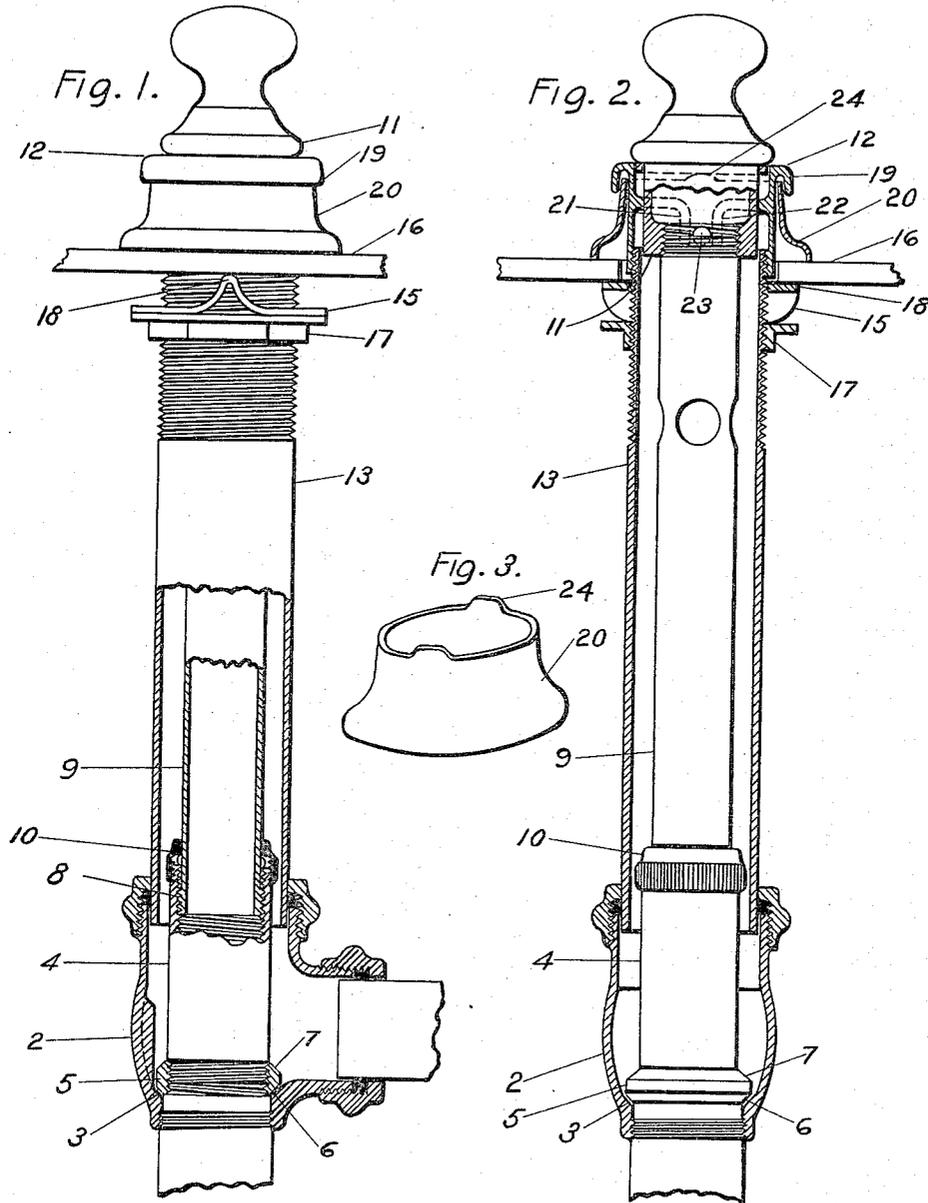


W. G. NEWTON.  
 BATH OR BASIN WASTE.  
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 30, 1914.

1,155,085.

Patented Sept. 28, 1915.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BATH OR BASIN WASTE.

1,155,085.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 28, 1915.

Application filed July 30, 1914. Serial No. 854,055.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. NEWTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bath or Basin Wastes; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the characters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this application, and represent, in—

Figure 1 a side view partially in section of a bath or basin waste constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 a sectional view showing a side view of the valve at right angles to the position shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 a perspective view of the bonnet shell detached.

This invention relates to an improvement in bath and basin wastes, particularly the type in which the valve is raised by providing it with a stem which projects above the upper edge of the basin or bath. In placing these wastes in position, owing to the variation and inclination of the bath or basin, difficulty is experienced in properly securing in place.

One object of this invention is to provide a bath or basin waste which may be readily fixed in position and take the proper position with relation to the top of the bath or basin irrespective of the inclination of the bath or basin.

A further object is to improve the form of valve; and the invention consists in the construction hereinafter described and particularly recited in the claims.

In carrying out my invention, I employ the usual valve casing 2 provided with a valve seat 3. My improved valve consists of a sleeve 4 externally threaded at its lower end to receive a valve ring 5 having upper and lower bevel faces 6 and 7. This permits the ring to be reversed with relation to the tubular valve so that if one side becomes worn or uneven, the ring can be reversed, thus renewing the valve. This tubular valve is internally threaded throughout its length to engage with threads 8 thrown outward from the lower end of a tubular valve stem 9, so that the external diameter of the threaded portion is greater than the external diameter of the stem, whereby the sleeve 4

may be adjusted up or down with relation thereto. The tubular valve 4 may be adjusted up or down upon the tubular valve stem so as to bring the ring to the proper position to co-act with the valve seat, and when in place is secured by the usual binding nut 10. The advantage of having the threaded portion of the valve stem larger in diameter than the stem itself is, that it permits the tubular valve sleeve to be screwed entirely onto the stem, if necessary, and the advantage of employing a sleeve at the bottom instead of making the adjustment at the top of the stem is that the waste is adapted for use with various depths of basins. That is to say, the sleeve may be screwed entirely onto the stem so that the valve ring is in line with the lower end of the stem, or the sleeve may be unscrewed so as to project beyond the stem, and thus lengthen it out to an extent substantially equal to the length of the sleeve, and without effecting the depth of the water in the basin. If the adjustment is made at the top of the stem the openings in the stem will be raised or lowered, and thus determine the water level in the basin; and if the basin should be a shallow one and the valve somewhat below it, the water level would be so low as to be objectionable. But with the foregoing construction the water level is always in the same relative position to the top of the basin whatever may be the location of the valve seat. The upper end of this tubular valve stem is threaded into a knob or handle 11 which seats upon a bonnet 12 which is turned onto the upper end of a pipe 13 which at the lower end is connected to the valve casing 2 in the usual manner. Upon this pipe is a washer 15 which is crowded against the underside of the basin slab or bath tub 16 by a nut 17. This washer is formed on opposite sides with upwardly extending fingers 18 formed by transversely bending the washer. These upward bends bear upon the underside of the basin slab or bath tub and allow the pipe 13 to be inclined more or less as may be required to bring the parts to position. The upwardly projecting points of the washer bearing on opposite sides permits the parts to rock sufficiently to bring them into proper engagement.

The bonnet 12 is provided at its upper end with a downwardly projecting flange 19 which sets over the top of a finishing shell 20, this shell bearing upon the top of the

basin slab or bath tub. The bonnet is formed on the inside on opposite sides with parallel walls or ribs 21, 22 between which a pin 23 extends, this pin being mounted in the lower end of the knob or handle beyond which it projects on opposite sides so as to extend between the ribs. These ribs guide the valve to its seat. In adjusting the fixture no cutting is necessary, as the tubular valve 4 may be adjusted up or down upon the valve stem to bring it to proper position with relation to the valve seat, and turning the nut 17 against the washer 15 will force the bearing points 18 against the underside of the basin or bath so as to draw the bonnet downward and bring it to bear upon the upper end of the shell 22.

Preferably and as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, the upper edge of this shell is formed on opposite sides with upwardly projecting lugs 24 upon which the bonnet rests, so that the bonnet can rock with relation to the shell to compensate for any slight variations in the basin slab or bath. I thus form rocking bearings both above and below the basin slab or bath.

I claim:—

1. A bath or basin waste having a tubular valve stem provided with external threads at its lower end, the diameter of the threaded portion greater than the external diameter of the stem, a tubular valve sleeve internally threaded throughout its length and turned onto the threaded portion of the valve stem, said sleeve externally threaded at its lower end and an internally threaded valve ring applied to the lower end of said sleeve.

2. A bath or basin waste having a tubular valve stem provided with external threads

at its lower end, the diameter of the threaded portion greater than the external diameter of the stem, a tubular valve sleeve internally threaded throughout its length and turned onto the threaded portion of the valve stem, said sleeve externally threaded at its lower end and an internally threaded valve ring having seating surfaces at opposite ends applied to the lower end of said sleeve.

3. A bath or basin waste having a tubular valve stem provided with external threads at its lower end, the diameter of the threaded portion greater than the external diameter of the stem, a tubular valve sleeve internally threaded throughout its length and turned onto the threaded portion of the valve stem, said sleeve externally threaded at its lower end, an internally threaded valve ring, and a lock nut threaded on said stem above said sleeve and adapted to be turned into engagement with the upper end of said sleeve, whereby the sleeve is locked to the stem.

4. A bath or basin waste comprising a pipe threaded at its upper end, a bonnet attached to the upper end of said pipe, said bonnet formed at its upper end with an outwardly and downwardly extending flange, a shell surrounding said bonnet over which the flange extends, said shell formed on opposite sides with upwardly projecting lugs which extend inside the flange and upon which the bonnet bears.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM G. NEWTON.

Witnesses:

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R. W. HOADLEY.