

(No Model.)

J. F. LAMPING.
WASHBASIN.

No. 519,287.

Patented May 1, 1894.

FIG. 1.

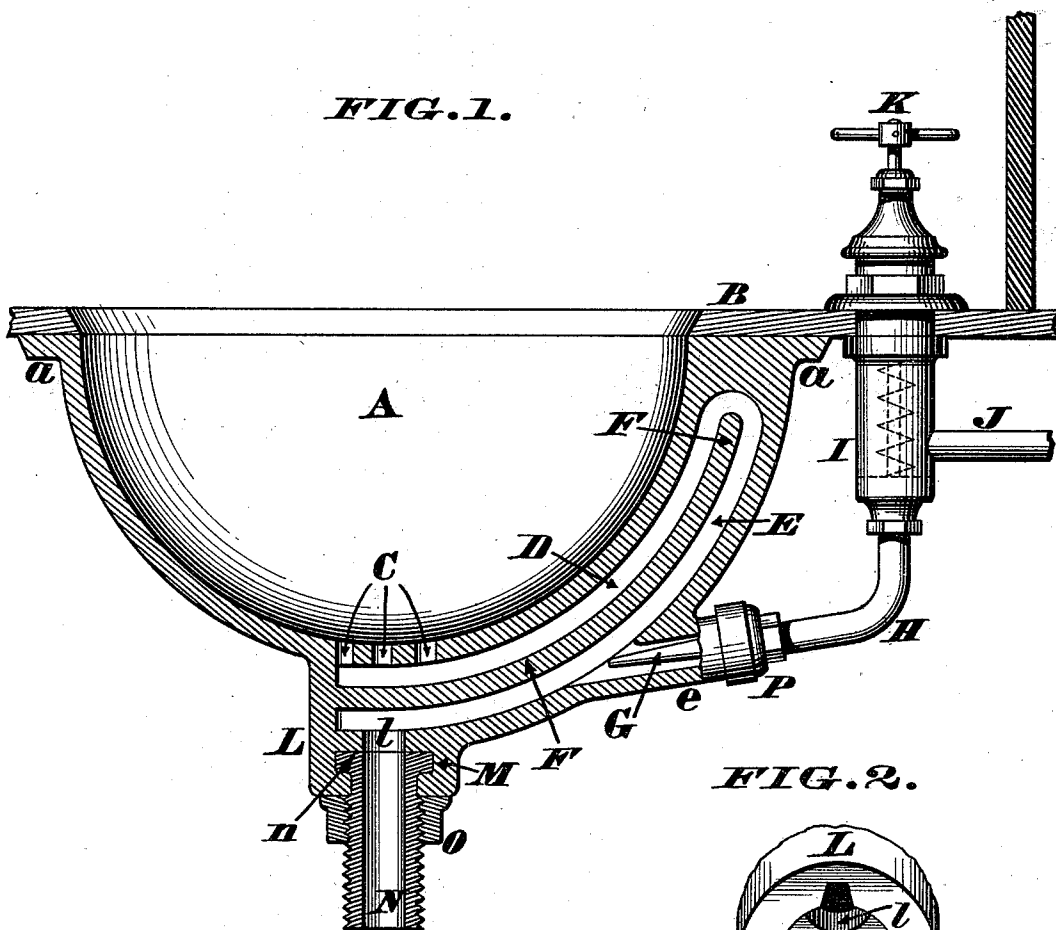


FIG. 2.

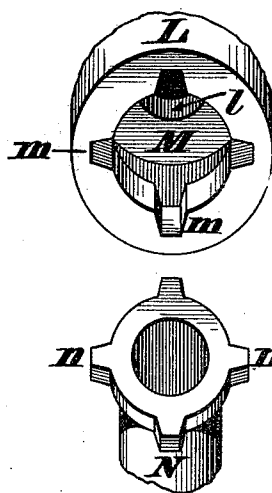
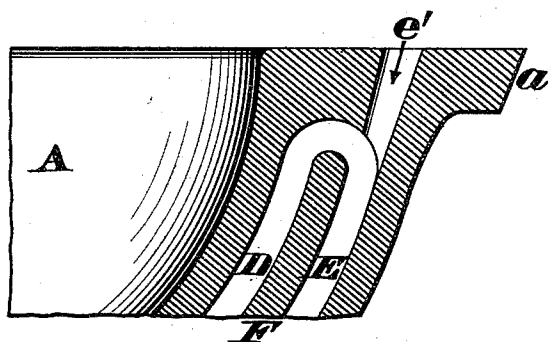


FIG. 3.



Attest.
Arthur Moore
Ida Smith

Inventor.
John F. Lamping.
By James H. Layman
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. LAMPING, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WASHBASIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 519,287, dated May 1, 1894.

Application filed September 4, 1893. Serial No. 484,750. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. LAMPING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Washbasins, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, reference being had to the annexed drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention comprises a novel construction of those basins or bowls which are applied to stationary wash-stands, lavatories and other similar water-receptacles, the objects of the improvement being to dispense with the valve or stopper heretofore used for closing the outlet of such receptacles, to conceal the "overflow," to trap the latter against the passage of noxious vapors, and to insure a complete flushing of said overflow every time the basin is emptied of its contents. To accomplish these results, I provide the basin with a pair of channels, so arranged as to constitute the legs of a siphon, and cause the lower end of the ascending leg to communicate with the outlet of said basin, while the lower end of the descending leg connects with the discharge pipe of the stand. Furthermore, this descending leg has, at any suitable place, a special passage within which is inserted a nozzle attached to a water pipe controlled by a valve or cock or other hand-operated device, and the instant said device is opened, or otherwise actuated, to let on the water, a jet issues at a high velocity from said nozzle, thereby starting the siphon and emptying the basin or other receptacle, as herein-
after more fully described.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved basin or bowl taken in the plane of its overflow. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the coupling devices wherewith the discharge pipe is united to the basin. Fig. 3 is a section of a modified form of the invention.

The bowl, basin or other water-receptacle A, may be of any desired size, shape and material, and has at top a marginal flange *a* wherewith it is secured, in the usual manner, to the under side of a slab or frame B. Located at the bottom of this receptacle is the outlet thereof, which preferably consists of a

number of small holes or strainer C, communicating directly with the lower portion of an overflow channel D. This channel D is carried up almost to the top of basin A, and then leads into another channel E, a solid partition F being interposed between said channels D, E, which latter will hereinafter be referred to as the ascending and descending legs of a siphon. The descending leg E has a short branch *e*, within which is inserted a nozzle G communicating with any suitable water-supply. Usually, but not always, this nozzle is attached to the end of a pipe H, normally closed by an automatic valve or cut off fitted within a casing I, the latter being fastened to the slab or frame B.

J is the supply pipe for this casing, and K is a pull or handle for opening the valve of the same.

L is a neck projecting from the under side of the basin and having a port leading into the lower end of the descending leg E, said neck being further provided with an annular chamber M, and one or more vertical slots *m*, seen in Fig. 2.

N is the discharge pipe of the basin, and *n* are lateral lugs projecting from the upper end thereof, which lugs are adapted to pass freely through the neck-slots *m*. This pipe is screw threaded externally to permit the attachment of an ordinary "trap," and the engagement of a nut O.

In fitting up my basin, the chamber M is first coated with red lead, or other water tight cement, and the lugs *n* of pipe N are passed up through the slots *m*, and caused to enter said chamber. The pipe is then turned either to the right or left, for the purpose of throwing said lugs out of line with said slots, after which act, nut O is screwed upon said pipe and caused to press tightly against the end of neck L. Joint P that couples pipe H to branch *e* is then formed in the same manner. Any approved form of "trap" is now connected to the discharge pipe, and the basin is at once ready for use, hot and cold water being supplied to the same by ordinary cocks or faucets. If the basin should be partially filled, it is evident the water will find its level within the ascending leg D, but can not now enter the descending leg E, because there are no openings in the

partition F. Therefore, while the water remains in the basin, a "seal" will be formed in the leg D, as well as in the regular trap.

To empty the basin, the handle K is momentarily pulled up, thereby permitting a jet of water to escape from the nozzle G, and flow directly into the descending leg E, the result being the formation of a vacuum within said leg. As soon as this is done, the channels D, E, act, respectively, as the ascending and descending legs of a siphon, through which water flows quite rapidly until the basin is completely drained. But if either or both of the supply cocks should be left open, no damage could result, because the water would then escape through the overflow in the usual manner.

The above is a description of the preferred construction of my basin, but the invention may be modified, as seen in Fig. 3, where the lateral branch *e* is omitted, and a passage *e'* is provided at the upper end of channel E, to admit the injector G. In yet another modification, this channel E may be at either side of channel D, instead of behind it, as seen in the drawings. Again, another change may be effected by inserting the nozzle G within the pipe N, or in another pipe that connects the latter with the trap, as the sole duty of said nozzle is to produce a vacuum in the channel E, or in any passages or ports communicating therewith. It is evident these different constructions possess the following

advantages—to wit: First—a removable valve or stopper is dispensed with, and therefore there is no need of a chain or other similar connection. Second—a valve seat is dispensed with, thus doing away with a cause of leakage. Third—the overflow is concealed, the only openings in the basin being the outlets C. Fourth—the overflow is trapped to prevent sewer gas escaping into the room where the wash-stand is situated, and, fifth—the overflow is automatically and thoroughly flushed every time the receptacle A is emptied of its contents, and without wasting extra water for this purpose.

I claim as my invention—

A valveless basin or bowl for wash-stands &c., which basin has an integral siphon consisting of an ascending channel D, and descending channel E, separated by an imperforate partition F, outlets C, *l*, communicating, respectively, with the lower ends of said channels D, E, a passage leading into the channel E, an injector inserted within this passage, and a cock that controls the flow of water through said injector, for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN F. LAMPING.

Witnesses:

JAMES H. LAYMAN,
ARTHUR MOORE.