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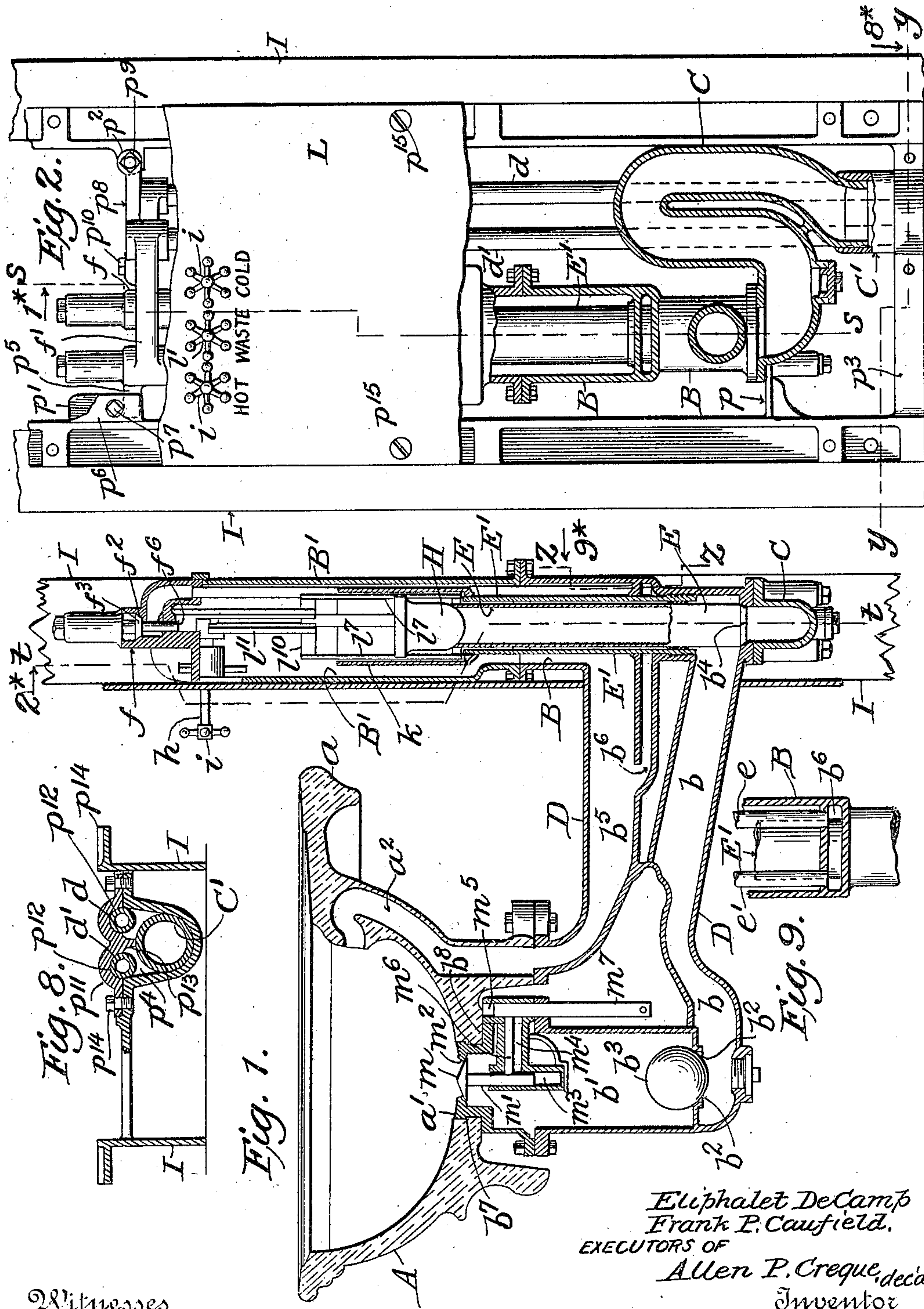
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LAVATORY FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1905.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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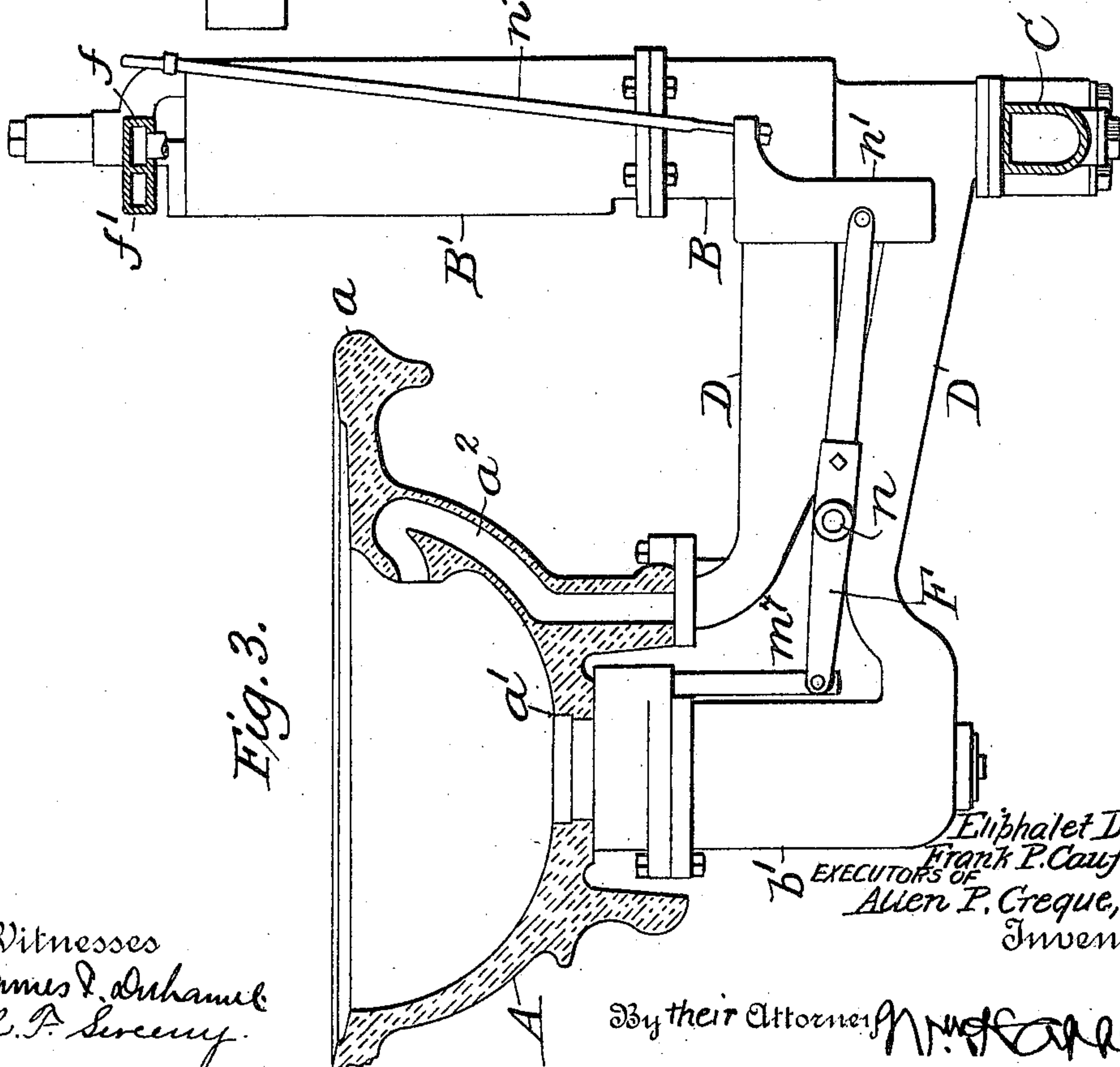
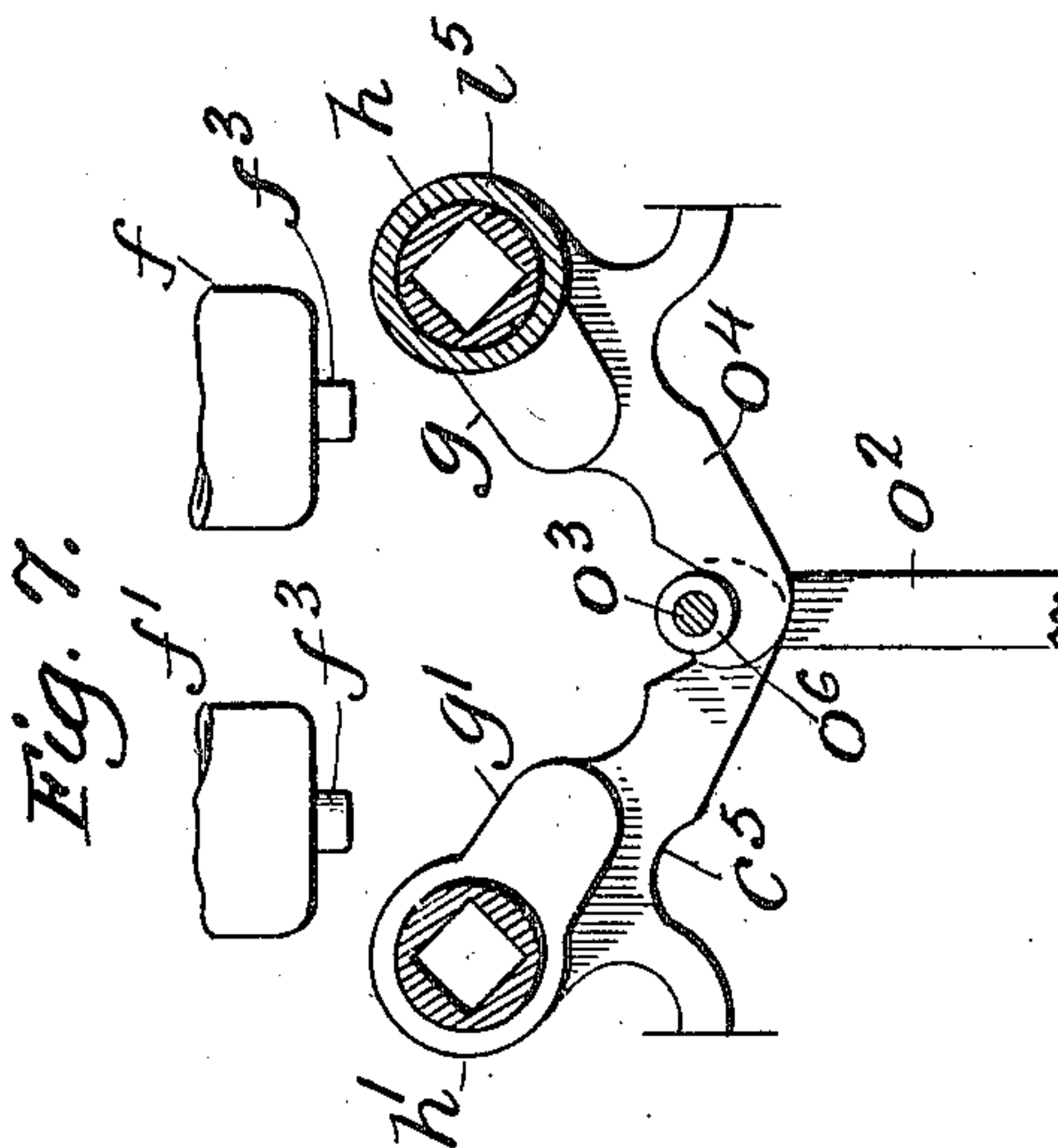
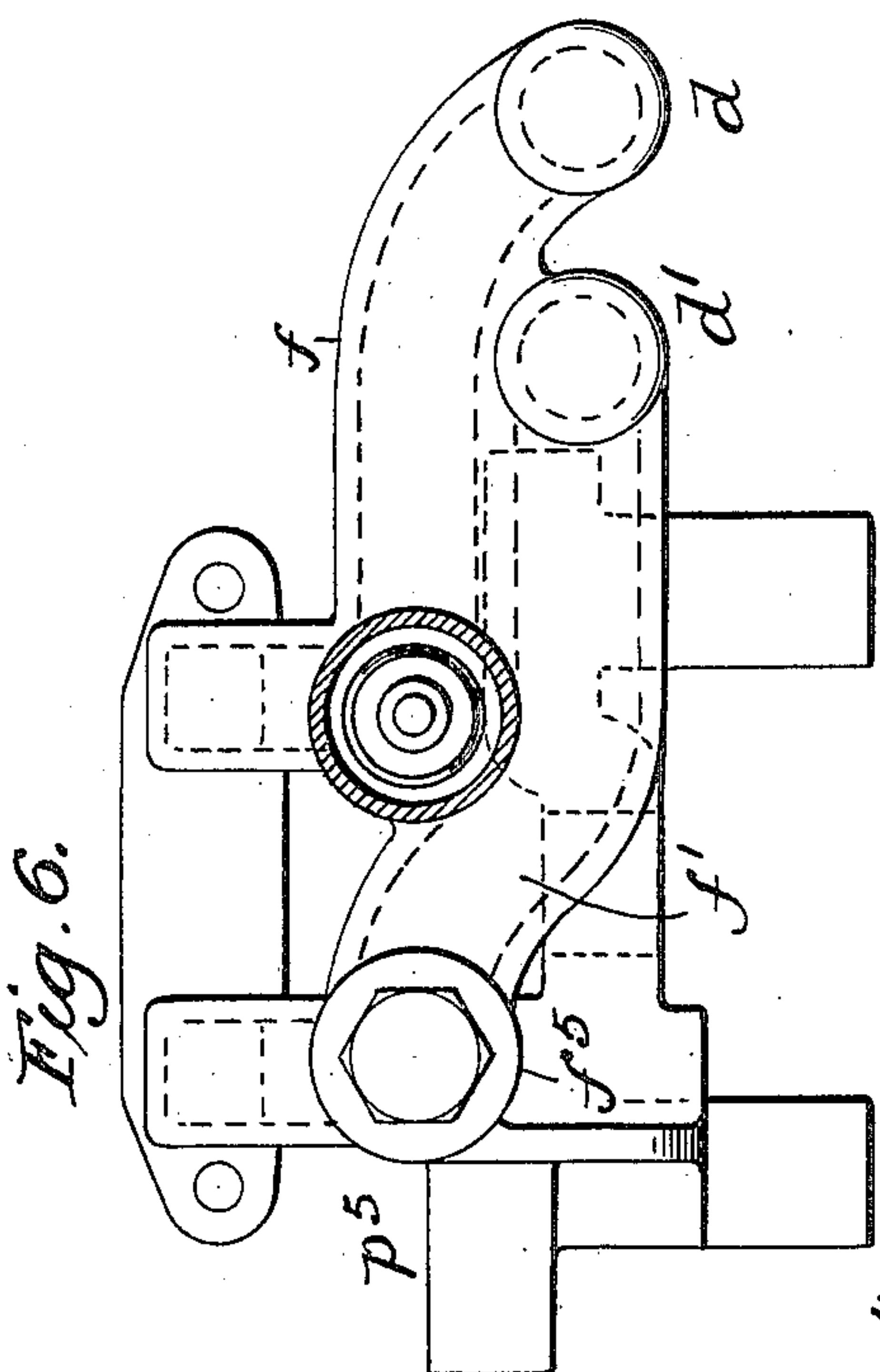
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LAVATORY FIXTURE.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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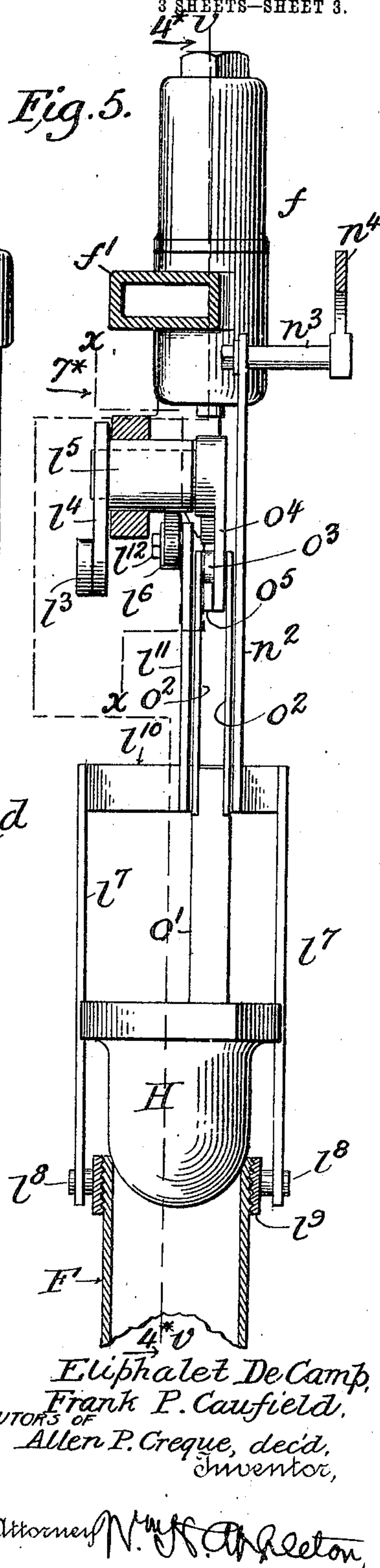
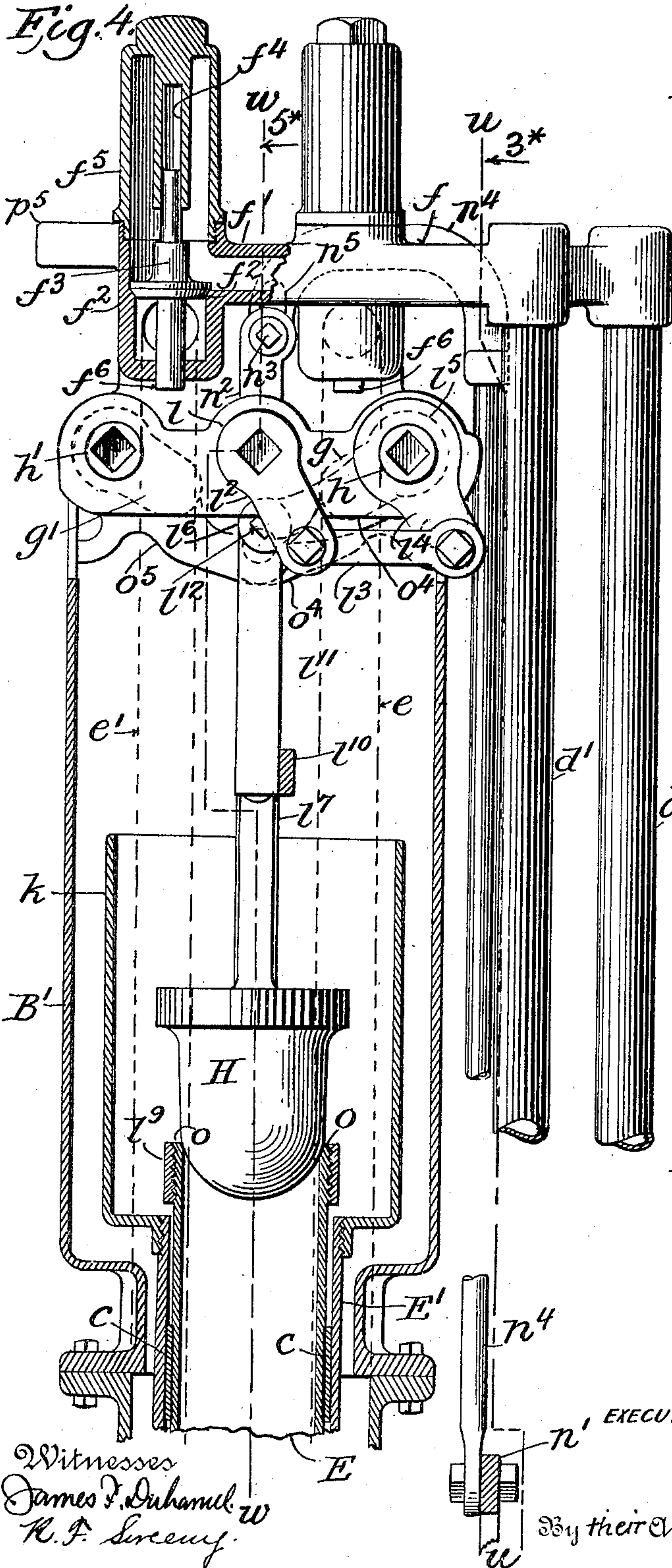
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LAVATORY FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1905.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIPHALET DE CAMP AND FRANK P. CAUFIELD, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, EXECUTORS OF ALLEN P. CREQUE, DECEASED.

## LAVATORY-FIXTURE.

No. 812,832.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 20, 1906.

Application filed April 26, 1905. Serial No. 257,533.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that ALLEN P. CREQUE, deceased, late a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, invented during his lifetime certain new and useful Improvements in Lavatory-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

The invention while relating to lavatory-fixtures generally is here shown as embodied in a stationary washstand, and has for its object to provide a fixture of this general class, which while thoroughly and completely sanitary throughout and incapable of being overflowed, shall not only prevent the emptying of the contents of the trap by siphonic action, and the consequent breaking of the seal therein, but shall at the same time be simple and cheap in construction, ornamental in appearance, and efficient in operation.

To these ends the invention consists in certain peculiarities of construction and combinations of parts, all as pointed out in the subjoined claims, and in order that they may be fully understood a description of a stationary washstand in which they are embodied in the best form now known is hereinafter given.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional elevation of a lavatory-fixture constructed in accordance with the invention, taken in the line *s s* of Fig. 2 and centrally of the bowl and looking in the direction of the arrow 1<sup>x</sup> in the latter figure, with the frame for supporting the fixture broken away for convenience of illustration; Fig. 2, a similar vertical sectional elevation thereof, taken in the line *t t* of Fig. 1 and looking in the direction of the arrow 2<sup>x</sup> in that figure, with the frame for supporting the fixture also broken away; Fig. 3, a like vertical sectional elevation of the bowl and its connected parts removed from their supporting-frame, taken in the line *u u* of Fig. 4 and centrally of the bowl and looking in the direction of the arrow 3<sup>x</sup> in that figure; Fig. 4, a further vertical sectional elevation of the parts with which the bowl is connected, taken in the line *v v* of Fig. 5 and looking in the direction of the arrow 4<sup>x</sup> in that figure, certain of the parts being shown in elevation; Fig. 5, a vertical sectional elevation of certain of the parts shown in Fig. 4 detached, taken in the

line *w w* of that figure and looking in the direction of the arrow 5<sup>x</sup> in such last-mentioned figure; Fig. 6, a plan of the parts shown in Fig. 4, with the casing for one of the valves shown in horizontal section; Fig. 7, a vertical sectional detail, partly in elevation, of the operating appliances of both the water-inlet valve and of the discharge-valve-closing valve detached, taken in the line *x x* of Fig. 5 and looking in the direction of the arrow 7<sup>x</sup> in that figure; Fig. 8, a horizontal section of the fixture, taken in the line *y y* in Fig. 2 and looking downward in the direction of the arrow 8<sup>x</sup> in that figure; and Fig. 9, a vertical sectional detail taken in the line *z z* of Fig. 1 and looking in the direction of the arrow 9<sup>x</sup> in that figure.

In all the figures like letters of reference are employed to designate corresponding parts.

A indicates a washbowl, and B a vessel which contains the appliances through which the various operations incident to the supply of water to and its discharge from the bowl are effected and controlled. The washbowl A may be constructed of any appropriate material and in any approved form and design. As shown in the drawings, however, it is constructed of porcelain, with a horizontally-disposed flange *a* extending rearwardly and laterally from its upper edge, and with both a discharge-orifice *a'* in its bottom and an inlet passage-way *a''*, which extends upward through its rear walls from its bottom to near its top where it enters the bowl. The vessel B, on the other hand, is arranged within the walls of the room or apartment in which the fixture is to be installed and is connected at its lower end with the upper end of a trap C, which is or may be of the ordinary S form and is connected at its lower end with the soil-pipe C', as shown. As thus arranged and connected the washbowl is supported in the proper position in the room or other apartment where it is to be located from the vessel B through the intervention of a bracket-arm D, which extends outward from the lower portion of such vessel into the room or apartment the proper distance and has secured to its outer end the washbowl A. With the washbowl supported as thus described it is connected with the trap C, through the intervention of a pipe *b*, which either formed integrally with the bracket-arm or separate therefrom and arranged within it is con-



nected at its inner end with the lower end of  
 the vessel B in close relationship to the trap  
 C and communicates at its outer end with  
 the interior of the bowl A, through the inter-  
 5 mediary of a vertically-disposed cylindrical  
 chamber  $b'$ , formed in the outer end of the  
 bracket-arm, with its axis in approximate  
 coincidence with the center of the discharge-  
 orifice  $a'$ . As thus arranged and connected  
 10 whenever the contents of the bowl is dis-  
 charged it passes downward through the  
 orifice  $a'$  in its bottom, thence downward  
 through the cylindrical chamber  $b'$ , and  
 thence along the pipe  $b$  to the interior of the  
 15 lower end of the vessel B, where it is dis-  
 charged into the trap C and passes on through  
 the same to the sewer, and in order to pre-  
 vent the removal or siphonage of the water  
 from the trap and the consequent breaking  
 20 of the water seal therein when the contents  
 of the bowl or of another fixture connected  
 with the same soil or discharge pipe is dis-  
 charged the lower end of the cylindrical  
 chamber  $b'$  is provided with a valve-seat  $b^2$ ,  
 25 with which coöperates a float-valve  $b^3$ , which  
 is preferably made of spherical form and of  
 such weight that when the contents of the  
 bowl is passing downward through the cham-  
 ber  $b'$  and thence to the trap this valve will  
 30 float therein and uncover its seat, but will be  
 immediately returned thereto when the con-  
 tents of the bowl have been discharged, with  
 the consequent result that the supply of air  
 necessary to the carrying on of siphonic ac-  
 35 tion in the soil-pipe will be withheld and the  
 water necessary to form the water seal there-  
 by retained in the trap. With the pipe  $b$   
 thus connected with the trap C the lower end  
 of the vessel B is provided immediately be-  
 40 low the point of entrance of the pipe  $b$  there-  
 to with a conical valve-seat  $b^4$ , with which co-  
 operates a valve E, that is fitted to slide in a  
 suitably-formed tubular guide  $E'$ , secured in  
 the interior of the vessel with packing or  
 45 bearing rings  $c$  interposed between them  
 when desired, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. In  
 its normal position this valve E rests upon  
 its seat, and in that relationship the entrance  
 to the trap C is closed, which is the position  
 50 occupied by the valve when it is desired to re-  
 tain the contents of the bowl within the lat-  
 ter. On the other hand, when it is desired to  
 discharge the contents of the bowl the valve  
 E will be raised from its seat by sliding it up-  
 55 ward through its guide  $E'$ , when the contents  
 of the bowl will be free to pass downward and  
 along the pipe  $b$  and be discharged into the  
 trap C, whence it will flow to the soil-pipe or  
 to the sewer, as will be readily understood.  
 60 With the bowl A thus connected with the  
 trap C the passage-way  $a^2$  therein is con-  
 nected with the interior of the vessel B,  
 through the intervention of a pipe  $b^5$ , which  
 may likewise be formed either integrally  
 65 with the bracket-arm D or separate there-

from and be arranged within it; but however  
 constructed this pipe  $b^5$  connects at one of its  
 ends with the passage-way  $a^2$  and at its other  
 end with the interior of the vessel B, which  
 latter at its upper end is preferably enlarged, 70  
 as shown at  $B'$ . The connection of the pas-  
 sage-way  $a^2$  with the interior of the vessel B  
 being thus effected, the supply of water to  
 the bowl is preferably furnished through the  
 pipes  $d$  and  $d'$ , which lead, respectively, from 75  
 the sources of cold-water and hot-water sup-  
 ply. These pipes are preferably connected  
 at their respective upper end with pipes  $e$   
 and  $e'$ , which lead downward within the ves-  
 sel B, as shown in Figs. 4 and 9, and are con- 80  
 nected at their lower ends with a passage-  
 way  $b^6$ , that leads inward from the vessel B  
 and opens into the bottom of the tube or  
 other pipe  $b^5$ , whereby to discharge its con-  
 tents therein, and in order to control the flow 85  
 of water from the pipes  $d$  and  $d'$  into their  
 respective coöperating pipes  $e$  and  $e'$  valves  $f$   
 and  $f'$  are provided, of which the valve  $f$  is  
 located intermediate the pipes  $d$  and  $e$  and  
 the valve  $f'$  between the pipes  $d'$  and  $e'$ . 90  
 These valves may be constructed in various  
 forms. As shown in the drawings, however,  
 they are made of the puppet form, with each  
 consisting of a conical seal  $f^2$  and a movable  
 member  $f^3$ , which is constructed with a con- 95  
 ical portion for coöperation with the seal  $f^2$   
 and with a cylindrical stem which is fitted to  
 slide in a suitable guideway  $f^4$ , formed in the  
 valve-casing  $f^5$ , with its lower end protrud-  
 ing through the valve-casing, as shown at  $f^6$  100  
 in Figs. 1 and 4. As thus arranged, the con-  
 ical portion of these valves normally rest  
 upon their coöperating seats, and in that po-  
 sition the passage-ways leading from the  
 pipes  $d$  and  $d'$  to their respective coöperat- 105  
 ing pipes  $e$  and  $e'$  are closed and no water can  
 pass through the former into the latter. On  
 the other hand, when it is desired to have the  
 water flow from either of the pipes  $d$  or  $d'$  to  
 its respective coöperating pipes  $e$  or  $e'$  the 110  
 valve intermediate the particular pipes will be  
 opened by raising its movable member, when  
 the passage-way leading from one pipe to the  
 other will be unobstructed and the free flow  
 of water through them allowed. For raising 115  
 the movable members of these puppet-valves  
 from their respective seats when it is desired  
 to open the valves various means may be  
 adopted. It is preferred, however, to em-  
 120 ploy for this purpose cams  $g$  and  $g'$ , which are  
 respectively secured upon the shafts  $h$  and  $h'$ ,  
 that are journaled in suitable bearings  
 formed in the walls of the vessel B and are re-  
 spectively provided on their outer ends with  
 suitable hand-wheels  $i$  and  $i'$ , by which they 125  
 may be operated. As thus equipped, the ro-  
 tation of either of the hand-wheels  $i$  or  $i'$  in  
 the proper direction will cause its respective  
 cam  $g$  or  $g'$  to move beneath and raise its co-  
 operating movable member  $f^3$  from its seat, 130



and thereby open the valve  $f$  or  $f'$ . On the other hand, when either of the valves  $f$  or  $f'$  has been thus opened its closing will be effected by a rotation of its hand-wheel in an opposite direction, when its coöperating cam will be removed from beneath the stem of its respective movable member and such member thereby allowed to descend upon its co-operating seat  $f^2$  by the action of gravity.

With the admission of water to the passage-way  $b^6$  through the pipes  $e$  and  $e'$ , or either of them, it will flow simultaneously into the bowl A through the passage-way  $a^2$  and into the vessel B through the pipe  $b^5$ . In being thus delivered the water while maintaining substantially the same level in the bowl and vessel will rise in both so long as its flow continues or until it reaches a predetermined height, and in order to prevent its overflowing the bowl A if by any means either the valves  $f$  or  $f'$  should be left open or otherwise the valve E is preferably constructed of tubular form, whereby the water may flow down through the same when the latter rises above a given point. To permit, therefore, of the height to which the water may thus rise in the bowl being regulated and controlled, a tubular dam  $k$  is made use of which is threaded upon the upper end of the tubular guide E' whereby to be adjustable upward and downward thereon. By this arrangement, as will be seen, the height to which the water may rise in the bowl may be readily controlled, and whenever it is admitted thereto through either of the pipes  $e$  or  $e'$ , or otherwise, and it rises above the level of the top of the tubular dam  $k$  it will flow over the same and passing downward through the valve E to the trap C will flow through the same to the sewer, and thereby prevent any further rise of the water in the bowl and in the vessel B. While the supply of the water to the bowl and the height to which it may rise therein are thus respectively permitted and controlled, the rising of the valve E from its seat  $b^4$  to permit of the discharge of the contents of the bowl may be effected in various ways. In the drawings, however, this result is accomplished from a shaft  $l$ , which is journaled within suitable bearings formed in the walls of the vessel B and is provided on its outer end with a hand-wheel  $l$ , by means of which it may be operated. As thus mounted, this shaft is also provided with an arm  $l^2$ , which is connected through a suitable connecting-rod  $l^3$  with a similar arm  $l^4$ , which in turn is fixedly secured to a shaft  $l^5$ , that extends over the shaft  $h$  in the form of a sleeve and is provided at its rear end with an arm  $l^6$ , which is connected at its free end with the valve through appropriate intermediate devices. The intermediate devices through which this connection is effected may be of various forms; but in the embodiment selected for purposes of illustration they con-

sist of two parallelly-disposed bars  $l^7$ , which through appropriate trunnions  $l^8$  are jointed at their lower ends to a collar  $l^9$  on the upper end of the valve E and are connected at their upper ends by a bar  $l^{10}$ , which extends across between them, and has fixedly secured intermediate its ends the lower end of a bar  $l^{11}$ , that is connected at its upper end to the arm  $l^6$  through the intervention of a suitable pivot  $l^{12}$ . The connection of the parts being accomplished, as thus explained, the raising of the valve E from its seat, as when it is desired to discharge the contents of the bowl or otherwise, is effected by simply rotating the shaft  $l$  in the proper direction through its hand-wheel  $l$ , its return to its seat, on the other hand, being effected by the action of gravity or by the rotation of the shaft  $l$  in an opposite direction. With the discharge-valve E thus arranged and operated provisions are made for normally closing the discharge-orifice  $a'$ , whereby to retain the contents of the bowl A within the bowl when it is desired to do so and prevent the escape of sewer or other gas upward through the orifice, while yet permitting of the discharge of the contents of the bowl when required. These provisions, which are preferably located within the cylindrical chamber  $b'$ , consist of a conical valve  $m$ , which is constructed with a downwardly-extending cylindrical stem  $m'$  and coöperates with a correspondingly-shaped conical seat  $m^2$ , that is disposed above it and formed in the top of the reduced upper portion  $b^7$  of the chamber  $b'$ , which extends upward through the orifice  $a'$  in the bowl A and is closely fitted therein. As thus constructed and operating this valve is supported from the interior of the walls of the chamber  $b'$  through the instrumentality of a projection  $b^8$ , which extends inward therefrom and is provided with a vertically-disposed socket  $m^3$  for reception of the stem  $m'$ , which is fitted to slide up and down therein, and also with a laterally-extending slot  $m^4$  and a vertically-disposed guideway  $m^5$ , in the former of which a rod or an arm  $m^6$ , fixedly secured at one of its ends to and extending outward from the stem  $m'$ , is free to move up and down, while in the latter is fitted to slide a bar  $m^7$ , that is secured near its upper end to the outer end of the outwardly-extending rod or arm  $m^6$ , as shown.

With the parts arranged and organized as thus explained the conical valve  $m$  may be moved upward into contact with its seat to close the orifice  $a'$  in the bottom of the bowl or downward therefrom to open it by sliding the bar  $m^7$  upward or downward in the guideway  $m^5$ , as the closing or opening of the valve may require. When the valve is in contact with its seat and the orifice  $a'$  thereby closed, the contents of the bowl will, as is obvious, not only be retained therein, but the escape of any gases between it and its seat prevented



when the bowl is empty. On the other hand, when the valve is drawn downward from its seat and the orifice  $a'$  opened the contents of the bowl will be free to pass downward into the chamber  $b'$  and thence to the soil-pipe or sewer through the trap C, and in so passing from the bowl it will be deflected outward into contact with the interior of the walls of the chamber to wash them by the action of the conical surfaces of the valve  $m$  as it passes over them. While the valve  $m$  is thus employed to open and close the orifice  $a'$  in the bottom of the bowl A, it is normally held pressed against its seat to close the orifice and its movements coördinated with the movements of the valve E, so as to move in unison therewith. To this end the lever F is employed, which, pivoted near its middle to the bracket arm D by a pivot  $n$ , is connected at its outer end with the lower end of the sliding bar  $m^7$  and is provided on its inner end with a weight  $n'$ , which is connected, through appropriate appliances, with the valve E. The appliances through which this connection is accomplished consist of a bar  $n^2$ , which is fixedly secured at its lower end to the cross-bar  $l^0$  and extending upward therefrom in parallel relationship to the bar  $l^{11}$ , whereby to form a guideway between them, is jointed at its upper end by a pin  $n^3$  to the overturned end of a rod  $n^4$ , which is connected at its lower end with the weight  $n'$ . As thus connected and provided with the weight not only is the valve  $m$  drawn down away from its seat and the orifice  $a'$  in the bowl A thereby opened whenever the valve E is raised from its seat through the rotation of its appropriate hand-wheel  $l'$ , but the two valves by the action of the weight normally held pressed against their seats in a closed condition, and in order to permit of a slight rise of the valve E from its seat before the valve  $m$  is drawn downward from its seat the overturned upper end of the rod  $n^4$  instead of being provided with a pin-hole of the same size as the pin  $n^3$ , through which it is jointed to the upper end of the bar  $n^2$ , is constructed with a slot  $n^5$ , whereby a slight movement of the bar  $n^2$ , with its connected valve E, is permitted before the rod  $n^4$ , with its connected valve  $m$ , is operated. In like manner to prevent the escape of the sewer-gas upward through the tubular valve E, while yet permitting of the water that may flow over the top of the dam  $k$  passing downward through its interior, a weighted valve H, of semispherical form, is made use of, which coöperates with a correspondingly-shaped seat  $o$ , formed in the top of the valve E, as shown in Figs. 1, 4, and 5. When the flow of the water to the bowl through the inlet passage-way  $a^2$  is not permitted, the valve H is seated upon its seat  $o$  and moves up and down with the valve E when the latter is moved in either of those directions. On the other hand,

when the water is being supplied to the bowl through the inlet passage-way  $a^2$  the valve H is raised from its seat and a free passage-way from the interior of the dam  $k$  to the interior of the valve thereby afforded. With the valve H thus employed in connection with the valve E it is provided with an upwardly-extending bar  $o'$ , which is fixedly secured at its lower end thereto and has secured on opposite sides of its upper end in parallel relationship to each other two bars  $o^2$ , which are fitted to slide up and down in the guideway formed between the bars  $l^{11}$  and  $n^2$  and are connected at their upper ends by a rod  $o^3$ , whereby a link is formed through which the raising and lowering of the valve E may be effected. (See Figs. 5 and 7.) In order, therefore, to provide for raising this valve H from its seat whenever either of the valves  $f$  or  $f'$  is opened to admit water to the bowl A or otherwise, arms  $o^4$  and  $o^5$  are employed, which, provided with hooks  $o^6$  at their outer ends, are respectively secured to the shafts  $h$  and  $h'$ , and in their normal positions they extend downward and inward toward each other in planes intersecting the rod  $o^3$ , as shown in Fig. 7. As thus arranged, whenever the shaft  $h$  or  $h'$  is rotated to open its respective valve  $f$  or  $f'$  the hook  $o^6$  in the end of the arm  $o^4$  or  $o^5$ , carried by that shaft, is brought into engagement with the rod  $o^3$  and in its further movement raises, through that rod, the valve H from its seat and holds it in that position so long as it is desired to retain it therein. The valve  $f$  or  $f'$  having been thus opened and the valve H raised from its seat the former valve will be returned to its closed condition and the latter valve to its seat by rotating their coöperating shaft  $h$  or  $h'$  in the opposite direction, when the operating-cam  $g$  or  $g'$  will be carried from engagement with the stem of the movable member  $f^3$  of the former and the hook  $o^6$  from engagement with the rod  $o^3$  of the latter, with the result that the two valves will then close by the action of gravity, and to the end that the valve H may be raised from its seat before either the valve  $f$  or  $f'$  is opened the hooks  $o^6$  in the arms  $o^4$  and  $o^5$  are disposed in such relationship to the cams  $g$  and  $g'$  on their respective shafts  $h$  and  $h'$  that the hooks are brought into engagement with the rod  $o^3$  to raise the valve H from its seat before the cams  $g$  and  $g'$  are brought into contact with the stem of the movable members  $f^3$  of their respective valves  $f$  and  $f'$ .

With the parts thus constructed and organized the securement of the fixture in place may be accomplished in various ways. It is preferred, however, to secure the vessel B B', with its contained parts, the hot and cold water delivery pipes  $d$  and  $d'$ , and the trap C in the partition or other walls with the bowl or receptacle for containing the water extending outward therefrom into the room or



apartment to the proper distance to permit of convenient use. To this end a metal frame I is employed, which is adapted to fit and be secured between the studding in the walls of the room or apartment in which the fixture is installed or in any appropriate recess formed therein to receive it and is provided not only with inwardly-projecting lugs  $p$ ,  $p'$ , and  $p^2$ , but with a bar or girth  $p^3$ , that extends transversely across its lower portion and is constructed with a recess  $p^4$  for receiving and clamping it upon both the upper end of the soil or other pipe  $C'$ , communicating with the sewer and with the hot and cold water supply pipes  $d$  and  $d'$ . As thus equipped the lug  $p$ , in the form of the invention selected for purposes of illustration, extends inward under the flange on the upper end of the trap C and partially surrounds the rear walls of the trap, whereby to not only sustain the weight of the fixture, but to hold its lower end in the frame against any backward thrust that may be given to it in supporting the outwardly-extended bowl A or other receptacle. The lug  $p'$ , on the other hand, serves to support and hold the upper end of the fixture in the frame against any forward or backward strain that may be imparted to it, and to permit of this being accomplished the casing of the valve  $f'$  is provided with an outwardly-extending projection  $p^5$ , which is fixedly clamped against the lug through the intervention of a strap  $p^6$  and screw  $p^7$ . In like manner the lug  $p^2$  also aids in supporting the upper portion of the fixture therein against forward and backward strains, as it also serves to maintain the fixture in vertical relationship and against lateral movement, for which purpose this lug coöperates through a bar  $p^8$ , which is secured at one of its ends thereto by a screw  $p^9$  and is fixedly connected at its other end to the top of the valve-casing  $f'$  by a screw  $p^{10}$ . In addition to the support thus afforded to the fixture in the frame I the lug  $p$  is aided in holding the lower portion of the fixture from front, back, and lateral movements by the bar or girth  $p^3$ , which, in addition to the soil-pipe  $C'$ , receives within its recess  $p^4$  the hot and cold water supply pipes  $d$  and  $d'$  and is firmly clamped thereon by a cap  $p^{11}$ , which while provided with suitably-formed recesses  $p^{12}$  for receiving the hot and cold water pipes  $d$  and  $d'$  and with a projection  $p^{13}$  for bearing against the soil-pipe  $C'$ , is clamped against the face of the bar or girth by screws  $p^{14}$ , passing through its ends and engaging with the bar or girth, as shown. The fixture being thus secured within the frame I is firmly held against all movement therein and is or may be inclosed within it by a plate L, of ornamental or other appearances, secured to the face of the latter by suitable screws  $p^{15}$ , with its inner surface bearing against the face of the vessel B B', as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. With the fixture

thus secured within the frame and the frame in turn properly secured within walls the bowl or other receptacle is firmly held within the room or apartment, and a highly-ornamental fixture thereby presented. 70

It will thus be seen that by the construction and arrangement of parts above set forth a lavatory-fixture is produced which in addition to being incapable of overflowing, even if the supply of water to it is continued through carelessness, or otherwise, prevents the escape of all gases from the sewer or soil pipe to the room or apartment in which it is located and is otherwise thoroughly sanitary throughout. 80

While in the foregoing the invention has been described as applied to a washstand, it is to be understood that it is not restricted thereto, but may be applied in connection with bath-tubs, sitz-tubs, laundry-tubs, kitchen-sinks, and other similar fixtures when so desired. Again, while in the above the best means contemplated for carrying the invention into practice has been described it is not the intention to limit the invention thereto, as it is apparent that these means may be modified in various ways without departing from the spirit of the invention. 90

Having now described the invention and explained one of its various embodiments, it is claimed as follows: 95

1. The combination, with a water-receptacle, and a vessel connected therewith, to which the water in being supplied to the receptacle also flows, of a trap through which the water supplied to the receptacle and vessel is discharged, and separate means for controlling the discharge of the water from such receptacle and from such vessel, substantially as described. 100

2. The combination, with a water-receptacle, and a vessel from which it is supported and to which the water in being supplied to the receptacle also flows, of a trap through which the water supplied to the receptacle and vessel may be discharged, and valves  $m$  and E and coöperating valve-seats by which the discharge of the water from the receptacle and vessel into the trap is controlled, substantially as described. 110

3. The combination, with a water-receptacle, and a vessel provided with a bracket-arm upon which the water-receptacle is mounted, of tubular connections between the receptacle and vessel through which water supplied to the one may flow to the other, a trap to which the receptacle and vessel are connected, and valves  $m$  and E and coöperating valve-seats through which the discharge of the contents of the receptacle and vessel into the trap may be controlled, substantially as described. 115

4. The combination, with a water-receptacle, and a vessel adapted to be fixedly secured 120

65 shown in Figs. 1 and 2. With the fixture



cured in the walls of a room or apartment and provided with a bracket-arm upon which the receptacle is mounted, of a tubular connection between the receptacle and vessel through which water supplied to the one may flow to the other, a trap, connection between the receptacle and trap through which the contents of the receptacle may be discharged into the trap, a valve E and cooperating seat located therein for controlling the discharge of such contents thereinto, and a second valve and seat, which, while permitting of the free flow of the contents from the receptacle, prevents the emptying of the trap by siphonic action when such contents is discharged, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with a water-receptacle, and a trap, of a chamber into which the contents of the receptacle are discharged provided with a valve-seat, a pipe leading from this valve-seat to the trap, a buoyant valve located within the chamber for cooperation with the valve-seat to prevent the emptying of the trap by siphonic action, and a second valve and seat for controlling the flow of the contents of the receptacle therefrom, substantially as described.

6. The combination, with a water-receptacle, and a trap, of a chamber into which the contents of the receptacle are discharged provided with a valve-seat in its bottom, a connection between this valve-seat and the trap for conducting the contents of the receptacle to the trap, a buoyant valve located within the chamber for cooperation with the valve-seat, and a valve and seat located within the connection between the chamber and the trap for controlling the retention and discharge of the contents of the receptacle within and from the same, substantially as described.

7. The combination, with a water-receptacle provided with a discharge-orifice, a vessel, a tubular connection between the receptacle and vessel through which water supplied to the one may flow to the other, and a trap to which the tubular lower end of the vessel is connected, of tubular connections between the discharge-orifice of the receptacle and the lower tubular portion of the vessel, a valve-seat located in the lower end of the tubular vessel below the entrance of the tubular connection leading from the discharge-orifice of the receptacle thereto, a tubular valve for cooperating with such seat, means by which this tubular valve may be raised from and closed upon its seat and means by which the orifice through the tubular valve may be opened and closed, substantially as described.

8. The combination, with a water-receptacle provided with a discharge-orifice, a closed vessel with which the receptacle is connected and to which the water in being supplied to the receptacle also flows, and a trap through

which the contents of the receptacle and vessel may be discharged, of a tubular connection leading from the discharge-orifice of the receptacle to the trap, a valve-seat  $b^4$  located in this tubular connection, a tubular valve E for cooperation with such valve-seat and itself provided with a valve-seat  $o$ , means by which this tubular valve may be operated, a tubular guide in which such tubular valve is fitted to slide, a valve H for cooperation with the valve-seat  $o$ , and means by which this valve H may be operated, substantially as described.

9. The combination with a water-receptacle provided with a discharge-orifice, a vessel with which the receptacle is connected and to which the water in being supplied to the receptacle also flows, a passage-way through which the contents of the receptacle and vessel may be discharged, a valve-seat  $b^4$  arranged in connection therewith, a tubular valve for cooperating with this valve-seat, a tubular guide in which this last-mentioned valve is fitted to slide, means by which the orifice through such tubular valve may be opened and closed, and a dam arranged in connection with the tubular guide, whereby when the contents of the receptacle and vessel rises to a predetermined height it will flow over said dam and pass downward through the tubular valve to the place of discharge and thereby prevent the overflow of the receptacle, substantially as described.

10. The combination, with a water-receptacle provided with a discharge-orifice, a vessel with which the receptacle is connected and to which the water in being supplied to the receptacle also flows, a passage-way through which the contents of the receptacle and vessel may be discharged, a valve-seat  $b^4$  arranged in connection therewith, a tubular valve for cooperating with this valve-seat, a tubular guide in which this last-mentioned valve is fitted to slide, means by which the orifice through such tubular valve may be opened and closed, and a tubular dam adjustably secured to the tubular guide, whereby the height in which the contents of the receptacle and vessel may rise may be controlled and regulated, substantially as described.

11. The combination with a water-receptacle, a vessel provided with an outwardly-extending bracket-arm upon which the receptacle is mounted, means by which this vessel may be fixedly secured to the walls of a room or apartment, and a pipe  $b^5$  between the vessel and the receptacle through which water delivered to the one will flow to the other, hot and cold water supply pipes through which hot and cold water may be supplied to the receptacle and vessel through the pipe  $b^5$ , and valve located in such inlet supply-pipes, whereby the flow of water through them to the receptacle and ves-



sel may be controlled, substantially as described.

12. The combination, with a receptacle or bowl provided with a discharge-orifice, a vessel to which the receptacle or bowl is operatively connected, and a trap, of a chamber located beneath the bowl with a valve-seat  $m^2$  in the under side of its upper end, a valve  $m$  for cooperating with such valve-seat, a pipe leading from the lower end of such chamber to the lower end of the vessel, a valve-seat  $b^4$  formed in the lower end of the vessel beneath the entrance of the pipe which leads from the lower end of the chamber thereto, a tubular valve for cooperation with the valve-seat  $b^4$  and provided in its upper end with a valve-seat  $o$ , a valve  $H$  for cooperating with this valve-seat  $o$ , and mechanism by which the valve  $H$  and the valve  $m$  in the said chamber may be moved from and toward their respective seats in unison, substantially as described.

13. The combination, with a water-receptacle or bowl, and a vessel from which it is supported and to which the water in being supplied to the receptacle and bowl also flows, a trap through which the water supplied to the receptacle or vessel may be discharged, a valve-seat  $b^4$  located in the lower portion of the vessel, a tubular valve  $E$  for cooperating with such seat and provided

with a valve-seat  $o$  at its upper end, a valve  $H$  for cooperating with the seat  $o$ , hot and cold water inlet pipes for supplying hot and cold water to the receptacle or bowl and vessel, valves arranged in such pipes for controlling the flow of the water therethrough, and means by which the valves in the inlet-pipe and the valve  $H$  in the upper end of the tubular valve may be operated, and the raising of the valve  $H$  from its seat in the upper end of the tubular valve positively insured whenever the valves in the inlet-pipes are opened, substantially as described.

14. The combination with a lavatory-fixture, of a metal frame adapted to be secured within the walls of the room or apartment, and means by which the fixture may be fixedly secured within the metal frame, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we, ELIPHALET DE CAMP and FRANK P. CAUFIELD, executors of the last will and testament of ALLEN P. CREQUE, have signed our respective names to this specification.

ELIPHALET DE CAMP,  
FRANK P. CAUFIELD,  
*Executors.*

Witnesses:

WM. H. APPLETON,  
R. F. SWEENEY.