Dec. 9, 1930. W. H. OLDFIELD 1,784,641

LAVATORY OR WASHSTAND

Filed April 6, 1929

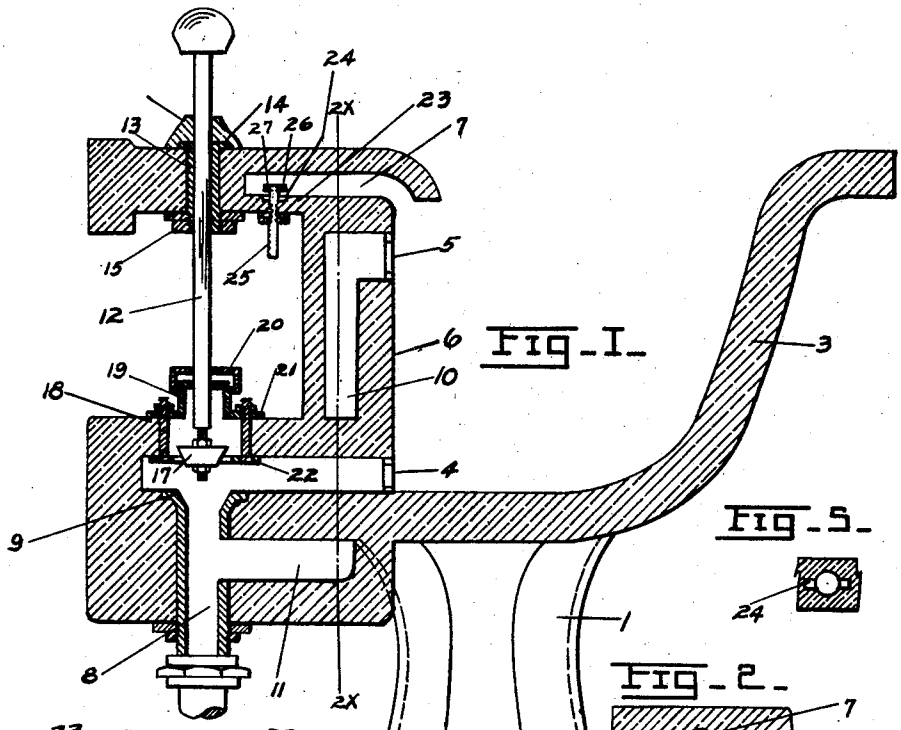

Fig. 1.

Fig. 5.

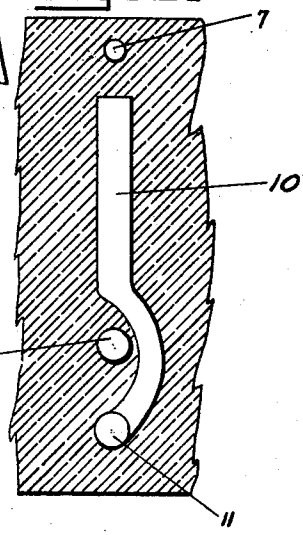

Fig. 2.

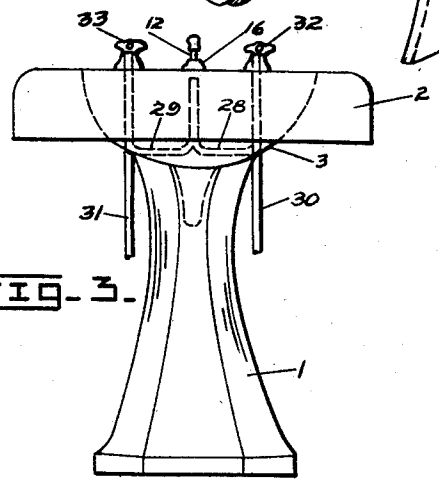

Fig. 3.

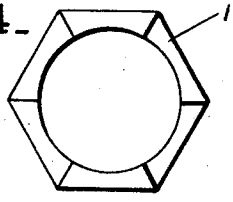

Fig. 4.

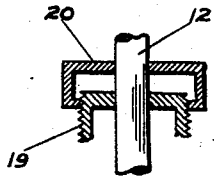

Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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LAVATORY OR WASHSTAND

Application filed April 6, 1929. Serial No. 353,112.

The object of this invention is to provide a new and improved form of lavatory or washstand with a drain from the bottom of the bowl and an improved form of overflow from the top thereof.

Another object of the invention is to improve the form of the lift waste.

Another object of the invention is to improve the connections for the hot and cold water service pipes.

Another object of the invention is to improve the connection between the slab and the pedestal and to improve the placing of the drain that connects the basin or bowl with the trap and sewer.

These and other objects of the invention will be illustrated in the drawing, described in the specification and pointed out in the claims at the end thereof.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a vertical section through the slab containing the washbowl or basin.

Figure 2 is a transverse section on the line $2x$, $2x$ of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a front elevation of the washstand containing my invention.

Figure 4 is a bottom plan view of the base of the pedestal.

Figure 5 is a detail view of the opening through which the nipple goes that connects with the faucet.

Figure 6 is an enlarged detail view of the packing around the lift waste.

In the drawings like reference numerals indicate like parts.

In the drawings reference numeral 1 indicates the pedestal of a washstand on top of which is placed a slab 2. This slab has its forward part shaped to form a bowl or basin 3 and the back of it forms a housing. The bowl drains at the bottom through an opening 4 and at the top through an opening 5 in the rear vertical wall 6 of the bowl. At the top of the housing is the faucet 7 through which water is discharged into the bowl. The drain 4 extends back horizontally through the housing to the vertical discharge pipe 8 which is provided at the top with a valve seat 9. The top or overflow drain 5 extends rearwardly for a short distance and then down through the pipe 10 formed in the housing which pipe near the bottom is curved or offset to pass around the drain 4 so that it will not connect therewith. At the bottom the overflow drain 10 discharges into the horizontal passage 11 which in turn connects with the vertical discharge pipe 8 below the valve seat 9. In this way the overflow of the bowl can always pass down though the vertical discharge pipe 8 and to the sewer regardless of whether the bottom drain 4 is open to the drain plug or not.

Mounted at the rear of the housing is the stem 12 of the lift waste. This passes through a metal sleeve 13 which is fastened in a suitable opening in the top of the housing. This sleeve has a flange 14 on the top thereof and the sleeve is threaded at the bottom and is held in place by a lock nut 15. The sleeve is covered at the top by a procelain escutcheon plate 16. The stem 12 passes through the sleeve 13 and the escutcheon plate 16. This stem at the bottom carries a valve 17 which fits in the valve seat 9 when the stem 12 is down and closes the drain through the opening 4, but does not interfere with the overflow drain. At the level indicated by the reference numeral 18 a horizontal wall is provided that has an opening therein which is closed by a cap 19 at the top, on top of which is placed a stuffing box 20.

This stuffing box 20 is threaded on the cap 19 and any suitable packing material is contained in the opening between them. When the stuffing box 20 is turned down on the cap 19 the packing material is squeezed closely around the stem 12 so that water cannot flow up along the stem 12 and out rearwardly. The cap 19 has a flange 21 around the top thereof which rests on top of the horizontal wall and on the bottom of this wall an annular plate 22 is provided. The flange 21 and the plate 22 are joined together by bolts which hold them closely together. The flange 21 has a gasket under it which prevents any leak of water up and out through the housing, so that all water that is standing in the bowl or drains from the bowl is held therein and can only escape by passing down

through the vertical discharge pipe 8 when the valve 17 is lifted. At the level indicated by the reference numeral 23 a horizontal wall is provided which has a slot 24 extending vertically through it which has the shape indicated in the fragmentary view shown in Figure 5. This slot in horizontal section is a long narrow rectangle and the central portion is rounded out. Through this slot is pushed the nipple 25 which nipple has ears 26, 27 at the top thereof that are adapted to pass up through the opening into the faucet opening 7. The nipple is then turned a quarter turn so that the ears 26 and 27 can rest on top of the horizontal wall which will prevent the nipple being pulled down through the opening. A gasket is then put around the bottom of the nipple and clamped in place on the bottom of the horizontal wall with a lock nut, thus sealing this opening against any possibility of leak.

The nipple 25 is connected to the hot and cold water pipes 28 and 29 which in turn are connected to the hot and cold water pipes 30 and 31. The flow of water through these pipes is controlled by the valves which are moved by the handles 32 and 33. When the valves are open, water from both of them flows up through the nipple 25 and through the faucet 7 and into the bowl. As long as the valve 17 is in its lowest position the water is held in the bowl except as it escapes through the overflow. When the valve 17 is raised the water will drain from the bottom of the bowl. The packing that is squeezed around the stem 12 by the stuffing box 20 will have sufficient frictional engagement with the stem to hold the stem and valve up when it is raised so that it will not fall down and close the drain.

The slab sets on top of the pedestal and the outline of the pedestal in front elevation is shown in Figure 1. The rear portion of the slab and the bottom of the drain plug is exposed back of the pedestal so that a trap or drain pipe can be attached directly to the plug.

With the drain valve and the drain passages arranged as above described there are no obstructions in the drain that will in any way interfere with the free passage of the water or catch any lint, fibers or hair, and there is no possibility of water leaking out on the floor. The water service pipes and the drain are more easily connected up to the washbowl, thus simplifying the installation of the fixture.

I claim:

1. A lavatory having a basin and a housing at the back thereof constituting the rear portion of the basin, said housing having a drain therein for the overflow of the basin and having a horizontal drain therein for the bottom of the basin, a vertical drain with which the last named drain connects at the top thereof and with which the overflow drain connects near the bottom thereof, a solid cone shape valve for closing the opening between the horizontal drain and the vertical drain, the overflow drain always being left open, a stem extending down through said housing, and connecting with said valve by which said valve is raised or lowered, a stuffing box surrounding said stem and preventing the flow of water up along the stem, said housing having an open space at the back thereof through which the water pipes can be extended, a faucet in the top of said housing discharging into said basin to which said water pipes are connected.

2. A lavatory having a basin, a housing back of the basin, the front of the housing forming the back of the basin and having an upper and lower drain opening therein, the back of the housing having an opening therein with a deck above and a deck below the opening, a vertical drain extending in the lower deck, a valve stem and a stuffing box at the top of the vertical drain in the lower deck, adapted to close it at the top, an opening in the upper deck for the valve stem immediately over the opening in the lower deck, said valve stem being exposed between the two decks and the stuffing box being exposed above the lower deck and the valve stem being exposed above the upper deck, a valve and a valve seat in said vertical drain, a horizontal drain connecting the lower opening of the basin directly with the vertical drain above the valve seat, an offset drain connecting the overflow opening of the basin with the vertical drain in the lower deck below the valve seat.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIAM H. OLDFIELD.