

A. C. BROWNELL.

Overflow and Waste-Plugs for Bath-Tubs, &c.

No. 148,172.

Patented March 3, 1874.

Fig. 1.

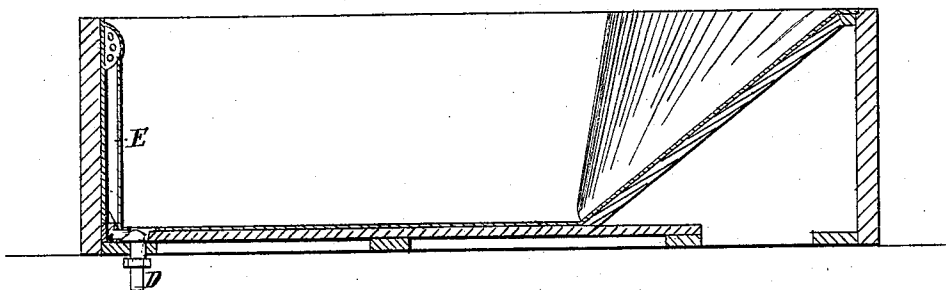


Fig. 2.

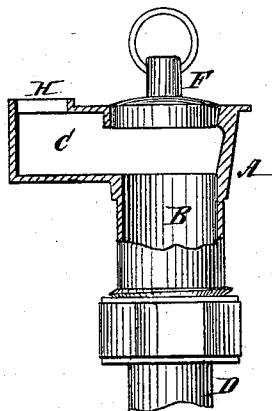
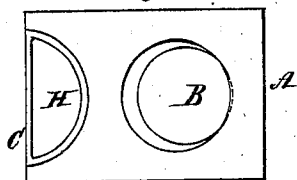


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

G. Mathys
J. L. McKim

Inventor.

Asa C. Brownell

Per

Wm. T. B.

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASA. C. BROWNELL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN OVERFLOW AND WASTE PLUGS FOR BATH-TUBS, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **148,172**, dated March 3, 1874; application filed February 12, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ASA C. BROWNELL, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Overflow and Waste Plug for Bath-Tubs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification.

By the present mode of construction, the overflow-pipes of bath-tubs are formed of separate elbows, which must be applied after the tub is put in place. They are also arranged exteriorly to the end of the tub, and connect with the waste-pipe at a point below but near the bottom thereof. This plan is objectionable for several reasons, but chiefly on account of the labor, time, and consequent expense requisite to apply the attachment.

My invention is intended to remove the objections referred to; and to this end it consists of a plug adapted to be inserted in the bottom of the bath-tub in the usual way, and through which both the waste and overflow will discharge, as hereinafter fully described.

In the drawing, Figures 1, 2, and 3 represent, respectively, a side elevation of a bath-tub with the plug and overflow-pipe attached, a vertical section of the plug, and a plan view of the same.

The plug A, which is cast of any suitable metal, has a cylindrical extension, B, leading downward through the bottom of the tub, and a lateral hollow part, C, which is fitted in said bottom contiguous to or abutting the end wall of the tub. The ordinary waste-conducting pipe D is coupled to the extension B, and the overflow-pipe E, which extends up on the inside of the tub, is connected with the lateral extension C. The top of the plug is flat to

correspond to the bottom of the tub, into which it will be let flush in practice. A round and flanged opening is formed directly over the tube B to receive the ordinary circular stopper or plug F, and the overflow-pipe E is soldered to the flange projecting upward around the opening H in the lateral extension.

The device may be furnished in the market as an article of sale; or it may be applied to and sold with a bath-tub, having also an overflow-pipe arranged on the interior, as above described. Thus, aside from the saving in material, no other labor is requisite to make the pipe-connections when a tub is placed in position, except to attach the permanent waste-conducting pipe D to the extension B. This necessarily reduces the cost of furnishing dwellings, &c., with bath-tubs, and often avoids long and vexatious delays in putting them in place, and even enables skilled labor to be dispensed with in many cases.

The overflow discharge-pipe may be formed in two ways. It may be a pipe formed separately, and attached to the end of the tub interiorly, as it would be under the old plan exteriorly; or it may be formed by striking up a groove in the sheet-metal lining, and applying a metal plate on the back thereof to complete the tube.

The plug is applicable to sinks and wash-bowls, and analogous devices.

What I claim is—

As an article of manufacture, the waste and overflow-plug A, having vertical and lateral extensions, B C, as shown and described.

ASA C. BROWNELL.

Witnesses:

SOLON C. KEMON,
CHAS. A. PETTIT.