Dec. 25, 1928. 1,696,464

W. R. WALKER

CULINARY FIXTURE

Filed Oct. 31, 1927

Fig. 1.

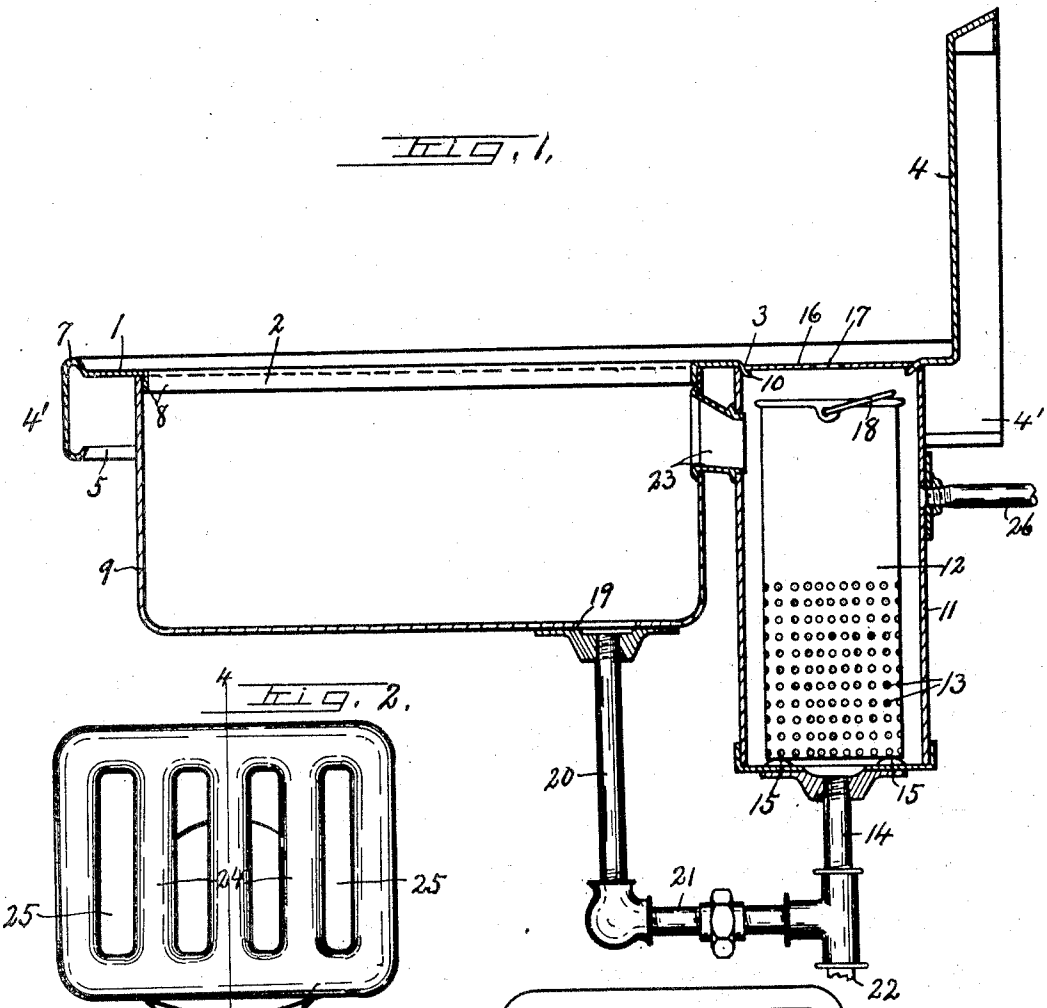


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

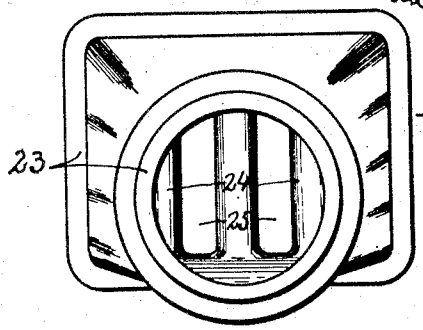
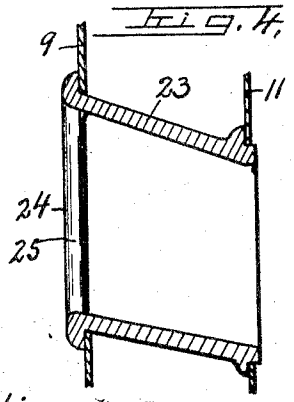


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CULINARY FIXTURE.

Application filed October 31, 1927. Serial No. 229,989.

This invention relates to a culinary fixture comprising a sink having a horizontal ledge provided with an opening, and an underlying housing for receiving and supporting a refuse receptacle which is removable through the opening to permit it to be emptied and cleansed when required.

I am aware that it is a common practice to use separate refuse receptacles placed within or upon the sink so that they may be removed, cleansed and replaced when required but it is well known that this practice is extremely unsanitary and causes more or less abrasive, staining and other impairments of the finished surface of the sink.

The main object therefore of the present invention is to provide a more sanitary and less injurious method of collecting and disposing of kitchen refuse than has heretofore been practiced by supporting a refuse receptacle within a separate housing on the underside of the ledge or shelf of the sink in such manner that the refuse may be conveniently placed and concealed therein and the receptacle removed through an opening in the ledge for emptying and cleansing when required.

Another object is to provide overflow connections between the sink and housing to allow any excess water which may accumulate in the sink to drain off through the housing and thence through a drainage pipe leading from the bottom of said housing.

A further object is to provide the housing with a suitable ventilating pipe to carry off any vitiated air or gas produced by the refuse in the receptacle or housing.

Other objects and uses relating to specific parts of the device will be brought out in the following description.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of one form of my invention.

Figures 2 and 3 are enlarged opposite end views of the overflow connection.

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken on line 4—4, Fig. 2.

As illustrated this culinary fixture comprises a substantial horizontal shelf —1— having a rather large opening —2— and a smaller opening —3— at the rear of the opening —2—, said shelf being also provided with an upright back plate —4— along its rear edge and front and side flanges —3— depending from the front edge and opposite side edges of the shelf.

The lower edges of the front and side flanges —3— are bent inwardly and upwardly to form reinforcing flanges —5— while the back plate —4— is formed with rivetly extended margin flanges being adapted to impinge against the wall of the room in which the fixture is located, it being understood that the rear edge of the flange —6— is disposed in a substantial vertical plane parallel with the front portion of the back plate.

The flanges —3— are united to the housing portion of the shelf —1— by an unturned marginal bead —7— which serves to restrain any water which may lodge on the housing ledge from overflowing on to the floor and also aids in reinforcing or stiffening the shelf.

The shelf —1— is also provided with a depending flange —8— surrounding the opening —2— to form a convenient means for receiving and holding the main body of a sink section —9— against the lateral displacement in a manner presently described.

The sink section —9— is more or less hopper in shape and has its upper end surrounded and secured by brazing or otherwise to the flange —8— and to the under side of the shelf —1— so as to be permanently supported thereby and to form therewith the main body of the sink.

The shelf —1— is also provided with an additional depending flange —10— surrounding the opening —3— and around which is placed the upper end of the housing —11— which is abrazed or otherwise secured to the flange —10— and to the under side of the adjacent portion of the shelf —1— just at the rear of the sink section —9—.

The housing —11— extends downwardly some distance from the horizontal portion of the shelf —1— below the bottom of the sink section —9— and has the upper open end aligned with the opening —3— for receiving a refuse receptacle —12— which normally rests upon the bottom of the housing —11— with its upper end below the flange —10— said receptacle having its lower portion perforated at —13— to allow any liquid which may be liberated from the contents thereof to pass outwardly into the housing and thence through a drainage pipe —14— leading downwardly from the bottom of the housing. This drainage of liquid from the receptacle —12— into the housing —11— and thence into the drainage pipe —14— is facilitated by supporting the bottom of the receptacle —12— upon raised bosses —15— on the bot-

tom of the housing —11— as shown in Fig. 1.

The portion of the shelf —1— surrounding the opening —2— constitutes what may be termed the marginal ledge of the sink in which the opening —3— is formed said opening being normally closed by a lid —16— which extends across the upper open end of the receptacle —12— and is provided by a finger —17— to facilitate its removal and replacement.

The upper end of the receptacle —12— is provided with a bale or handle —18— by which it may be lowered and lifted through the opening —3— into and out of the housing —11— when the lid —16— is removed to permit said receptacle to be emptied and cleansed when required.

The bottom of the sink —9— is provided with an outlet —19— to which is connected a drainage pipe —20— which together with the drainage pipe —14— are connected to each other by a cross pipe —21— so that both pipes may discharge into a common drainage pipe —22—.

The sink as —9— may be used to contain water for washing dishes and other articles by simply closing the outlet —19— with a suitable stopper and in order to prevent overflow of such water over the top of the sink the latter is connected to the housing —11— by means of an overflow conduit —23— having one end connected to the rear wall of the sink section 9 some distance above the bottom thereof and its other end connected to the adjacent front wall of the housing, the connection being preferably made by brazing or equivalent fastening needs capable of forming liquid type joints.

The top and bottom walls of the overflow connection —23—, are preferably inclined rearwardly and downwardly, the front end of said overflow connection being preferably made in a form of a grid having vertical bars —24— and intervening spaces —25— to avoid the passage of dish cloths and other large solid matter from the sink into the housing and also to reduce the liability of clogging the overflow by solid matter which may accumulate near the lower level of the inlet of the overflow.

If desired the housing —11— may be provided with a ventilating pipe —26— leading therefrom between the upper and lower ends thereof and adapted to be connected to any ventilating flue not shown.

The sections —1— and —9— of the sink and also the housing —11— are preferably made of non-corrodible sheet metal while the overflow conduit —23— and connections for the pipe —14—, —20—, —26— may be made of cast metal.

Operation.

During the cleaning of the sink —9— the refuse or solid matter accumulated therein may be removed by hand or by a suitable skimming device and placed within the receptacle —12— by simply opening the lid —16— which when closed conceals the receptacle and its contents within the housing —11— and any odors or vitiated air which may tend to collect within the housing is carried off through the ventilating pipe —26—.

Any liquid which may tend to accumulate within the receptacle —12— is carried off through the perforations —13— into the housing —11— and thence outwardly through the drainage pipe —14—.

At any time desired the lid —16— may be opened and the receptacle —12— removed through the opening —3— for emptying and cleansing after which it may be replaced within the housing and the lid closed to conceal the same.

In the event that the sink —9— is used to retain water for washing purposes the excess water above a certain level will overflow through the outlet —23— into the housing —11— from which it is drained off through the drainage pipe —14—, the grid bars —24— serve to restrict the passage of the excessively heavy solids into the outlet or overflow —23—.

I claim:

A culinary fixture comprising a shelf having a relatively large opening and a smaller opening at the rear of the larger opening, a sink secured to the underside of the shelf around the larger opening, a housing secured to the underside of the shelf around the smaller opening for receiving a refuse receptacle and provided with a drainage outlet in its bottom, and a vent opening in one side some distance above the bottom, and an overflow conduit connecting adjacent sides of the sink and housing.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of October, 1927.

WILLARD R. WALKER.