

March 30, 1943.

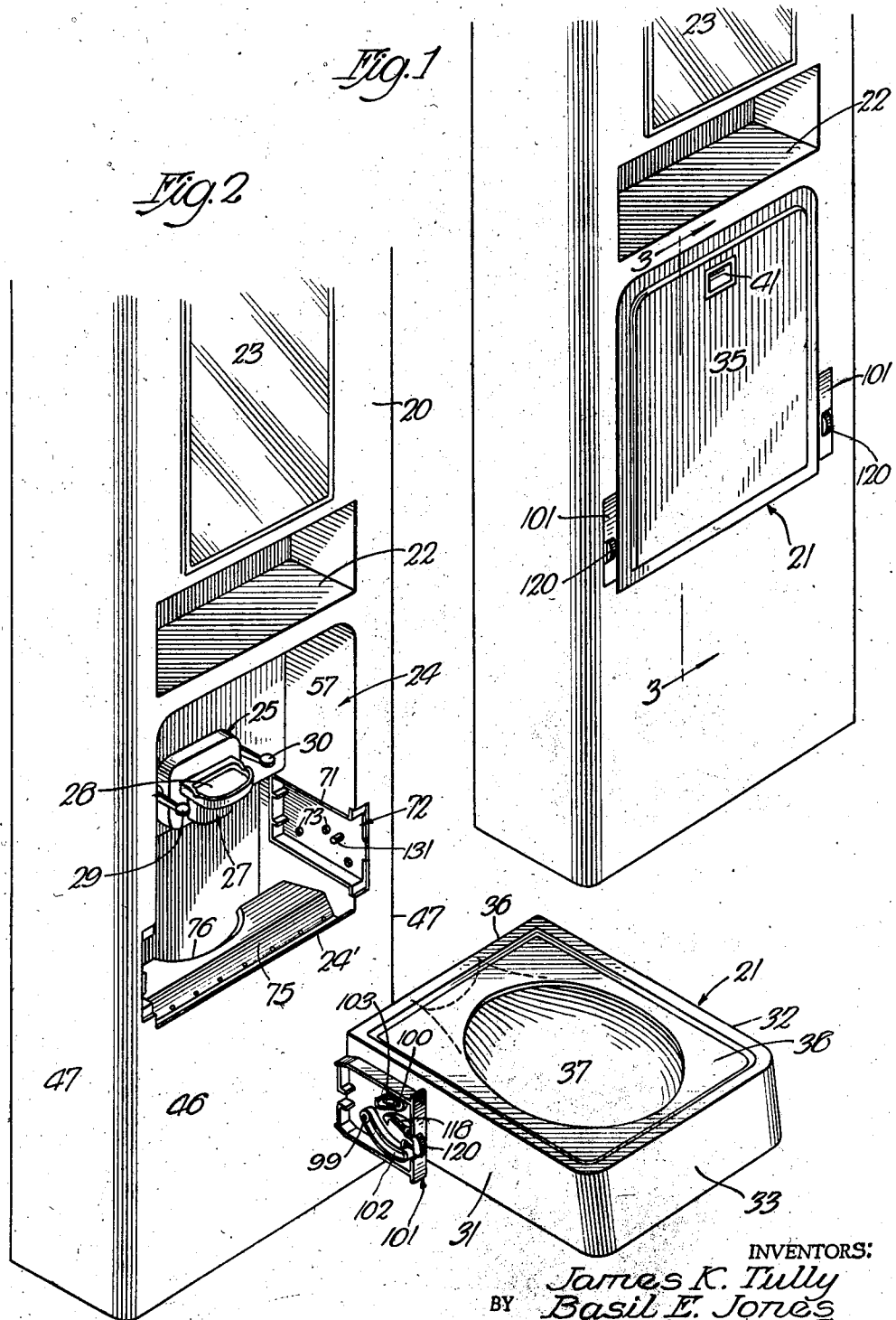
J. K. TULLY ET AL

2,315,233

WASH BASIN

Filed Feb. 25, 1941

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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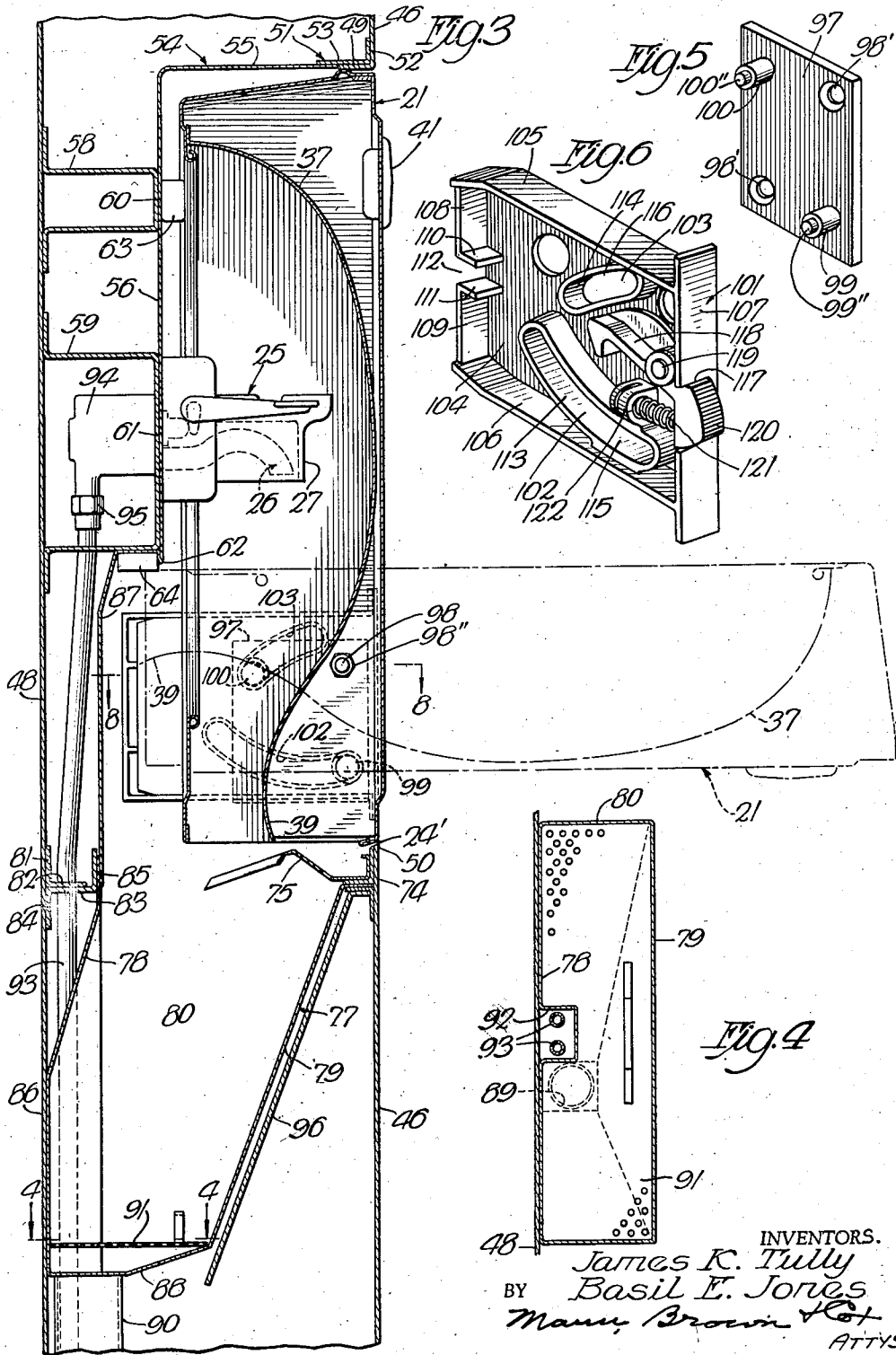
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WASH BASIN

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



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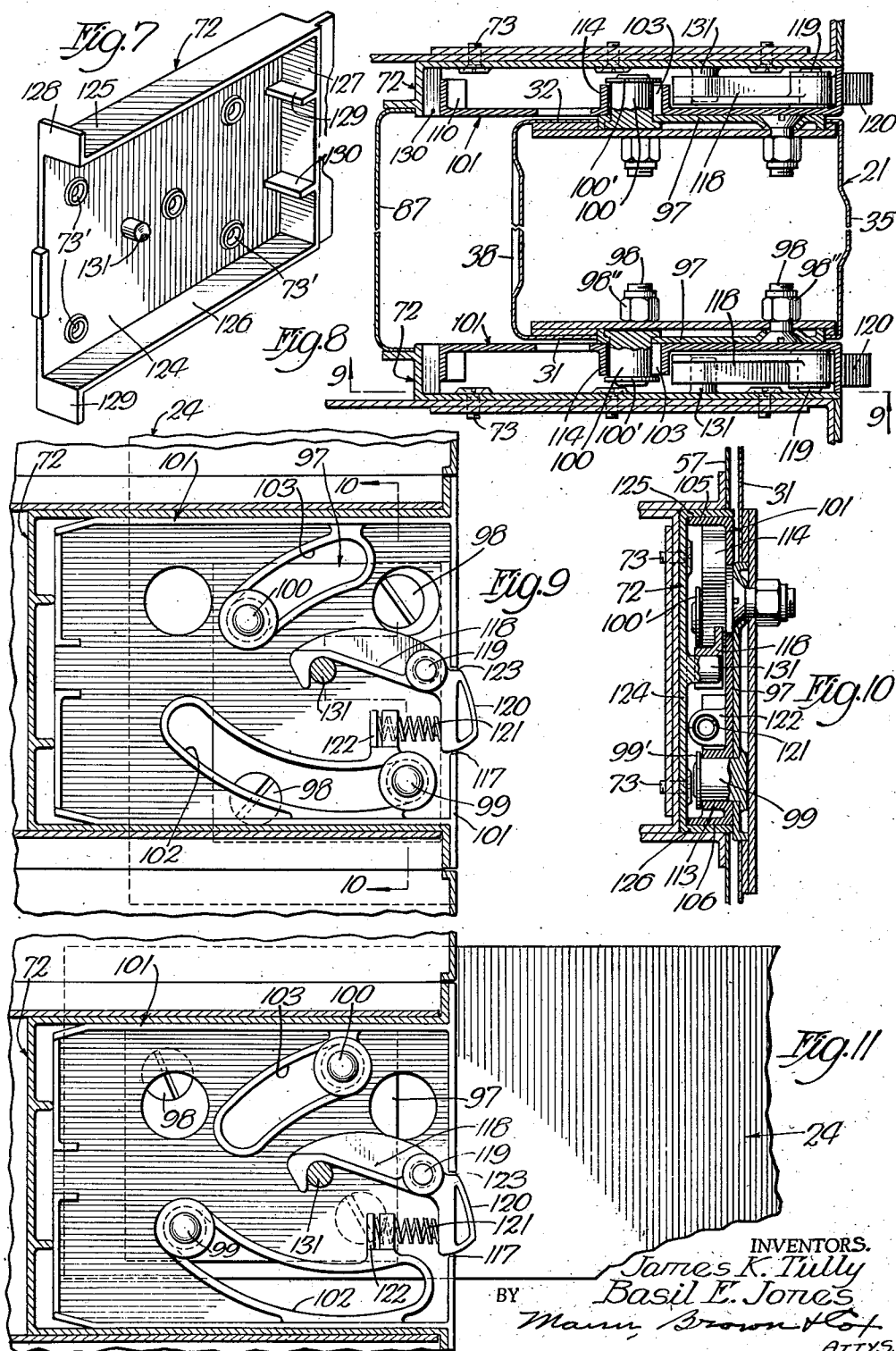
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WASH BASIN

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,315,233

WASHBASIN

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Application February 25, 1941, Serial No. 380,464

12 Claims. (Cl. 4—169)

Room accommodations in railway passenger cars are rapidly becoming more and more popular with members of the traveling public. Because of the increasing demand for this type of accommodation, there has been a considerable increase in the number of room cars built. The arrangement of the rooms and the facilities therein vary considerably, but with all of them there is one common characteristic, which is the result of an effort to make each accommodation as comfortable and roomy as possible and at the same time to utilize as much of the available space as possible in each car for earning revenue.

Maximum comfort for the passengers requires that each room be furnished with all of the essential equipment to meet the demands for both day and night use, and yet each room should have ample free floor space to avoid a condition where the occupant has the feeling of being cramped. The facilities in the room must be of approximately standard size, and yet they should be compact enough so that when not in use they utilize the least possible space in the room.

Wash basins have formed a part of the standard facilities for room accommodations for a number of years, and, in many instances, the basin forms a part of a compact combination toilet unit, which often includes a hopper. These units give the appearance of tall cabinets and the basins commonly are foldable into recesses in the stands. Previously a basin of this sort has been pivoted about a horizontal axis formed by trunnions operating in bearings. When a basin mounted in this manner is lowered to its horizontal position for use, it projects into the room a distance corresponding to the distance from the pivot axis to the front edge of the basin, and a considerable space behind the basin is required to provide clearance for the back edge of the basin. Since each basin is of substantially standard size when it is open, it has in the past consumed a considerable portion of the free room area, and the cabinet had to be deep enough to give the required clearance.

Experience has shown that it is quite common for people using the wash basin to lay articles of jewelry and other belongings on the top surface of the basin when it is in use. Invariably when they are through using the basin they will raise it to its closed position in the cabinet before realizing that they had neglected first to remove their belongings from the basin. In this manner, many valuable rings and other articles have been lost, and, although steps have been taken to prevent complete loss of the article, such as by

providing a screen or perforated plate at the bottom of the sump to catch the article, it has been extremely difficult to retrieve the article and oftentimes required the services of a mechanic to remove the basin to make it possible to reach the lost article lodged on the perforated plate.

The present invention overcomes this difficulty by making it possible for the room occupant himself, or the porter, or other train attendant to easily and quickly remove the basin from its mounting so that access readily can be had into the sump where the article normally lodges.

Among the principal objects of the present invention, then, are the following: to provide means for mounting a wash basin so that it quickly and easily can be removed from its mounting without requiring the services of a mechanic; and to provide such a mounting which permits a standard size basin to be pivoted into a recess when not in use in such a manner that the basin and its mounting utilizes a minimum amount of space in the room, both when the basin is in its horizontal operative and vertical inoperative positions. Other objects and advantages will become apparent from the following description and the drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a washstand cabinet showing the wash basin in its closed position;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary perspective view of the washstand cabinet shown in Fig. 1, with the basin in its removed position;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary vertical sectional view through the washstand cabinet taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, showing in solid lines the wash basin in its closed position and in broken lines indicating the wash basin open for use;

Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view through the lower portion of the sump taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the post plate member which is secured to the side of the wash basin;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the inner double pivot slide member;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the outer pivot case;

Fig. 8 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 9 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8, showing the positions assumed by the posts when the basin is in its closed position;

Fig. 10 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 10—10 of Fig. 9; and

Fig. 11 is a vertical sectional view corresponding to Fig. 9, but showing the positions of the posts when the basin is in its open position.

For the purpose of complying with section 4888 of the Revised Statutes, a specific embodiment of the present invention has been disclosed for illustrative purposes, but it is recognized that many modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the invention.

Referring now to the figures, particularly Figs. 1 and 2, the invention is illustrated in a washstand cabinet 20 in which a wash basin 21 is adapted to be housed when in its closed position shown in Fig. 1. The cabinet is further provided with a shelf 22 and a mirror 23, forming, if desired, the front face of a medicine cabinet. The basin 21 is mounted in a recess generally indicated at 24 in Fig. 2 and is adapted to be moved from a vertical position shown in Fig. 1 to a horizontal position indicated in broken lines in Fig. 3, in which latter position the basin is open for use.

Referring again to Figs. 2 and 3, a water faucet assembly indicated at 25 is disposed directly above the basin 21 and is mounted on the washstand cabinet 20 inside the recess 24. This faucet assembly includes cold and hot water spouts 26, one of which is shown in Fig. 3, and the spouts are covered by some suitable casing indicated at 27 in Figs. 2 and 3. A soap dish 28 is placed directly above the spout casing 27 on each side of which are hot and cold water faucet levers 29 and 30, respectively.

Referring particularly to Fig. 2, the wash basin 21 comprises a pair of vertical, spaced skirts or sides 31 and 32 connected by a vertical front skirt 33, a bottom or outside face 35 (Fig. 1), a rear end piece 36, and a bowl 37 surrounded by a basin top 38. On the front face 35 of the wash basin is a hand grasp member 41 used when opening and closing the basin. The bowl 37 opens to the rear of the basin in the form of a lip 39 (Fig. 3), so that water in the basin 37 may be spilled over the lip 39 when the basin is moved to a vertical position and spilled out of the bowl.

Referring to Fig. 2, the washstand cabinet includes a front face 46, a pair of sides 47, a back 48 (Fig. 3), and bottom and top closing members (not shown).

Referring particularly to Fig. 3, the front face or panel 46 is cut out to form the opening 24', and on the two sides and across the top of this opening the front panel 46 is flanged inwardly at 49, and across the bottom of the opening 24 the front panel 46 terminates as indicated at 50. An angle member 51 is fastened with one of its flanges 52 secured to the inside face of the front panel 46 and the other flange 53 secured to the inside face of flange 49 on the panel 46. This angle member extends across the top and along the two sides of the opening in the front panel 46. The flange or leg 53 of angle member 51 projects beyond the edge of flange 49 of the front panel 46, and a sheet 54 is attached to this portion of angle member 51 and forms the top and rear faces 55 and 56, respectively, of the recess 24. As shown in Fig. 2, similar sheets 57 form the sides to the recess 24.

Attached to the inner face of the back 48 (Fig. 3) of the washstand cabinet are channel members 58 and 59, both provided with outwardly extending flanges to provide surfaces for securing the members to the back plate 48. The back

sheet 56 of the recess 24 is fastened to the channel members 58 and 59 along the surfaces indicated at 60 and 61, respectively. These channel members hold the back sheet 56 in proper spaced relationship in the cabinet 20 and serve to reinforce the back of the recess 24.

The back sheet 56 of the recess 24 extends downwardly for only a part of the distance from the top to the bottom of the recess 24, terminating at the position indicated at 62 adjacent to the bottom of the channel member 59.

The sides 57 of the recess 24 are both identical and, for the present purposes, a detailed description of one will suffice. Referring to Fig. 2, the side sheet 57 is cut out at 71 to form a recess for receiving an outer pivot slide case 72 (Figs. 2 and 7) which is securely fastened to the washstand cabinet by screws 73 or other suitable means. The front face 46 of the cabinet 20 is cut out around the outer pivot slide case 72 and fitted around this member to give a neat, finished appearance.

Across the lower edge of the opening 24' in the front face 46 of the cabinet 20 is an angle member 74 (Fig. 3) with one leg of the angle member fastened to the inner face of the member 46. The other leg of angle member 74 extends inwardly, and a shield 75 of irregular shape is screwed or otherwise attached to this outwardly extending leg of the angle member 74. This shield is provided with a circular cut-out portion 76 (Fig. 2) which is adapted to clear the lip portion 39 (Fig. 3) of basin 21 when the latter is in position to spill its contents.

Directly below the recess 24 in the washstand cabinet 20 is a sump, generally indicated at 77 in Fig. 3, having a back wall 78, a front wall or spillway 79 and a pair of side walls, one of which is shown at 80.

On the inside face of the back 48 of cabinet 20, approximately opposite to the front angle member 74, is a rear angle member 81, having one leg secured to the back member 48 and an inwardly extending leg 82, to which is secured a Z bar 83 having a downwardly extending flange 84 secured to the cabinet back 48 and an upwardly extending flange 85. The back sheet 78 of the sump 77 is fastened along its top edge to the upwardly extending leg 85 of the Z bar 83 and extends downwardly and rearwardly to the cabinet back 48 where it is secured in the region indicated at 86. Between the portion of the back member 78 of the sump and the lower edge 62 of the back sheet 56 of recess 24 is a closing sheet 87, which is secured to the channel member 59 along its upper edge and to the upwardly extending leg 85 of Z bar 83 along its lower edge. The sheets 87 and 78 are behind the general plane of the back sheet 56 of recess 24 so as to form clearance for the back edge of the basin 21 and also to give room for the contents of the basin as they are being spilled therefrom.

The front sheet or spillway 69 and the two sides 80 of the sump converge as they approach the bottom, as best indicated in Fig. 4, and across the bottom opening is a sheet 88 perforated at 89 (Fig. 4). A pipe 90 (Fig. 3) extends downwardly from this perforation 89 in the lower face of the sump and is adapted to empty water passing therethrough in some suitable manner. Directly above the lower sheet 88 of the sump 77 is a perforated plate 91 for collecting any solid matter or articles discharged into the sump.

As best indicated in Fig. 4, the back sheet 78

of the sump 77 is recessed at 92 to form a passage through which pipes 93 may pass.

Directly behind the faucet spouts indicated at 26 in Fig. 3 are the cold and hot water faucet valve members 94, and pipes 93 extend upwardly between the back member 48 of cabinet 20 and the sheet 87 and are attached to the faucet valve members 94, as indicated at 95. These pipes 93 are fastened to supplies of hot and cold water and conduct same to the faucet valves 94.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, no provision is made for the mounting of a hopper in the cabinet 20 and, for this reason, the front face 46 of the cabinet is substantially vertical from top to bottom. It may be desirable to mount a folding hopper in the cabinet directly below the wash basin 35, in which case the front face 46 in the cabinet from a position directly below the basin 35 will be inclined rearwardly, as indicated at 96 in Fig. 3. In this manner, a second recess is provided in the front of the cabinet directly below the wash basing to receive the hopper.

Referring now to Figs. 2 and 7 to 10, inclusive, the wash basin 21 is removably mounted on the washstand cabinet 20 in the recess 24 so that it can be rotated about horizontal axes from a vertical position shown in Fig. 1 to a horizontal position shown in broken lines in Fig. 3. To each of the sides 31 and 32 of the wash basin 21 is fastened a post plate member 97 (Fig. 5) by some suitable means such as bolts 98, passing through bolt holes 99', and secured by nuts 98''. On the outer face of this plate member are a pair of posts, journals or lugs 99 and 100. As shown in Fig. 5, the plate 97 is in the position which it assumes when the basin 21 is vertical; that is, the posts 99 and 100 are staggered with post 99 below and to the right of post 100 when the basin 21 is vertical, as shown in solid lines in Fig. 3.

Referring to Figs. 2 and 6, an inner double pivot slide member generally indicated at 101 is provided for each of the sides 31 and 32 of the basin and includes a lower slot 102 and an upper slot 103. The inner slide member 101 comprises a relatively flat plate 104 having integral outwardly projecting sides 105 and 106 connected by a front member 107. Partially closing the space at the rear of the inner slide member 101 between the sides 105 and 106 are a pair of back segments 108 and 109 flanged inwardly at 110 and 111 to form an inwardly opening passage 112 in the back of slide member 101. Inwardly extending walls 113 and 114 surround the slots 102 and 103, respectively, to form tracks 115 and 116. The lower track 115 extends from a region near the front of the inner slide member 101 rearwardly and upwardly in arcuate form to a position rearwardly of the center of the slide member. The track 116 is above the lower track 115 and commences rearwardly of the forward edge of the lower track 115 and extends rearwardly and slightly downwardly in arcuate form, terminating substantially midway between the front and rear of the inner slide member 101. The tracks are converging from their outermost extremities toward their rearward ends, and each is in the form of an arc generated about a point adjacent to the outer end of the other track. The front face 107 of the slide member 101 is slotted at 117. A pivot case catch 118 is fulcrumed on a lug 119 extending inwardly from the plate member 104 of the inner slide member 101, and this catch projects through the slot 117 in the front face 107 of the inner slide member 101 and terminates in the form of a trigger 120. 75

Referring to Fig. 9, a compression spring 121 is inserted between the inner face of the trigger 120 and an upwardly extending lug 122, and the wall 113 forms a part of the lower track 115. This spring 121 is seated against the lug 122, and, as shown in Fig. 9, exerts a force against the inside face of the trigger 120, tending to revolve the trigger in a counter-clockwise direction around the fulcrum 119. The trigger 120 is provided with a shoulder 123 at its upper edge, which engages the upper edge of the slot 117 so as normally to hold the catch 118 approximately in the position shown in Fig. 9. Pressure applied to the trigger 122 sufficient to overcome the resistance of spring 121 will rotate the catch 118 in a clockwise direction about the fulcrum 119.

The inner pivot slide member 101 assumes a position at the side of the basin 21 as shown in Fig. 2, one of such members being on each side of the basin. The posts or lugs 99 and 100 on the post plate member 97 project into tracks 115 and 116, respectively, and slightly beyond the outer edge of walls 113 and 114, respectively. When the members are so mounted, washers 99' and 100' are fitted over the narrowed ends 99'' and 100'', respectively, of the posts 99 and 100, and the posts 99 and 100 are burred or riveted over on their ends to secure the slide member 101 to these posts.

Referring to Figs. 2 and 7, the outer pivot slide case 72 comprises a relatively flat back plate 124, having inwardly extending side walls 125 and 126 and a back wall 127. The side walls 125 and 126 are flanged outwardly at 128 and 129, respectively, and extending inwardly from the back wall 127 are a pair of flanges 129 and 130. Bolts, rivets, or other suitable means 73 passing through the holes 73' in the back plate 124 fasten the case in place on the washstand cabinet 20. A lug 131 projects inwardly from the back face 124 of the pivot case 72.

The upper and lower side members 102 and 126 of the outer pivot case 72 are spaced apart a distance slightly greater than the outer dimensions between the side members 105 and 106 of the inner pivot slide member 101, so that this slide member disposed vertically, as shown in Fig. 2, can pass between the sides 125 and 126 of the pivot case. The length of the pivot case from its forward edge to its back face 127 is slightly greater than the length of the inner slide member 101, measured from the front face 107 to the rear faces of back segments 108 and 109; and, when the slide member 101 is in place in the outer pivot case, the flanges 129 and 130 engage the rear faces of the back segments 108 and 109, respectively, of the inner slide member 101.

When the inner slide member 109 is in place in its corresponding outer pivot case 72, as shown in Fig. 9, for example, the lug 131 extending inwardly from the outer pivot case 72 projects into the inner pivot slide member 101 in the path of the pivot case catch 118 and, upon proper manipulation of the trigger 120, the catch 118 will cooperate with the lug 131 to lock the inner slide member 101 in place in the outer pivot case 72. Since the inner slide member 101 is secured to the post plate member 97, the latter of which in turn is fastened to a basin 21 when the pivot case catch 118 on each side of the basin is locked on its corresponding lug 131, the basin 21 is securely held in the washstand cabinet 20. In order to withdraw the basin from

the cabinet 20, it is necessary only to apply pressure to each of the trigger members 120 on the sides of the basin to rotate each catch 113 out of the path of its corresponding lug 131 and then the basin can easily be drawn out of the cabinet 20 in the manner illustrated in Fig. 2.

The posts of lugs 99 and 100 are free to move back and forth in their respective tracks 115 and 116 and when the wash basin is fixed in the recess 24 of the washstand cabinet 20, this permissible movement of the lugs 99 and 100 in their respective tracks permits movement of the basin about horizontal axes from a horizontal position indicated in broken lines in Fig. 3 to a vertical position with the front face of the basin 35 lying substantially flush with the front face of the washstand cabinet 20.

When the basin is in its open horizontal position indicated in Fig. 11, the posts or lugs 99 and 100 are at the rearmost and forwardmost positions of their respective tracks.

During the first part of the movement of the basin toward the closed position, the rear post 99 moves downwardly and forwardly in its track 115 until it assumes a position at the forwardmost portion of this track, during which portion of the movement the basin is rotating about the upper posts 100 fulcrumed at the forwardmost positions in their respective tracks. When the lower post 99 is at the forwardmost portion of its track, the basin is only partially closed, and, during the remaining closing movement of the basin, the upper post 100 moves rearwardly and downwardly in its track to its rearmost position, during which portion of the movement the basin is rotating about the lower posts 99 fulcrumed at their forwardmost positions in their respective tracks.

Conversely, as the basin is being rotated from its closed position, indicated in Fig. 9, to its open position, the upper post 100 moves from its rearmost position in its track to its forwardmost position during the first portion of the movement of the basin. Through this movement, the basin is rotating about the lower post 99, fulcrumed at its forwardmost position in its track. When the upper post 100 reaches its forwardmost position in its track, the lower post 99 moves rearwardly as the motion of the basin continues toward its rearmost position in its track, during which movement the basin is rotating about the upper posts 100 fulcrumed at the forwardmost positions in their respective tracks. When the basin is fully open, the lower and upper posts 99 and 100, respectively, assume the positions shown in Fig. 11.

By mounting the basin in the manner just described, so as to shift the axis of rotation during the movement of the basin, it is possible to reduce the depth of the wash basin cabinet 20 below that which would be required if the axis should remain the same throughout the entire movement of the basin. While the basin is being opened, for example as shown in Fig. 3, it is first rotated about an axis through the posts 99, which axis is closely adjacent to the lower outer extremity of the basin when it is in its closed position. Thus, during the first portion of this movement, there is very little clearance required for the inner lower edge of the basin, since it practically rotates substantially about the lowermost and forwardmost edge of the basin when it is in this closed position. If this condition existed throughout the entire opening movement of the basin, however, the support for the basin

would be very poor because the pivot point would be entirely too near the back face and also the basin undoubtedly would be too low for practical use. Also, the basin when open would project too far into the room. After the innermost portion of the basin has cleared the back face 87 of the recess 24, the upper post 100 has reached the forwardmost position in its track, and then the axis of rotation of the basin shifts to this upper post, and the remainder of the basin movement is about this upper axis. Since this upper axis is behind and above the lower one, the basin remains closely adjacent to the rear of the recess 24 during the remainder of its opening movement, and thus does not extend as far into the room as it would if the single axis of rotation had been maintained throughout the entire opening movement.

Referring to Fig. 3, rubber bumpers 63 are fastened to the outer face of the back sheet 56 in the recess 24, against which the basin 21 abuts when it is closed. A rubber bumper strip 64 is fastened along the horizontal portion of the sheet 87 adjacent to the lower edge 62 of sheet 56, and the basin 21 along its rear edge strikes this strip and is held against same when the basin is in its open position. All of these bumpers are shown as being made of rubber. Other suitable material may be used.

Although the invention is shown applied to a folding wash basin, it is recognized that it has many other applications where a member is pivotally mounted on a support and it is desired to effect a quick and simple removal of the member from the support.

On each side of the basin, the cooperating outer pivot slide case 72 and inner pivot slide member 101 together form a closed box housing completely surrounding the various elements in the pivoted basin assembly. This housing protects the elements enclosed therein from water and soap which may be splashed or spilled from the basin when it is in use.

The outer pivot slide case has one open side to receive the inner pivot slide member. One side of the inner pivot slide member is adapted to close this open side of the outer pivot slide case.

We claim:

1. A wash basin, a support for the basin, journals for rotatably mounting the basin on the support so that the basin can be moved from a vertical inoperative position to a horizontal operative position, bearing members for the journals, means for fixing the bearing members with respect to the support, and means operable from in front of the basin for releasing the bearing members with respect to the support so that the basin can be withdrawn from the support.

2. The combination of a wash basin, a support for the basin, means for rotatably mounting the basin on the support so that it can be moved from a vertical inoperative position to a horizontal operative position, said means including cooperating members on the basin and support, and means for securing the cooperating members relative to the support so as to permit only arcuate movement of at least one of the said members, said securing means being releasable by manipulation thereof from a position in front of the basin to permit removal of the basin from the support.

3. The combination of a wash basin, a support for the basin, journals on both sides of the basin adjacent to the rear edge thereof, bearing members for the journals, the bearing members be-

ing connected to the basin, releasable means for locking the bearing member on the support, and means at the front of the basin for releasing the last named means so that the basin may be removed from the support.

4. The combination of a pivoted basin adapted to pivot from a horizontal operative position to a vertical inoperative position, a support for the basin, a track member, means for removably attaching the track member to the support, said track member having a pair of converging tracks, each track being in the form of an arc generated about a point adjacent to the outer end of the other track, and a pair of trunnions on the basin, one of said trunnions being movable lengthwise in each track.

5. The combination of a pivoted member, a support for the member, an outer pivot case on the support adjacent to each side of the pivot member, an inner pivot member on each side of the pivoted member adjacent to and adapted to be removably supported by the corresponding outer pivot case, a lug extending inwardly on each outer pivot case, a releasable catch on each inner pivot member adapted to cooperate with the corresponding lug to secure the inner pivot member to the outer pivot case, each inner pivot member having bearing means, and a trunnion on each side of the pivoted member pivotally mounted in the corresponding bearing means.

6. The combination of a pivoted member, a support for the member, an outer pivot case on the support adjacent to each side of the pivoted member, an inner pivot slide member on each side of the pivoted member adjacent to and adapted to be removably supported by the corresponding outer pivot case, a lug extending inwardly on each outer pivot case, a releasable catch on each inner pivot slide member adapted to cooperate with the corresponding lug to secure the inner pivot member to the outer pivot case, each inner pivot slide member having converging tracks, each track being in the form of an arc generated about a point adjacent to the outer end of the other track, and a trunnion on each side of the pivoted member, each trunnion operating in one of the tracks and movable lengthwise in the track to permit the pivoted member to move from a substantially vertical position to a horizontal position.

7. A basin, a housing for the basin including a recess having a length and width slightly greater than the corresponding dimensions of the basin and a depth greater than the thickness of the basin, basin supporting means on the vertical sides of the recess including an outer pivot slide case fixed to each side of the recess, an inner pivot slide member slidably mounted on each outer pivot slide case, a trunnion projecting outwardly from each side of the basin, bearing means in each inner pivot slide case for the corresponding trunnion, and releasable means for fastening the inner slide member to the outer pivot slide case.

8. A basin, a housing for the basin including a recess having a length and width slightly greater than the corresponding dimensions of the basin and a depth greater than the thickness of the basin, basin supporting means on the vertical sides of the recess including an outer pivot slide case fixed to each side of the recess, an inner

pivot slide member slidably mounted on each outer pivot slide case, a pair of trunnions projecting from each side of the basin, a pair of diverging tracks on each inner pivot slide member, each track adapted to receive a trunnion and being in the form of an arc generated about a point adjacent to the outer end of the other track, the trunnion moving lengthwise in its track so as to permit the basin to rotate from a vertical position in the recess to a horizontal position, and releasable means positively holding the inner slide member in the outer slide case.

9. The combination of a pivoted member, a support for the member, a journal on each side of the pivoted member adjacent to the rear thereof for supporting the pivoted member, bearing members for the journals removably mounted on the support and adapted to support the journals, the pivoted member being adapted to pivot from a vertical position to a horizontal position, and releasable means accessible from the front side of the pivoted member for releasing the bearing members from the support whereby the pivoted member can be removed from the support.

10. The combination of a pivoted member, a support for the member, an outer pivot case on the support adjacent to one side of the pivoted member and having a vertically disposed back and three sides extending from the back toward the pivoted member, an inner pivot slide member supported by the pivoted member and comprising a vertically disposed back and three sides extending from the back and away from the pivoted member, the pivoted member being journaled on the inner pivot slide member, the inner pivot slide member being slidable through the open side of the outer pivot case and supported in slidable relation by the outer pivot slide case so that the inner pivot slide member and the outer pivot slide case together form a closed box housing, one side of the inner pivot slide member being adapted to close the open side of the outer pivot slide case, and releasable means in the box housing for securing the inner pivot slide member to the outer pivot slide case.

11. The combination of a washbasin, a support for the basin, a track member, means for removably attaching the track member to the support, said track member having a pair of converging tracks, each track being in the form of an arc generated about a point adjacent to the outer end of the other track, and a pair of trunnions on the basin, one of said trunnions being movable lengthwise in each track.

12. The combination of a wash basin, a support for the basin, means for rotatably mounting the basin on the support so that it can be moved from a vertical inoperative position to a horizontal operative position, said means including cooperating members on the basin and support, and means for securing the cooperating members relative to the support so as to permit only arcuate movement of at least one of the said members, said securing means including a movable catch member releasable by manipulation thereof from a position in front of the basin to permit removal of the basin from the support.

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