

(No Model.)

T. C. BEAUMONT.
LAVATORY OVERFLOW.

No. 541,826.

Patented July 2, 1895.

FIG. 1.

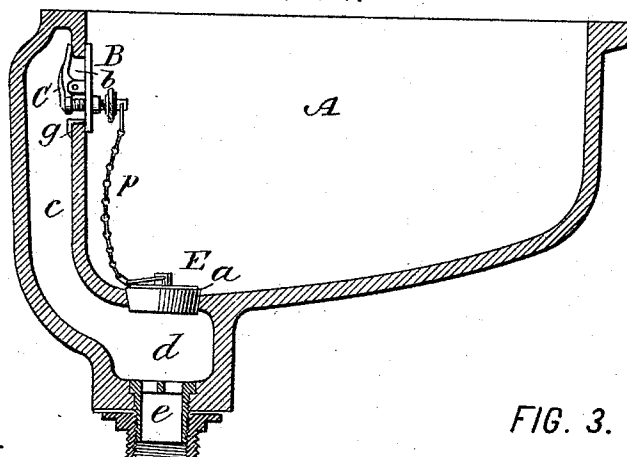


FIG. 2.

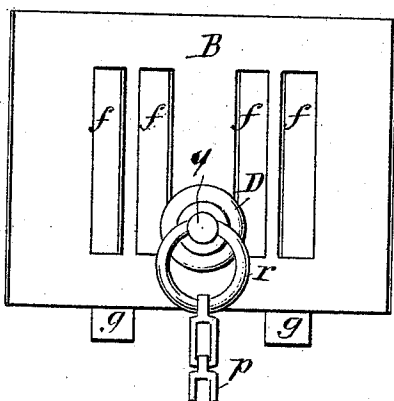
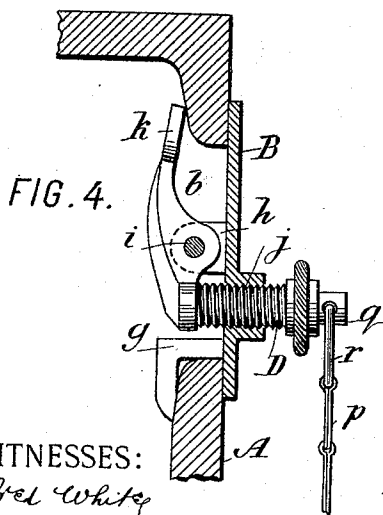
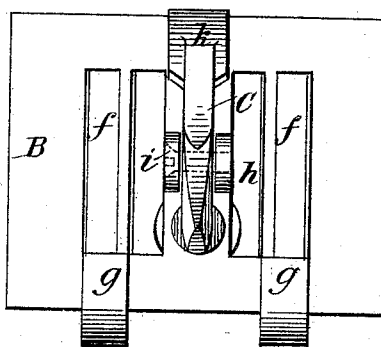


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:
Wm White
Thomas J. Wallace

FIG. 6.

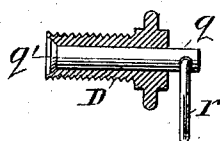
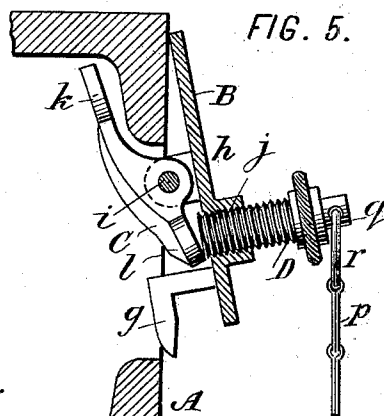


FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS C. BEAUMONT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE HENRY HUBER COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LAVATORY-OVERFLOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 541,826, dated July 2, 1895.

Application filed December 27, 1894. Serial No. 533,039. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS C. BEAUMONT, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lavatory-Overflows, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the overflow grating or strainer of a wash-basin, bath tub, sink, or other such lavatory.

My improved overflow device is particularly designed for application to porcelain bowls having an overflow passage molded integrally with the bowl or basin. The difficulty of fastening such devices into an opening in a porcelain or earthenware structure, is well understood. My invention provides a very simple, convenient and compact means for accomplishing this result, which avoids the necessity of passing any screws or clamps through the earthenware, or of making any other holes therein than the overflow opening itself.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is a vertical section of a lavatory basin showing its overflow passage, opening and fixture. Fig. 2 is a front view on a larger scale of the overflow plate or fixture. Fig. 3 is a rear view thereof. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the overflow fixture and the earthenware adjacent to the overflow opening showing the fixture in place. Fig. 5 is a similar section showing the fixture in the act of being removed or inserted. Fig. 6 is a section of the clamping screw detached.

The basin A, shown in Fig. 1, has the usual outlet opening *a* at bottom, overflow opening *b* at back, and overflow passage *c* leading thence downwardly through the earthenware to the outflow passage *d*, to which is attached the usual waste connection *e*.

The overflow fixture B is constructed as a plate or grating having openings *f f* through which the overflow water may run out. For attaching this plate to the overflow opening, it is constructed at one side, preferably its lower side, with hooks *g g* extending inwardly or rearwardly, and turning thence outwardly in order to project behind the rim of the overflow opening *b* in the earthenware, in the manner shown in Fig. 4. The overflow plate is

formed with rearwardly projecting lugs or ears *h h* through which passes a pivotal pin *i*, and on this pin is fulcrumed a clamping lever C. This lever has at the end of one arm, a foot or toe *k* adapted to engage the upper margin of the overflow opening, and on the opposite side of its fulcrum it has an arm *l* which is engaged by a clamping screw D, which turns in a threaded opening *j* formed in the plate B, this opening being preferably formed through a projecting boss. By screwing in the clamping screw D it is caused to press back the upper arm *l* of the lever, and thereby throw the lower arm forward and cause its toe *k* to bear or clamp tightly against the earthenware at the upper margin of the opening, in the manner shown in Fig. 4, thereby drawing the upper part of the plate B back firmly against the earthenware.

To insert the overflow fixture in the opening, the screw D is screwed back, as shown in Fig. 5. The upper arm of the lever is then thrust into the opening as there shown, thereby bringing the hooks *g* above the lower edge of the opening, so that by rocking the bottom of the fixture backwardly, the hooks are brought to the rear side of the earthenware, whereupon by sliding the fixture with its plate down against the earthenware, the hooks are brought to the position shown in Fig. 4, and by then screwing in the screw D the lever C is tilted so as to bring its upper end or toe to bear against the upper margin of the earthenware, thereby clamping the entire fixture firmly against the earthenware. To remove the fixture these operations are reversed.

In order to provide a suitable fastening for the chain *p* by which the outlet plug E is attached, I make the screw D tubular, and secure within it a swivel-pin *q* having a head *q'* at the inner end of the screw, and passing freely through the screw, so that the screw may be turned without necessarily turning the pin. Through a hole in the protruding outer end of the pin, is passed a ring *r* to which the chain is connected. This ring thus serves to keep the pin in place in the screw when the latter is detached. The rear end of the pin preferably does not bear upon the arm *l* of the lever, and the pin is so loosely fitted in the screw that the weight of the chain

alone is sufficient ordinarily to keep it from turning when the screw D is being turned.

My invention may be modified by differently arranging the fastening hooks *g* and lever C. It is not essential that the hooks *g* shall project downwardly and the lever C upwardly, as they might project respectively in any other desired directions. Instead of two hooks and one lever, one hook and two levers might be employed, or the toe *k* of one single lever might be broadened, or the hooks might be replaced by a clamping lever or levers, all of which are such obvious modifications, and so clearly included within the general idea of my invention, as to be obvious to any mechanic.

I claim as my invention the following-defined novel features, substantially as hereinbefore specified, namely:

20 1. The combination of an overflow plate having a hook projecting on one side to engage one margin of the overflow opening, a lever pivoted to the rear of said plate and adapted to engage the opposite margin of the opening, and a screw passing through the plate and bearing against said lever.

2. The combination of an overflow plate B having rearwardly projecting lugs *h* and pivot pin *i*, clamping lever C pivoted on said pin, and screw D passing through said plate engaging a threaded hole therein, and bearing at its end against said lever.

3. The combination of an overflow plate B having hooks *g g* projecting rearwardly and outwardly to engage one margin of the over-

flow opening, centrally arranged lever C having a clamping arm or toe *k* projecting in the contrary direction to said hooks and adapted to engage the opposite margin of the opening, and a screw D passing through a threaded opening in said plate and adapted to bear against said lever.

4. The combination with an earthenware bowl A having an overflow opening *b*, of an overflow fixture consisting of a plate B having hooks *g* for engaging one margin of said overflow opening, and a clamping lever C having a toe *k* adapted to engage the opposite margin of said opening, and a clamping screw D engaging a threaded opening in said plate and bearing against said lever.

5. In a lavatory fixture, the combination with a clamping screw D, of a swivel pin *q* passing axially through said screw, free to turn therein, having a straight shank so as to be removable from said screw, and having a head *q'* at its rear end adapted to prevent its pulling out from said screw, said head being recessed in the screw so that the pin is free to turn after the screw is tightened, and a ring *r* engaging its protruding front end, and a chain *p* attached to said ring.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS C. BEAUMONT.

Witnesses: .

GEORGE H. FRASER,
CHARLES K. FRASER.