Dec. 13, 1938. E. A. CORBIN, JR 2,139,671

WASHBASIN

Filed Feb. 11, 1937 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

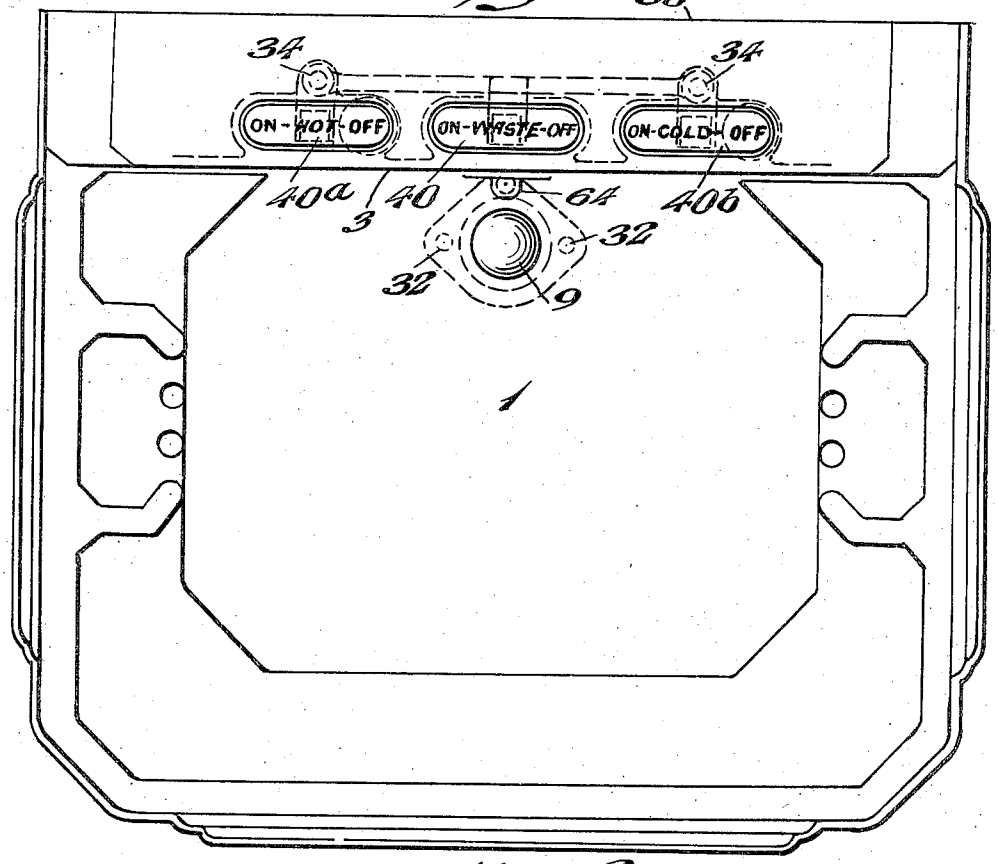
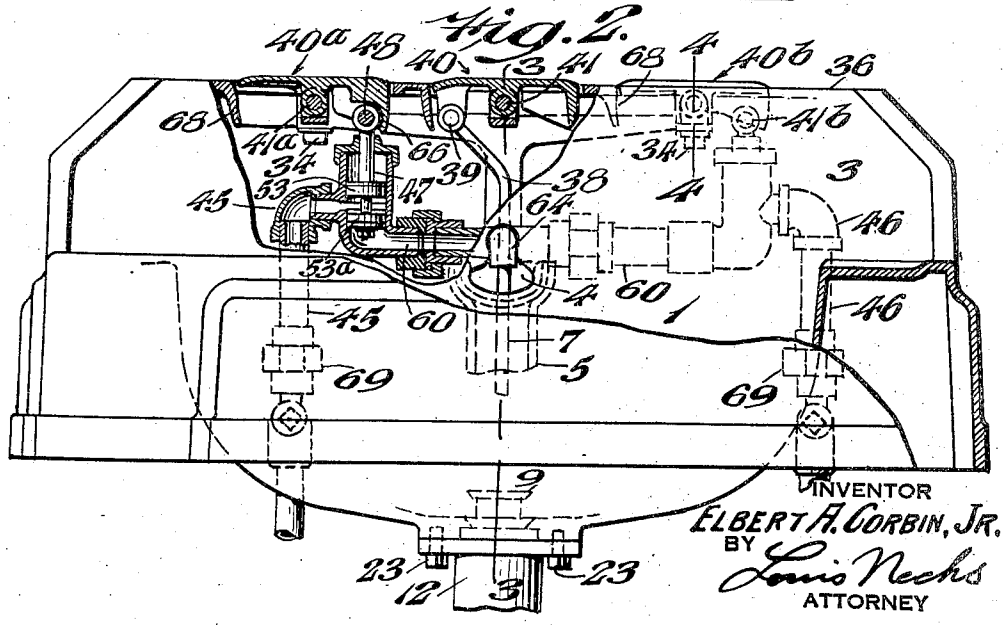


Fig. 2.



INVENTOR
ELBERT A. CORBIN, JR.
BY Louis Necks
ATTORNEY

Dec. 13, 1938. E. A. CORBIN, JR 2,139,671

WASHBASIN

Filed Feb. 11, 1937 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 7.

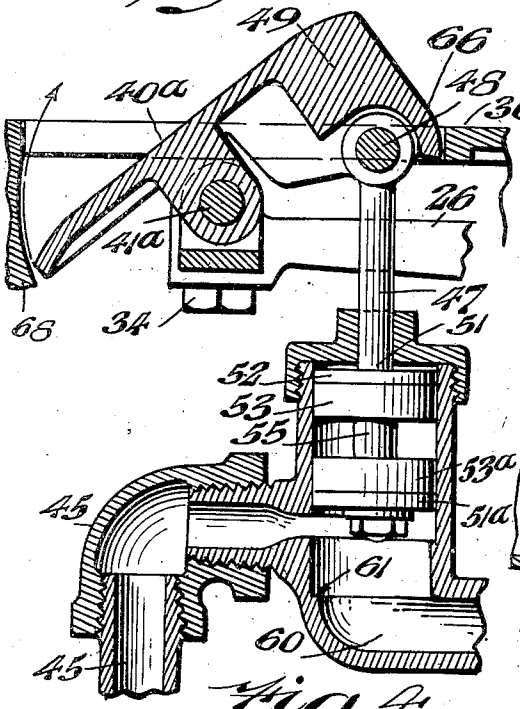


Fig. 3.

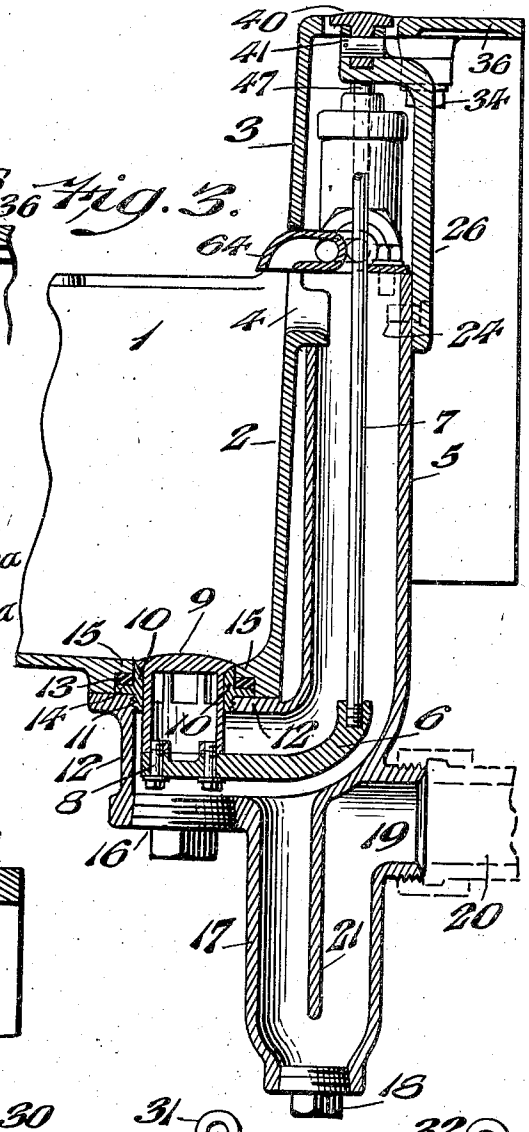


Fig. 4.

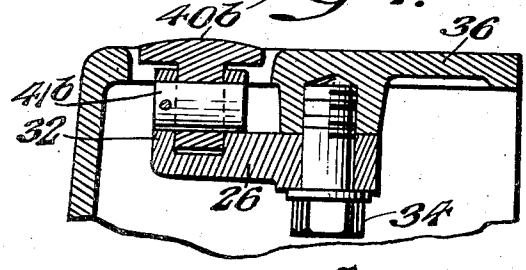


Fig. 5.

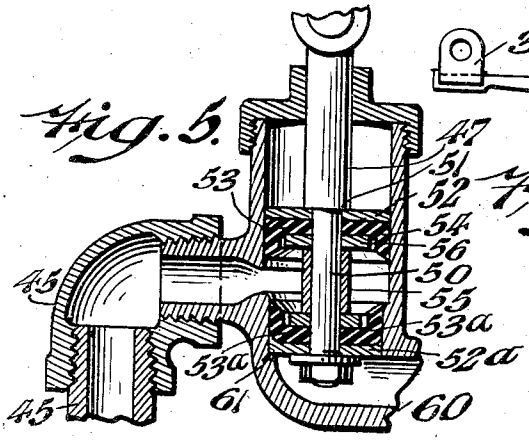
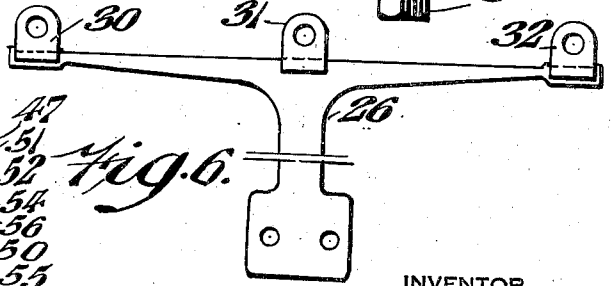


Fig. 6.



INVENTOR
ELBERT A. CORBIN, JR.
BY Louis Neehs
ATTORNEY

Patented Dec. 13, 1938

2,139,671

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,139,671

WASHBASIN

Elbert A. Corbin, Jr., Morton, Pa., assignor of one-half to William C. Biddle, Lansdowne, Pa.

Application February 11, 1937, Serial No. 125,174

5 Claims. (Cl. 4—195)

My invention relates to a new and useful wash basin and it relates more particularly to a wash basin of an extremely simplified and integrated structure which, in addition to economy in the cost of manufacture and assembly, is also easier to operate, keep clean, and which also presents a particularly desirable appearance.

My invention still further relates to a wash basin in which the valves controlling the flow of water, the valve for actuating the overflow, the trap and the drain plug and their adjuncts may be applied to the basin or removed therefrom, as a unit, by the mere detachment of a minimum number of screws or bolts and the disconnection of the water and waste connections.

My invention still further relates to a basin in which the means for actuating the water inlets and the drain are disposed flush with the top of basin thus, not only removing what has heretofore been a serious obstruction from the standpoint of space, but also presenting a modernistic and streamlined appearance.

My invention still further relates to the combination of a basin of this character with a novel valve construction which is extremely simple in construction, easy to operate, very durable and not susceptible to getting out of order.

Other novel features of construction and advantage will be more clearly understood from the following specification and the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 represents a plan view of a wash basin embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 represents a front view partly in section and partly in elevation of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 represents a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 represents, on an enlarged scale, a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 represents, on an enlarged scale, a fragmentary sectional view of one of the spigots forming part of the invention.

Fig. 6 represents a view in front elevation of the valve supporting bracket shown detached.

Fig. 7 represents, on an enlarged scale, a fragmentary view in vertical cross-section of one of the valves showing details of construction.

Referring to the drawings in which like reference characters represent like parts, 1 designates the bowl of the basin which is of any desired shape and the back wall 2 of which is provided with the upper splash wall 3. 4 designates the overflow opening which leads into the overflow pipe 5 in the bottom of which is positioned the link 6 the upper end of which engages the operating rod 7, and the other end of which is secured as at 8 to the drain plug 9. 10 designates a sleeve the upper end of which forms a seat for the drain plug, said sleeve being threaded at 11 to the horizontal extension 12 of the overflow pipe 5. 13 designates a gasket between the flange 14 of the sleeve 10 and the shoulder 15 formed in the underside of the bottom of the basin. 16 designates a removable plug and 17 designates a trap having the drain plug 18 and communicating through the outlet 19 with any suitable drain pipe 20. 21 designates a partition extending downwardly through the trap 17 for the purpose of retarding the flow of water and permitting the collection of sediment in the bottom of the trap 17. The horizontal extension 12 of the overflow pipe is in itself secured to the bottom of the basin by any suitable means 23.

The supporting bracket 26 is substantially T shape as best seen in Fig. 6, and it carries the identical yokes 30, 31 and 32 which will hereinafter be further referred to. The bracket 26, in addition to be being secured at 24 to the overflow pipe 5, is also secured by the bolts 34 to the horizontal member 36 which extends backwardly from the splash wall 3. The drain operating rod 7, after being deflected for convenience of construction as at 38, is pivotally connected at 39 to the operating lever 40 which is fulcrumed at 41 to the central yoke 31. In the yokes 30 and 32 are mounted identical operating levers 40*a* and 40*b* which are pivoted at 41*a* and 41*b* and which actuate identical valves for controlling the flow of the hot and cold water through the pipes 45 and 46. One of the identical valves referred to is best illustrated in Figs. 2, 4 and 7 from which it will be seen that the valve consists of a stem 47 pivoted at 48 to the juxtaposed end 49 of the actuating lever which, in this instance, is 40*a*. The valve stem 47 is provided with a reduced extension 50 at the junction of which with the stem 47 is formed the shoulder 51. Against the shoulder 51 abuts the plate 52 against which rests the gasket 53 which has the pendant flange 54. On the other end of the reduced portion 50 is a similar plate 52*a* and a similar gasket 53*a*. The gaskets 53 and 53*a* are retained in position by the sleeve 55 and the washers 56. In the bottom of the inlet pipe 60 is provided a shoulder 61 which limits the downward movement of the valve. From the inlet 60 the cold or hot water, as the case may be, flows to the spigot 64 which empties into the basin bowl 1. Referring to Fig. 5 it will be seen that the valve is in its closed position with no water permitted

to pass from the pipe 46 through the inlet 60 to the spigot 64. In Fig. 7 the same valve is shown in its open position in which the actuating lever instead of assuming the horizontal position shown in Fig. 2 is disposed at an angle to raise the gasket 53a and retaining plate 52a upwardly sufficiently to clear the discharge end of the pipe 45. It will be understood that the extent to which the actuating lever 40a is deflected will determine the rate of flow of the water through the inlet 60. With particular reference to Fig. 7 it is pointed out that the valve 40a is provided with the pendant skirt 66, which not only completely surrounds the pivot point 48 to conceal it from view, but which also serves as a safety guard to prevent injury to the fingers or the ingress of foreign matter. Thus, in the absence of the pendant skirt 66, there will be an opening formed when the actuating valve is tilted into which a child can insert a finger with the resultant injury when the lever is again tilted to its horizontal position, and which also permits entry of dirt or the falling of rings or other items that may be placed on the horizontal extension 36 of the wash stand as often happens. It will understood that there is sufficient clearance to permit the vertical skirt 66 to move up and down when the actuating lever 40a is tilted. Since the actuating levers 40a and 40b and the valves connected therewith are identical, it is believed that a description of one of the valves is sufficient. Similarly, a pendant skirt 68 is formed at the edge of the upper horizontal extension 36 which serves to prevent the formation of an opening at the left hand end of the actuating lever as viewed in Fig. 7 when such lever is tilted to open the valve.

It will thus be seen that if the screws 23, 24 and 34, totaling six (6) in number, are removed, and if the water inlet couplings 69 and the drain 20 are disconnected, the basin proper consisting of the bowl 1, the splash wall 3 and the horizontal extension 36 is completely detached and can be removed, or, if the basin is supported in a fixed manner on legs or other supports by disconnecting the same elements mentioned, the drain plug, the trap 17, the overflow, the valves controlling the water inlets and the levers for actuating said valves and the drain plug, are all removed as a unit.

In my novel wash basin, therefore, there is only a single piece consisting of the bowl 1 which has the back 2, the upper extension 3 and the horizontal portion 36, which is provided with apertures for receiving the levers operating the drain and the hot and cold water as well as the overflow 4 and the opening for the drain plug 9. All the operating mechanism, as well as the overflow trap and their adjuncts, are removable as a unit by the detachment of six screws and the disconnection of the two water couplings. This is a great advantage from the standpoint of manufacture, installation and repair, and it reduces the costs involved appreciably. Particular attention is directed to the fact that the levers 40, 40a and 40b for operating the drain and the hot and cold water supplies are completely concealed behind the upper extension 3 of the back wall of the basin and are flush with the top of the horizontal extension 36 so that there are no spigots or handles above or overhanging the basin as is now the universal practice. Where the spigot handles or other means for opening and closing the hot and cold water supplies, as well as the drain, project above that part of the conventional basin which corresponds to the portion 36 in applicant's construction, they constitute serious obstruction and leave parctically no room for placing the toilet articles that are used such as a razor, tooth brush, water glass, comb, or the like. Furthermore, the conventional spigots which are opened and closed by means of the conventional handle rotating about a vertical axis must be turned hard in order to close the spigot tightly and prevent leakage which gradually results in undue wear of the washers forming part of the valve thus necessitating harder turning of the handle, which, in turn, results in further wear and ultimately results in the necessity of replacement. Furthermore, a tightly turned handle is hard for a child to manipulate, whereas, in the present construction, the closing and opening of the valve does not exert any pressure on the gasket, nor does it involve the use of any power since the valve merely slides up and down in its casing and the pressure of the water against the oppositely disposed gaskets 53 and 53a serves to distend these gaskets against the walls to prevent leakage when the valve is shut.

It will be noticed that the opening 4, which is generally pear-shaped, as shown in Fig. 2, serves not only for the overflow but also for the spigot to project therethrough.

In the pedestal type wash basins, as opposed to the wall-hung type, that is, basins in which the upper splash back 3 and horizontal extension 36 are omitted, it is within the scope of my invention to position the levers 40, 40a and 40b and their adjuncts flush with top edge of the back wall 2 of the basin. Since this pedestal type of basin, which lacks the back splash 3 is conventional in design, it is not believed necessary to illustrate it in detail.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A wash basin comprising as a unit, a bowl, an upper extension on the back wall thereof and a horizontal continuation of said upper extension, there being openings in said horizontal continuation, and a plurality of levers for actuating the water and drain valves of said basin mounted in said openings and having their upper surfaces substantially flush with the upper surface of said horizontal continuation.

2. A wash basin comprising as a unit, a bowl, an upper extension on the back wall thereof and a horizontal continuation of said upper extension, there being openings in said horizontal continuation, and drain and water valve actuating levers tiltably mounted in said openings and having their upper surfaces substantially flush with the upper surface of said horizontal continuation.

3. A wash basin comprising as a unit, a bowl, an upper extension on one wall thereof and a horizontal continuation of said upper extension, there being openings in said horizontal continuation, a plurality of levers for actuating the water and drain valves of said basin mounted in said openings and having their upper surfaces substantially flush with the upper surface of said horizontal continuation and pendant shields for guarding the edges of said openings.

4. A wash basin comprising, as a unit, a bowl, a back splash wall and a horizontal platform extending backwardly from said splash wall, water inlets, valves for controlling the same, horizontally disposed actuating levers tiltably mounted in openings in said horizontal platform for op-

erating said valves, pendant shields on the edges of said openings near one end of said actuating levers, and pendant skirts on the other end of said actuating levers, whereby the respective ends of said openings are guarded during the tilting of the actuating levers in opposite directions for openings or closing said valves.

5. A wash basin having openings in the top edge of a wall thereof and actuating levers for operating the drain plug and water inlets of said basin mounted horizontally and tiltably in said openings.

ELBERT A. CORBIN, JR.