W. RIECK.

TOILET BASIN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 21, 1908.

931,489.

Patented Aug. 17, 1909.

Fig. 1.

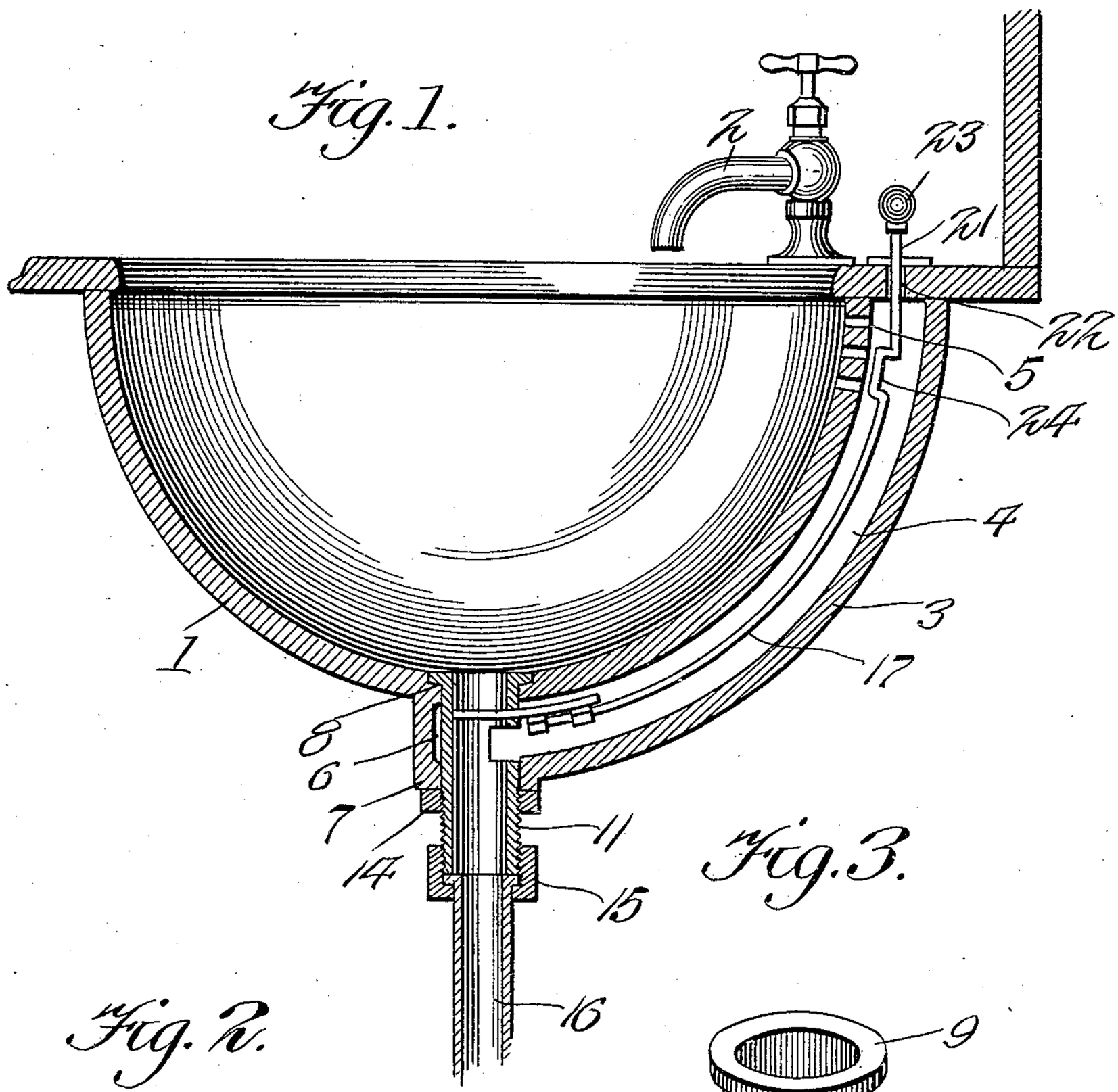


Fig. 2.

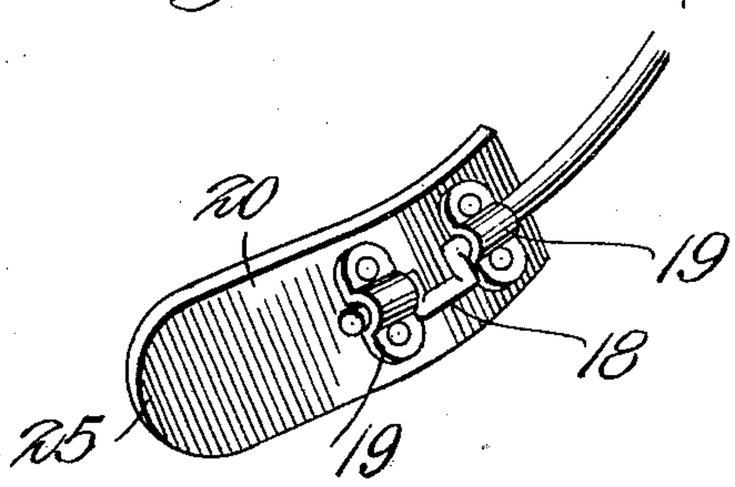
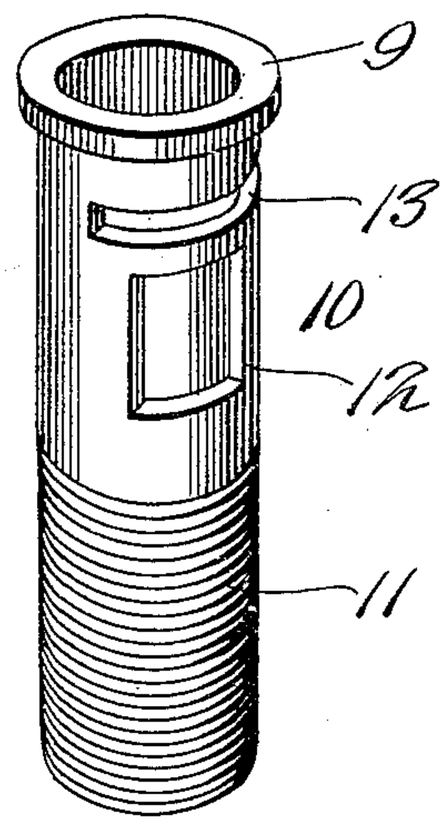


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM RIECK, OF KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS.

TOILET-BASIN.

No. 931,489. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 17, 1909.

Application filed August 21, 1908. Serial No. 449,635.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM RIECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kankakee, in the county of Kankakee and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Toilet-Basins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to toilet basins, and more particularly to a valve controlling mechanism, and has for an object to provide a mechanism of this character that can be effectively applied to basins of ordinary construction without materially changing the same, and to provide novel means for opening or closing the valve without inserting the hand within the basin.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent as the nature of the invention is better disclosed, and it will be understood that changes within the scope of the claims may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawing, forming a portion of this specification and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views:—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of the basin showing the application of the present invention thereto, Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the valve, Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the valve chamber.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing, there is shown a basin 1 of ordinary construction provided with a faucet 2 of suitable form. The basin 1 has formed integral therewith the usual enlargement 3 which has formed therein an overflow passage 4 which communicates at its upper end with the discharge perforations 5 formed in the basin, and at the lower end, this passage communicates with a passage 6 formed in a depending neck 7 carried by the basin 1. The basin is provided with an annular concavity 8 which surrounds the upper end of the passage 6, and this concavity receives the annular portion 9 of a depending valve chamber 10. The valve chamber 10 is thus adapted to extend beneath the neck 7 of the basin 1 and is threaded as indicated at 11 for a purpose to be hereinafter described. The valve chamber which, as shown, is in the form of a tube has formed in one of its walls a passage 12 which communicates with the overflow passage 4, and above the just named passage the chamber or tube is provided with a horizontally disposed slot 13. The valve chamber is retained in its adjusted position by means of a clamping nut 14, and at the lower end, the threaded portion 11 of the valve chamber receives a cap 15 which carries a discharge pipe 16.

A valve rod 17 operates in the overflow passage 4, and at the lower end, this valve rod is provided with an offset or crank shaped portion 18 disposed between the strap members 19 carried by a valve 20. It will be seen upon reference to Fig. 2 of the drawing, that the straps 19 receive portions of the rods 17 and effectively retain the same to the said valve 20. The rod 17 which is of somewhat arcuate form has a portion at its upper end disposed in a vertical plane as indicated at 21, and is movable through a passage 22 formed in the ledge of the basin adjacent to the faucet 2. The portion 21 of the rod carries a suitable manipulating knob 23. Beneath the ledge of the basin the rod 17 is provided with an offset portion 24 adapted to limit the upward movement of the rod by engagement of the offset portion with the under side of the ledge as will be clearly understood. It will be seen that a simple and inexpensive valve mechanism is provided which may be applied to a basin without materially changing the same. The valve 20 is of a simple nature and together with the rod 17 may be produced at a low figure and effectively serves the purpose described. The valve 20 has a curved face 25 adapted to conform to the curvature of the walls of the valve chamber. The valve 20 is curved to conform to the curvature of the rod 17 and to facilitate its movement in the slot 13 when it is desired to use the basin it will be understood that the knob 23 is pushed in a downward direction, which movement of the rod causes the valve 20 to move through the slot 13 and effectively closes the discharge passage basin. In case of an overflow it is obvious that water from the basin will pass through the perforations 5 formed in the basin and will be finally discharged into the overflow passage 4 and will be delivered by way of the slot 12 into the valve chamber and thence to the discharge pipe 16.

I claim:—

A basin or the like having discharge and overflow passages, a neck extending from the basin opening at one end thereinto, a valve chamber removably mounted in the neck provided with an exteriorly threaded lower portion, a nut engaged with said exteriorly

threaded portion adapted to frictionally engage the bottom of said neck to hold the chamber in its operative position, said chamber having a passage communicating with the overflow passage, said chamber having a slot located above said passage, a sliding valve movable through said slot adapted to close communication between the chamber and the basin, straps carried by said valve, an operating rod carried by the valve having a portion between the straps bent to retain the valve to the rod, said rod having a portion adjacent to its upper end bent to form a stop to engage a portion of the basin to limit the sliding movement of the valve.

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

WILLIAM RIECK.

Witnesses:
J. J. SCHUBERT,
R. RUSSELL STORER.