

(No Model.)

W. G. HULLHORST.

WASH STAND AND MEANS FOR SUPPLYING HOT AND COLD WATER THERETO.

No. 467,353.

Patented Jan. 19, 1892.

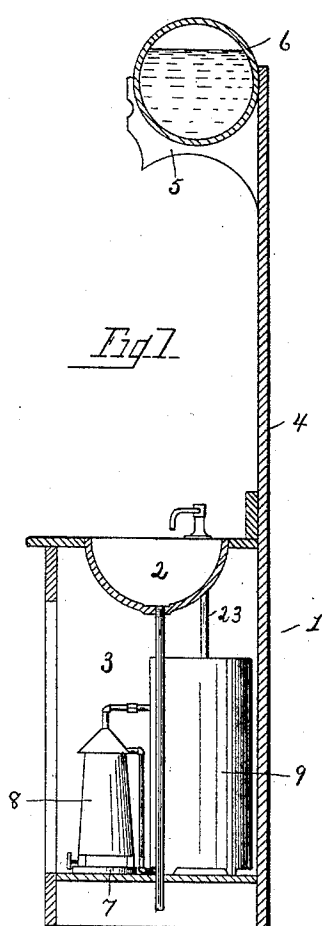


Fig. 1

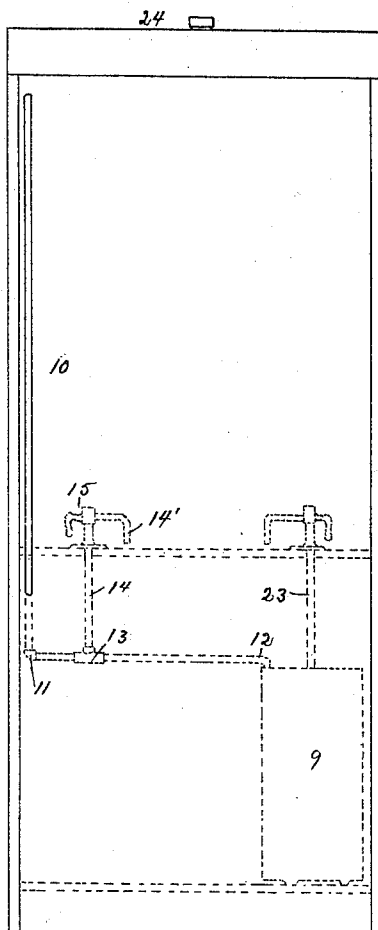


Fig. 2

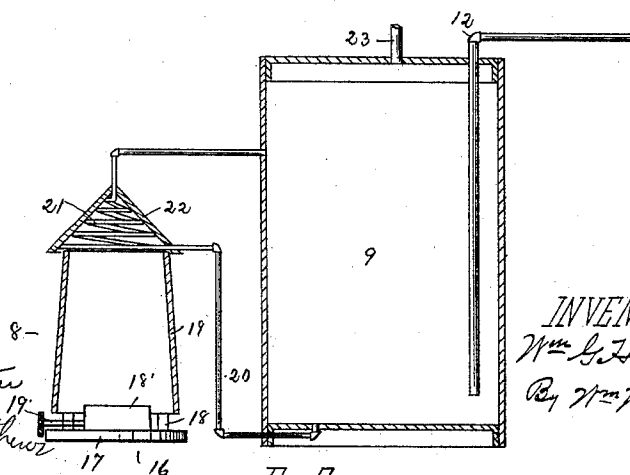


Fig. 3

WITNESSES

Carroll J. Webster

Mary L. Mathews

INVENTOR
Wm. G. Hullhorst
By Wm. Webster
Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. HULLHORST, OF TOLEDO, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO RANSOM & RANDOLPH, OF SAME PLACE.

WASH-STAND AND MEANS FOR SUPPLYING HOT AND COLD WATER THERETO.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,353, dated January 19, 1892.

Application filed May 7, 1891. Serial No. 391,873. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. HULLHORST, of Toledo, county of Lucas, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wash-Stands and Means for Supplying Hot and Cold Water Thereto; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to a wash-stand and means for supplying hot and cold water thereto.

The object of the invention is to provide means for supplying hot and cold water to either a portable or stationary wash-stand, so that either hot or cold water may be supplied to the wash-bowl at will.

A further object is to provide for maintaining a constant supply of hot water by means of an inexpensive heater and tank so arranged as to be entirely concealed from view, whereby the wash-stand may present a finished appearance.

A further object is to provide for a sufficient pressure to cause the water to flow into the bowl by gravity where city pressure cannot be had.

The invention consists in the parts and combination of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view of a portable wash-stand provided with a reservoir for supplying cold water to the bowl and a heating apparatus and reservoir in connection therewith for supplying hot water thereto. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the same, showing in dotted lines the cold and hot water pipes and their connection with the hot-water reservoir. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view of the heater and hot-water reservoir, the heating-coil being shown in full lines.

1 designates the base of the wash-stand, in which is set the bowl 2, the base being inclosed to form a rectangular closet 3, to which

access may be gained by means of the usual door.

4 designates the back of the wash-stand, which, in the absence of city water-works or where the stand is designed to be portable, is extended some distance above the base and provided with brackets 5, which support a water-receptacle 6, which may be cylindrical, as shown, or in any desired shape in cross-section and painted to present an ornamental appearance.

At a sufficient distance from the floor to accommodate a receptacle for the waste water there is arranged a shelf 7 in the base portion 1 of the stand, upon which is supported a heater 8 and reservoir 9 for hot water.

Reservoir 9 is connected with the water-receptacle 6 by means of a pipe 10, leading from the water-receptacle, preferably at one side of the back of the stand, into the base and then turned at right angles at 11 and extending across the base a sufficient distance to turn at right angles at 12 and extend into and to nearly the bottom of the hot-water reservoir. Between the two angles 11 and 12 there is a union 13 interposed, from which a cold-water pipe 14 extends vertically through the top of the stand and is provided with a branch pipe 14', which discharges into the bowl, the pipe being provided with a valve 15 to regulate or cut off the flow. Heater 8 comprises a burner 16, which may be arranged for the combustion of oil or gas, as desired.

I have shown in the present instance an oil lamp or burner formed with a base 17, upon which the legs 18 of a conical cylinder 19 rest. Base 17 is hollow to contain the oil and is formed with a wick-holder 18', and a shaft 19' for raising the same, air being admitted between the base and cylinder in sufficient quantity to support combustion.

20 designates a pipe tapped into the base of reservoir 9 and extending vertically to a height corresponding to the height of cylinder 19, at which point a cone-shaped coil 21 is connected with the pipe. The helix of greatest radius of coil 21 is of a diameter to rest upon the upper open end of cylinder 19, from which point the coils decrease in circumference until the upper portion of the pipe, by an abrupt turn, extends vertically

through a cone-shaped cup 22, which surmounts the coil of pipe and is by a right-angled turn led into the hot-water reservoirs, by which means cold water is led from the cold-water receptacle into the reservoir, and by circulating through the coil directly over the heater the water is quickly heated, thereby heating all the water in the reservoir in a short space of time, and is led to the basin through pipe 23, connected with the reservoir and leading thence to above the basin, where a faucet and pipe are connected to control the flow and conduct the same to the basin.

In operation receptacle 6 and reservoir 9 are filled with water by introducing a funnel into an opening 24 in the top of the receptacle and pouring a sufficient quantity therein to fill both receptacles and coil 21. A fire is then lighted in the heater, and coil 21 is soon heated to a degree to heat the water therein and in the reservoir, when the fire in the heater can be turned sufficiently low to maintain the proper degree of temperature of the water in the reservoir. A vessel is placed beneath the waste-pipe and the apparatus is ready for use, as should cold water be desired valve 15 is turned, and cold water is drawn through pipe 14 direct from the cold-water receptacle, or should hot water be desired it is drawn direct from the hot-water tank through pipe 23.

In the case of a stationary stand and water-works pressure the elevated back and

water-receptacle may be dispensed with and the service-pipe connected with pipe 10 at the union 11, thereby supplying both cold and hot water in the manner heretofore described.

It will be seen that by reason of the compactness of the heater and the peculiar arrangement of the water-receptacles all of the beauty and symmetry of the stand are preserved and persons remote from the advantages of city water-works may enjoy the luxury of hot and cold water in the room, and in locations where the water from the city water-works is alkalious it allows of the use of rain-water instead.

What I claim is—

In a wash-stand, a base, a reservoir and heater therein, an elevated back connected with the base, a water-receptacle supported by the back, a pipe connected with the water-receptacles and lower reservoir, a cold-water pipe leading from the pipe and discharging into the wash-bowl, and a pipe connected with the heater and reservoir and discharging into the same.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM G. HULLHORST.

Witnesses:

S. G. CRANDELL,
CARROL J. WEBSTER.