

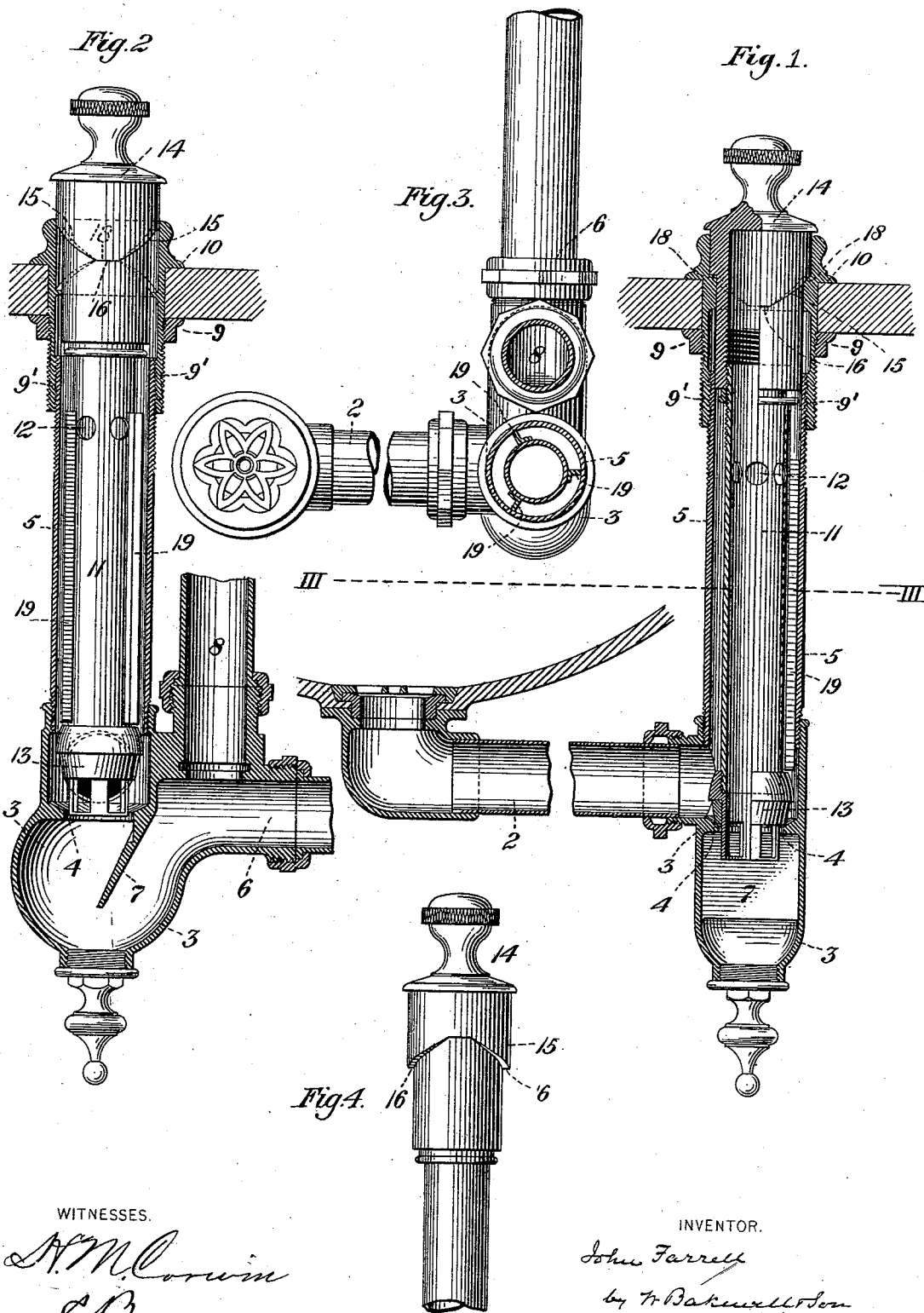
(No Model.)

J. FARRELL.

WASTE APPARATUS FOR BATH TUBS, BASINS, &c.

No. 514,675.

Patented Feb. 13, 1894.



WITNESSES.

A. M. Corwin
E. Byrnes

INVENTOR.

John Farrell
by H. B. Russell & Son
his attorneys

THE NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN FARRELL, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

WASTE APPARATUS FOR BATH-TUBS, BASINS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 514,675, dated February 13, 1894.

Application filed September 25, 1891. Serial No. 406,804. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN FARRELL, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Waste Apparatus for Bath-Tubs, Basins, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a waste apparatus for bath-tubs, wash-stands, &c., of improved construction, in which many of the disadvantages incident to prior wastes shall be overcome.

The novel feature of my invention consists in providing the overflow pipe of the waste with ribs or projections on the overflow pipe which serve to clean adhering dirt or sediment from the interior of the stand-pipe when the overflow pipe is turned.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through the apparatus, showing the valve closed. Fig. 2 is a similar section at right angles to Fig. 1, showing the valve in a raised position. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line III—III of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a detail view.

In the drawings, 2 represents the waste-pipe which leads horizontally from the bottom of the basin or bath-tub to which the waste is applied. This pipe is fitted to a chamber 3, which I shall call the trap-chamber, and enters the same just above a valve-seat 4, which is below the lower end of the usual stand-pipe 5. The outlet pipe leads from an opening 6 in the chamber 3, said opening 6 and the stand-pipe being connected by a passage divided by a downwardly extending web 7, thus constituting a trap as shown in the drawings.

8 is the vent opening on the discharge side of the trap.

The stand-pipe 5 is fitted to the chamber 3 above the valve-seat and extends upwardly therefrom, on the outside being provided with a screw-collar or nut 9, which, in conjunction with a flange 10, affords means for clamping the stand-pipe to the top or slab of the basin or wash-stand. The upper part 9' of the stand-pipe is preferably made separate from the lower part and is connected therewith by a screw thread so that it is vertically adjustable to vary its length, and to vary the rela-

tive positions of the valve and valve-seat hereinafter described.

11 is the overflow-pipe having at its lower end an outlet for the flow of water, and having near its upper end lateral perforations 12, through which the overflow enters. It has also at its lower end an annular valve 13, which normally fits on the valve-seat 4 and closes the same. When said valve is seated, the water collecting in the basin or tub will rise to the same level in the stand-pipe, and when it reaches the perforations in the overflow-pipe will flow therethrough, the rise in the basin or tub being thus checked. If the overflow-pipe be lifted so as to unseat the valve, the water will flow from the basin through the trap-chamber and will pass out through the discharge-pipe.

In order to hold the overflow-pipe in an elevated position to keep the valve unseated, I provide a cap 14 fitted to the upper end of the overflow-pipe (and preferably adjustable thereon by a screw-connection), said cap having a collar 15 with opposite V-shaped tongues 16. There are correspondingly shaped recesses 17 on the inner side of the adjustable top-portion 9' of the part 9 of the stand-pipe. When the valve is seated said projections fit in the recesses, but if the overflow-pipe be turned the inclination of the projections and recesses will lift the overflow pipe so as to unseat the valve, and when the ends of the projections reach seats 18 at the top of the recesses, the valve is held in its uppermost position. This lifting of the overflow-pipe and unseating of the valve occur, whether the overflow pipe be turned in one direction or the other, thus making it of great convenience, easily understood by persons who are not familiar with such appliances, and because of its position, easily visible and easily managed. It is obvious that it is immaterial whether the projections be considered as formed on the overflow pipe and the recesses in the stand-pipe, or vice versa.

In order to prevent the accumulation of dirt on the inner side of the stand-pipe, which frequently occurs in the use of wastes of this character, I form on the outer side of the overflow-pipe ribs or projections 19. When the overflow-pipe is turned in the act of unseating the valve, these ribs or projections scrape

the inner side of the stand-pipe and detach the adhering dirt.

The advantages of my invention will be appreciated by those skilled in the art.

5 I claim—

In a waste the combination with the stand-pipe, of a vertically movable overflow-pipe having a valve and fitting within the stand-pipe, and projections on the overflow-pipe

adapted to clean the stand-pipe; substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 23d day of September, A. D. 1891.

JOHN FARRELL.

Witnesses:

W. B. CORWIN,

H. M. CORWIN.