No. 787,202. PATENTED APR. 11, 1905.

W. MATTINGLY.

BASIN.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 20, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

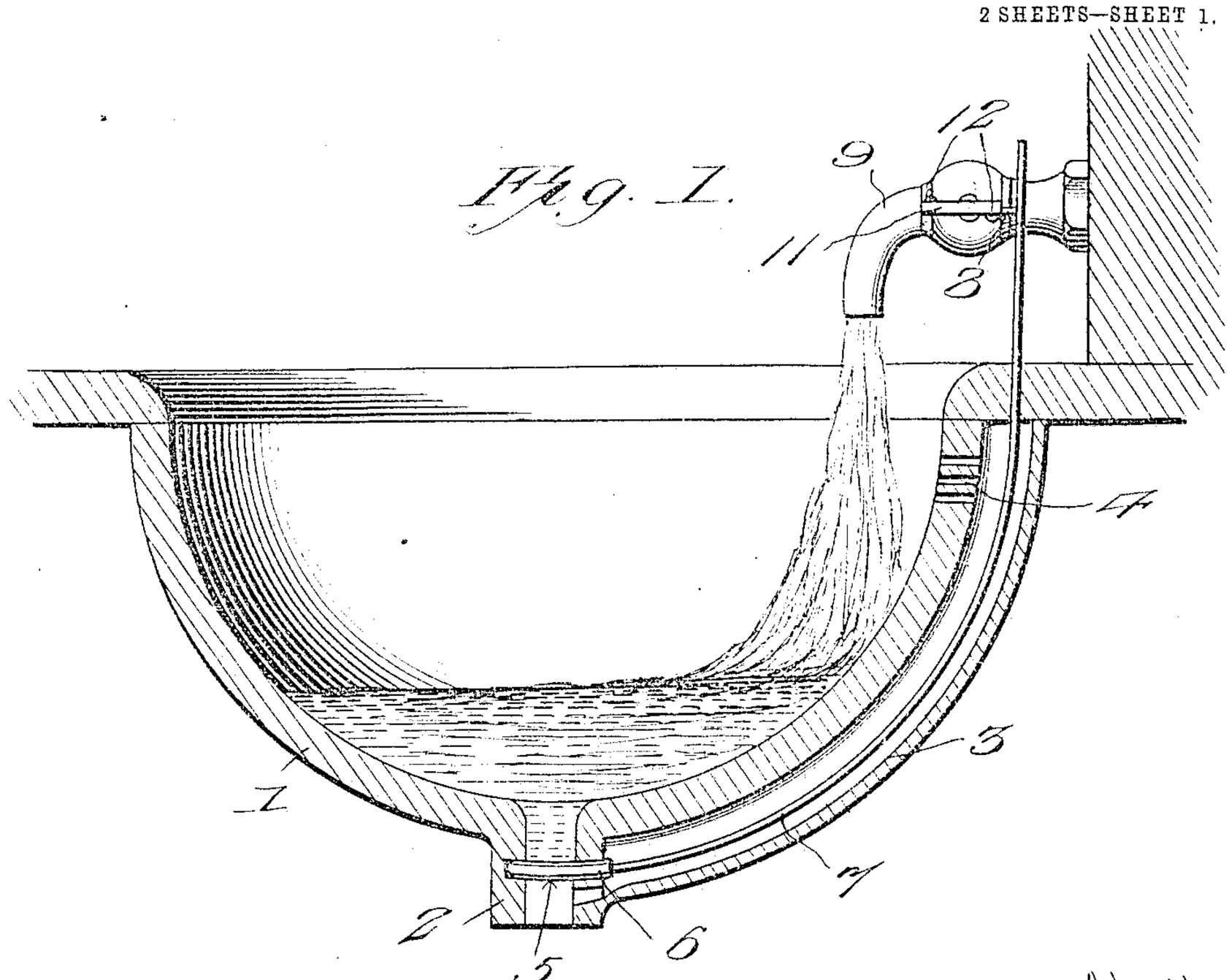
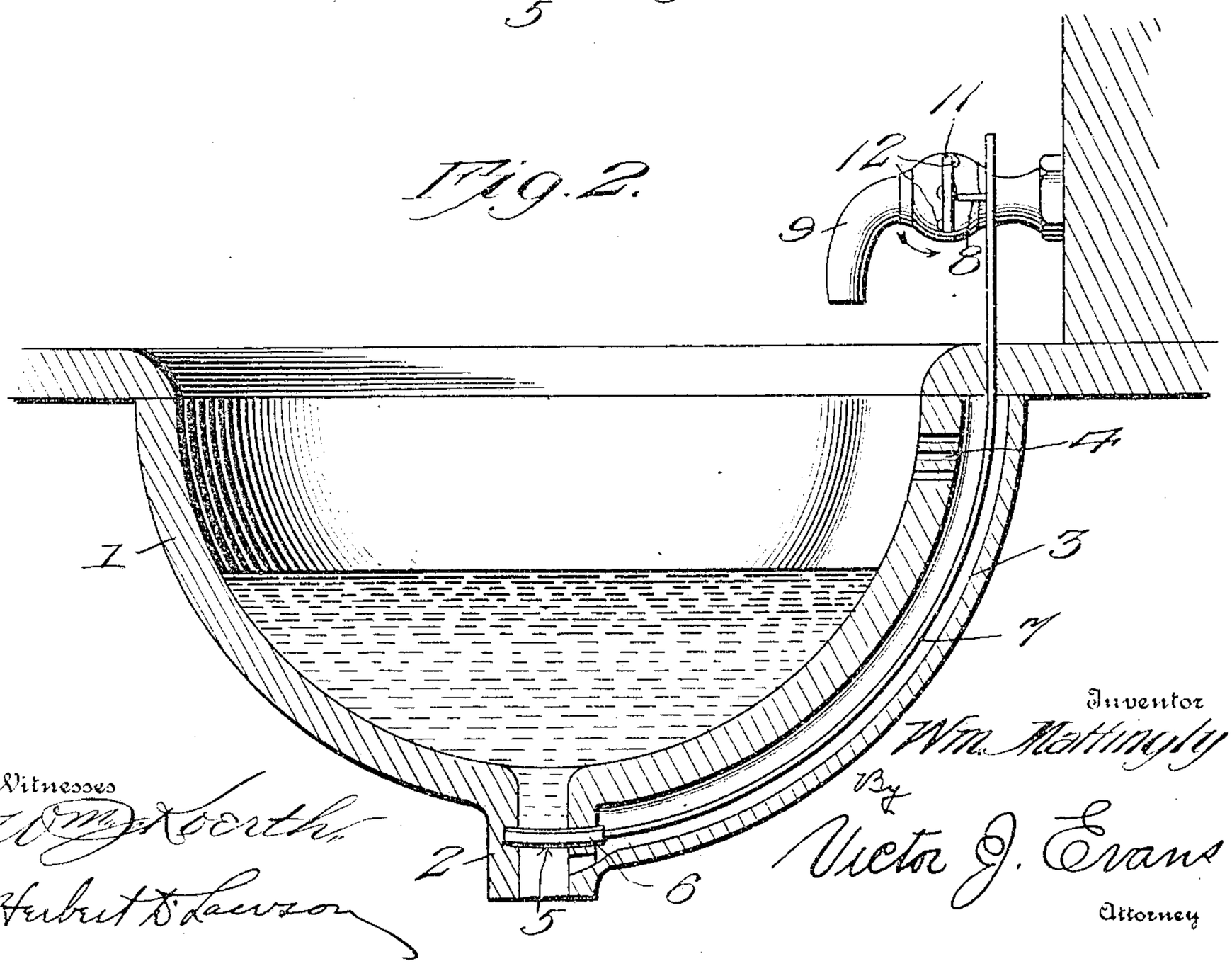


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
W. M. Koerth
Herbert D. Lawson

Inventor
Wm. Mattingly
By
Victor J. Evans
Attorney

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

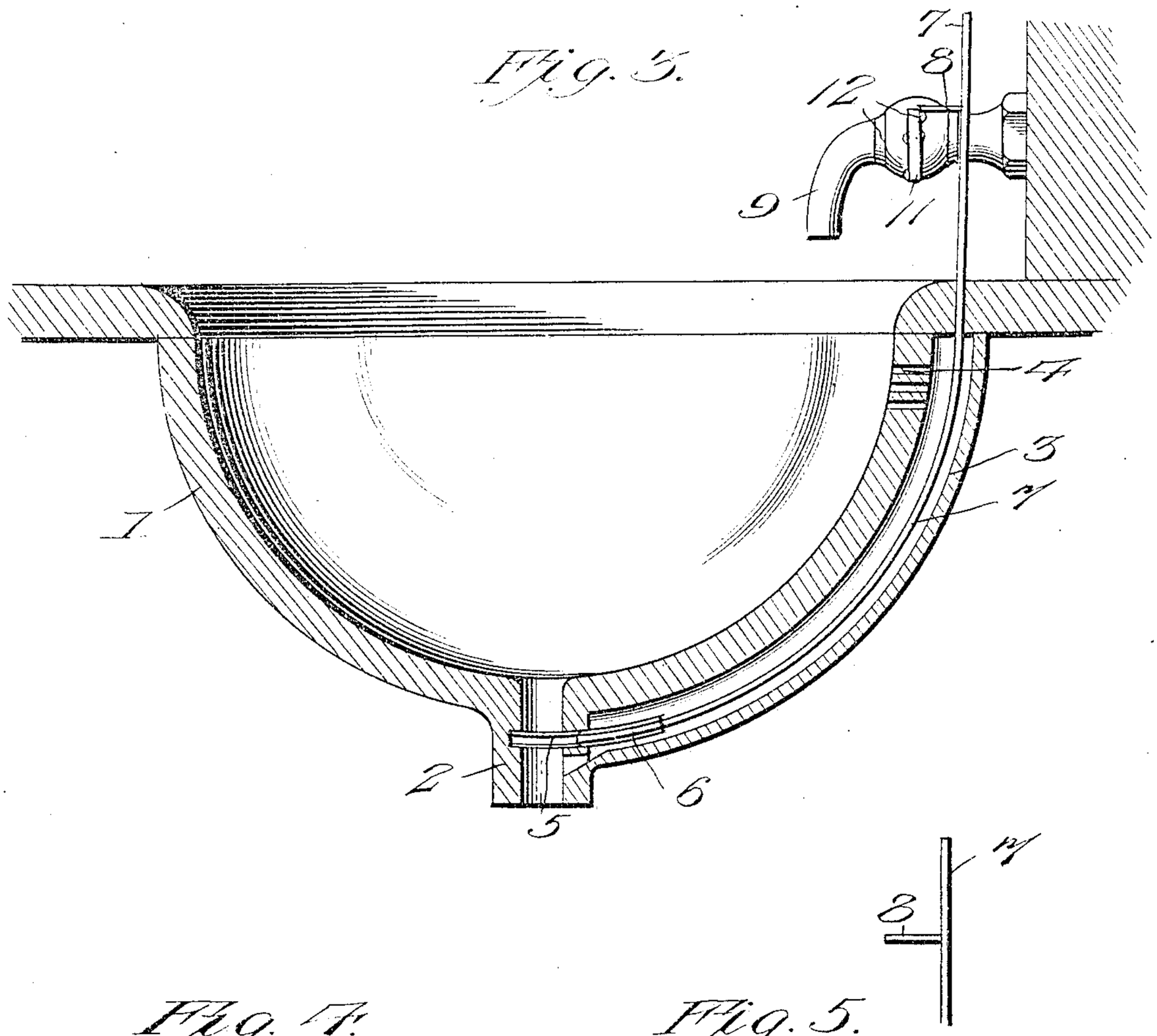


Fig. 4.

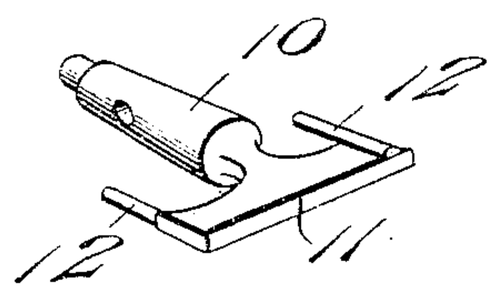
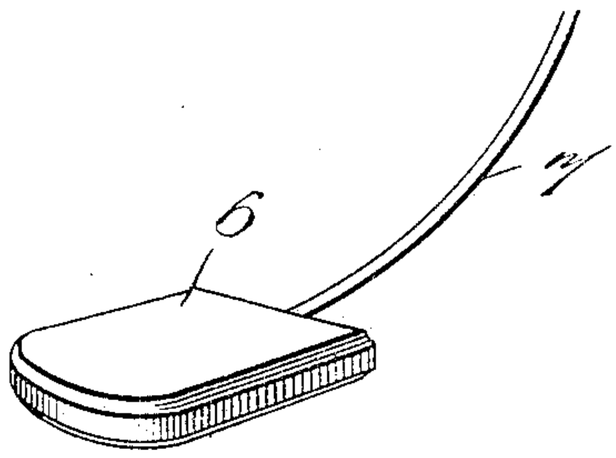


Fig. 5.



Inventor
Wm. Mattingly

Witnesses
Wm. H. Keerl
Herbert D. Lawson

By Victor J. Evans
Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM MATTINGLY, OF TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

BASIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 787,202, dated April 11, 1905.

Application filed April 20, 1904. Serial No. 204,088.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MATTINGLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Texarkana, in the county of Miller and State of Arkansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Basins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in stationary basins; and its object is to provide a valve in the outlet of the basin which will be automatically opened and closed by the operation of a faucet.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of a basin having an outlet the walls of which are grooved for the reception of a slide-valve which is connected to a rod extending through the overflow-passage within the basin. This rod has an arm thereon whereby the same can be automatically shifted by the stem of a faucet so as to move the slide-valve into or out of position within the outlet.

The invention also consists of the further novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, showing the preferred form of my invention, and in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through a basin having my improved valve therein and showing the positions of the parts when water is being discharged into the basin. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the positions of the parts after the supply of water has been shut off. Fig. 3 is a view showing the manner of withdrawing the valve from the outlet and at the same time preventing the discharge of water into the basin. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the stem of the faucet, and Fig. 5 is a similar view of the slide-valve and its rod.

Referring to the figures by numerals of reference, 1 is a basin of any suitable construction, having an outlet-tube 2 in the bottom thereof, said tube communicating at one side with an overflow-passage 3, which communicates with apertures 4, formed within the upper portion of the basin. The walls of the tube 2 are grooved, as shown at 5, for the reception of a slide-valve 6. This slide-valve extends through one side of the tube 2 and is adapted to move into the passage 3. A curved rod 7 extends from the valve 6 and longitudinally through the passage 3 and has an arm 8 adjacent its upper end which is located close to a faucet 9, adapted to discharge water into the basin. This faucet is provided with a revoluble stem 10, the head 11 of which has extending pins 12 projecting therefrom, as shown in Fig. 4. When it is desired to close the basin and direct water thereinto, the stem of the faucet is turned so as to bring one of the pins 12 into position upon the arm 8 and force said arm downward. Rod 7 will thus be moved longitudinally and will slide the valve 6 within tube 2. The parts will thus assume the positions shown in Fig. 1, and faucet 9 will be opened and permit the discharge of water into the basin. To shut off the flow of water, it is merely necessary to turn the valve 10 away from the arm 8, as shown in Fig. 2, and the valve 6 will thus remain in the position to which it has been moved. To remove the water from the basin, the valve-stem 10 is turned one-half a revolution in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 2, and the lower pin 12 on the head 11 is thus brought into position under the arm 8 and moves the same upward, thereby withdrawing the slide-valve 6 from its closing position. The parts will then assume the positions shown in Fig. 3. It will be seen that this device is very simple in construction and does not detract from the appearance of a stationary washstand. By means thereof it becomes unnecessary to provide a stopper such as ordinarily employed and which is liable to become lost or worn, thereby causing considerable annoyance.

In the foregoing description I have shown the preferred form of my invention; but I do not limit myself thereto, as I am aware that modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof, and I therefore reserve the right to make such changes as fairly fall within the scope of my invention.

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

1. In combination, a basin having an outlet-tube and an overflow-passage communicating therewith, a slide-valve in the outlet-

tube, a faucet provided with a stationary casing, a rod connected at one end to the valve and extending upward through the overflow-passage and having its upper end disposed alongside said faucet-casing and provided with a projection, and a turn-plug in the faucet-casing provided with a key having opposite projections adapted when the plug is turned in one direction or the other to respectively engage said projection on the rod and slide the valve to an open or closed position, substantially as described.

2. In combination, a basin having an outlet-tube and an overflow-passage communicating therewith, said tube being grooved to form a valve-seat, a slide-valve movable in said grooved seat, a faucet provided with a stationary casing, a rod connected at one end to the valve and extending upward through the overflow-passage, said rod having its upper end disposed alongside the faucet-casing and provided with a lateral arm, and a turn-plug in said faucet-casing having a key provided on opposite sides of the plug and parallel therewith with pins adapted when the plug is turned in one direction or the other to respectively engage said projection on the rod and slide the valve to an open or closed position, substantially as described.

3. In combination, a basin having an outlet, a valve controlling said outlet, a stationary faucet-casing, a rod having one end connected to the valve and its other end disposed alongside said casing, and a turn-plug in the faucet-casing provided with a key having opposite projections adapted when the plug is turned in one direction or the other to respectively engage said projection on the rod and slide the valve to an open or closed position, substantially as described.

4. In combination, a basin top or slab, a basin removably disposed below said slab and provided with an outlet and an overflow-passage opening into the outlet and through its upper edge, the upper end of said outlet being covered by the slab and the latter being provided with an opening in line therewith, a valve forming the outlet, a faucet having a revoluble stem, and a rod connected to the valve and extending through the overflow-passage and opening in the slab and adapted to be operated by said stem to open and close the valve, said rod and valve being withdrawable through the upper end of the waste-passage when the basin is disconnected from the slab, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM MATTINGLY.

Witnesses:

R. W. RODGERS,

W. R. KELLEY.