(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

B. P. BOWER.

PIPE CONNECTION.

No. 337,126. Patented Mar. 2, 1886.

Fig. 1.

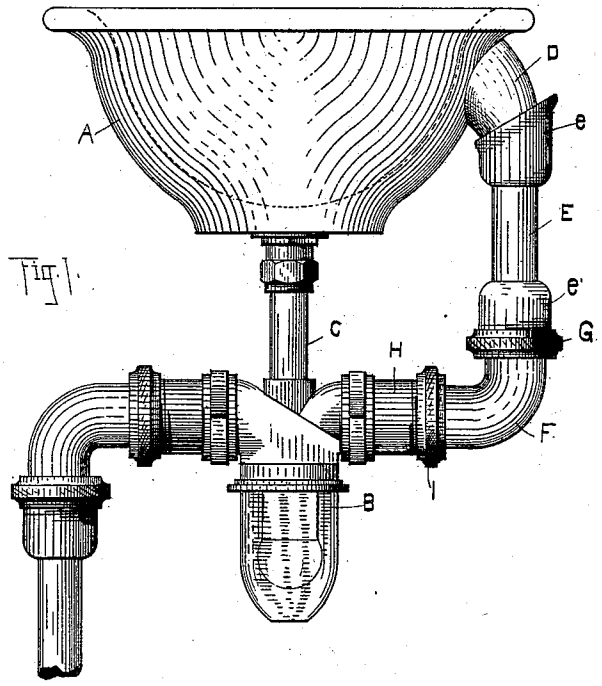
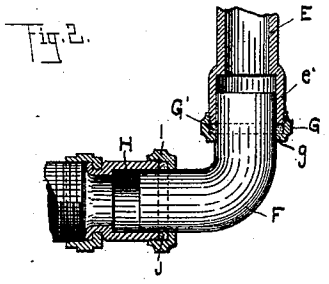


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:
W. S. Austin.
H. W. Shumway

B. P. Bower. INVENTOR
BY Jno. Crowell.
ATTORNEY

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

B. P. BOWER.

PIPE CONNECTION.

No. 337,126. Patented Mar. 2, 1886.

Fig. 3.

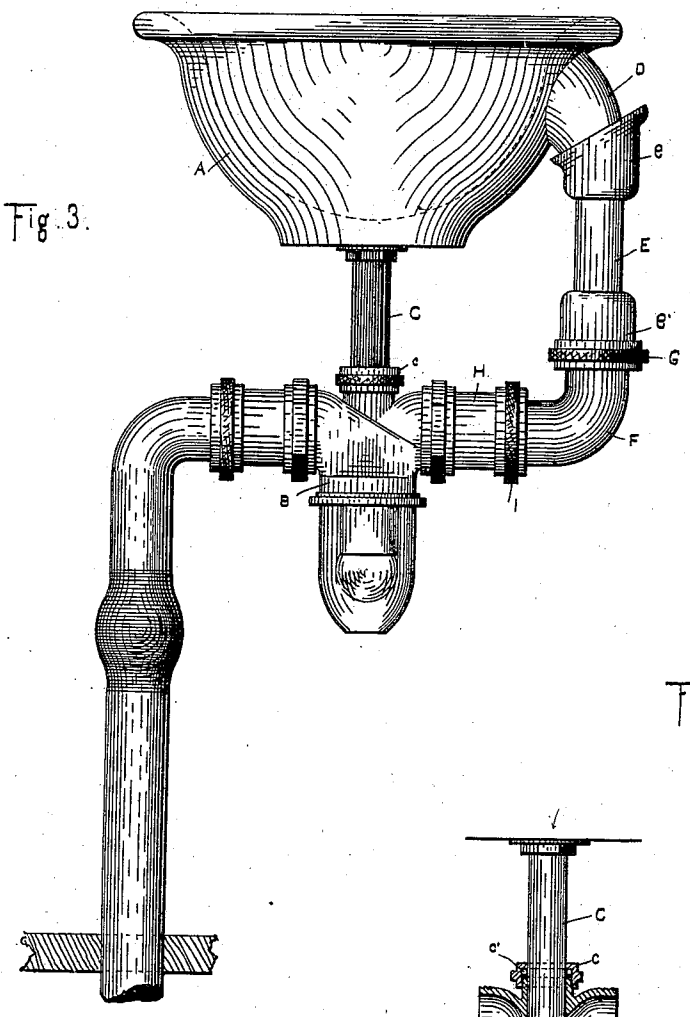
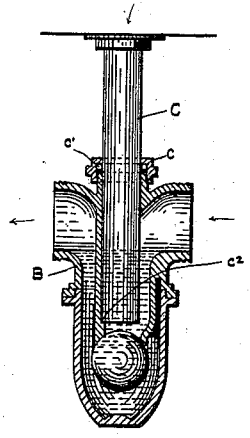


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
W. S. Amstutz.
H. M. Wyman.

B. P. Bower Inventor,
By Jno. Crowell.
Attorney.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BUCKLAND P. BOWER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PIPE-CONNECTION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 337,126, dated March 2, 1886.

Application filed December 22, 1885. Serial No. 186,417. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known I, BUCKLAND P. BOWER, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pipe-Connections; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in pipe-connections designed more especially for wash-basins, bath-tubs, traps, &c., in which a portion of pipe in the form of an elbow for connecting, for instance, the overflow of a wash-basin with a trap, is provided at either end with couplings forming slip-joints so arranged that the pipe may be extended or shortened laterally or vertically, the object being to provide a pipe-connection that may be detachably attached to any ordinary wash-basins, bath-tubs, or traps without resorting to fitting or soldering, or any of the expensive plumber-work that is usually resorted to for such purposes.

With these objects in view my invention consists in certain features of construction, and in combination of parts, hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a wash-basin and trap, showing my improvements attached. Fig. 2 is a side elevation in section of the pipe-connection. Fig. 3 is an elevation showing a basin and traps with a slip-joint connection on the outlet-pipe of the basin. Fig. 4 is an elevation in section of the discharge-pipe of the basin, showing its connection with the overflow-pipe and trap.

A represents a wash-basin, B a trap, and C the discharge-pipe. D is the overflow-nozzle, being a part of the basin, and as the latter is usually of some pottery material that has to be burned in the process of manufacturing, and owing to the shrinkage and warping of the material in burning, these nozzles, even on basins of the same pattern, are not uniform in size, form, or extension. The overflow-nozzle has usually been connected with the trap by means of a lead pipe, the same requiring much fitting and soldering and the labor of a skilled plumber, the bill for the plumber's work amounting frequently to much more than the cost of the basin, trap, and all other material used.

As an improvement I provide a short pipe, E, with enlarged ends *e* and *e'*, the former for receiving the nozzle D, to which it is cemented, and the latter for receiving one end of the elbow-pipe F. The part *e'* is threaded externally for engaging the internal screw-threaded union band or nut G. This band has a reduced outer end or internal flange, *g*, that fits around the pipe F, and between the internal shoulder or flange, *g*, of the band and the end of the part *e'* is placed the packing G, the latter being preferably a rubber ring that is round in cross-section. By screwing up the band the packing-ring is compressed and made to grasp the pipe F, so as to hold the latter rigidly and prevent the possibility of a leakage at this part. A socket, H, is connected in any suitable manner with the trap, and has the union band or nut I and the packing-ring J arranged in the manner just described, whereby a tight joint is secured on the end of the pipe F.

In assembling the parts the pipe F is arranged to extend more or less into the respective sockets, as may be required, according to the relative positions of the trap and basin or bath-tub.

The socket H may be made a part of the trap, or may be attached to the trap in any suitable manner—for instance as shown.

The same kind of connection may be used for the discharge of the trap as shown in the left hand of Fig. 1.

The basin and trap can be set up by any ordinary workman, and requiring but a few minutes' labor.

The discharge-pipe C may be provided with a slip-joint connected by means of the band *c* and packing *c'*, in which case the trap and basin may be adjusted vertically.

A ledge, c^2, may be provided, forming a stop for the pipe C, so that the latter cannot extend so low as to interfere with the valve.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with a wash-basin or bath-tub, of a rigid overflow-pipe provided at each end with couplings forming slip-joints, arranged substantially as described, whereby the

pipe may be lengthened or shortened vertically or horizontally.

2. The combination, with a trap, wash-basin, or bath-tub, of an elbow overflow-pipe, unions forming slip-joints for connecting each end of the pipe, the parts being arranged substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a trap and basin, of a discharge pipe for the basin, said discharge-pipe being connected directly with the trap, a union connected with the trap and arranged to form a slip-joint with the said pipe, the parts being arranged substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 11th day of December, 1885.

BUCKLAND P. BOWER.

Witnesses:
G. W. SHUMWAY,
N. S. AMSTUTZ.