Nov. 17, 1931. T. MASON 1,831,966

MOP SINK

Filed Dec. 3, 1930

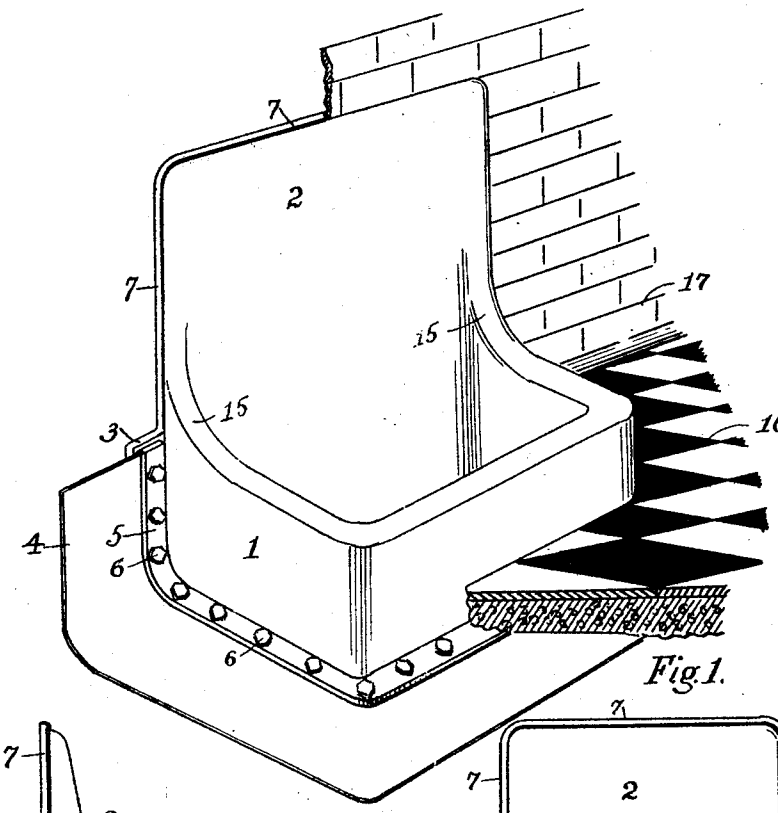


Fig. 1.

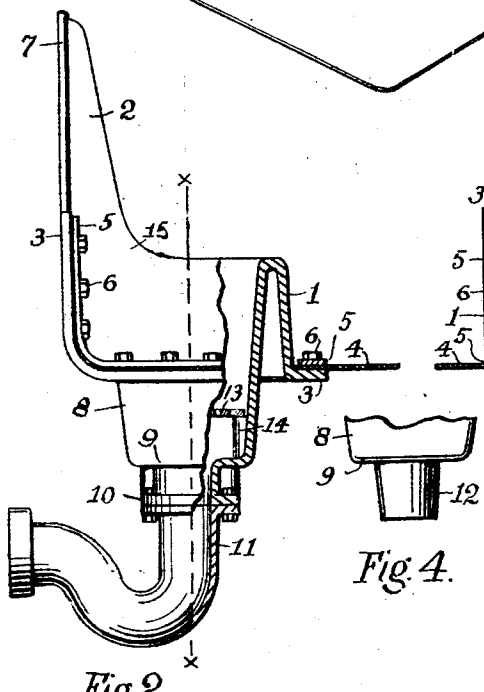


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

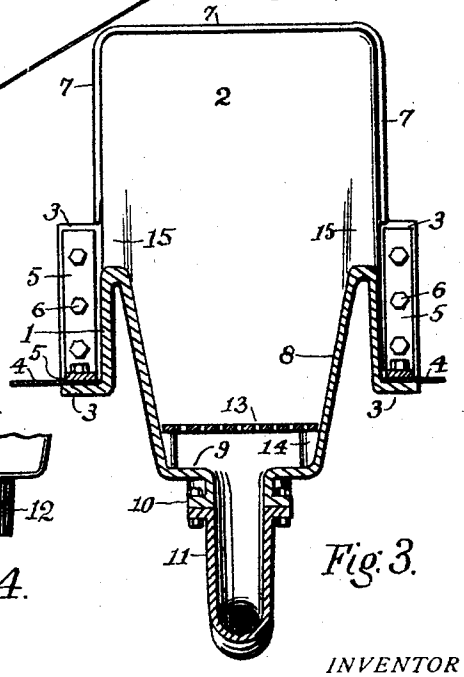


Fig. 3.

INVENTOR

Thomas Mason

BY E. F. Gennert

ATTORNEY

Patented Nov. 17, 1931 1,831,966

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

THOMAS MASON, OF EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

MOP SINK

Application filed December 3, 1930. Serial No. 499,702.

My invention relates to plumbing fixtures known as mop or "slop" sinks, which heretofore have been hung on a wall to catch scrub or other water; the object of the present invention is to provide such a sink to be placed on the floor; another object is to furnish it with an upwardly extending apron to prevent slopping over of any waste water that may be carelessly thrown into it; a further object is to provide a means whereby a flashing can be applied to the sink when such an additional precaution is desired to prevent water from seeping through the floor adjacent to the place where the sink is positioned.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention; Fig. 1 being a perspective view of the sink, with the floor and wall tiling partly broken away;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation, partly broken away to show interior construction, and flanged connection with a trap;

Fig. 3 is a front view, a cross section on line *x*—*x* of Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 shows the lower end of the sink with a plain nipple for the usual pipe connection.

Similar reference numbers denote like parts in the several views.

The sink is composed of a main body, 1, with an upwardly extending apron, 2, and a right angle flange, 3, to which a flashing, 4, may be connected and held there by a metal strip, 5, by bolts or screws, 6; a rib or bead, 7, runs around on the periphery of the apron, the parts 1, 2, 3, as well as the other parts hereinafter described to form a complete sink being made of cast metal, enameled, or of porcelain-ware as may be required.

The inner part of the body is shaped like an inverted truncated pyramid, 8, having a shoulder, 9, at the lower end and a flange, 10, or other means for attaching to a trap, 11, when such is required; otherwise the lower end has the usual plain nipple, 12, for connection with a soil pipe, not shown.

A removable strainer, 13, is supported on a plurality of studs, 14, which may be cast with the body or be separate from it. From the upper surface of the main body, 1, a wing dam, 15, on both sides extends to and dies into the apron, 2, as shown, to prevent any water slopping over sideways.

Such being the construction and method of positioning the sink, the operation will be clearly understood.

The body is set upon the floor of a building in a predetermined position and connected up with the soil pipe, either directly or by means of a trap, depending on existing conditions. If a sheet lead flashing is to be used, it is cut and fitted to the body so that it rests on the flange provided for that purpose, where it is held fast by means of bolts or screws. Concrete or cement is poured around the lower end of the main body to the required height when the floor tiling, 16, is laid. The wall tiling, 17, is then set against the top and sides of the apron, either in front of or above the bead so as to prevent any water from finding a passage between the sink and the tiling. The strainer is then placed on the studs and the sink is ready for use.

I claim:

1. In a mop sink, a body having a right angle flange extending around the base and partly upward on each side of said body, an upwardly extending apron connecting with said body, a truncated inverted pyramid extension below said body and offset from said apron, the several specified members forming one integral whole, adapted for connecting with a soil pipe.

2. In a mop sink, a body having an upwardly extending apron at the rear thereof, an inverted hollow ribbed front and sides terminating at the lower outside ends in an outwardly directed horizontal supporting flange extending around the base and partly upward on each side of the body, said supporting flange being adapted to support the sink on a floor, and an outlet at the lower end of the body to adapt the sink to be connected to a soil pipe.

3. In a mop sink, a body having an upwardly extending apron at the rear thereof, an inverted hollow ribbed front and sides terminating at the lower outside ends in an outwardly directed horizontal supporting flange extending around the base and partly upward on each side of the body, sheet flash-

ing secured to said flange and extending substantial distances from the front and sides of the body, said supporting flange being adapted to support the sink on a floor, and an outlet at the lower end of the body to adapt the sink to be connected to a soil pipe.

4. In a mop sink, a body terminating at its lower end in a truncated inverted pyramid and at its upper rear end in an upwardly extending apron and at the front and sides thereof in an inverted hollow rib, said rib presenting outer vertical surfaces terminating at the lower ends thereof in an outwardly directed horizontal supporting flange to adapt the sink to be set on a floor, and an outlet at the lower end of the body to adapt the sink to be connected with a soil pipe.

THOMAS MASON.