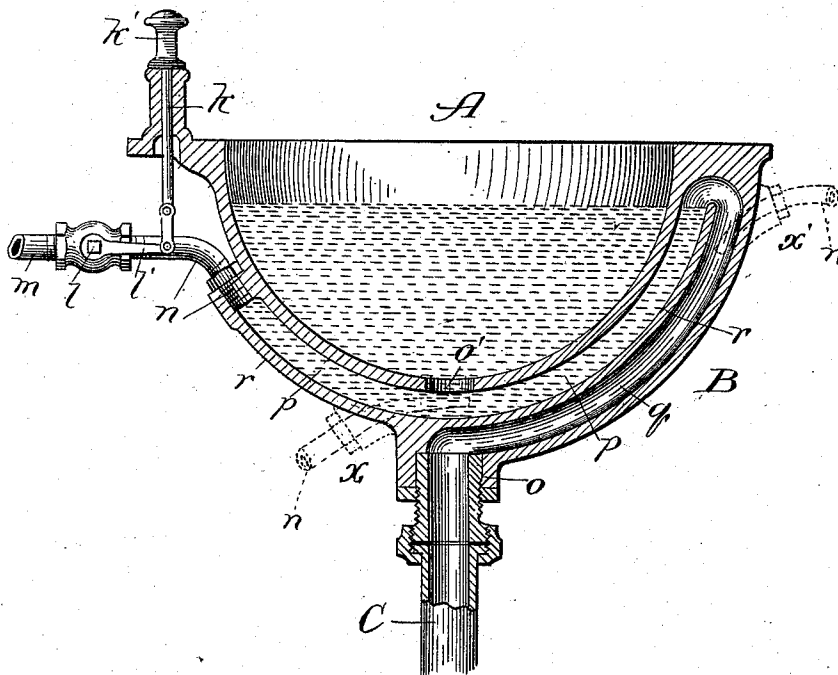


(No Model.)

J. KELLY.
WASHBASIN.

No. 535,208.

Patented Mar. 5, 1895.



Witnesses:
Edw. E. Gaylord,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN KELLY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JAMES KELLY, OF SAME PLACE.

WASHBASIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 535,208, dated March 5, 1895.

Application filed May 8, 1893. Serial No. 473,476. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN KELLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have
5 invented a new and useful Improvement in Washbasins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in stationary wash-basins; and it relates, more
10 particularly stated, to an improvement in the construction of self-emptying wash-basins for which Letters Patent of the United States, No. 479,429, were granted on the 26th day of July, 1892, to James Kelly, which latter relates to the
15 class of wash-basin constructions represented in the Jackson patent, No. 263,180, of August 22, 1882. In both said patented devices the purposes are accomplished of enabling the objectionable side-strainer to be dispensed with,
20 which is commonly used for the overflow, and the provision of an overflow concealed from view which, moreover, affords a seal against the ingress through the waste-pipe of sewer-gas, and also a siphonic discharge for the contents of the bowl.

My present object is to provide, as an addition to a wash-basin of the patented construction referred to, means whereby the siphonic
30 discharge from the bowl may be controlled, (in the sense of producing it at will with any quantity of water in the bowl,) and, also, be rendered the more forcible to exert a better cleansing effect on the discharge-passage of the siphon.

35 The accompanying drawing shows, by a view in sectional elevation, a wash-basin provided with my improvement.

A is the basin, formed, by preference, but not necessarily, of earthenware and provided
40 on one side with a chamber B divided by a diaphragm *r* into two channels *q* and *p*. The channel *q* extends upward and outward from the opening *o* in the center of the base of the bowl at which connection is made with the waste-pipe C; and from the upper end of the
45 channel *q* it communicates, over the outer end of the diaphragm, with the channel *p*.

I extend the diaphragm *r* some distance

along the opposite outer side of the bowl, as shown, whereby the channel *p* is correspond- 50
ingly extended, and provide no plug-seat or opening in it, and consequently no plug, in the bottom of the bowl. Into the channel I direct a nozzle *n* of a pipe *m* communicating with a water-supply (not shown) and the flow 55
through which is controlled through the medium of a suitable valve *l* having the handle *l'* on its stem linked to a rod *k* operative at its handle-portion *k'*, which extends into convenient position above the plane of the bowl, 60
(as through the slab.) The point of introduction of the nozzle is that of the full-line representation thereof, with the advantage over the introduction of the same either as at the dotted representation at *x*, or as at the dotted 65
representation of the nozzle at *x'* (at either of which points the discharge-effect on the contents of the bowl of a jet from the nozzle could be produced) that greater suction-force is attained of the water in the extension of 70
passage *p* behind the opening *o'*, and the further advantage that the nozzle is removed so far away from the course of lint and other refuse-matter which discharges with the contents of the bowl, that the nozzle is not liable 75
to be stopped up thereby.

The operation is as follows: When the bowl is full to a level which will overflow the top of the partition *o*, the contents may, of course, be discharged by the action of the siphon; 80
but to then add force to the discharge, or, principally, to produce it when the water in the bowl is below the level referred to, I operate the valve *l* to permit water to flow, under pressure, from the nozzle *n*, and impel the 85
water in the passage *p* over the diaphragm *o*.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination with a wash-basin having a discharge-opening in its bottom, a siphonic 90
discharge-chamber B comprising an upper channel *p* extending from one side of the bowl to the opposite side thereof across said discharge-opening, and a channel *q* below the channel *p* and separated therefrom by the 95
diaphragm *r* over the extremity of which the

channels communicate, the lower channel leading to the waste-pipe and communicating with said discharge-opening only through the channel *p*, and a fluid-jet nozzle discharging
5 into said channel *p* beyond the side of said discharge-opening farthest from the entrance to the channel *q*, and provided with a cock

for controlling the discharge through it, substantially as described.

JOHN KELLY.

In presence of—

M. J. FROST,

W. N. WILLIAMS.