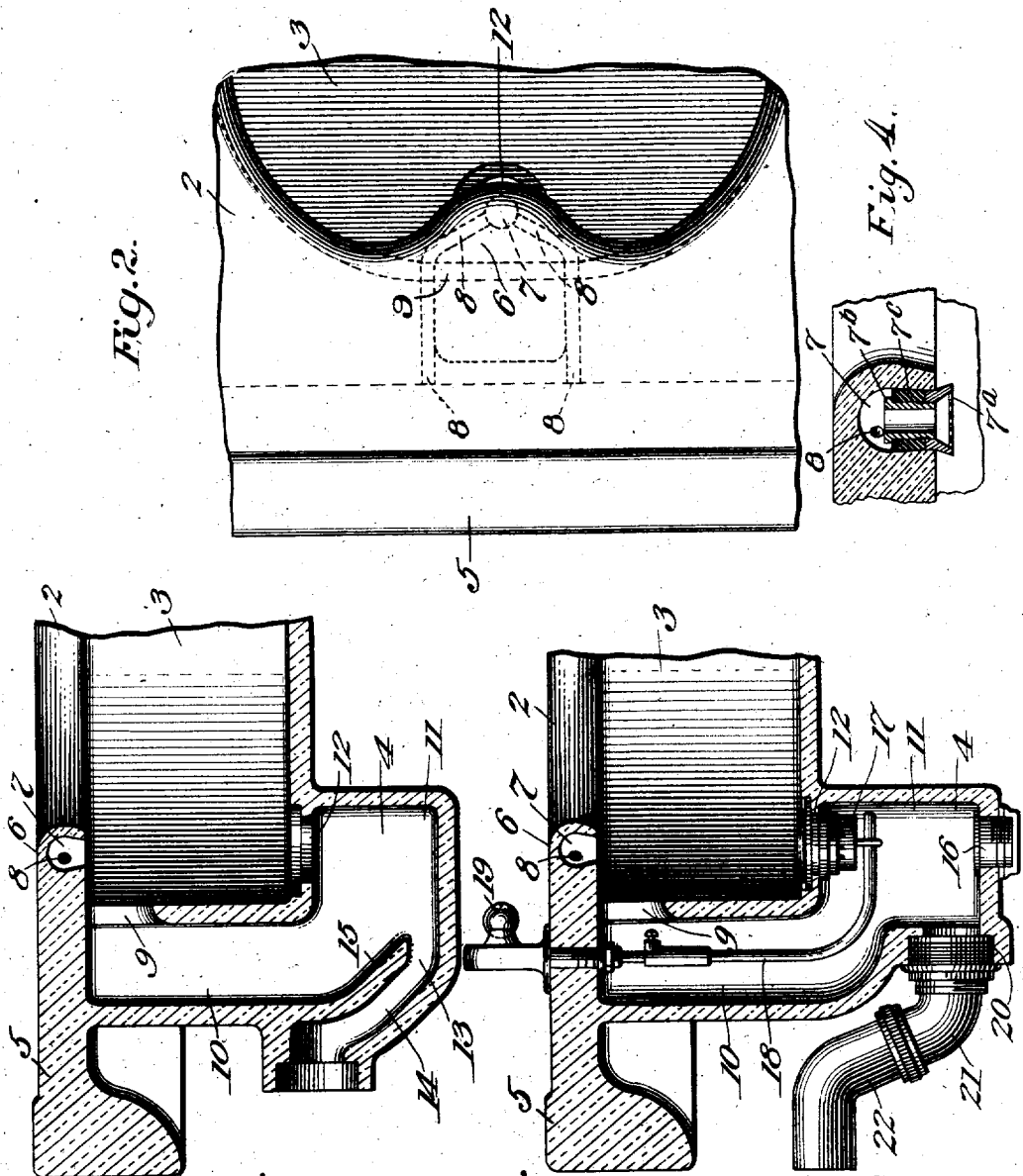


J. W. SHARP, JR.
WASHBASIN.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 23, 1908.

941,540.

Patented Nov. 30, 1909.



Witnesses
J. W. Sharp, Jr.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH W. SHARP, JR., OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

WASHBASIN.

941,540.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 30, 1909.

Application filed October 23, 1908. Serial No. 459,179.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH W. SHARP, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Washbasins, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to lavatories or wash basins, and has for its object to provide a one-piece pottery or porcelain basin in which the various inlets, wastes, and so forth, are molded or formed directly in the ware, so that a lavatory with a flat unobstructed top is provided and one in which the usual exposed metal fittings and connections are practically done away with, or at least their number reduced; and they are so placed as not to be exposed, thereby avoiding the necessity of bright parts and consequent polishing, although the arrangement, as will be seen, is one in which the parts are readily accessible for setting up and repairs.

In the disclosure, which is addressed to those skilled in the art, I have illustrated in the drawings one embodiment of my invention, and in said drawings: Figure 1 is a central sectional view of a one-piece basin embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the basin shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a one-piece basin differing slightly from the basin shown in the other views. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view of the basin inlet.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, like numbers indicating like parts in the several views, 2 designates the basin, having the bowl 3, trap 4, and back slab 5, with a surrounding basin skirt, all molded in one piece, as shown.

The top of the basin 2 is preferably left unobstructed, the various faucets for hot and cold water (not shown) being located in the wall above the basin or at one side, as may be preferred, so that a smooth surface is secured.

In order to lead the water to the bowl 3, I provide the top of the basin with an integral nozzle projection 6, which projects forwardly in the bowl area, and centrally with respect of the bowl, so that it overhangs the bowl slightly, as shown. This nozzle projection has a delivering cavity 7 formed on the underside in its point, this cavity 7 being slightly flared and being

provided with a fitting which comprises a lower strainer part 7^a, a second part 7^b threaded to the first or strainer part, and a rubber washer or gasket 7^c which is compressed after the fitting has been inserted by screwing the parts 7^a and 7^b together, thus binding the fitting in place. The purpose of this fitting is to give direction and solidity to the issuing stream and prevent flaring and spraying of the water. It will be seen that with this construction a concealed delivery is provided, but one which will give a jet clear of the wall of the basin so that a user may have running water in which to bathe, a thing much preferred by many. The said delivery nozzle 7 is connected with the supply by means of suitable passages 8 for hot and cold water, which passages branch laterally and rearwardly, in the example herein shown, through the vitreous material and are connected at their ends with the supply pipes (not shown). Obviously, if desired a single passage and the usual mixing faucet could be adopted.

In the wall of the bowl 3 immediately beneath and in rear of the integral projection 6, I form an overflow opening 9, which may be made of large size and in the form of an unobstructed hole, as distinguished from slots or perforations which are ordinarily used in order that the sightliness of the bowl may not be interfered with, but which are apt to clog and foul. With an opening of the dimensions of the overflow 9, however, the basin cannot clog, and may be easily and completely cleaned.

I am able to use a relatively large, open overflow, for the reason that when combined with the nozzle projection 6 in the manner shown it lies within the angle of concealment of such nozzle from the customary point of view, and is only discernible when one stands at a distance from the bowl and stoops, so as to bring the line of sight almost level with the basin top.

The waste opening 9 delivers to the up leg 10 of the waste trap 11, said trap being provided with the usual basin waste 12 with any desired type of a stopper, the basin shown in Fig. 1 being designed to have the ordinary chain and plug, so as to eliminate waste fittings from the basin top.

The trap 11 is formed integral with the basin, and is provided with a waste outlet 13, passage 14 leading thereto, and sealing wall 15, a clean-out opening 16 being pro-

vided in the bottom of said trap, preferably, for convenience in molding and for accessibility of the trap interior in use, in line with the bowl waste opening 12; the waste outlet 13 for connection with the waste pipe and the trap being located well within the marginal area of the basin 2, this inset position of the trap giving ample room for setting up the waste connections.

10 In the form shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, the bottom waste for the bowl is shown provided with a lift plug 17, operated by means of an L-shaped rod 18 traversing the overflow waste passage, an operating handle 15 19 in this construction being mounted on the top of the basin, but, being centrally placed and small, it does not seriously obstruct the basin top, which it is one purpose of my invention to keep as clear as possible.

20 The trap arrangement in the basin shown in Fig. 3 differs slightly from that shown in Fig. 1, for instead of molding the seal in the ware, I form a spud seat 20 at the outlet side of the trap and secure in such seat an unturned waste-spud 21. To the waste 25 spud 21 is connected the waste-ell 22, which may, of course, be led in whatever direction the necessities of the case demand. I provide a waste spud 21 of relatively short 30 length and form the joint between it and the ell 22 at a point below the water level in the trap, in order that all joints may be covered with water, and joint leaks, which might otherwise give off gas, may be readily 35 discovered through water leakage.

It will be seen that the basin which I have invented and disclosed herein may be readily molded in porcelain or other vitreous ware, and that the one-piece structure contains all the essential features of a basin, 40 without the necessity of separately molded and fitted parts. Furthermore its construction enables me to dispense with much of the

metal work now deemed necessary in lavatories, and such little as is used is so placed 45 as to be concealed.

Such departures from any disclosure as are properly within the range of mechanical skill I deem to be without the purview of my invention, and do not, therefore, restrict 50 my invention to the structural details herein shown.

Having disclosed my invention, I claim:—

1. An integral one-piece basin having an overhanging inlet-nozzle projecting into the 55 bowl area, water passages formed in the ware leading to said nozzle, and an overflow outlet lying immediately below said overhanging inlet-nozzle.

2. An integral one-piece basin having an 60 overhanging inlet-nozzle projecting into the bowl area, water passages formed in the ware leading to said nozzle, an overflow outlet lying immediately below said overhanging inlet-nozzle, and a waste trap depending 65 from said basin, all of said waste trap and its connections lying within the marginal area of said basin.

3. An integral one-piece basin having a flat unobstructed top-plate, a bowl depending therefrom, a delivery nozzle projecting 70 into the bowl area from said top-plate in the same plane therewith and provided with water passages formed in the ware, and a waste trap in rear of said bowl inset from 75 the back-slab of the top plate and lying wholly within the marginal area of the basin.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses. 80

JOSEPH W. SHARP, Jr.

Witnesses:

THOMAS H. LIVEZEY,
HARRY B. JOHNSON.

Corrections in Letters Patent No. 941,540.

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Signed and sealed this 4th day of January, A. D., 1910.

[SEAL.]

C. C. BILLINGS,

Acting Commissioner of Patents.

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