

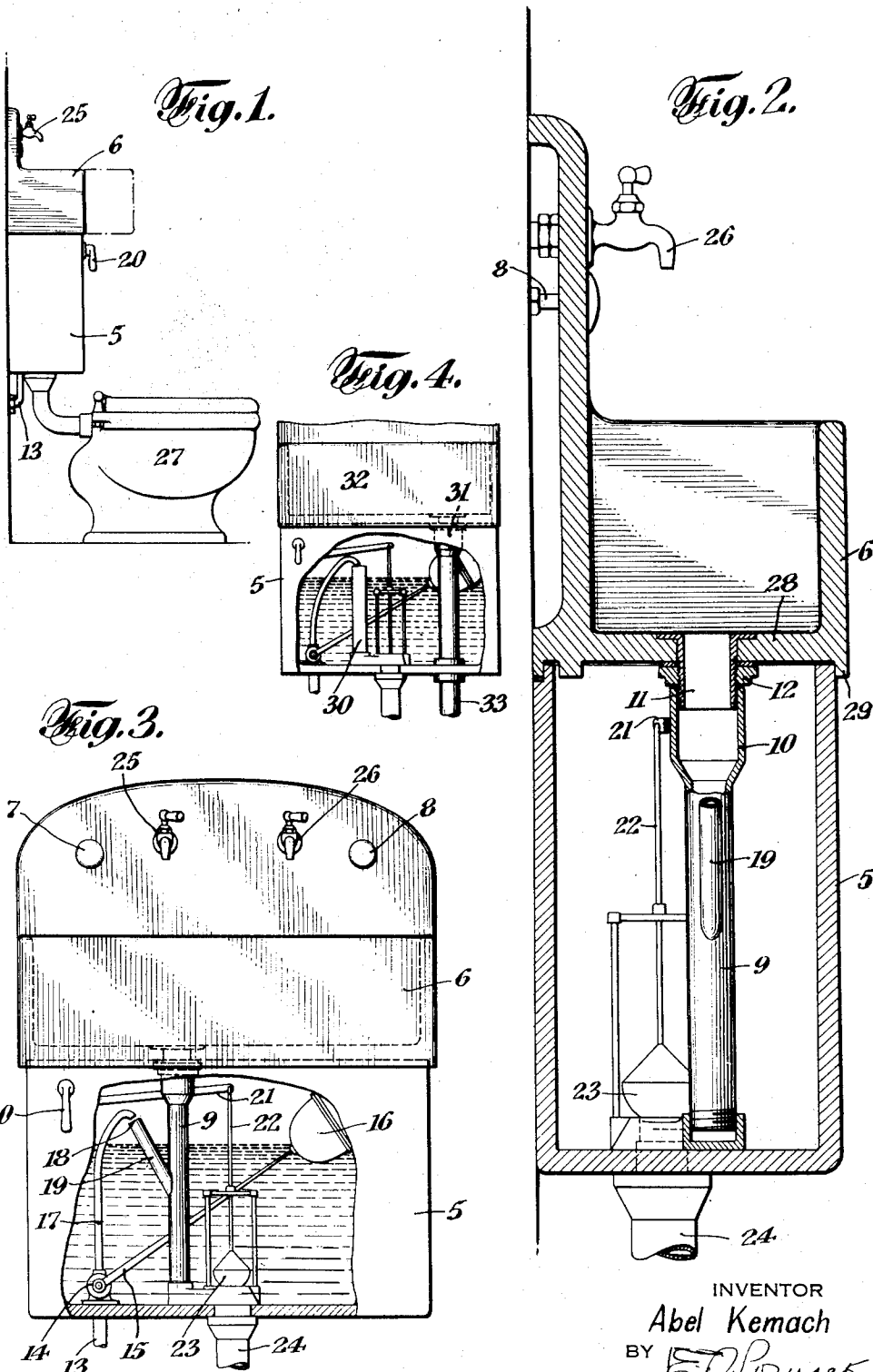
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COMBINATION BASIN AND LAVATORY TANK

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COMBINATION BASIN AND LAVATORY
TANK

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6 Claims. (Cl. 4—3)

This invention relates to a combination wash basin and lavatory tank, one of the objects being to present a construction economical of space by combining, in superimposed relationship these two necessary elements of a lavatory. Another object of my invention is to effect a workable combination of the basin waste pipe with the overflow pipe in a lavatory tank and at the same time to permit the air vent tube to discharge its fluid contents into the said overflow pipe. It is still another object to keep the toilet bowl provided with fresh water in the event the ordinary tank discharge mechanism fails to operate.

In small lavatories, particularly in public places, restaurants and low-rental dwellings, frequently no provision is made for a wash basin due to the cramped quarters; and it is hence one of the objects of this invention to utilize the available space above a low-down tank for the positioning of a basin. Such an arrangement not only provides sanitary facilities where they could not otherwise be installed, but also places a wash basin in such close proximity to the toilet bowl as to make it conveniently accessible when so needed.

Other objects, advantages and features will appear from the drawing and the description hereinafter given.

Referring to the drawing,

Figure 1 is a side view showing the relationship of the basin, tank and toilet bowl in accordance with my invention; the dot-dash lines indicating how a relatively deep basin can be positioned.

Figure 2 is an enlarged, vertical, fragmentary section through the apparatus comprising my invention, showing the interior arrangement of the parts.

Figure 3 is a front view with part of the tank broken away to show the interior thereof, and

Figure 4 is a fragmentary front view of the basin tank combination showing a modified form of my invention.

In the drawing, the tank 5 has superimposed thereover the wash basin 6 which is secured by the bolts 7 and 8 to the wall against which this appliance is set. In place of the ordinary overflow pipe generally used in a tank, I employ the overflow pipe 9 which has an expanded portion 10 adapted to receive the waste fitting 11 of the basin. This fitting can be slidably set into place within the said upper portion of the overflow pipe, so as to form a laterally enclosed and sealed juncture, and can be secured in position by the lock nut 12 in engagement with the exterior

thread on the said waste fitting. It is of course understood that instead of using the specific connection between the basin waste fitting and the overflow pipe as shown, other suitable fittings can be employed for the purpose.

The inlet pipe 13 contains the usual ball cock attachment or valve 14 which is operatively connected to the rod 15 of the float 16. Connected to the valve at 14 is the air vent tube 17, generally made of flexible copper tubing and which, instead of having its outlet extremity positioned directly above the upper terminal of the ordinary overflow pipe, is positioned above the inlet opening 18 of the pipe elbow 19 which is suitably joined to the overflow pipe 9. This elbow communicates with pipe 9 at its juncture therewith, and extends therefrom at an angle to terminate above the water level in the tank.

The rest of the construction is in accordance with standard usage, the hand lever 20 being operable, via the links 21 and 22, upon the rubber ball valve 23 which is operatively associated with the flush pipe 24.

It will thus be seen that any waste fluid that may be present within the basin 6 will immediately and at all times flow down through the waste fitting 11, into the overflow pipe 9 and out through the flush pipe 24 into the bowl. In view of the fact that the elbow 19 communicates with the overflow pipe 9, as stated, any discharge from the air vent tube 17 will empty itself through the said elbow, into the overflow pipe and out through the flush pipe 24. In other words, the overflow pipe serves a triple purpose, in that it receives the discharges from the air vent pipe and the basin 6, as well as the overflow from the tank through the elbow 19.

Should the flushing apparatus within the tank 5 fail to function for some reason or other, such as due to the absence of water therein, or due to a failure of the rubber ball valve 23 to operate, a turning on of the faucets 25 or 26 will serve the purpose of flushing the bowl.

It will be noted that no undue strain is placed upon the tank 5 by the superimposition therein of the basin 6, in that the strain of supporting the basin is taken up primarily by the bolts 7 and 8, although part of the load can be borne by the tank if necessary.

In the event it is considered necessary to have a basin deeper than the tank, such an arrangement can easily be effected by moving the bowl 27 forwardly away from the wall, if necessary, and using a basin of greater depth as indicated by the dotted lines on Figure 1. In this way,

either a standard basin or one of special dimensions can be employed, without interference.

Where a low-down tank is employed, it is usually necessary to provide the tank with a cover.

5 This construction can take the place of such a cover, in that the bottom 28 of the basin serves as the roof of the tank, and the peripheral lip 29 acts as a retaining member.

It will further be seen that very few changes are necessary in adapting a standard tank arrangement for use in conjunction with the combination constituting my invention, as most of the old fittings and fixtures can be employed, with the exception of a few parts such as the new overflow pipe and the elbow 19. As the air vent tube 17 is flexible, it can easily be moved from its original position over the old type of overflow pipe to its new position over the opening 18 of elbow 19. The fitting 11, which normally is adapted to fit into a waste pipe, need only be detached from such waste pipe and inserted into the expanded portion 10 of the overflow pipe.

In the modification shown in Figure 4, the old type of overflow pipe 30 is retained, as indicated, but the waste fitting 31 from the basin 32 is directly connected to the bowl (not shown) by the pipe 33 extending through the tank. With such an arrangement, the same economy of space is effected as in the preferred form, but a separate waste pipe from the basin is employed entirely independent of the overflow pipe in the tank.

This invention is not limited to the specific design herein described as other forms and modifications thereof can be employed within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A combination basin and lavatory tank comprising a tank portion, a wash basin superimposed thereover and suitably secured to an adjacent wall, an overflow pipe in the basin communicating with the flush pipe of the bowl, a waste fitting in the basin joined to and in peripheral engagement with said overflow pipe, a pipe elbow joined to said overflow pipe and extending upwardly therefrom to terminate above the water level of the tank, and an air vent tube adapted to discharge its contents into the upper terminal opening of said elbow, said elbow serving as a discharge conduit for the overflow from the tank and the fluid from said air vent tube.

2. In a combination basin and lavatory tank, a combined basin-waste and tank-overflow system, comprising a pipe within the tank communicating between the basin and the flush pipe through laterally enclosed junctures, and a pipe elbow joined to said first-mentioned pipe and extending upwardly therefrom to terminate above

the water level of the tank, said elbow serving as a discharge conduit for the overflow from the tank.

3. In a combination basin and lavatory tank, an overflow pipe joined to the flush-pipe fitting in the tank, communicating means between both the interior of the tank and the interior of the basin and the said over flow pipe, said means comprising a pipe elbow joined to the overflow pipe and extending upwardly therefrom at an angle, and a waste-fitting associated with the basin and connected to and in peripheral engagement with the top of the said overflow pipe to form a water-sealed juncture; said elbow being adapted to receive the overflow from the tank.

4. In a combination basin and lavatory tank, a waste fitting associated with and extending downwardly beyond the floor of the basin, an overflow pipe joined to the flush pipe fitting at the bottom of the tank and having the upper portion thereof expanded to slidably receive the downwardly extending portion of said waste fitting, and a pipe elbow joined to said overflow pipe intermediate the said waste and flush pipe fittings, the said elbow extending upwardly from the overflow pipe at an angle thereto and terminating above the predetermined water level of the tank to receive the overflow discharge from the tank.

5. In a combination basin and lavatory tank, a waste fitting associated with and extending downwardly beyond the floor of the basin, and a pipe joined to said fitting and extending downwardly through the tank and communicating with the toilet bowl, said pipe and fitting being in peripheral engagement to form a laterally enclosed, sealed juncture.

6. A combination basin and lavatory tank comprising a tank portion, a wash basin superimposed thereover and containing at the bottom thereof a retaining element comprising a downwardly extending peripheral wall surrounding and overlapping the top portion of the tank, securing means at the side wall of the basin for securing it to an adjacent wall whereby the tank is relieved of a substantial part of the basin load, an overflow pipe in the tank communicating with the flush pipe of the bowl, a waste fitting in the basin joined to said overflow pipe, a pipe elbow joined to said overflow pipe and extending upwardly therefrom to terminate above the water level of the tank, and an air vent tube adapted to discharge its contents into the upper terminal opening of said elbow, said elbow serving as a discharge conduit for the overflow from the tank and the fluid from said air vent tube.

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