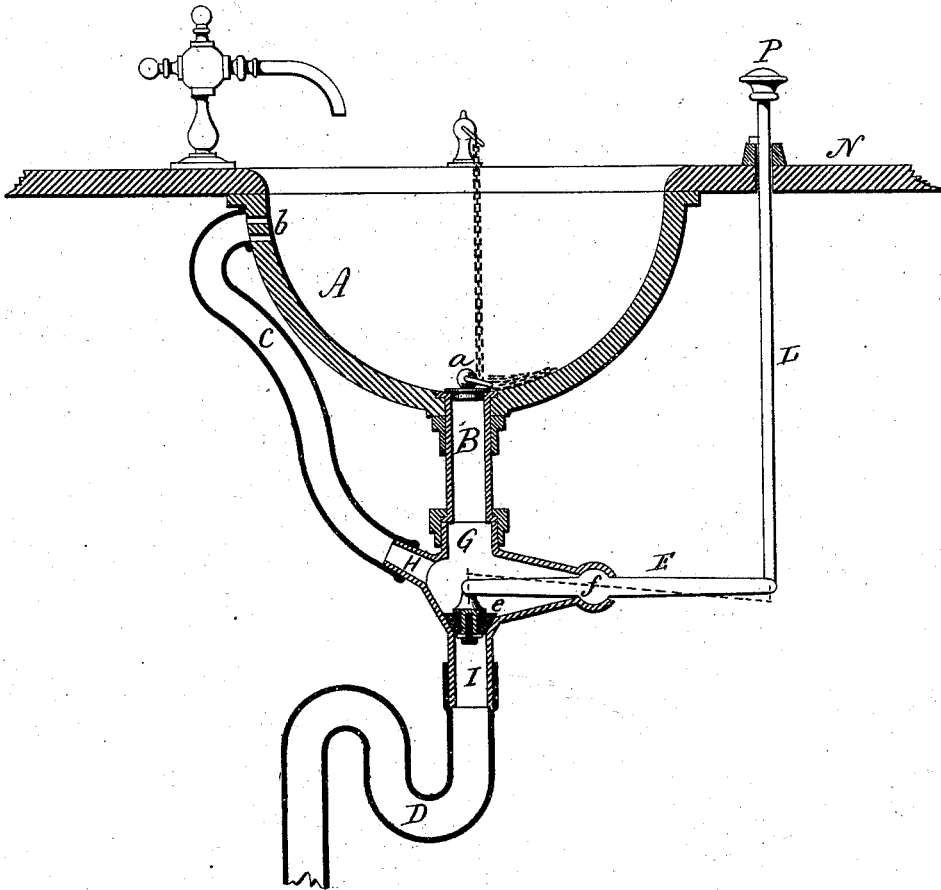


A. LEVERTY.
Stench-Valve for Wash-Basins.

No. 203,745.

Patented May 14, 1878.



Witnessed
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER LEVERTY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN STENCH-VALVES FOR WASH-BASINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **203,745**, dated May 14, 1878; application filed January 3, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER LEVERTY, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Stench-Valves for Wash-Basins; and I 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 drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents a vertical central section of the device in its application to a wash-basin.

This invention relates to a device to prevent the passage of gases through the waste-pipe of wash-basins. The ill effects arising from the passage of sewer-gases through the waste-pipe of wash-basins is too well known to require setting forth in this specification.

Owing to the fact that an overflow is a necessity in a wash-basin, the plug in the bottom of the basin cannot prevent the passage of gases from the waste, because the gases will freely pass around and escape through the overflow.

The object of this invention is to combine, with a wash-basin, its waste and overflow, a device which may be applied below the overflow, and close the waste-pipe nights, or other considerable length of time when the basin is not required for use; and in such a combination the invention consists, and as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents a common wash-basin, with the waste-passage B through the bottom, closed with the usual plug *a*, and with an overflow, *b*, with its pipe C entering the waste-passage above the trap D.

The trap itself is a great protection against the passage of sewer-gases through the waste-pipe, but is very far from completely accomplishing its object.

Into the waste-pipe, and below the passage from the overflow, a valve, *e*, is arranged, at-

tached to a lever, E, which is hung on a fulcrum, *f*. The valve-seat is made in a shell, having a passage, G, above it to the waste, and a second passage, H, above it for the overflow, a passage, I, below it to the trap, and also a bearing for the fulcrum or pivot of the lever E. The latter packs, or so completely closes around the joint of the lever as to completely prevent the passage of the water therethrough.

To the outer end of the lever E a rod or other suitable connection, L, is made up through the top N to a knob or other convenient handle, P.

The handle P should be provided with a suitable clasp or catch or device to retain it in either position in which it may be placed.

Ordinarily the valve *e* is raised, as indicated in broken lines. In that condition the wash-basin may be used, and both the overflow and waste operate in the usual manner; but for nights, or other times when the basin is not required for use, the valve *e* is closed by simply raising the handle, and in that condition all possible escape of gases from the sewer to the basin is cut off.

It will be understood that any suitable means may be applied to the lever of the valve to operate it.

I do not broadly claim the arrangement of a stench-valve in the waste-pipe of a wash-basin below the overflow, as such I am aware is not new.

I claim—

In combination with the waste and out-flow passages of a wash-basin, the shell constructed with connections G H for said two passages, an outlet-passage, L, and a bearing for the lever E, the said lever E, and valve *e*, substantially as described.

ALEXANDER LEVERTY.

Witnesses:

F. P. NORMAN,
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