(No Model.)

H. S. LORD & R. E. DAY.

DRIP TRAY FOR WATER CLOSETS.

No. 254,668. Patented Mar. 7, 1882.

Fig 1

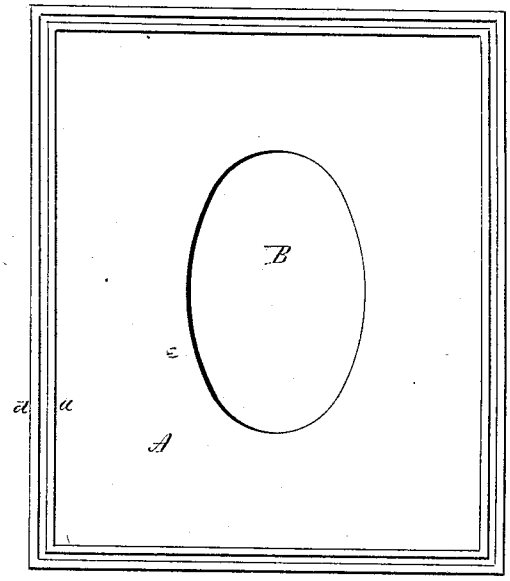


Fig 2

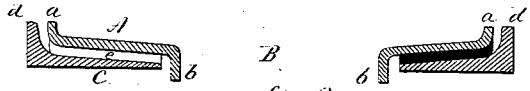
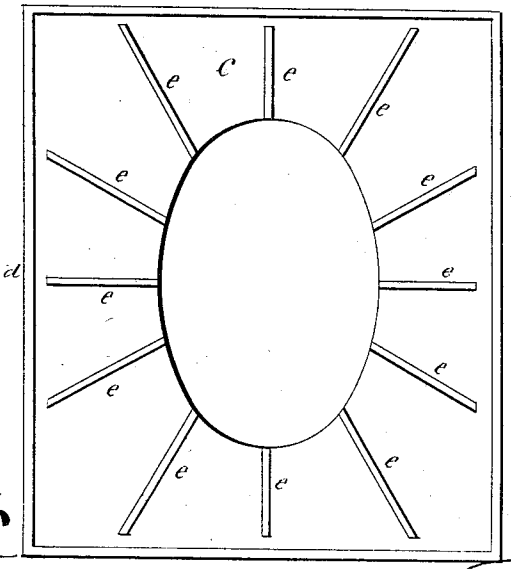


Fig 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY S. LORD AND ROBERT E. DAY, OF HARTFORD, CONN., ASSIGNORS TO THE HARTFORD SANITARY PLUMBING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

DRIP-TRAY FOR WATER-CLOSETS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 254,668, dated March 7, 1882.

Application filed November 28, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY S. LORD and ROBERT E. DAY, of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented new Improvements in Drip-Trays for Water-Closets; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a top view; Fig. 2, a transverse section; Fig. 3, a top view of the metal-guard detached.

This invention relates to an improvement in water-closets, with special reference to what is commonly termed the "drip-tray"—that is to say, the plate or covering placed over the closet-bowl and beneath the hinged seat. These trays have been made from various metals, all of which, notwithstanding frequent cleaning, quickly corrode. In some cases metal has been coated with porcelain, after the manner of coating other articles; but it is extremely difficult to coat so large a plate in such a manner that there shall not be more or less metal exposed. This metal quickly corrodes, the oxidation, working beneath the coating, causes it to flake, and thus the coated tray becomes a geater nuisance than the plain or uncoated metal.

The object of this invention is to overcome the difficulties which exist in trays of the previous constructions; and it consists in the construction hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

A represents the tray, which does not differ essentially from the usual outline. Its surface is inclined toward the opening B from all sides, and is provided at its outer edge with an upwardly-projecting flange, *a*, and around the opening with a downwardly-projecting flange, *b*, to sit over the edge of the bowl. This tray is made complete from glass, as seen in section Fig. 2, and may be applied to the closet in the usual manner; but as a protection to prevent any possible breaking of the tray we construct a metal base, C, for the tray. This is seen in top view, Fig. 2. It is constructed with a surface inclined from the outer edge toward the opening, the opening being so much larger than the opening through the glass tray that the flange *b* will pass down through it, as seen in Fig. 2. Around the outer edge is an upwardly-projecting flange, *d*. From the flange at the edge inward we arrange numerous ribs, *e*, or other upward projections or bearings, upon which the glass tray will rest. We then cover the upper surface of the metal between the ribs and surface above the ribs with plaster-of-paris, or other suitable cement, and upon this coment, while in a plastic state, the glass tray is placed and pressed hard down, so that the space between the metal and the glass is entirely filled, and the glass supported at all points upon the cement, as seen at the right, Fig. 2. So soon as the cement is hardened the tray is complete.

This improved tray presents a surface which is not influenced to the slightest degree by any of the gases which corrode or cause oxidation of the trays of usual construction.

We claim—

1. The herein-described drip-tray for water-closets, as made from glass, constructed with the upwardly-projecting flange *a* and the downwardly-projecting flange *b*, substantially as specified.

2. A drip-tray for water closets, consisting of the tray A, as made from glass, with the metal plate C beneath it, with a coating of cement between the glass tray and the metal plate, substantially as described.

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