopper *e* and which depends through the chamber B to a receptacle *f* below. The top *c* of the upper chamber A is provided with a series of small openings *g*, which extend around the same near the edge thereof, and small pipes *o* depend from said openings *g* into the lower chamber B. In the lower part of *c*, near the waste-pipe *d*, small holes *h* are arranged, which, with the openings *g*, serve as passages for the water from the chambers to the basin. The upper chamber A is provided with a passage *i*, through which a pipe *j* depends into the lower chamber B, and to this pipe *j* an air-compressing bulb is fastened. The top *c* of the chamber A near its edge is provided with an opening *l*, through which said chamber may be filled, and a valve *m'* is provided to close said opening.

The washbasin or spittoon, as well as re-

ceptacle for waste water, may be supported in any convenient manner or, as in the present case, by a three-legged standard *n*.

In operation after the air-compressing bulb *k*, together with the pipe *j*, is removed the lower chamber B is filled with water, and then the bulb *k* and pipe *j* are placed within the passage *i*. The upper chamber A is then filled by opening the valve *m'* after closing the holes *h* by any convenient means, and after filling this chamber the valve *m'* is closed. If it is desired to fill or clean the washbasin or spittoon by the openings *g*, the bulb *k* is pressed, and consequently the air in the lower chamber B compressed, and water is forced through the pipes *o* and out of said openings, or if it is desired to fill or clean the basin from below it is accomplished by the holes *h*, the valve *m'* being opened, so that the water by its natural pressure—*i. e.*, by the influence of the air-pressure from outside—forces its way through the holes *h* in the lower part of the basin and fills or cleans the same. It is also obvious that by pressing the ball *k* and opening the valve *m'* at the same time the basin will be filled or cleaned from above and below at the same time.

The air-pressing bulb *k* is provided with an aperture *p*, through which the same fills itself with air in the ordinary way after being pressed, and therefore does not suck up water, and said aperture is closed by the hand or finger when the bulb is pressed to drive the water through the holes *g* in the manner already described. Below the bulb *k* the pipe *j* may be provided with a cock *q*, so that water may be drawn from the chamber B directly, which is done by pressing the bulb, so that it sucks up water which is discharged through said cock.

Fig. 2 shows a modification by which the described process can be accomplished more automatically. A and B again represent the upper and lower water-chambers; *g*, the openings in the top *c* of the chamber A. The chamber A is filled through the opening *l'*, as in Fig. 1, the valve *m'* only being seen in this figure in a raised position, while the chamber B is filled through a tube *l*, closed by a valve *m*. *o* represents the pipes connected to



said openings  $g$ ; but in this instance they do not lead to the lower chamber, but only to the bottom of the upper chamber A.  $d$  is the waste-pipe connecting the basin with the receptacle  $f$ , receiving the waste water. Below the receptacle  $f$  a chamber  $s$  for compressed air is arranged, in which the air can be compressed in the ordinary way—for instance, by attaching an air-pump to the opening  $t$ . From the air-compressing chamber  $s$  a pipe or hose  $u$  leads to a jet  $v$  on the upper chamber A, and when the jet is opened the compressed air enters the chamber A and forces the water through the pipes  $o$  and holes  $g$  in the manner and for the purpose already described. In this construction the upper chamber A serves to fill or clean the basin, while the water in the lower chamber is kept for other purposes, and by opening the cock  $w$  this water can be withdrawn, and a glass  $z$  in a hanger  $y$  may be filled independently of the water-chamber A. The passage  $l$  in this form serves to fill the lower chamber B. A removable bottom  $c'$ , having the form of the basin, is fitted within the same and extends upwardly to a point just below the openings, so that the water in issuing from said openings strikes its sides. This bottom may be removed and cleaned, so that the washbasin or spittoon will always look neat.

Fig. 6 represents a trap for pulled teeth and cotton, which is placed in the waste-pipes and which is made of wire-netting, having two arms extending outwardly therefrom, by means of which the trap is held in position in the pipe, as seen in Fig. 2.

It may be mentioned that the holes  $g$  may be so arranged as to let the water out sideways, as seen in Fig. 1, so that the sides of the basin are struck by full force of the water, assuring a thorough cleaning. The removable receptacle  $f$  of Fig. 1 may be emptied by opening a cock secured thereto.

Having thus described the invention, the following is what is claimed as new therein:

1. In a device of the class described, the combination of a washbasin, provided with a central drain-opening, and a series of holes in the lower part of said basin surrounding the central drain-opening, an air-tight chamber surrounding the basin, provided with a filling-opening; and a valve adapted to close the filling-opening, holding the water within the chamber when closed and allowing the water in the chamber to pass out of said chamber into the basin, through the series of holes, when opened.

2. In a device of the class described, the

combination with a water-chamber, of a washbasin provided with a central opening, a series of holes in the lower part of the basin, surrounding the opening, a series of openings near the upper edge of the basin; and independent pipes depending into the water-chamber for delivering water through the series of openings.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination of a washbasin, two chambers disposed beneath the same; said washbasin having communication with one of the chambers to deliver fluid to the upper part thereof, and communication with the other chamber to deliver fluid to the lower part thereof.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination of the washbasin provided with a series of openings in the upper part thereof and a series of openings in the lower part, two water-chambers disposed beneath said basin, one of said chambers communicating with the basin through the holes in the lower part, a series of tubes forming the communication between the other chamber and the basin, a drain-tube depending from the basin through the chambers, and means for forcing water from both chambers to the basin.

5. In a dental spittoon, the combination with a portable stand, of a receiving-basin at the top of the stand provided with a central outlet, a removable trap mounted in said outlet, a waste-receptacle carried by the stand and located beneath said outlet, a water-chamber on said stand surrounding the receiving-basin and above the waste-receptacle, said receptacle being provided with a plurality of water-supply openings arranged around its upper portion and a bulb for forcing the water from the water-chamber through the openings surrounding the upper portion of the receiving-basin.

6. In a dental spittoon the combination with the portable stand, a receiving-basin supported on the stand and provided with an outlet, a waste-receptacle carried by the stand and located beneath the outlet, a water-chamber carried by the stand and surrounding the basin, and located above the receiving-receptacle and an air-pressure device for forcing the water from the water-chamber into the basin.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LESTER F. LERCHNER.

Witnesses:

HENRY HASPER,  
WOLDEMAR HAUPT.