Seaman & Banta.

Sink.

No. 88,219. Patented Mar. 23, 1869.

Fig. 2.

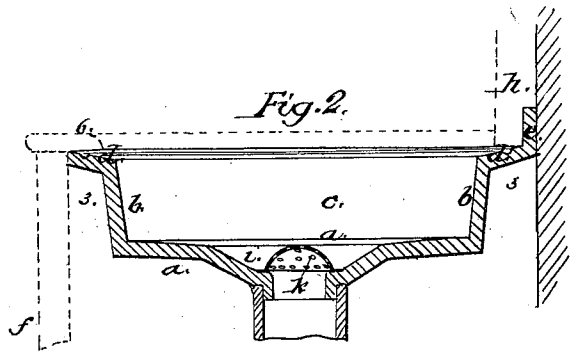
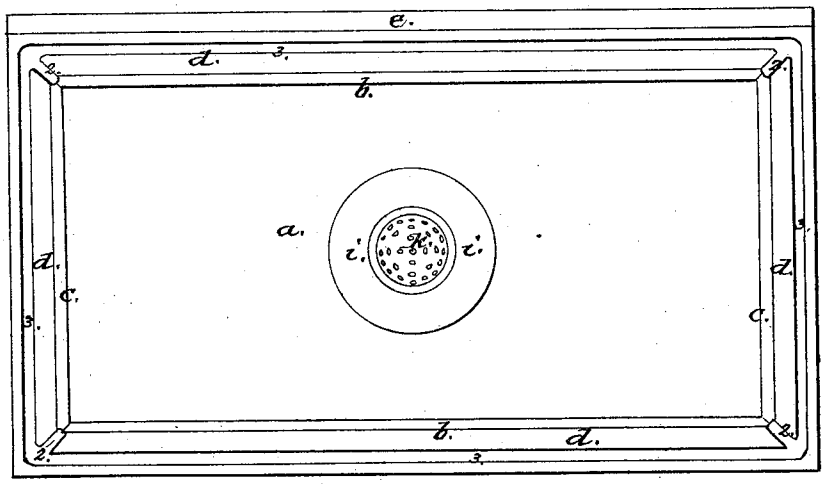


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
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United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM SEAMAN AND GEORGE A. BANTA, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.
ASSIGNORS TO WILLIAM SEAMAN.

Letters Patent No. 88,219, *dated March* 23, 1869.

IMPROVED SINK.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM SEAMAN and GEORGE A. BANTA, of the city and State of New York, have invented, made, and applied to use, a certain new and useful Improvement in Sinks; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the said invention, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making part of this specification, wherein—

Figure 1 is a plan of said sink, as separated from the wood-work, and

Figure 2 is a vertical transverse section, the wood-work being shown in red lines.

Similar marks of reference denote the same parts.

Sinks heretofore made, and adapted to being surrounded by a wooden casing, have had a flange projecting around the upper edge, to pass beneath the wood-work.

From the shrinkage of the wood, there is an opening quickly formed between the metal sink and the wood-work, into and through which water splashes, and this is particularly the case at the back part of the sink; and from the moisture and drippings, the floor below is constantly saturated, and frequently rots.

The nature of our said invention consists in a groove around the flange of the sink, with return-channels into the sink, so that the water that splashes in between the flange and wood-work will run back into the sink; and at the back we form a vertical flange, at the edge of the horizontal flange, so as to set up behind the vertical back casing of the sink.

We have shown our invention as applied to a square sink, but it may be used upon corner and half-circle sinks in the same way as upon square sinks.

In the drawing *a* represents the bottom, *b b*, the front and back, and *c c*, the ends, forming the metal sink, around the upper edges of which is the metal flange *d d*, formed with grooves 3 3 and channels 2 2, that allow water that splashes in between the wood-work and the flange to run back again into the sink.

e is a vertical flange, on the edge of the flange *d*, at the back of the sink.

f is the front, and *g*, the horizontal casing of wood-work enclosing the sink; and

h is the wood-work at the back, extending up against the wall, and behind which the flange *e* sits, so that any water that splashes against the wood-work *h* will run back into the sink, instead of soaking and splashing down between the wood-work and horizontal flange *d*, as heretofore, and wetting the wall or floor, or both.

The strainer-plate usually employed over the waste-water pipe is flat, or nearly so; hence all floating substances, such as tea-leaves, potato-skins, &c., are washed into the strainer, and clog up the openings. To prevent this, we make a cavity, *i*, in the bottom of the sink, and employ a dome-shape strainer, *k*, so that any foreign substances may pass into the cavity *i*, and the upper part of the strainer remain free for water to run away.

The dome-shaped strainer contains more area for the reception of perforations than a flat strainer.

What we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The metallic sink, formed with the grooves 3 and channels 2, in the flange *d*, and the back flange *e*, upon the edge of the flange *d*, as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The metallic sink, formed with the cavity *i*, and dome-shaped strainer *k*, as and for the purposes set forth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our signatures, this 25th day of April, 1868.

WILLIAM SEAMAN.
GEORGE A. BANTA.

Witnesses:
CHAS. H. SMITH,
GEO. T. PINCKNEY.