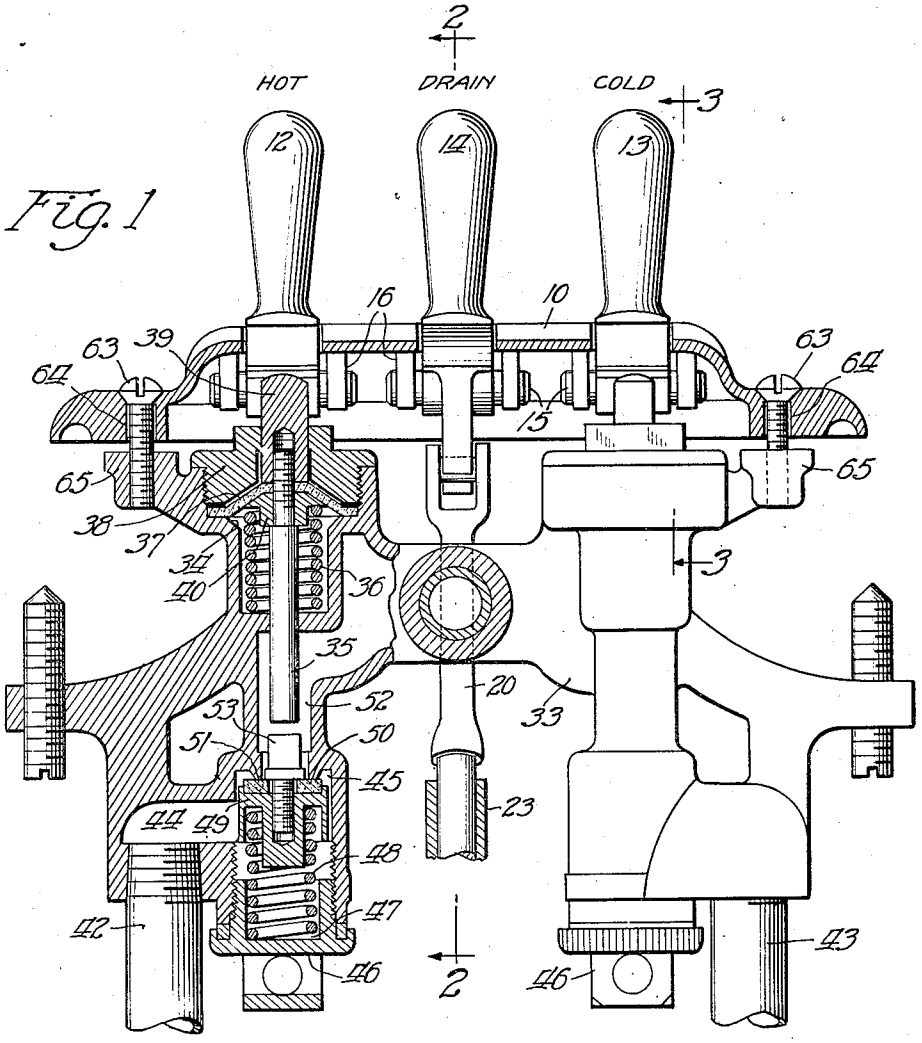
Sept. 1, 1931. A. C. DOBRICK 1,821,260

WASH BASIN FIXTURE

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Fig. 1



Inventor:
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Fig. 3

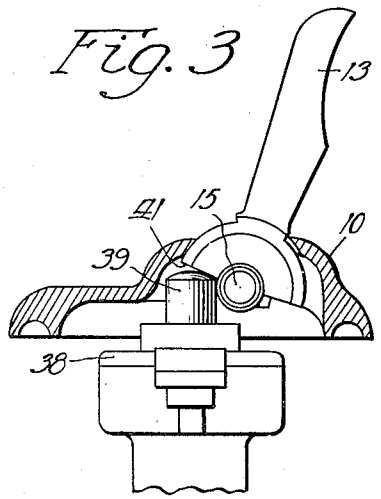


Fig. 2

Inventor:
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Patented Sept. 1, 1931 1,821,260

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

AUGUST C. DOBRICK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE IMPERIAL BRASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS

WASH BASIN FIXTURE

Application filed October 19, 1929. Serial No. 400,765.

My invention is concerned with wash basin fixtures, of the type used in Pullman cars, and elsewhere, and is designed, by a simple mechanism easily manipulated by the user, to control the entrance of water to the basin and its discharge therefrom.

To this end, it consists of a novel combination of elements which will be hereinafter specifically described in detail and the novel combinations thereof specifically enumerated in the claims.

To illustrate my invention, I annex hereto two sheets of drawings, in which the same reference characters are used to designate identical parts in all the figures, of which,—

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of the fixture detached from the basin and partly in vertical cross section;

Fig. 2 is a central vertical section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is a detail in section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

In carrying out my invention in its preferred form, I employ a top plate casting 10 which is concave on the under side so as to leave a substantial space just above the basin 11 to accommodate the three levers 12, 13 and 14, which are for the hot water, the cold water, and the drain, respectively. These levers are journaled by means of bearing pins 15 rigidly secured thereto journaled in the lugs 16 extending downwardly from the under side of the top plate casting.

The drain lever 14 is connected by any desired mechanism with the drain valve 17 mounted to rise and fall in the drain-valve casing 18 secured in the bottom of the basin in the customary manner and held in place by the outlet casting 19 threaded thereon and provided with suitable packing to make a liquid-tight joint. Any desired connections may be employed between the lever 14 and the drain valve, and I have illustrated the link 20 having the curved portion pivotally connected with the lower end of the lever 14 and having the cylindrical end 21 extending into the cylindrical opening 22 in the link 23, which is pivotally connected at 24 with the upper end of the lever 25 having its fulcrum 26 in the semispherical bearing 27 formed in the hollow arm 28 projecting upwardly and rearwardly from the outlet casting 19. A helically-coiled expanding spring 29 is placed in the recess 22 between its bottom and the portion 21, so that the action of the spring tends to hold the lever 25 in its seat. This lever 25 has an arm 30 extending down through the hollow arm 28 and co-operating with a recess 31 formed in a lug 32 projecting downwardly from the bottom of the valve 17.

With this construction, the relationship of the chain of mechanism extending from the lever 14 to the valve 17 is such that when the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 2, the action of the spring 29 serves to hold them securely in the position shown, where the valve is closed. When the lever 14 is pulled forward, the spring opposes the movement until it passes the center, when it assists the further movement, and the parts are thrown into the position in which the valve 17 is raised and held open, so that the water can discharge to the outlet casting 19 into the customary pipe connected thereto.

Where hot and cold water connections are employed, as is the ordinary arrangement, the valve-casing casting 33 will have the two recesses 34 therein, each adapted to contain its plunger 35 and the helically-coiled expanding spring 36 co-operating with the flexible packing-disk 37 secured in place by the nut 38 threaded into the top of the recess 34 and having the contact portion 39 extending therethrough, said contact portion being threaded on to the upper end of the plunger-rod 35 and serving to clamp the disk 37 securely between its lower end and the upper end of the sleeve 40 cooperating with the shoulder formed on the rod 35.

As seen in Fig. 3, the levers 12 and 13 have the abutment 41 extending radially from the fulcrum pin 15 and co-operating with the top of the part 39, so that when the lever is swung over toward the basin by the user, the plunger 35 is depressed.

Pipes 42 and 43, connected to the cold-water supply, are threaded into the inlet apertures 44 provided in the casting 33 and

opening into the valve chambers 45, which are generally cylindrical in their outline and have their bottoms closed by the member 46 threaded therein. These members 46 have the recess 47 in their upper portion to receive the lower end of the helically-coiled expanding spring 48 which co-operates with the valve 49 to hold its operating disk 50 against the valve seat 51 formed in the casting and surrounding the outlet passage 52. The contact screw 53 threaded into the valve-body 49 serves to hold the disk 50 in place, and is engaged by the plunger 35 when the handle 12 or 13 is swung over so as to open the valve and allow the water from the pipe 42 or 43, as the case may be, to pass through the valve and into the outlet passage 52.

Connecting the two outlet passages 52 is the discharge or mixing passage 54 which has the hot and cold water entering it from opposite sides, and extending outwardly therefrom is the circular aperture 55 in which is secured the horizontal circular portion 56 of the elbow 57, which has its vertical portion 58 flattened and shaped to cooperate with the inlet aperture 59 formed in the under side of the spout 60 extending toward the basin from the center of the top plate 10. A valve 61 that fits in the top of the elbow and in the inlet passage 59 of the spout extends through the packing 62 placed between the top of the elbow and the under side of the spout.

When the parts are assembled on the basin, the screws 63, seen in Fig. 1, passing through the apertures 64 in the top plate and threaded into the lugs 65 of the casting 33, serve to clamp the top plate and the valve casing securely together with the basin 11 between them, it being, of course, understood that the basin is provided at its top with the aperture 66 to accommodate the parts extending therethrough.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

1. In a device of the class described, the combination with a basin, of a top plate resting on the top of the basin at one edge thereof and having a spout projecting therefrom over said edge, a lever journaled in said top plate, a valve casing located on the under side of the edge of the basin directly beneath the top plate, an inlet pipe opening into said valve casing, an outlet passage from said valve casing, a spring-controlled valve in said casing between the inlet pipe opening and the outlet passage, connections from the lever to said spring-controlled valve, an elbow connecting the outlet passage and the inlet to the spout, and means for securing the top plate to the valve casing and making a water-tight connection between the upper end of the elbow and the spout inlet.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with a basin, of a top plate resting on the top of the basin at one edge thereof and having a spout projecting therefrom over said edge, a lever journaled in said top plate, a valve casing located on the under side of the edge of the basin directly beneath the top plate, an inlet pipe opening into said valve casing, an outlet passage from said valve casing, a spring-controlled valve in said casing between the inlet pipe opening and the outlet passage, connections from the lever to said spring-controlled valve, an elbow connecting the outlet passage and the inlet to the spout, a nipple extending downwardly from the spout inlet and adapted to enter the top of the elbow, a gasket surrounding the nipple and adapted to be compressed between the top of the elbow and the spout inlet, and means to draw and hold the valve casing and the top plate in their proper relationship relative to the adjacent part of the basin.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination with a basin, of a top plate resting on the top of the basin at one edge thereof and having a spout projecting therefrom over said edge, a lever journaled in said top plate, a valve casing located on the under side of the edge of the basin directly beneath the top plate, an inlet pipe opening into said valve casing, an outlet passage from said valve casing, a spring-controlled valve in said casing between the inlet pipe opening and the outlet passage, connections from the lever to said spring-controlled valve, an elbow connecting the outlet passage and the inlet to the spout, and means for securing the top plate to the valve casing and making a water-tight connection between the upper end of the elbow and the spout inlet, said connections from the lever to the spring-controlled valve comprising a vertically-reciprocable spring-pressed rod having its lower end adapted to contact with and unseat the valve when it is depressed and having near its upper end a diaphragm secured at its center to the rod and at its edges to the casing so as to form a frictionless fluid-tight packing for the rod.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination with a basin, of a top plate resting on the top of the basin at one edge thereof and having a spout projecting therefrom over said edge, a lever journaled in said top plate, a valve casing located on the under side of the edge of the basin directly beneath the top plate, an inlet pipe opening into said valve casing, an outlet passage from said valve casing, a spring-controlled valve in said casing between the inlet pipe opening and the outlet passage, connections from the lever to said spring-

controlled valve, an elbow connecting the outlet passage and the inlet to the spout, a nipple extending downwardly from the spout inlet and adapted to enter the top of the elbow, a gasket surrounding the nipple and adapted to be compressed between the top of the elbow and the spout inlet, and means to draw and hold the valve casing and the top plate in their proper relationship relative to the adjacent part of the basin, said connections from the lever to the spring-controlled valve comprising a vertically-reciprocable spring-pressed rod having its lower end adapted to contact with and unseat the valve when it is depressed and having near its upper end a diaphragm secured at its center to the rod and at its edges to the casing so as to form a frictionless fluid-tight packing for the rod.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 2nd day of October, 1929.

AUGUST C. DOBRICK.