

(No Model.)

B. S. GILES.
OVERFLOW FOR BATH OR LAUNDRY TUBS.

No. 495,480.

Patented Apr. 18, 1893.

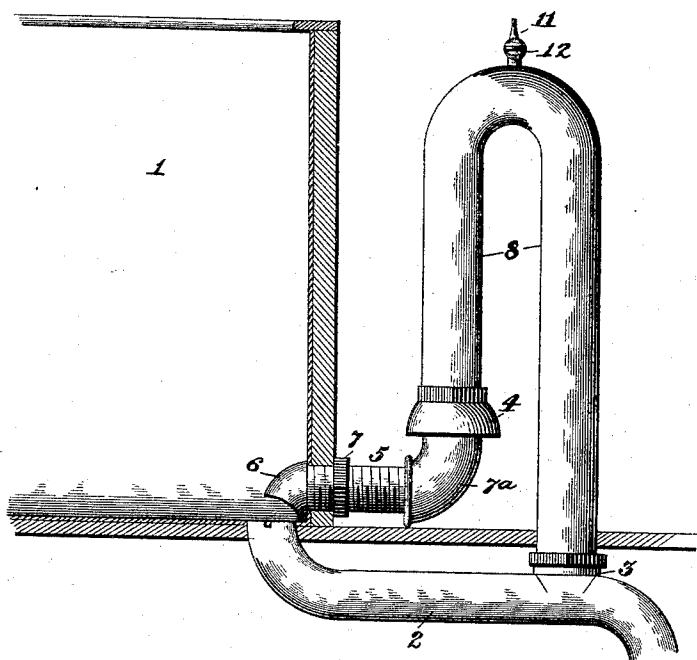


Fig. 1.

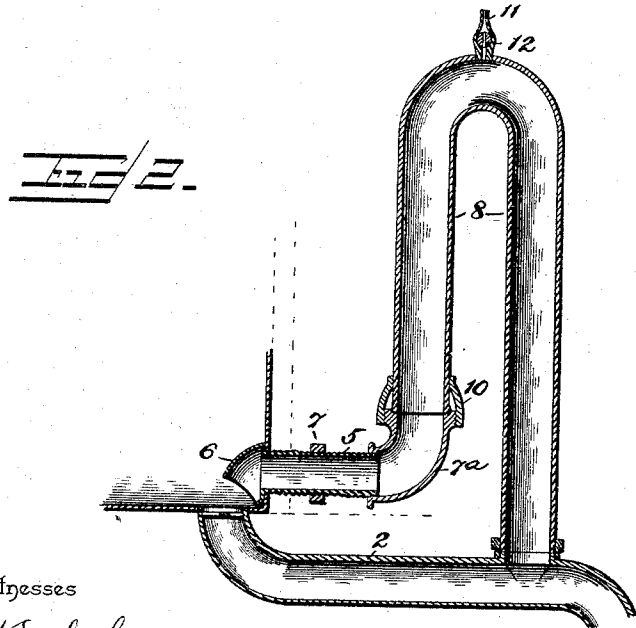


Fig. 2.

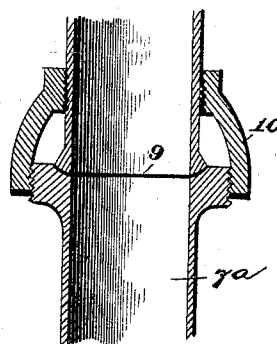


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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OVERFLOW FOR BATH OR LAUNDRY TUBS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 495,480, dated April 18, 1893.

Application filed March 30, 1892. Serial No. 427,137. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN S. GILES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Talladega, in the county of Talladega and State of Alabama, have invented a new or useful Overflow Attachment for Bath or Laundry Tubs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in bath, laundry, and other tubs, and the objects in view are to provide a cheap and simple device adapted to be attached to the ordinary bath-tub, and to serve as a means for preventing an overflow of the same.

With these objects in view the invention consists in a siphonic pipe or tube applied to the tub, and communicating with the interior thereof and with the waste-pipe of the tub at a point outside of the tub, whereby the water within the tub, reaching a certain height, is by the siphonage prevented from rising above that point.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings:—Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of one end of a bath-tub, or laundry tub, provided with my attachment, the latter being shown in side elevation. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the attachment shown in longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a detail in section of the swiveled joint.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates an ordinary bath, or other tub, and the same is provided at its bottom and at one end with the usual waste-pipe 2, which pipe, in this instance, a short distance beyond its point of connection with the tub is provided with a branch 3, upwardly-disposed.

Through an opening formed in the end wall of the tub, immediately above the waste-pipe opening, there is passed an exteriorly-threaded short pipe section 5, and the latter is provided at its inner end within the tub with an overflow hood 6. A nut 7 is run upon the exterior of the short pipe-section and serves to clamp or draw the hooded end snugly against the inner surface of the end wall of the tub. To the outer end of this short section there is

secured an elbow section 7^a, and the same is upwardly-disposed and terminates in one member of a swiveled joint 4. That is to say, it is provided with a flange having a concaved ground surface, the perimeter of the flange being externally threaded.

8 designates an inverted U-shaped siphon-pipe or tube, and its lower end is flared and convexed, as indicated at 9 to fit within the flared concaved end of the elbow-section, and like the same is externally-threaded, the two flared ends being connected securely together by means of a threaded coupling collar 10. At the upper end or bend of the siphon-pipe or tube, an air-vent 11 is located, and the same is provided with a regulating valve or key 12. The lower end of the siphon-pipe is by an ordinary coupling 14 connected with the branch 3 of the waste-pipe.

It might be as well to state that in plumbing, the waste-pipe is always put into the house before the floors are laid and the plastering accomplished. Bath-tubs, &c., are put in afterward. It sometimes occurs that owing to the location of timbers that are important to the strength of the building, it becomes necessary to bend the waste-pipe out of its straight line, or the tub to be set with end close to the wall. In either case, my invention would be inapplicable, were it not for the fact that I provide a swiveled joint whereby the siphonic pipe may be turned so as to make the proper union between its lower end and the branch 3 of the waste-pipe. Where the joist or other timbers of the structure do not interfere, of course the swiveled joint is of no consequence and need not be used. It will be seen that the upper end or bend of the siphonic-pipe is located at a suitable distance from the bottom of the tub, or in other words, below the upper edge of the same, so that as the water rises in the tub, it also rises equally in the siphonic-pipe, and when it rises to such an extent as to form the siphon it is drawn off by said siphon through the bottom faster than the spigot can supply the same, and hence all the water from the tub may be drawn off and no overflow can occur. It will also be seen that when the water is in the tub, it being in the inner branch of the siphon, the same forms a water seal to prevent the escape

of foul air from the waste pipe. By means of the air cock at the crown of the siphon pipe it will be seen that the siphon can at any time be broken, so that the drainage by the siphon
5 can at any time be arrested and thus the height of water maintained.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination with a tub or other receptacle, of a siphonic-pipe connected therewith near the bottom thereof, and provided with an air vent having a key, and a waste-pipe connected to the tub independent of the siphonic-pipe, and connected to the siphonic-

pipe below its point of connection with the tub, substantially as specified. 15

2. The combination with a tub or other receptacle of a short pipe passing through the wall thereof near its bottom, a siphonic pipe swiveled to the upper end of the said short pipe, and a waste-pipe connected to the opposite end of the siphonic-pipe and independently of the siphonic-pipe connected to the tub, substantially as specified. 20

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Witnesses:

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