

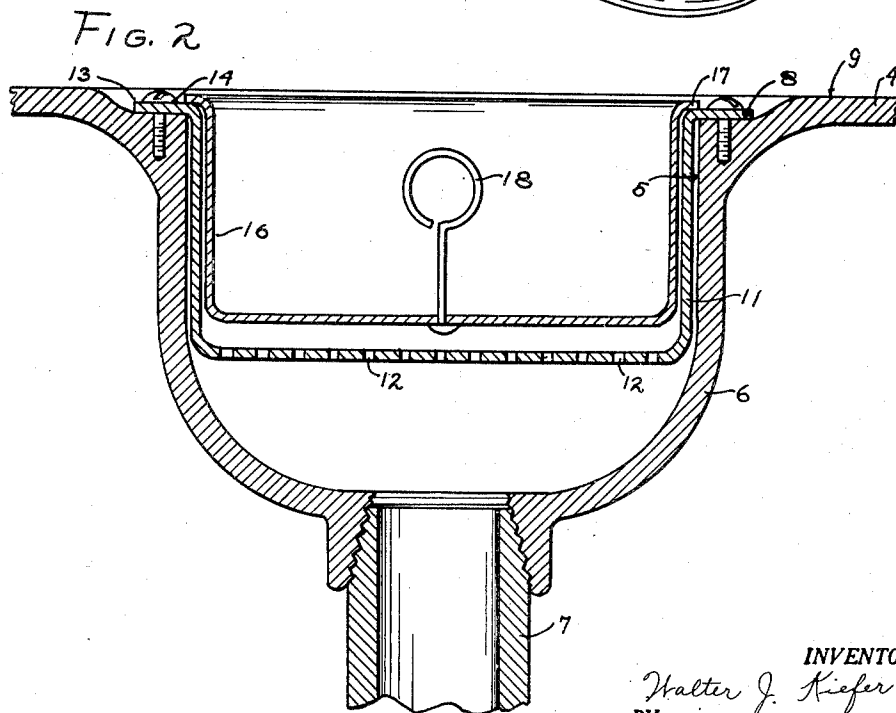
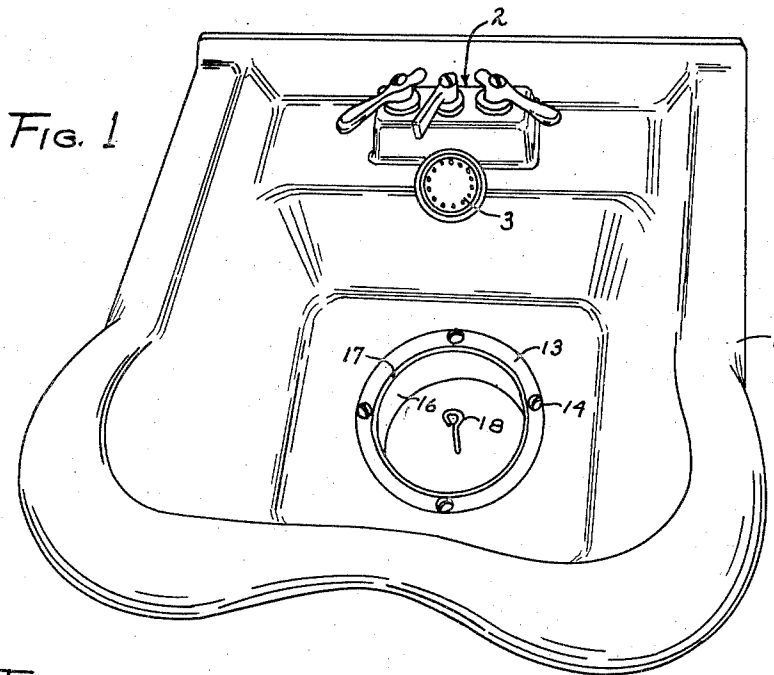
May 15, 1951

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SINK FOR TREATING HAIR

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Filed June 6, 1946

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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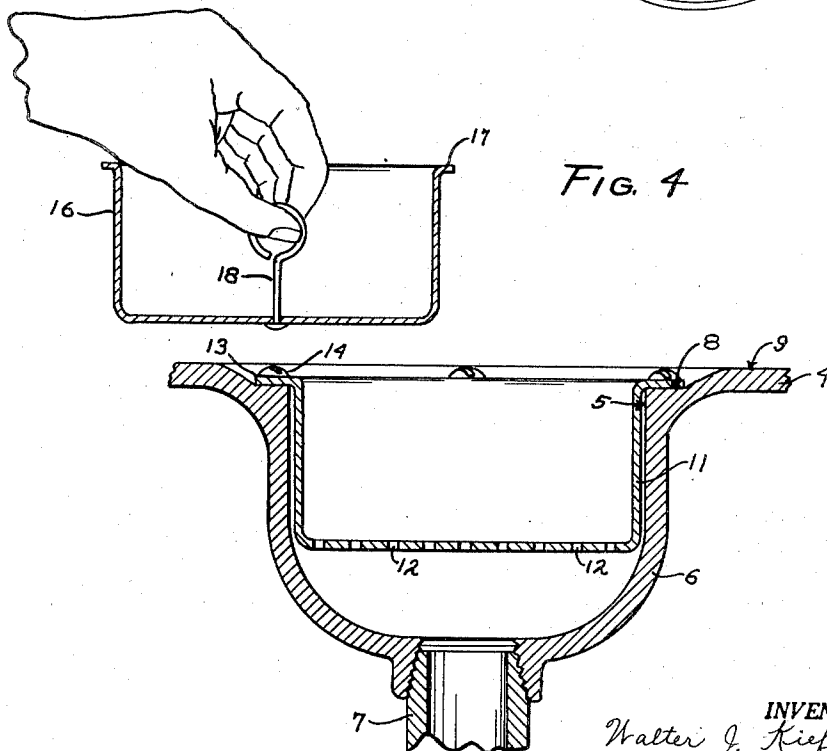
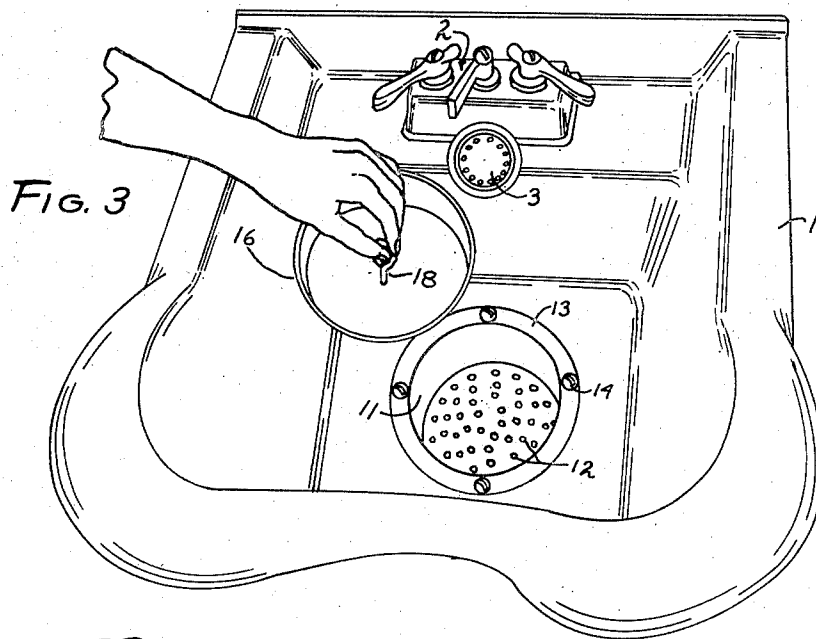
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SINK FOR TREATING HAIR

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4 Claims. (Cl. 4-159)

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This invention relates to sinks and particularly to improvements in that type known as a shampoo sink, used extensively in beauty parlors and barber shops for shampoos, cold waves, color rinses, and similar treatments in which liquids are applied to the hair.

This type of sink is ordinarily used by having the customer lean over it and the liquid drains into the sink. However, in applying hair dyes, cold wave liquids, or color rinses, the liquid must be caught and re-used by applying it to the hair until the treatment is completed. Conventional shampoo sinks provide very unsatisfactory and inadequate equipment for carrying out these treatments for they have no means to collect the liquid for re-use and a separate bowl or pan must be employed to catch the liquid so that it may be reapplied to complete the treatment.

An object of the present invention, therefore, is to provide an improved shampoo sink in which small quantities of dyes, rinses, and the like, may be collected for re-use.

A specific object is the provision of a sink having a readily removable imperforate cup in the drain opening which is adapted to collect liquid when desired, but which may be removed at other times to permit the same to be used in the conventional manner.

Another object is an improved hair rinse apparatus comprising a sink and a pair of cups which fit alternately within the two drain openings, the cups being employed alternately, one as a supply for used hair rinse, and the other as a receptacle in the drain opening for collecting it for re-use.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent from the following description in connection with the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a shampoo sink embodying one form of my invention showing the imperforate liquid collecting cup in place;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the drain bowl portion of Figure 1 showing the details of the construction;

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Figure 1 with the collecting cup removed, and

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of Fig. 3, similar to Fig. 2.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, the sink 1 may be of any preferred shape and, in the present instance, is provided with a conventional water faucet assembly 2 and shampoo nozzle 3 on the end of the usual flexible hose (not shown).

The sink bottom 4 will be formed with an open-

ing 5 communicating through a bowl portion 6 with a drain pipe 7. As shown the cross sectional area of the bowl portion 6 is considerably larger than the cross sectional area of the drain pipe 7. The bowl 6 may be an integral part of the sink, as shown, or it may be a separate member if preferred. The bottom of the sink immediately around the opening 5 will be depressed, as at 8, preferably so the parts within the bowl do not extend above the top surface 9 of the sink bottom 4. Immediately within the bowl is seated a perforate cup or strainer 11 having the holes 12 in the bottom thereof and having an exteriorly turned flange 13 mounted upon the depressed surface or annular recess 8 which defines an upwardly facing annular shoulder encircling the drain bowl by means of screws 14. Within the strainer 11 an imperforate collecting cup 16 of substantial or sizable capacity is positioned, being seated by its outwardly turned flange portion 17 upon the upper part of the strainer and being readily removable by means of the upstanding hook or lifting element 18 which is mounted in the bottom of the cup. Preferably the cross-sectional area of the perforate cup is substantially larger than the cross-sectional area of the drain and slightly smaller than that of the drain bowl so that the perforate cup can be received in the drain bowl and the cross-sectional area of the imperforate cup is larger than the cross-sectional area of the drain and slightly smaller than the cross-sectional area of the perforate cup so that the imperforate cup can be received in the perforate cup. The depth of the depressed surface 8 will preferably be such that when the parts are assembled, as shown in Fig. 2, the top of the collecting cup 16 will be level with or below the surface 9 so that the greatest part of the liquid dropping in the sink will flow off of the surface 9 into the cup 16, thereby making available for re-use the greatest possible amount of liquid flowing into the sink. This is an important feature because many rinsing and dyeing solutions are expensive, hence are used in relatively small quantities, and it is essential that as little as possible be lost down the drain each time the collecting cup is removed and replaced by an empty one.

While I have shown a strainer 11, which will be preferred in most cases to prevent the loss of jewelry and other articles down the drainpipe, this is not an essential part of my invention inasmuch as it may be dispensed with entirely, in which case the collecting cup 16 will be proportioned to fit directly upon the depressed surface

8 of the sink bottom. In either case, the collecting cup flange 17 will preferably make a substantially leak-proof seal with its engaging surface (either the strainer 11 or the depressed surface 8) so as to minimize liquid loss by leakage. It need not necessarily be perfectly leak-proof inasmuch as a slight amount of leakage will not be objectionable.

My improved sink will be employed in the following manner, assuming, for example, that it is to be employed in giving a hair color rinse in a beauty shop: A collecting cup 16 will be placed in the drain opening as shown in Fig. 2. The customer will lean over the sink and the operator will apply a quantity of rinsing solution to the customer's hair and it will flow into the sink. The quantity employed will usually be less than the capacity of the collecting cup and when it is all collected the filled cup 16 will be removed by the lifting element 18, as shown in Fig. 3, and replaced by an identical but empty collecting cup. The used solution will be re-applied to the hair and re-collected in the second cup, the solution being re-used over and over again until the treatment is completed.

While a particular form of the present invention has been shown, it will be apparent that minor changes will readily suggest themselves to others skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. Means for treating hair or the like with a relatively small quantity of solution and re-using the same solution until the treatment is completed comprising a sink for receiving the solution flowing from the hair and having a bottom and a drain bowl in communication with a drain opening on the bottom thereof, a pair of cups of substantial capacity, each shaped to fit in said drain bowl below the top surface of said sink bottom, and means formed on each of said cups shaped to coact with the sink to support them in the drain bowl, one of said cups normally being disposed in said drain bowl and collecting hair rinse or dye solution flowing into the sink after it is poured over a customer's hair and the other of said cups normally being used to pour previously collected solution over the customer's hair.

2. In combination, a sink for beauty parlors and the like having a bottom and an annular recess formed on the top surface of said bottom to define an upwardly facing annular shoulder, a drain bowl on the bottom of said sink positioned to be encircled by said shoulder and arranged to communicate with a drain opening, said drain bowl being shaped to have a cross-sectional area substantially larger than that of the drain opening, a perforate cup shaped to have a cross-sectional area substantially larger than the drain opening and slightly smaller than the cross-sectional area of the drain bowl to permit reception of the perforate cup in the drain bowl, said cup having a flange shaped to be received in said annular recess and to rest on said annular shoulder to support said cup in said bowl and being shaped to be disposed substantially

below the top surface of the bottom of the sink and a rigid imperforate cup of substantial capacity having a cross-sectional area substantially larger than the drain opening and slightly smaller than the cross-sectional area of the perforate cup to permit reception of the imperforate cup in the perforate cup, said imperforate cup having a flange shaped to be received in said annular recess and to rest on the flange of the perforate cup to support the imperforate cup and being shaped to be disposed below the top surface of the bottom of the sink whereby the contents of the sink can drain into the imperforate cup.

3. In combination, a sink for beauty parlors and the like having an annular recess encircling the drain bowl to define an upwardly facing annular shoulder, a drain bowl on the bottom of the sink positioned to be encircled by said annular shoulder and arranged to communicate with a drain opening, said drain bowl having a larger cross-sectional area than the drain opening, a perforate cup shaped to be removably disposed in said drain bowl and having an exterior flange shaped to be received in said recess and to rest on said shoulder, an imperforate cup shaped to be removably disposed in said perforate cup and having an exterior flange shaped to be received in said recess and to rest upon the upper edge of said perforate cup to form the sole support for said perforate cup and to effect a seal between the sink and the drain, and a lifting element affixed to said imperforate cup for facilitating the manual handling of said imperforate cup.

4. In combination, a sink for beauty parlors and the like having a bottom and an annular recess formed on the top surface of said bottom to define an upwardly facing annular shoulder, a drain bowl on the bottom of said sink positioned to be encircled by said shoulder and arranged to communicate with a drain opening, a perforate cup arranged to be received in said drain bowl and having a flange shaped to be received in said recess to support said perforate cup in said bowl and to have the flange disposed substantially below the top surface of the bottom of the sink and a rigid imperforate cup of substantial capacity shaped to be removably disposed in said perforate cup and having a flange shaped to rest on the flange of the perforate cup to support the imperforate cup and shaped to be disposed below the top surface of the bottom of the sink whereby the contents of the sink can drain into the imperforate cup.

WALTER J. KIEFER.

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