

H. W. ATWATER.  
Attachment for Waste-Pipes.

No. 214,982.

Patented May 6, 1879.

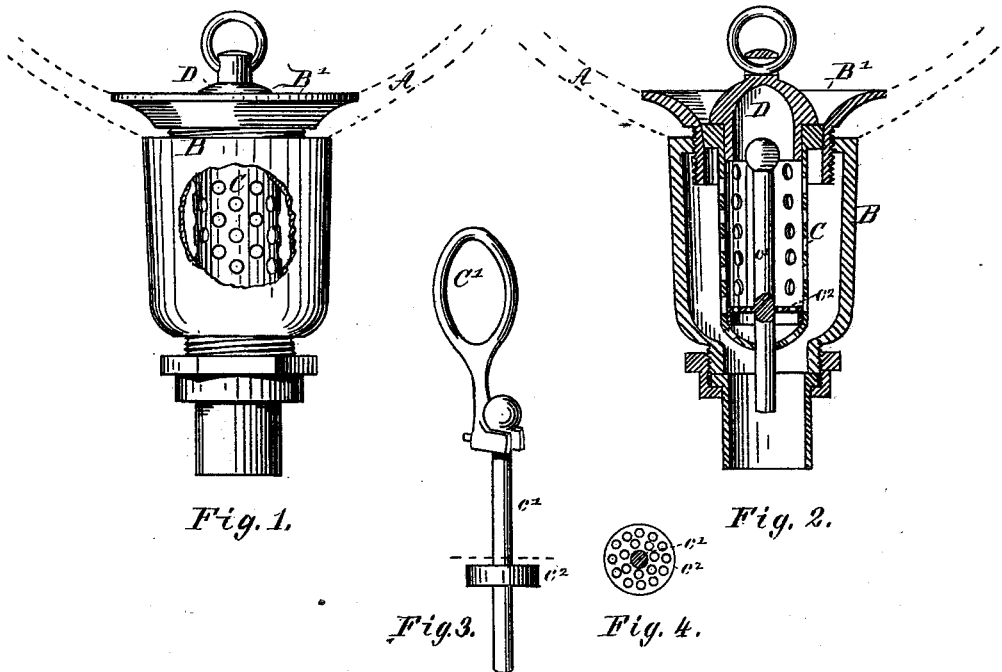


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

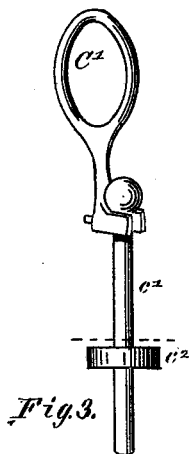


Fig. 3.

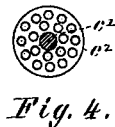


Fig. 4.

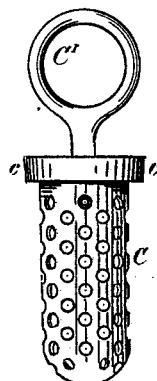


Fig. 5.

Witnesses:

J. J. Hoague  
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Inventor:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY W. ATWATER, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN ATTACHMENTS FOR WASTE-PIPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **214,982**, dated May 6, 1879; application filed March 17, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY W. ATWATER, of Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Attachment for Waste-Pipes from Wash-Bowls, Bath-Tubs, and the like, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part hereof.

The object of my invention is to guard effectually against the stoppage of waste-pipes by lint, hair, &c.; and it is an improvement on the invention described in my Patent No. 157,957, dated December 22, 1874.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows the method of applying my attachment, part of the waste-pipe being broken away to show the perforated cylinder. Fig. 2 shows my attachment in section. The other figures show details.

A indicates a wash-bowl or other receptacle for water. B B' is the outlet-pipe, secured in the bottom of A. C is a hollow cylinder, perforated, as shown, slightly conical at c, to fit the slightly-conical part of the opening B', the two being ground together to make a water-tight joint, and yet allow the cylinder C to be readily removed from B'. The plug or stopper D fits into C instead of into B', as is usual.

The rod c<sup>1</sup> is arranged in C, as shown, and has secured upon it a disk, c<sup>2</sup>. I prefer to have the disk c<sup>2</sup> perforated. This device is

shown in Figs. 3 and 4. When the water does not flow freely the rod c<sup>1</sup>, with its disk c<sup>2</sup>, also the cylinder C, should be removed, which is readily done by means of the key C', as indicated in Figs. 3 and 5, and cleaned.

The body of the cylinder C should always be somewhat smaller than the part of the outlet-pipe around it, thus forming a chamber between the outlet-pipe and the cylinder, so that when the cylinder is clean the water will pass freely through the perforations in the side of the cylinder; as well as those in the bottom.

It will be seen that my device is very simple, and is readily applied to any wash-bowl. As the cylinder C is not fastened to the waste-pipe and does not assist in attaching the waste-pipe to the bowl, it is easily removed, and being surrounded by a small chamber, the water always has a free passage into the waste-pipe, unless, of course, all the perforations in the cylinder are stopped up.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In combination, the outlet-pipe B B' and the perforated cylinder C, arranged together as and for the purpose specified.

2. In combination, the perforated cylinder C and the rod c<sup>1</sup>, with its disk c<sup>2</sup>, as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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