

910,833.

T. LYDON.
KITCHEN SINK.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 14, 1907.

Patented Jan. 26, 1909.

Fig. 1

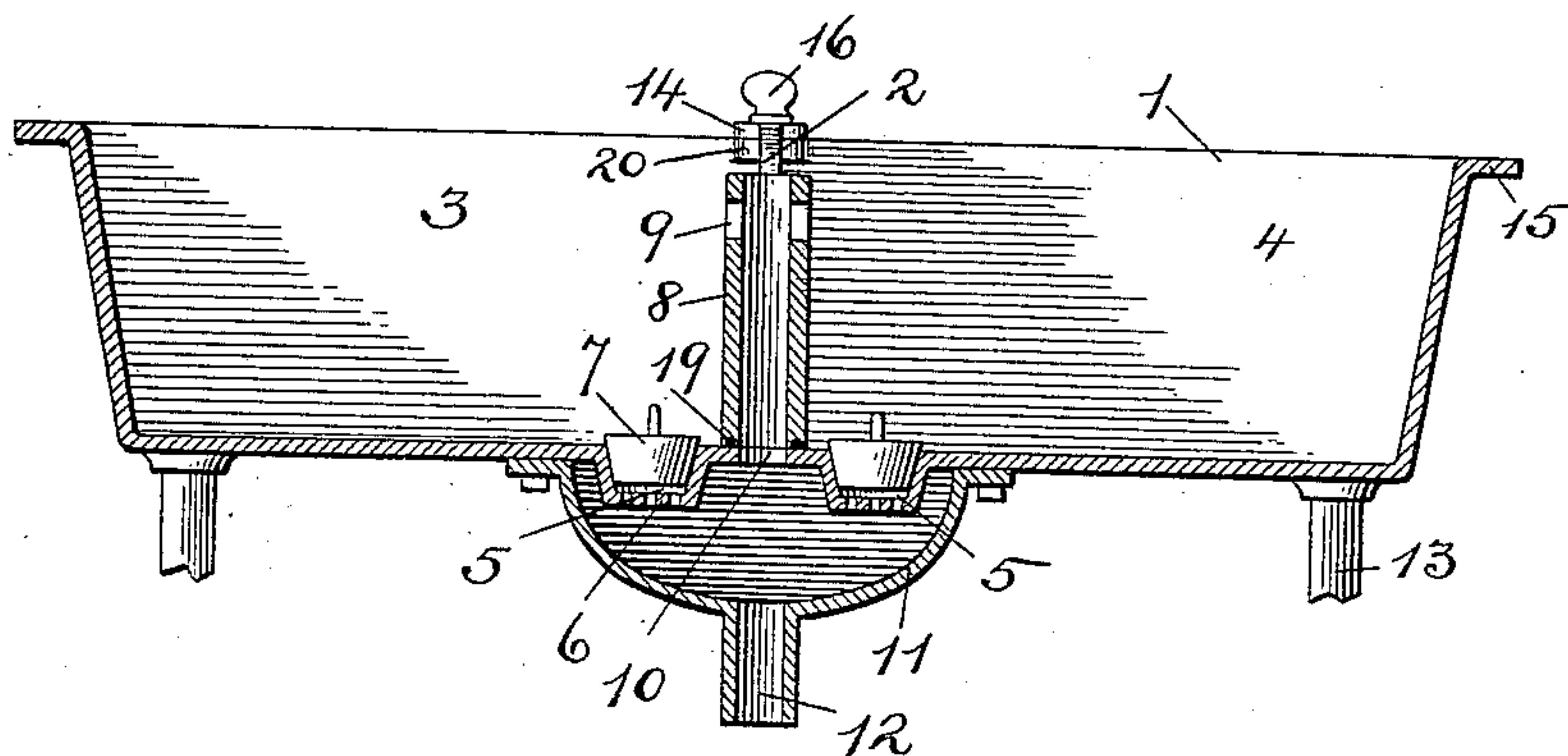


Fig. 2.

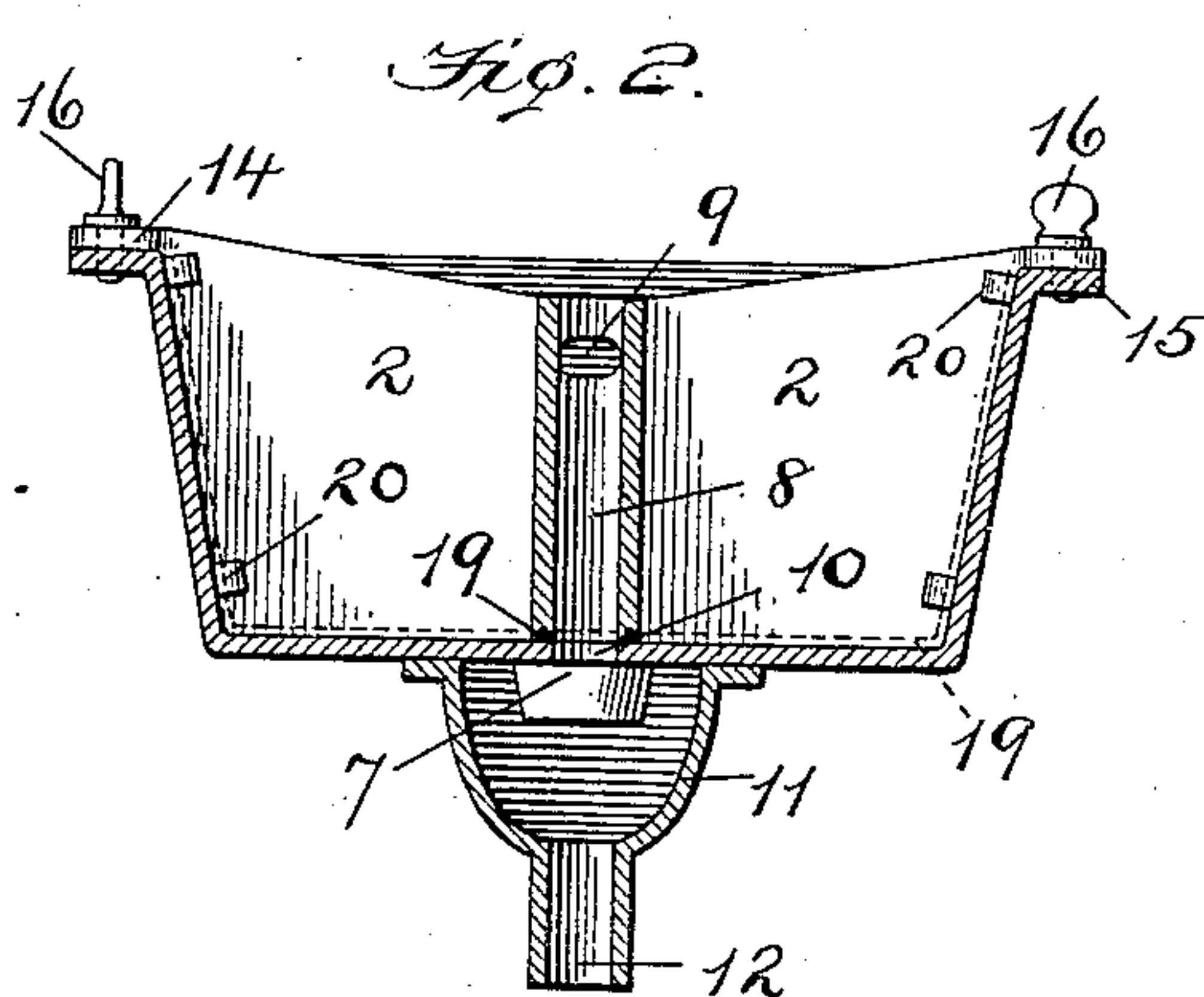


Fig. 3.

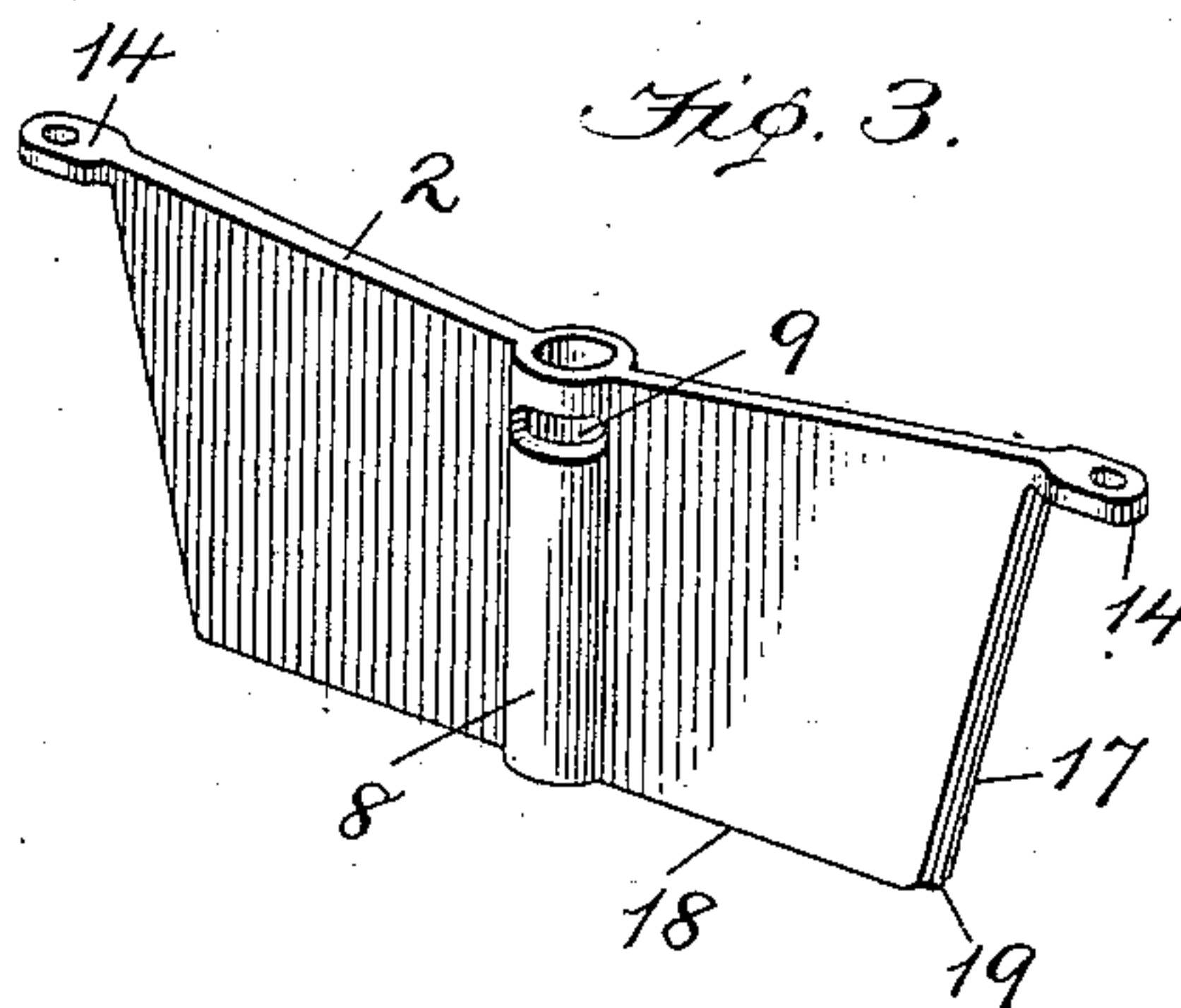
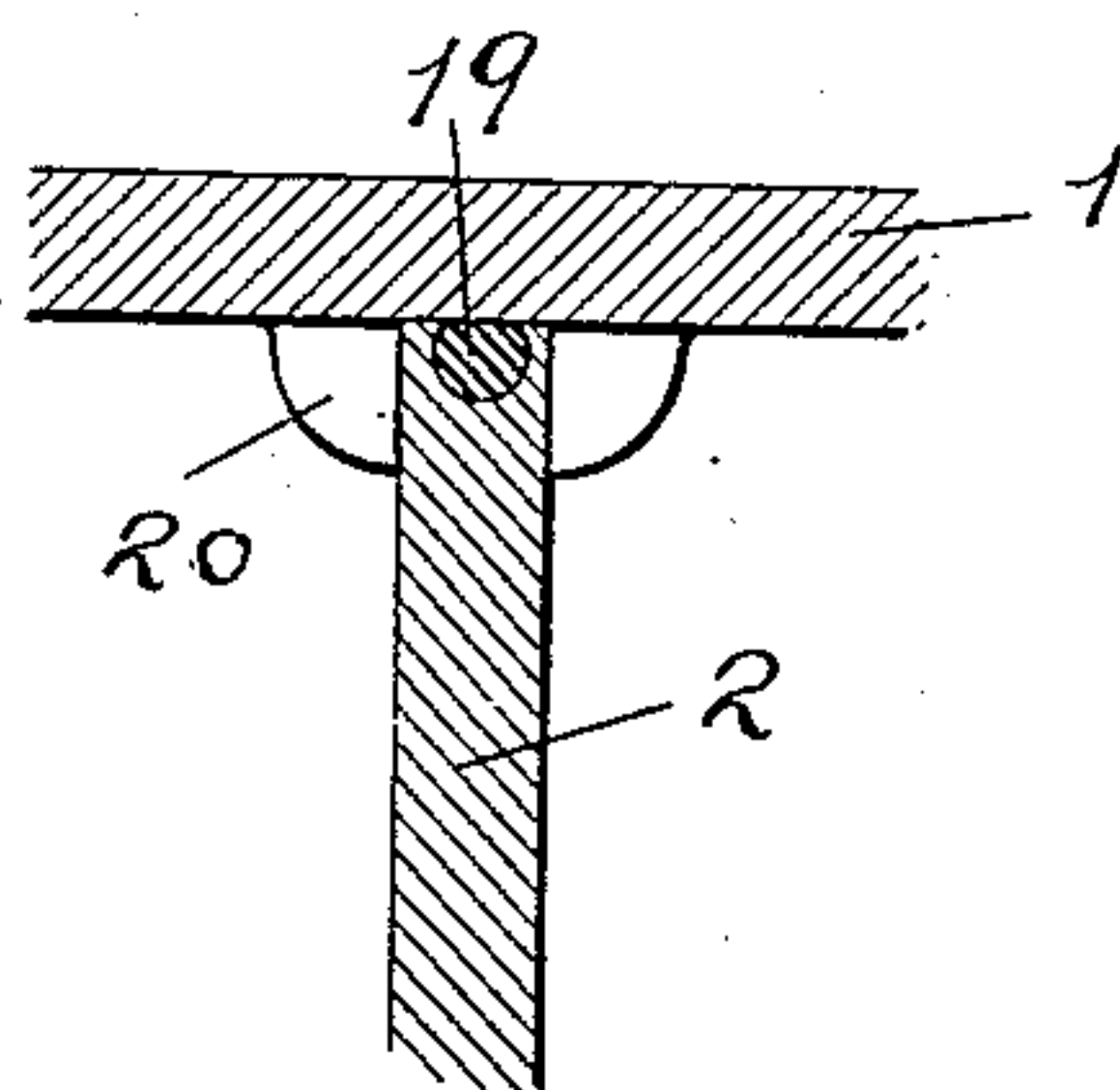


Fig. 4.



Inventor

Witnesses

Edwin K. Bradford
& Ferd. Vogt.

By

Timothy Lydon

Mann & Co.,
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY LYDON, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

KITCHEN-SINK.

No. 910,833.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 26, 1909.

Application filed September 14, 1907. Serial No. 392,860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY LYDON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Kitchen-Sinks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in kitchen sinks and has for its object to provide a sink of a cheap construction that may be subdivided by means of an improved construction of removable partition having a peculiar arrangement of overflow passages.

Another object is to provide an improved construction of partition and overflow for sinks that will permit the overflow water in the several compartments to be carried off through a removable central outlet and also to provide an outlet that will be accessible for the purpose of thoroughly cleaning.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which,—

Figure 1 shows a longitudinal sectional view through a sink constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2, illustrates a cross-sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 shows a perspective view of the division wall removed, and Fig. 4 illustrates an enlarged sectional plan view of joint formed between the sink and partition walls.

Referring to the drawing by numerals, 1, designates the sink which is provided in the present instance with a central partition wall, 2, which when in place forms compartments, 3, and, 4, in the sink. Each compartment is provided with a waste outlet or opening, 5, in its bottom with a perforated plate or grating, 6, in said openings to serve as strainers. A plug stopper, 7, is also provided in each compartment to close said outlets. The removable partition wall, 2, is provided with a tubular overflow outlet, 8, which is formed integrally with the wall, and said tubular outlet in the present instance, has a central position between the opposite longitudinal side walls of the sink, and also between the two waste openings in the bottom of the compartments, 3, and, 4. In the present instance the partition walls extend laterally from diametrically opposite sides of the tubular overflow outlet, 8, and these walls increase in height as they recede from said tubular outlet, the object being to have the walls lowest at a central point in the sink adjacent said outlet. The overflow outlet tube is open at its upper end and just below

said upper open end the tube is provided with overflow ports, 9, in its sides; the port in one side of the tube receiving water that overflows from the compartment, 3, while the port in the diametrically opposite side receiving the overflow water from compartment, 4. By having the overflow outlet, 8, open at its uppermost end, access is afforded for the downward insertion of a wire or rod to remove any object that may happen to lodge therein. Also by having the uppermost end of the overflow open, and the partition wall lowest at the point where the overflow is formed in the wall, it results that in case either of the side ports, 9, in the tubular overflow should accidentally become gorged or stopped up, the water rising in the compartment of the sink would not overflow into the kitchen room but would simply overflow into the said open upper end.

A central outlet, 10, is provided in the bottom of the sink between the outlets, 5, respectively of the two compartments and the lower end of the outlet tube, 8, fits water-tight at the bottom of the sink and conveys the overflow water to said central outlet. A funnel, 11, is secured to the underside of the sink and is of such size as to surround all of the outlets 5, 5, and, 10, collectively so that all of the water from the sink, or either compartment thereof, will pass into said funnel from which it is conveyed off by a pipe, 12, to any suitable place of discharge. The sink may be sustained in any suitable manner, but in the present instance I have provided it with suitable legs, 13.

In order to permit the attachment and removal of the partition wall, 2, I provide the latter at its top with lugs, 14, which project over the flanged edge, 15, of the sink. By means of thumb or wing bolts, 16, or other suitable fastenings these lugs may be drawn down toward the flange of the sink. The inclined side edges, 17, and the bottom edge, 18, of the partition wall are provided with grooves and a suitable packing, 19, such as rubber is secured in any preferred manner in said grooves. This packing also extends around the circular bottom edge of the central tubular portion so that when the bolts, 16, are screwed down the packing in the partition walls will be forced against the walls and bottom of the sink and make a sufficiently tight joint to effect a separation of the water in the two compartments.

In order to aid in holding the partition

walls in a vertical position and to relieve the fastenings at the upper edge of strains that might be brought on the wall by blows against said walls in the sink I provide the
5 sink walls with spaced apart lugs, 20, between which the vertical partition walls are placed. It will thus be seen that if desired the partition may be removed from the sink and by placing a plug stopper in the central
10 outlet, 10, of the sink the latter may be utilized as a single compartment.

Two pairs of faucets may be provided; one pair for each compartment, or swinging faucets of well known construction may be em-
15 ployed so as to swing from one compartment to another as desired.

It is to be understood that dishes may be washed in one compartment and immediately placed in fresh water in the other com-
20 partment and thus rinsed while the grease and other particles that ordinarily collect in a sink may be carried off by the overflow tube.

Having thus described my invention what
25 I claim is,—

1. A sink having a partition extending in a crosswise direction and provided with a tu-

bular portion formed integral with the partition and at the center thereof,—said tubular portion having three upper openings, 30 namely one at the uppermost end and a lateral opening at each of two sides below said open end.

2. A sink having a partition wall provided with a tubular overflow which is open at its
35 uppermost end and the top-edge of said partition being lowest where the tubular overflow has its said opening.

3. A sink having in its bottom a plural number of waste openings, and a removable
40 partition extending crosswise of the sink between said waste openings—said partition having at each end and at its top a lateral lug which projects over the rim of the sink, and the height of the partition being lowest
45 at its center and said height increasing from the center in opposite directions to the said lugs.

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

TIMOTHY LYDON.

Witnesses:

CHAS. B. MANN,

G. FERDINAND VOGT.