

(No Model.)

C. H. MOORE.  
BATH TUB, WASH BASIN, OR SINK.

No. 418,375.

Patented Dec. 31, 1889.

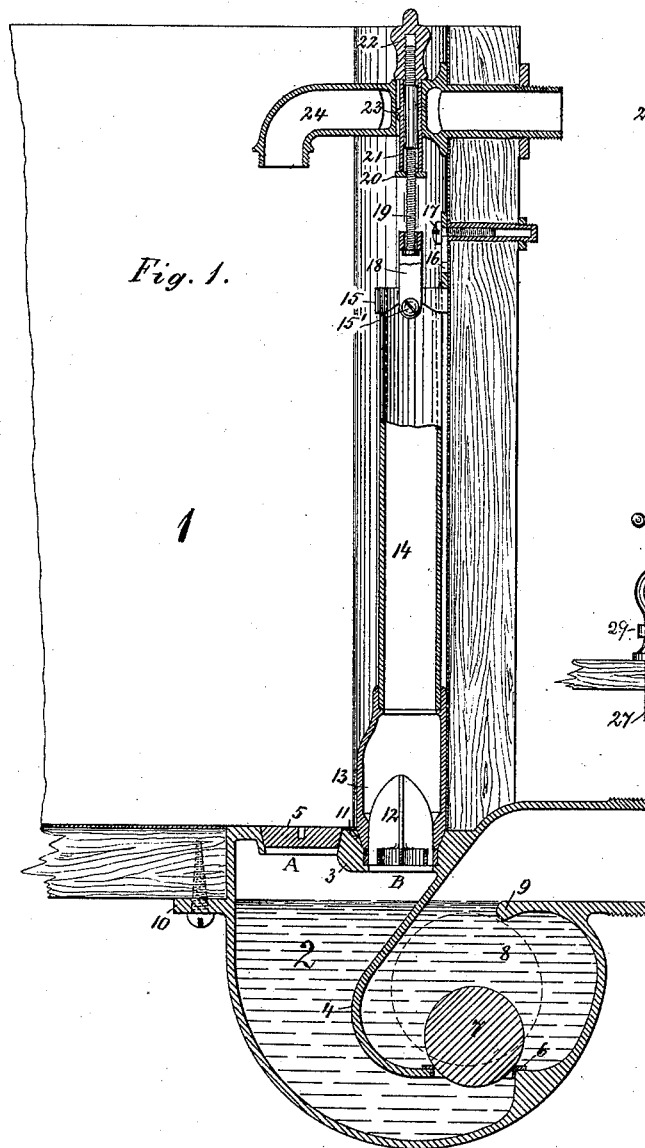


Fig. 1.

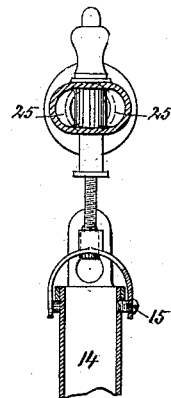


Fig. 2.

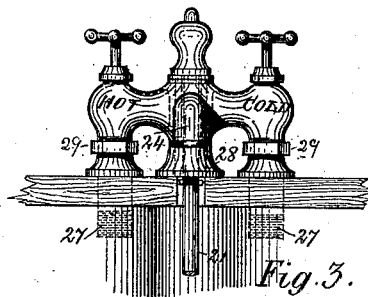


Fig. 3.

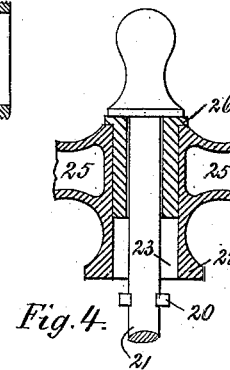


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

*John Claxton*

Inventor:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. MOORE, OF YONKERS, NEW YORK.

## BATH-TUB, WASH-BASIN, OR SINK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,375, dated December 31, 1889.

Application filed January 29, 1889. Serial No. 297,978. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES HENRY MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yonkers, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Bath-Tub, Wash-Basin, or Sink, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a bath-tub, wash-basin, or similar fixture having the supply and waste attachments connected thereto complete.

In the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, Figure 1 shows a central vertical section of my invention with the nozzle extending through the end of the tub or basin. Fig. 2 shows a front section. Fig. 3 shows the nozzle and hot and cold water cocks on a slab or capping on the top of a tub or basin. Fig. 4 shows a central section of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 shows a cross-section of overflow-pipe.

1 shows a bath-tub, &c., which is made with a recess, by preference, so as to keep the pipe 14 more out of the way.

2 shows a trap.

3 is the top of the trap, and 4 is a partition which forms the trap.

5 is a stopper, which can be removed from the opening A to admit a swab to be pushed down into the trap and around the curve at the bottom.

6 is a valve-seat secured in the trap.

7 is a ball-valve, and 8 is an opening in the side of the trap to enter the valve 7, and is made large enough to give an opportunity to solder the seat 6 in its place.

10 is a flange to keep the trap in position and prevents its being pushed into the tub.

11 shows a bath-tub valve-seat.

12 is a strainer and guide for the valve. This guide rests upon a shoulder made in the wasteway B, and extends far enough up into the hollow valve 13 to prevent the end of the said valve from getting released when the handle 22 is lifted to its limit.

14 shows an overflow-pipe, which is made half-circle shape to keep it more out of the way. The flat side of this overflow-pipe extends far enough above the pipe to insert the bolt 17 into the slot 16 made in it. This bolt 17 is used to secure the flat side of the

overflow to the end of the tub and prevent it turning, and is adjusted to allow the overflow and valve to operate freely. By screwing this bolt 17 farther into the bushing that receives it the overflow-pipe will be held rigid.

18 shows a fitting suspended to the end of the stem 19 and having two inwardly-projecting lugs, which fit into receptacles 15, made around the upper end of the overflow.

15 is a bolt, which extends through the wall of the overflow to prevent its being too easily removed; but by unscrewing the bolt 15 sufficiently and lifting the overflow-pipes a trifle the lugs on the fitting 18 are released from the receptacles 15 and the overflow can be readily taken out.

20 is a stop to prevent the pull 21 from being lifted through the passage 23. This passage or chamber 23 is made through the nozzle 24 for convenience of operating the pull, and has a water-passage around it at either side, so as to bring the water-spout in front of the pull and standing overflow for the purpose of getting easy access to it to attach a rubber tube or to catch water in a vessel. When the nozzle 24 is placed inside of the tub or basin, with the shank extending through an aperture made in the end of the tub or basin, as shown in Fig. 1, then I make the passage in the nozzle in about the position shown in Fig. 1; but when it is preferable to place the hot and cold water supply cocks on the capping or slab which is usually put on the top of a tub or basin then the passage 23 is put farther back in the nozzle or through some portion of the chamber from which the nozzle proceeds and directly back of the nozzle, so that the handle 22 of the valve will be a uniform distance from the handles on the hot and cold water cocks, my object being to get the pull and handle of the outlet-valve back from the spout of the nozzle and between it and the back of the capping or slab.

25 is the water-channel connecting the hot and cold water cocks.

26 is a ferrule-shaped fitting, which acts as a guide for the pull 21, and is made large enough to fit closely into the passage 23. This fitting 26 is used only when the cocks are

placed on the capping or slab, as shown in Fig. 3.

27 shows the ends of the cocks extending down through the capping or slab outside of the tub or basin.

28 represents an extension to the passage 23 for the purpose of covering the hole made in the capping or slab through which the pull 21 is entered and to give the combined fixture a fine appearance.

The passage 23 can be made large enough to lift the overflow and valve through it, as shown in Fig. 4. The device is shown in a recess-tub; but I do not wish to be confined to this shape tub or basin. When the nozzle is placed inside of the tub, as shown in Fig. 1, the hot and cold water cocks are connected to the end which extends through the wall of the tub, and the handles of the cocks can either extend through the wall of the tub, one at either side of the nozzle, or through the slab or capping on the top. When the cocks are placed on the slab or capping, the said slab or capping covers the recess, and the passage 23 is placed directly above the wasteway B; hence the use of the base 28 to cover the hole in the capping.

I wish it understood that the hot and cold water cocks can be placed at any angle from the passage 23 which materially alters the shape of the nozzle; so I do not wish to be restricted to any particular form of a nozzle and channel which connect the hot and cold water cocks, especially at that point where the passage 23 is made.

29 shows two nuts, one on the hot and one on the cold water cock, so that the cocks and their casing, having passage 23, can be removed from the slab or capping without removing the ends 27 of the cocks.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a bath-tub or wash-basin, of a trap connected thereto and having two openings into the tub-bottom, a valve to retain water in the tub, and an overflow-pipe having a flat back extending up against the end of the tub and secured to it by a bolt, so that it can be removed from the tub without unsoldering any of the joints.

2. In a bath-tub, wash-basin, or sink, in combination, a hollow valve and overflow operating on the wasteway, a pull for the said valve connected to a fitting above the overflow and extending up from the fitting and through a passage located above the overflow to guide and operate the valve, and a guide 12, set in the wasteway and having the sides to fit loosely into the hollow valve and detached from it, so that the said valve will find its seat if the overflow is turned in any position, upon the pull in the passage 23 above the overflow being moved in a way to allow the valve to drop, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination, with a bath-tub, wash-

basin, or sink, of the hot and cold water cocks having a channel extending from each of them and communicating with a distributing-nozzle and having a passage connected to it back from the outlet of the nozzle, and the pull of a standing valve operating in the said passage, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination, with two cocks supported on the surface of a slab of a bath-tub or wash-basin and having a water-channel joined to each of them, the said water-channel forming a place about midway between the two cocks for the accommodation of a passage or chamber to operate the pull of a waste-valve in and having a nozzle leading therefrom and over the rim of the slab and into the basin, of a passage or chamber 23, located in the place formed by the water-channel and having the pull of a waste-valve operating in it above the surface of the slab.

5. The combination, with a bath-tub, wash-basin, or sink, of hot and cold water faucets having a channel connecting each of them with a nozzle through which a passage is made for the pull of a valve to operate in, a pull 21, operating in said passage, and an overflow 14 and valve 13, suspended to pull 21.

6. The combination, with a bath-tub, wash-basin, or sink, of the hot and cold water cocks joined to the wall of the passage 23 and having a nozzle connected thereto and projecting into the bath-tub, basin, or sink, so that the spout or outlet of the nozzle is in front of the standing overflow or farther from the end of the tub or basin where the cocks are supported than the overflow-pipe is.

7. In combination, a bath-tub, basin, or sink, the hot and cold water cocks joined to the wall of a passage 23 above the capping or slab on the top of the bath-tub, basin, or sink, the pull of the valve 13, operating in the passage 23, and the nozzle 24, joined to the channel which connects the hot and cold water cocks and projecting into the basin.

8. The combination, with the pull of the waste-valve of a bath-tub, wash-basin, or sink extending up through a hole made in a slab and through a passage or chamber secured above the hole in the slab and having the pull of a waste-valve operating in it, and a water-channel connected to the hot and cold water cocks above the surface of the slab, of a place formed by the water-channel about midway between the two cocks for the accommodation of a passage or chamber to operate the pull of a waste-valve in, and the passage or chamber located in the said place formed by the water-channel directly behind the water-nozzle and above the surface of the slab, as and for the purpose set forth.

9. The combination, with a bath-tub, wash-basin, or sink having a hollow valve fitted in the wasteway and a guide in the wasteway to govern the movement of the valve, of an overflow-pipe connected to the hollow valve

and extending up against the end of the tub and secured thereto by a bolt or pin extending horizontally through a vertical slot made in a flat part connected to the overflow into the end of the tub, where it is secured in a manner to prevent the upper end of the overflow from getting displaced, and yet allow it a free up-and-down movement against the end of the tub, and a handle or pull connected to the overflow.

10 10. In combination with a bath-tub, wash-basin, or sink, a trap connected to the tub, a guide to govern the movement of the valve, a valve fitted in the wasteway, and a pull connected to the valve and operating in a passage or chamber made in the water-nozzle, and the water-nozzle having a passage through it for the pull of the valve to operate in, as and for the purpose set forth.

20 11. The combination, with a bath-tub, wash-basin, or sink, of a water-channel placed above the slab or capping which covers and overhangs the rim of the basin and having the pull of a valve operating and guided in a

passage made through it, substantially as shown, the said water-channel being connected to a hot-water cock on one side of the passage and to a cold-water cock on the other side of the passage, and having a base 28, extending down from it to the surface of the slab, and a water-nozzle projecting over the rim of the slab and into the basin, as and for the purpose set forth.

12. The combination, with two cocks placed on a slab and having shanks extending down through holes made in the slab, and flanges resting on the surface of the slab to support the said cocks, of a water-channel joined to each of the cocks above the slab and having a passage through it about midway between the two cocks, and the pull of a basin or bath-tub valve operating in said passage and having a nozzle leading therefrom and over the rim of the slab into the basin.

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Witnesses:

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