

May 20, 1924.

1,494,883

J. G. BASSETTE ET AL

LAVATORY FIXTURE

Filed Sept. 12, 1921

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 2.

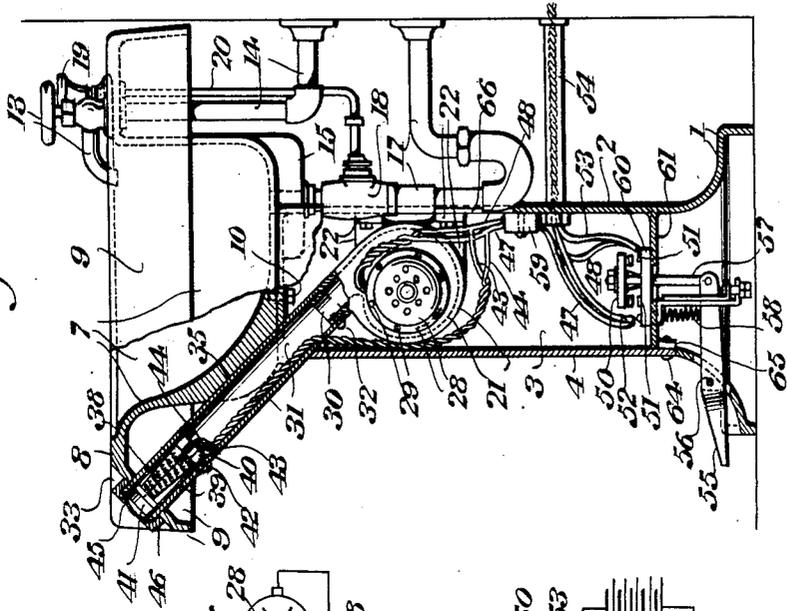


Fig. 3.

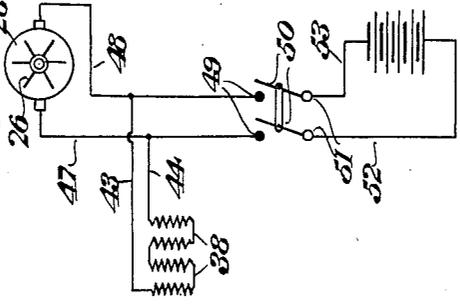
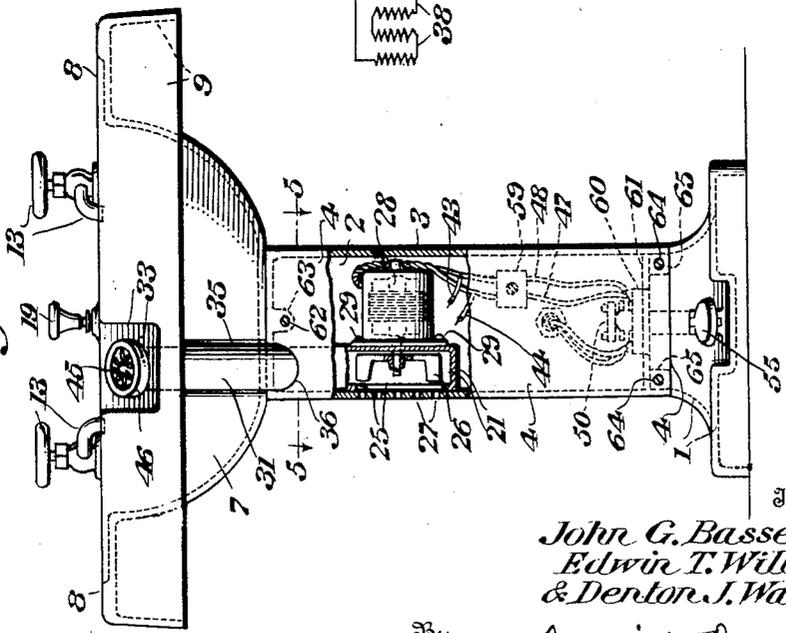


Fig. 1.



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

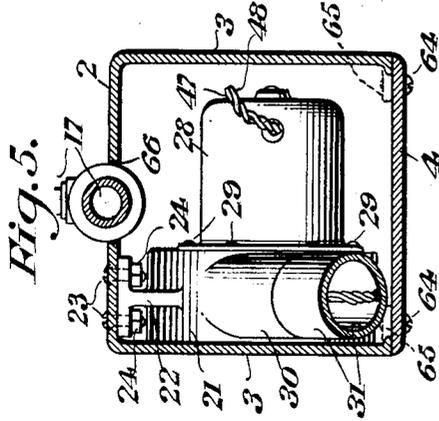


Fig. 5.

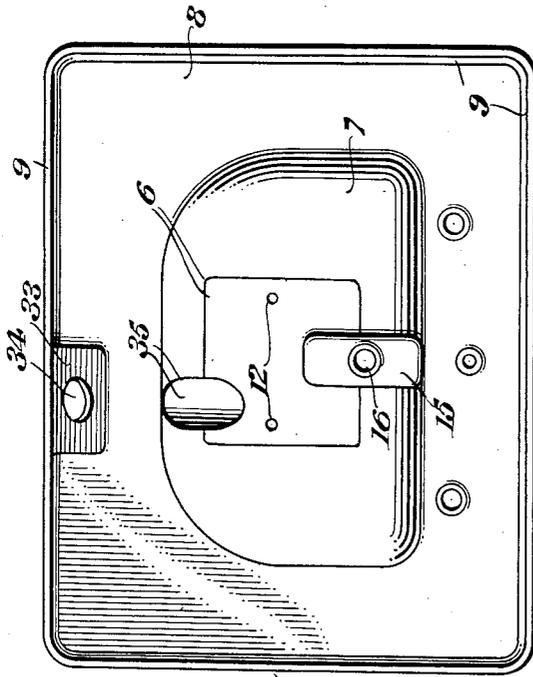


Fig. 4

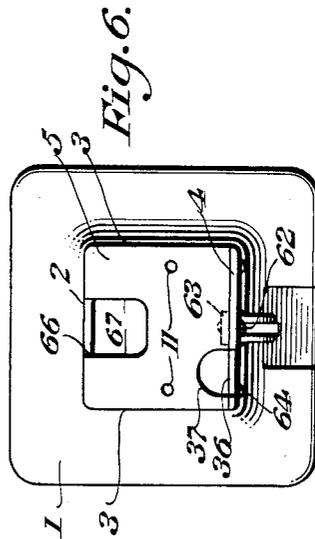


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. BASSETTE, EDWIN T. WILLIAMS, AND DENTON J. WATROUS, OF GROTON, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO AIRDEY CORPORATION, OF GROTON, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LAVATORY FIXTURE.

Application filed September 12, 1921. Serial No. 500,187.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN G. BASSETTE, EDWIN T. WILLIAMS, and DENTON J. WATROUS, citizens of the United States, and residents of Groton, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lavatory Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in lavatory fixtures, and has for one of its objects to provide a fixture embodying sanitary drying means and washing or bathing facilities. Further objects of the invention are to provide in combination with a stationary wash-basin means for supplying a blast of air at will for drying purposes; to provide a compact and sanitary lavatory fixture embodying a wash-basin and stand having embodied therein air-forcing means for supplying a blast of air at a convenient point for drying the face and hands, and means for heating the air blast; and to provide a bath fixture having embodied therein foot-controlled means for supplying air for drying purposes.

To the foregoing and other ends, which will hereinafter appear, the invention consists in the features of construction, arrangements of parts and combinations of devices set forth in the following description and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, in which the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated, Fig. 1 is a front elevation of the fixture;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof, partly in vertical section;

Fig. 3 a diagrammatic view of the manually controlled air-forcing and heating means;

Fig. 4 a bottom plan view of the bowl of the fixture;

Fig. 5 a horizontal section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 6 a plan view of the pedestal of the fixture.

Referring to the parts by numerals, 1 designates the enlarged base portion of a hollow pedestal, said pedestal having a back wall 2 and side walls 3 integral with the base 1, and being provided with a removable front wall or panel 4 and a flat top wall 5.

The top wall 5 is formed integrally with walls 2 and 3 of the pedestal or stand, and the rectangular flat surface 6 on the bottom of the bowl portion 7 of the wash-basin is adapted to rest on said top wall. Bowl 7 is formed with a horizontally disposed rim 8 having downwardly extending edge flanges 9, and said bowl is preferably held to the top wall of the pedestal by screws 10 passed upwardly through apertures 11 in wall 5 and screwed into threaded sockets 12 in the bottom of the bowl. The basin is provided with the usual water-supply faucets 13 connected with the usual supply pipes 14, and with a boss or thickened portion 15, provided with a waste-water discharge passage 16, to which the usual waste-pipe 17 is connected. Pipe 17 may be provided with the well-known waste valve 18 operable by valve handle 19 having a connection with the waste valve extending through pipe 20. The piping, faucets and waste valve may, of course, be of any suitable construction.

An electrically driven fan blower is mounted within the upper portion of the hollow pedestal, the fan casing 21 having a bracket 22 cast integrally therewith and held to the rear wall 2 of the pedestal by bolts 23 and nuts 24. One side wall of the fan casing abuts against one of the side walls 3 of the pedestal and is provided with an air-intake opening 25 located axially of the fan 26, the wall 3 being provided with a plurality of perforations or apertures 27 opposite intake 25 through which air may be drawn. Fan 26 is mounted on the shaft of an electric motor 28 the casing of which is secured to one side wall of the fan casing by screws 29.

The fan casing 21 is formed at its upper side with a short tubular outlet 30 which extends upwardly and forwardly at an angle of approximately 45° to the horizontal. The lower end of an air-discharge conduit or pipe 31 embraces the outer end of the blower outlet 30 and is detachably held thereto by a screw 32. Part of rim 8 and the front edge flange 9 thereof are depressed to form a recess 33 at the forward edge of the basin having a forwardly and downwardly inclined bottom wall provided with an aperture 34 through which the upper end of pipe 31 extends. It will be observed that pipe 31 is straight and extends at an angle of approximately 45° to the horizontal from blower

outlet 30 to a point at the front of the wash-basin, aperture 34 being in register with outlet 30 and the thickened front wall of the bowl 7 being provided with a groove 35 through which the pipe extends. Front wall 4 and top wall 5 of the pedestal are provided at their meeting edges with merging notches 36 and 37, respectively, of substantially semi-circular shape to form an opening through which pipe 31 extends.

Mounted in the upper end of pipe 31 is an electric heater 38 enclosed in a cylindrical casing 39 located between rings 40 and 41 of suitable insulating material. Ring 40 is held to the pipe by a screw 42 and carries suitable contacts or wire terminals to which wires 43 and 44 are connected, the heater 38 having its contacts or terminals electrically connected with the wire terminals. The heater indicated in the drawing is constructed as shown in the application of L. B. Bridges, filed July 14, 1921, Serial No. 484,725, but it will be understood that any other suitable form of heater may be employed. A screen 45 is clamped against the outer end of ring 41 and pipe 31 by a flanged locking ring 46 screwed on the upper end of pipe 31. Ring 46 is screwed tightly down against the inclined bottom wall of recess 33 and prevents any water which may collect on rim 8 of the basin from draining into or running down the outside of pipe 31.

The other ends of wires 43 and 44 are spliced to or otherwise connected with wires 47 and 48 which lead from the terminals of the motor 28 to a pair of stationary switch contacts 49 at one side of a multipolar switch having shiftable terminal-bridging means 50 adapted to make and break electrical connection between said contacts 49 and a pair of stationary switch contacts 51 to which line wires 52 and 53 are connected. Line wires 52 and 53 lead through a pipe 54 attached to the rear wall 2 of the pedestal, to a suitable source of current. The terminal-bridging means is shiftable by a treadle 55 pivoted at 56 to base 1 of the pedestal and connected at its rear end with an actuating rod 57 for shifting the terminal-bridging means up and down. A spring 58 normally depresses the rear end of the treadle to automatically break the circuit through the heater and motor. The switch illustrated is more fully shown and described in the application of Hibbard, Watrous and Bassette, filed February 18, 1921, Serial No. 446,113. It will be obvious that any other suitable form of switch may be employed for controlling the flow of current to the motor and heater. Wires 47 and 48 are preferably held against the back wall 2 of the pedestal by a suitable clamp 59. The stationary switch contacts 49 and 51 are supported on an insulating block 60 secured to a horizontal partition or wall 61 within the

lower part of the pedestal. The front wall 4 of the pedestal is detachably held by a screw 62 to a lug 63 depending from top wall 5 of the pedestal, and is held by screws 64 to lugs 65 formed on walls 3 of the pedestal below the partition 61. The rear wall 2 of the pedestal is provided with a vertical slot 66 merging with a slot 67 in the top wall 5 of the pedestal to afford clearance for boss 15 on the basin and waste pipe 17.

It will be observed that access to the fan, motor and switch may be readily had by removing wall 4 of the pedestal. It will be observed also that all electrical wiring, the heater, motor, and fan blower are enclosed, and further that the improved fixture is compact and is of substantially the same size and appearance as a standard stationary wash-basin and stand.

By locating the heater at the upper end of pipe 31 loss of heat during the passage of air through the air-forcing means is avoided, as well as heating of parts of the air-forcing means. The arrangement of air-blast means shown supplies a blast of air at a convenient point and in a direction suitable for drying both the face and hands. The invention may be embodied in other forms of washing or bathing fixtures for use in bath-rooms, lavatories, barber shops, hair-dressing establishments, or the like.

What we claim is:

1. A lavatory appliance comprising a vertically elongated casing having an air-intake opening and adapted to rest at its lower end upon a floor, an air-forcing means in the casing, a wash bowl secured to the top of said casing, and an air-discharge conduit located outside of the bowl body and connected at its lower end to the outlet of said air-forcing means, said conduit having its upper portion inclined upwardly and forwardly and terminating adjacent the upper edge of the bowl body.

2. A lavatory appliance comprising a columnar casing having an air-inlet in the upper portion thereof, a fan-blower in said casing having its intake in communication with said air-inlet, an electric motor in the casing connected to drive the blower, a switch in the casing for controlling the motor, a treadle projecting through the casing connected to actuate the switch, a washbowl mounted on the top of the casing, and an air-discharge nozzle connected at its lower end to the outlet of said fan-blower and extending upwardly and forwardly in front of the wash-bowl to a point adjacent the upper edge of the bowl.

3. A lavatory appliance comprising a columnar casing provided with an air-intake opening in the upper portion thereof, a motor in the casing, a fan-blower driven by the motor and mounted in the casing with its intake registering with the intake opening in

the casing, a wash-bowl detachably secured to the top of the casing, a treadle extending through the front wall of the casing and operatively connected to start and stop the motor, and a rigid air-discharge pipe connected at its lower end with the blower outlet and extending upwardly and forwardly through the casing in front of the bowl and separably connected at its upper end to the bowl, said conduit terminating adjacent the upper edge of the bowl.

4. In a washing and drying apparatus of the class set forth, the combination of a stationary wash basin having water supply and discharge connections, air-forcing means associated with said basin having a forwardly facing outlet located outside of the water-holding portion of the basin and above said basin, an electric motor for driving said air-forcing means, an electric heater for the air blast supplied by said air-forcing means located substantially at said forwardly facing outlet, a switch for controlling the supply of current to said motor and heater, a treadle accessible from in front of said basin for closing said switch, and means for automatically opening the switch when the treadle is relieved of pressure.

5. In a washing and drying apparatus of the class set forth, the combination of a wash basin having a rim, means for rigidly supporting said basin in an elevated position above the floor of a room, a fixed water-supply connection arranged to discharge into said basin, a water discharge connection leading from said basin, manually controlled power-driven air-forcing means located under the basin and mounted on said support, and air-discharge means connected with said air-forcing means and having a forwardly and upwardly facing outlet located exteriorly of the water-holding portion of the basin and above the basin rim.

6. A lavatory appliance comprising a stationary support, a wash-bowl mounted on the support having a water outlet in the bottom thereof and a laterally projecting rim portion provided with an aperture at the front of the bowl body, and an air-blast device mounted on the support below the bowl and having a discharge conduit extending upwardly through the aperture in the rim portion of the bowl and terminating above the upper face of the apertured portion.

7. In a washing and drying apparatus of the class set forth, the combination of a stationary wash basin having water supply and discharge connections, air-blast supplying and heating means associated with said basin having air-discharge means located in rear of the vertical plane of the forward edge of the basin and constructed to deliver heated air under pressure in a general forward direction relatively to the basin to

different points in a single vertical plane intersecting the basin, and means operable by a person while in front of the basin for controlling the supply of air by said air-blast supplying means.

8. A lavatory fixture comprising a wash-bowl having a body portion provided with a laterally extending rim formed with a depending edge flange, said rim having an aperture therein for a water supply connection adjacent the rear of the bowl body, and a part of said rim and its edge flange being depressed to provide a channel forward of the bowl body having an upwardly and forwardly facing bottom wall, the bottom wall of said channel being provided with an aperture for an air-supply connection.

9. A lavatory appliance comprising a hollow pedestal having an air inlet, a wash bowl mounted on the top of the pedestal and having a laterally extending rim portion provided with an aperture, a fan-blower mounted in the pedestal, an electric motor in the pedestal connected to drive the blower, a foot-operated switch on the pedestal for controlling the motor, and an air discharge conduit extending from the outlet of the blower through the aperture in the rim portion of the bowl and terminating at a point slightly above said aperture.

10. A lavatory appliance comprising a hollow pedestal having an air inlet, a wash bowl mounted on the top of the pedestal and having a laterally extending rim portion provided with an aperture, a fan-blower mounted in the pedestal, an electric motor in the pedestal connected to drive the blower, a foot-operated switch on the pedestal for controlling the motor, an air discharge conduit extending from the outlet of the blower through the aperture in the rim portion of the bowl and terminating at a point slightly above said aperture, an electric heater in said conduit, and conductor wires connecting the heater and motor with the switch entirely enclosed by the conduit and pedestal.

11. A lavatory appliance comprising a hollow pedestal, a wash bowl mounted on top of the pedestal having a laterally extending rim formed with a downwardly and outwardly inclined portion at the front of the bowl, said inclined portion having an aperture therein, a fan-blower in the pedestal, an electric motor in the pedestal for driving the blower, a switch for controlling the motor, and an air discharge conduit connecting the blower outlet with said aperture in the rim.

12. A lavatory appliance comprising a hollow pedestal, a wash bowl mounted on top of the pedestal having a laterally extending rim formed with a downwardly and outwardly inclined portion at the front of the basin, said inclined portion having an

aperture therein, a fan-blower in the pedestal, an electric motor in the pedestal for driving the blower, a rigid upwardly and forwardly extending air conduit connected
 5 at its lower end with the outlet of the blower and having its upper end extending through the aperture in the rim and terminating above the upper face of the inclined rim
 10 of the conduit, a switch in the pedestal, con-

ductor wires connecting the motor and heater with the switch and enclosed by the conduit and pedestal, and a switch-operating treadle extending outwardly through the pedestal.

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In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures.

JOHN G. BASSETTE.
 EDWIN T. WILLIAMS.
 DENTON J. WATROUS.