

Nov. 24, 1931.

E. S. STODDARD ET AL

1,833,726

DEMONSTRATOR SINK

Filed April 26, 1929

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

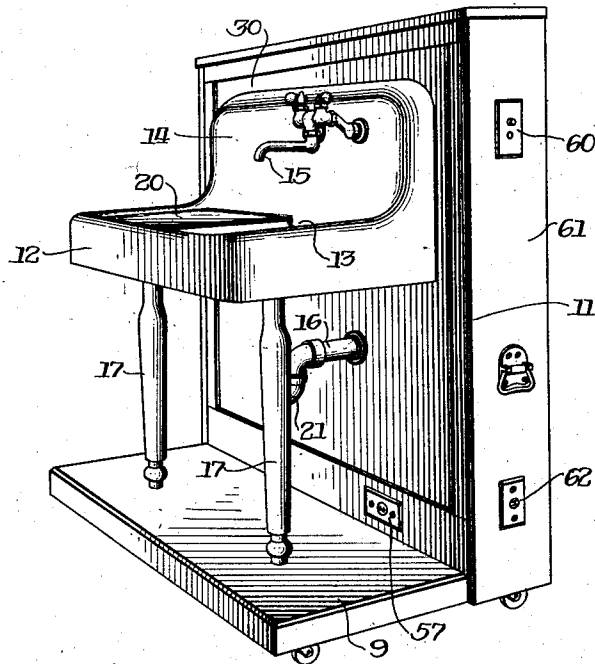


Fig. 2

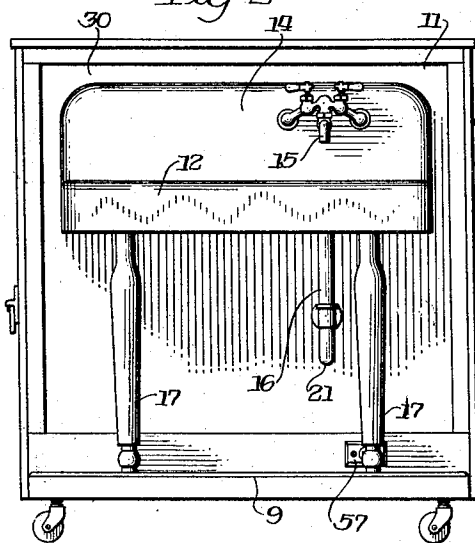
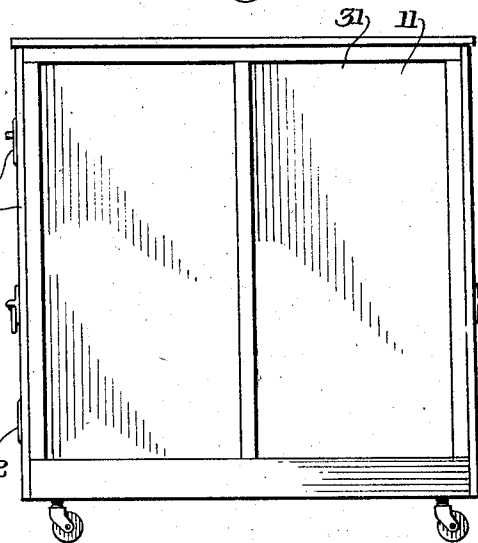


Fig. 3



Inventors
Edgar S. Stoddard.
George Simkus

By Cromwell, Grist & Warden Attys.

Nov. 24, 1931.

E. S. STODDARD ET AL

1,833,726

DEMONSTRATOR SINK

Filed April 26, 1929

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig 5

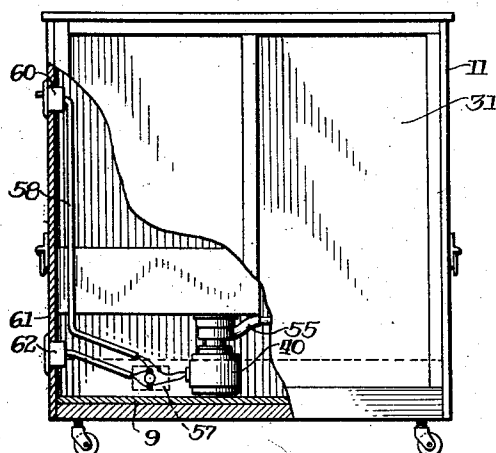
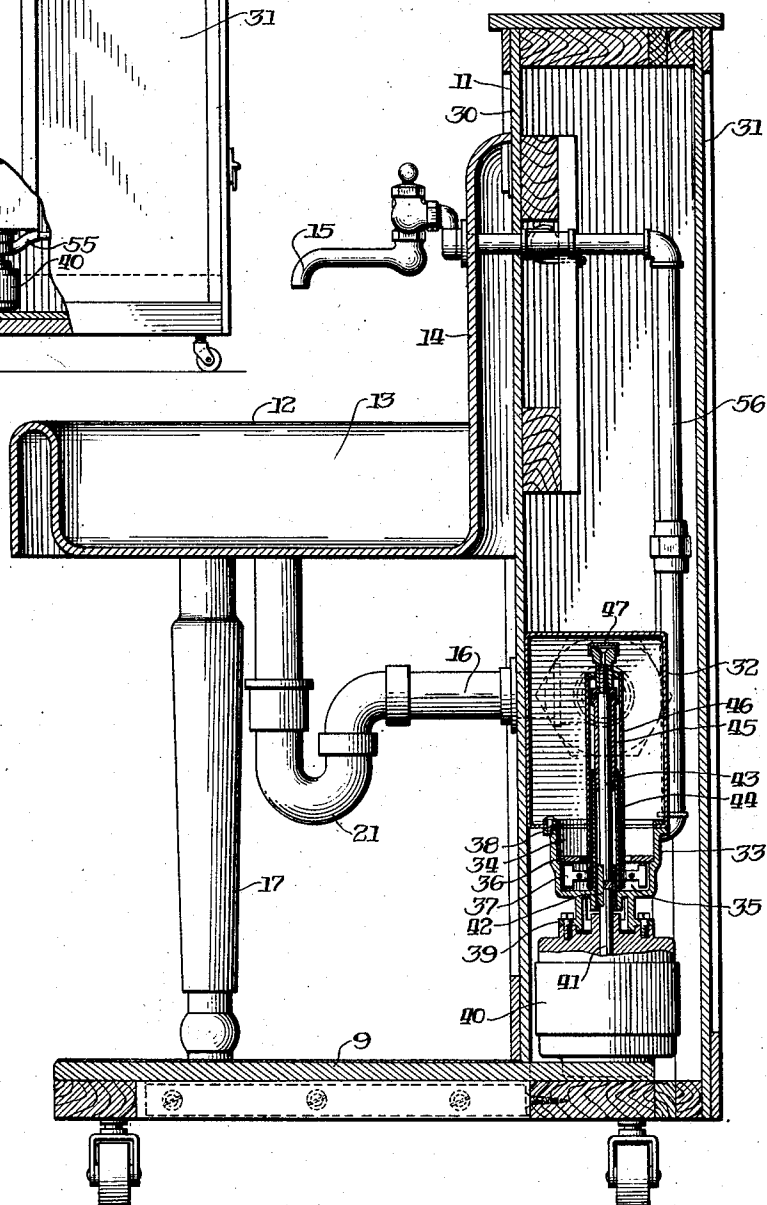


Fig 4



Inventors:
Edgar S. Stoddard
George Simkus.

By: Cromwell, Gust & Wardlaw Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

EDGAR S. STODDARD, OF BERWYN, AND GEORGE SIMKUS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AS
SIGNORS TO THE CONOVER COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF
ILLINOIS

DEMONSTRATOR SINK

Application filed April 26, 1929. Serial No. 358,247.

This invention relates to a demonstrator sink, and especially relates to apparatus which is adapted to be utilized in connection with the demonstration and display of clothes and dishwashing machines which are adapted to be filled from, or emptied into, household or domestic sinks.

In demonstrating the operation of washing machines such as those described and illustrated in co-pending applications Serial Number 193,414, filed May 23, 1927, and Serial Number 262,652, filed March 19, 1928, it is often desirable to demonstrate the operation of the machine in connection with an ordinary household sink to show the convenience of receiving hot and cold liquids directly from the faucet of such a sink and of discharging the waste liquids from the tank of the machine into the sink. In many display rooms, however, plumbing connections are not available, and, moreover, it is frequently necessary to shift the displays about. In this last mentioned case it would be very difficult to be changing constantly the plumbing connections to accommodate the new positioning of the particular display.

In the washing machines described in the above applications the dishwashing machine is provided with a vertically and horizontally adjustable hollow swinging arm. This swinging arm may either contain a common passage for the liquids supplied to and discharged from the tank or contain concentric passages therefor. These passages communicate with other passages extending down along the side of the tank and the last mentioned passages enter the washing chamber of the machine at suitable places. The swinging arm is adapted to be moved away from the tank and set under the faucets or above the basin of a domestic or household sink so as to receive hot or cold washing or rinsing water therefrom and so as to discharge waste liquids thereinto.

The object of this invention is to provide a demonstrator sink which is adapted to carry its own water supply and which may be readily moved about from place to place.

Another object of this invention is to provide a demonstrator sink with a liquid stor-

age chamber from which portions of water may be removed and forced through faucets in the sink.

A further object of this invention is to provide a demonstrator sink with a liquid storage chamber to which all liquids discharged into the sink may be conducted.

Other objects will appear during the course of the following description.

In the drawings one embodiment of the invention is shown, to which the invention is by no means restricted.

Figures 1, 2 and 3 illustrate perspective front and back views of the demonstrator sink, respectively;

Figure 4 represents a side sectional view of the demonstrator sink; and

Figure 5 illustrates a fragmentary sectional view of the back of the sink showing the electrical connections.

In the drawings the base or floor 9 is provided with the rollers 10 by means of which it may be moved from place to place. At one side of the base 9 is the backboard or side wall 11. The sink 12 is attached to the backboard 11 and is provided with a basin portion 13, a back portion 14 attached to the backboard 11, and the laterally extending shelf 20 (see Figure 1). The mixer faucet 15 extends out from the back portion 14 of the sink 12. The sink is provided with a drain pipe 16 which contains a trap 21 and with legs 17 which rest upon the floor or base 9.

The backboard or wall 11 is made of hollow construction and contains a front partition 30, to which the sink 12 is attached; and a rear partition 31. Between the partitions 30 and 31 is the storage tank 32 which is positioned below the sink 12 and communicates with the drain pipe 16. Below the reservoir or storage tank 32, and communicating therewith, is positioned a pump well chamber 33. This pump well chamber is divided into an upper receiving compartment 34 and a lower pump compartment 35 by means of the annular plate 36. The lower pump compartment 35 contains the centrifugal pump 37. The pump well casting 33 is attached to the reservoir 32 by an upper flange 38 and is attached to a motor 40 by means of the lower flange 39.

The motor shaft 41 extends upwardly into a tubular projection 44 which is integral with the pump well casting 33. The shaft 41 of the motor 40 is connected to the shaft 43 by means of the insulated coupling 42 which also acts as a lower journal for the shafts. The tubular bearing 45 is screwed into the upper threaded portion of the tubular member 44 and forms an upper bearing for the shaft 43. To the upper part of the shaft 43 is attached the depending apron shell 46. The centrifugal device 37 is clamped to the lower portion of the apron shell 46. To the upper portion of the shaft 43 is attached the grease cup 47 which lubricates the bearings formed by the tubular member 45 and by the insulated coupling 42. Leading out of the pump chamber 35 is the tubular projection 55 which communicates with the pipe 56 (see Figure 2). The apron shell 46 covers the outlet of the tubular bearing 45 and the tubular member 44 forming an air pocket thereover and prevents leakage. The pipe 56 connects with the mixer faucet.

A power intake connection 62 is provided on the lower side board 61 to transmit electrical current through the switch 60 to the motor and to the connection 57, to which the motor of the machine being demonstrated is connected. The cable 58 connects the intake 62 with the motor 40 and with the connection 57 upon the baseboard. The switch 60 is placed on the side board 61 at a convenient location adjacent to the top of the framework to enable the motor 40 to be started and stopped at will.

If it is desired to utilize the demonstration sink in connection with a dishwashing machine, the inlet of the dishwashing machine is placed under the faucet 15 and the switch 60 is turned on to start operation of the motor 40. By turning on either one of the faucets, a suitable discharge of liquid will be obtained into the washing machine. When it is desired to drain the washing machine, the liquid may be allowed to run out into the basin 13 of the sink 12 and then through the drain pipe into the reservoir 32. A suitable heating arrangement may be provided in the reservoir 32 so that it will be possible to supply hot water to the faucet 15. If desirable, two reservoirs, one for hot and one for cold water and/or one for clean and one for soiled water may be provided, and suitable additional pump connections provided.

It is obvious, of course, that the demonstration sink of the present invention is not restricted to utilization and association with domestic clothes and dishwashing machines, but also may be utilized in other connections. If desirable, laundry trays and built-in dish or clothes washing machines may be attached to the back board 11 and supported upon the floor 9 in place of or in addition to the kitchen sink. If desired, such built-in washing ma-

chines may be positioned in the laterally extending shelf 20.

What is claimed is:

1. A demonstration sink comprising a mobile base, a backboard extending upwardly therefrom adjacent one side thereof, a sink arranged in front of the backboard and supported on the base, a faucet arranged to discharge above the sink, a reservoir carried on the base and disposed behind the backboard at a level lower than that of the sink, a drainage connection from the sink to said reservoir, a pump carried on the base behind the backboard and having supply communication with the reservoir and discharge connection with said faucet, and a motor carried on the base behind the backboard for driving the pump.

2. A demonstration sink, comprising a base, a backboard extending upwardly therefrom, a sink mounted in front of the backboard, a faucet arranged to discharge above the sink, a reservoir disposed behind the backboard, a drainage pipe extending from said sink to said reservoir, a pump mounted behind said backboard, said pump having a discharge conduit connected with said faucet and a supply conduit connected with said reservoir.

3. A demonstration sink, comprising a base, a backboard extending upwardly therefrom, a sink arranged in front of the backboard and supported on the base, a faucet arranged to discharge above the sink, a reservoir mounted on the base and disposed behind the backboard, a drainage pipe extending from said sink to said reservoir, a centrifugal pump mounted on said base behind said backboard, said pump having a discharge conduit connected with said faucet and a supply conduit connected with said reservoir.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

EDGAR S. STODDARD.
GEORGE SIMKUS.