

(No Model.)

J. P. PUTNAM.
SET BASIN AND SIMILAR FIXTURES.

No. 344,498.

Patented June 29, 1886.

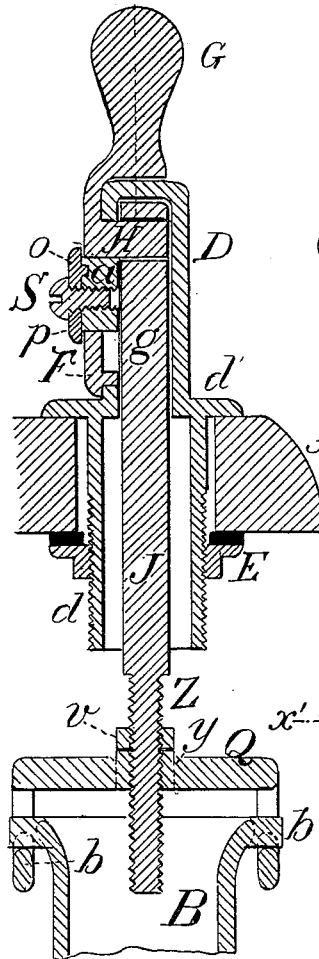


Fig. 2.

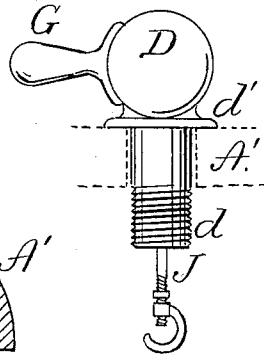


Fig. 5.

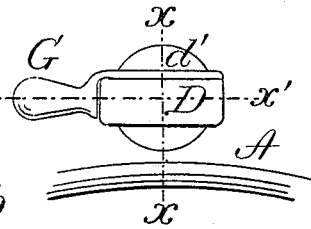


Fig. 1.

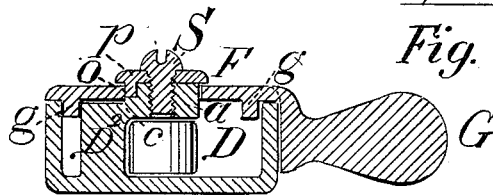


Fig. 4.

Witnesses.
W. H. R. R. R.
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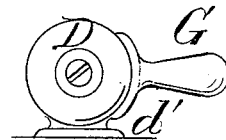


Fig. 6.

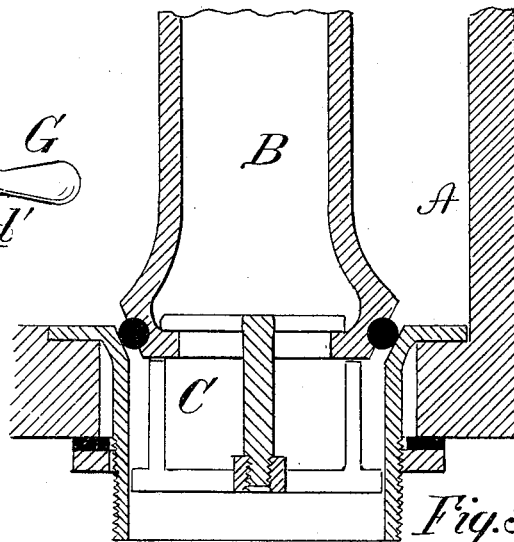
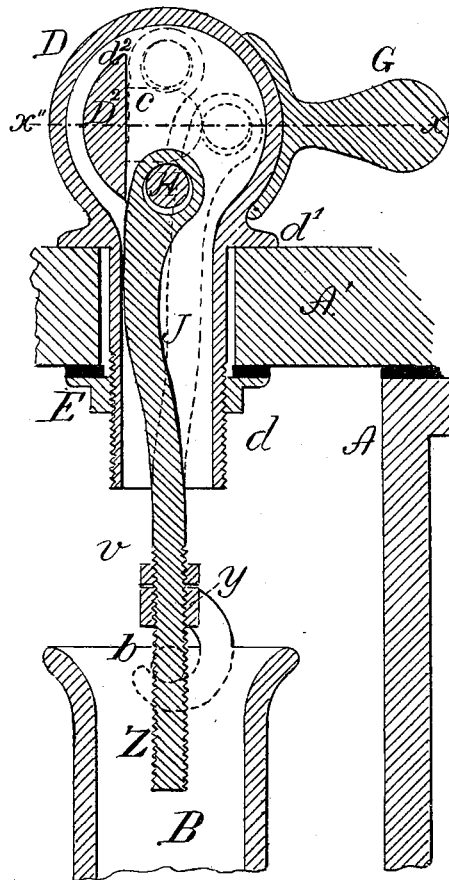


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN PICKERING PUTNAM, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SET BASIN OR SIMILAR FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,498, dated June 29, 1886.

Application filed September 28, 1885. Serial No. 178,407. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN PICKERING PUTNAM, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Set Basins and Similar Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to apparatus employed for raising the valve of the outlet of the fixture from its seat in said outlet, locking it in its elevated position, and returning it to its seat. A casting resembling a watch-case in size and shape, and having a hollow tube projecting from it, after the manner of the handle of a watch, is placed upon its edge upon the upper part of the fixture, so that the tube is over the valve. A disk corresponding to the face of a watch is inserted within the said casting or case, and is provided with a handle, by which it may be turned for a half-revolution and back. The disk carries upon its inner face a pin, to which is attached a connecting-rod that passes through the tube in the edge of the case, and is connected at the other end with the valve. When the handle is at one of its extreme positions, the pin is at its upper dead-point, and accordingly the valve attached to the connecting-rod is locked in its elevated position—that is, the valve will not move until force is applied to the handle. When the handle is thrown over to its other extreme position, the valve is lowered to its seat in the outlet of the fixture, and in the apparatus shown the pin is at its lower dead-point; but since the weight of the valve will, in ordinary cases, serve to keep the valve in its seat, it is not absolutely necessary that the pin should reach its lower dead-point when the valve finds its seat. There is, however, a decided advantage in so placing the handle relatively to the pin upon the disk that it lies in a substantially horizontal position both when the pin is at its upper dead-point and when the pin is at its lowest limit of throw, since by this arrangement a person not accustomed to the apparatus will see at once how to operate it.

The invention consists in the device, hereinafter more particularly pointed out, by which the valve is raised from its seat and locked in its elevated position by a single movement of the hand, while by a single re-

verse movement of the hand the valve is returned to its seat.

The invention consists, further, in a detail of construction whereby one side of the casing of the lifting apparatus is itself made a part of the lifting apparatus, and, still further, in a detail of construction whereby the handle is made to take a horizontal position at the extreme limit of its throw in either direction.

In the drawings the invention is illustrated as applied to a fixture in which an overflow-pipe is used as a valve for the outlet; but the invention is applicable to fixtures employing ordinary plugs for outlet-valves where the weight of the plug is sufficient to form the requisite resistance to the pin; and the case, with its rotating disk and handle and its internal mechanism, consisting, essentially, of the pin and connecting-rod, may be manufactured and furnished to the trade as an article of merchandise.

Figure 1 is a plan of a portion of a fixture embracing my invention. Fig. 2 is a section on the line xx of Fig. 1, upon an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a section on the line $x'x'$ of Fig. 1, upon the enlarged scale. Fig. 4 is a section through $x''x''$ of Fig. 3, upon the enlarged scale. Fig. 5 is a front view of the case and a part of the lifting mechanism. Fig. 6 is a partial rear view of the same.

A is the fixture; A', the slat or top of the fixture overhanging the basin or water-receptacle.

B is the overflow or stand pipe, its lower part fitting the outlet C of the fixture, and serving as a valve therefor.

D is a case of brass or other suitable metal, hollow for the most part, like a watch-case, and provided with a threaded tube, d , which passes through a hole in the slat or top of the fixture A'. A flange, d' , supports the case D upon the top of the fixture, and together with a nut, E, holds the case in place. The case D, threaded tube d , and flange d' are cast in one piece.

F is a disk having a diameter substantially equal to that of the back of the case D. It is provided with a lever or handle, G, cast with it, and a boss, g , entering the case D a little distance, and closely fitting the interior circumference of its rim. The disk F carries

upon its inner face a crank-pin, H, cast with it, to which is attached the upper end of a connecting-rod, J, the lower forked end of which, Q, is hooked to lugs *b b* on the stand-pipe B. The disk F is loosely secured to the case D by means of a screw, S, a plate, *p*, a hub, *a*, projecting forward from an arm, *c*, which in turn projects at right angles with the hub from a standard, D², cast solid with the case D, as shown. The hub *a* passes through a hole in the center of the disk F, and the screw S passes through a hole in the plate into a threaded hole in the said hub. The screw S is prevented from turning when the disk F is moved by the plate *p*, which has a small pin, *o*, cast on its inner surface, which enters a corresponding hole in the rigid hub *a*. The upper portion of the standard D², which is marked *d*², serves as a stop for the connecting-rod and crank-pin, and indirectly for the handle, so that both the handle and lifting apparatus are checked when the crank-pin reaches its upper dead-point. The disk is turned by moving the handle G through a half-circle, and carries with it the crank-pin H, also through a half-circle, thus raising or lowering the stand-pipe by means of the connecting-rod, according to the direction in which the handle is moved. It will be observed that the crank-pin passes around the arm *c*, and that there is room for the connecting-rod to pass behind that arm. When the handle is at the end of its movement in one direction, the crank-pin is at its lower dead-point and the stand-pipe is in its seat in the outlet of the fixture, and when the handle is at the end of its movement in the other direction the crank-pin is at its upper dead-point, and the connect-

ing-rod and stand-pipe are locked or at rest in their elevated position. The lower end of the connecting-rod J is provided with a thread, *z*, which passes through the threaded hole *y* in the forked end Q of the connecting-rod, and is further provided with a threaded set-nut, *v*, all arranged and operating to permit the apparatus to be adjusted to slight variations in the depth of the fixture.

I claim—

1. The combination, with the fixture and outlet-valve, of the lifting apparatus consisting, essentially, of the connecting-rod J, pin H, disk F, and handle C, and a support for said lifting apparatus, arranged substantially as described, whereby when the handle is thrown to its extreme limit in one direction the center of the rod, the center of the pin, and the center of the disk may be brought into the same straight line, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the fixture and outlet-valve, of the lifting apparatus consisting, essentially, of the connecting-rod J, pin H, disk F, and handle C, and a support for said lifting apparatus, and a limiting-stop for said handle in either position, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the hollow case D, of the disk F, forming a cover for the hollow case and provided with pin H within said case, and handle C, projecting outward from said disk, and the connecting-rod J, suspended from said pin, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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