W. E. HINSDALE AND M. W. LANSING.

SANITARY FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1920.

1,394,302.

Patented Oct. 18, 1921.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

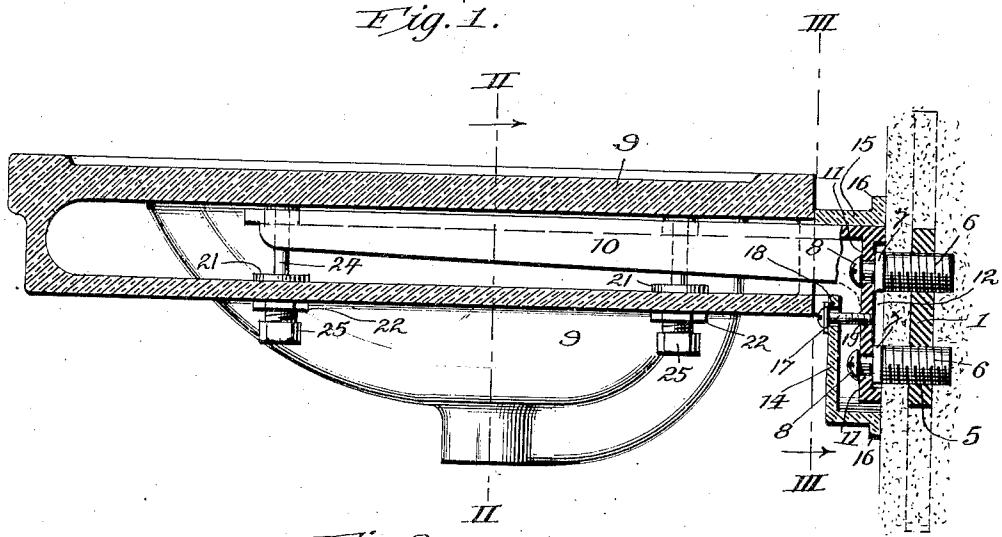
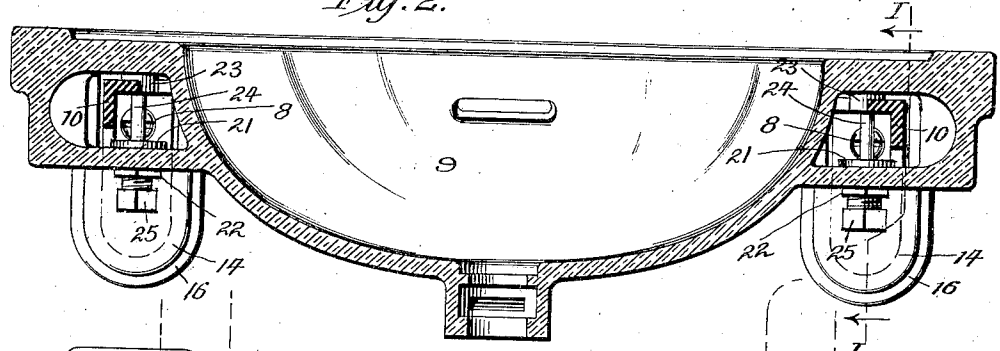


Fig. 2.



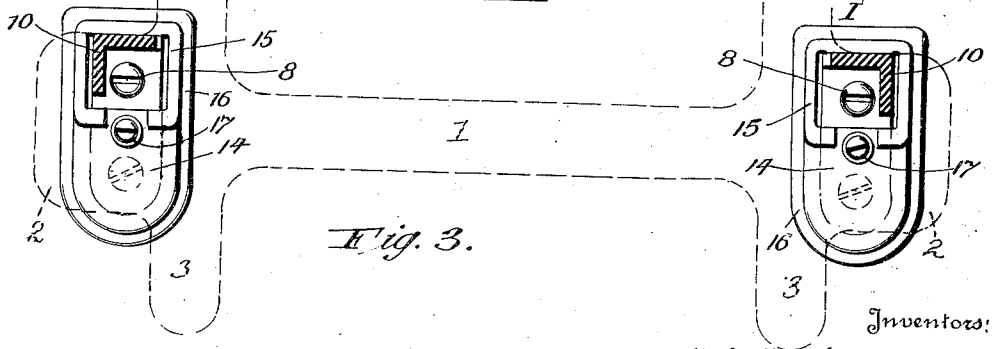


Fig. 3.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

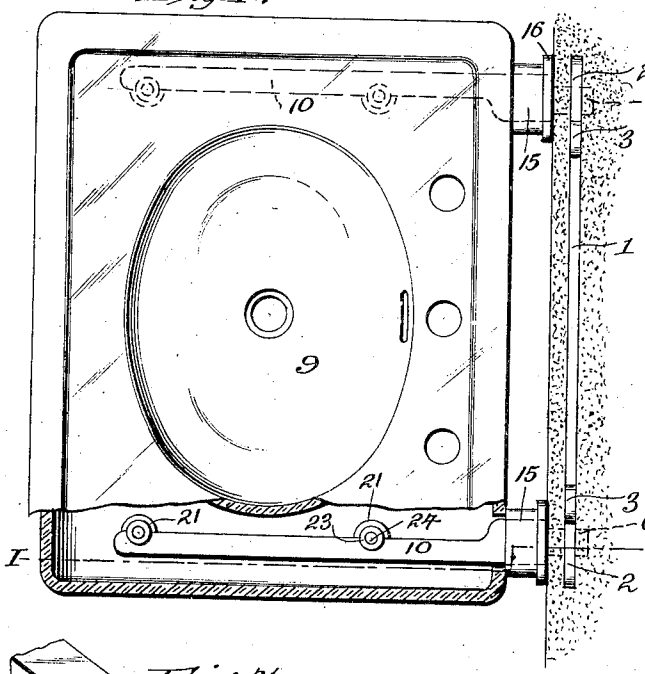


Fig. 6.

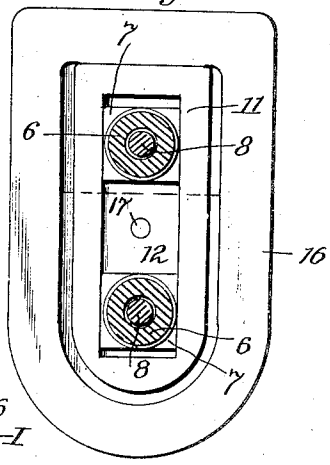
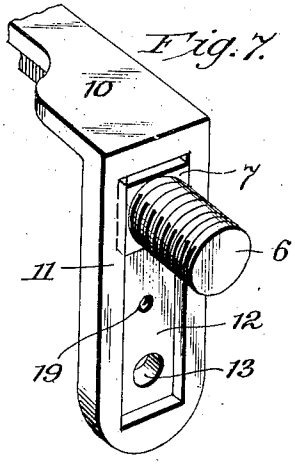


Fig. 7.



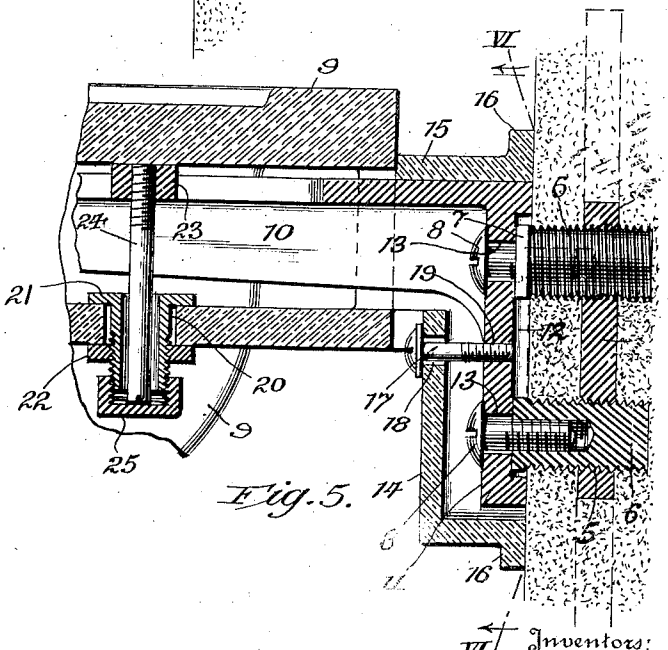


Fig. 5.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 8.

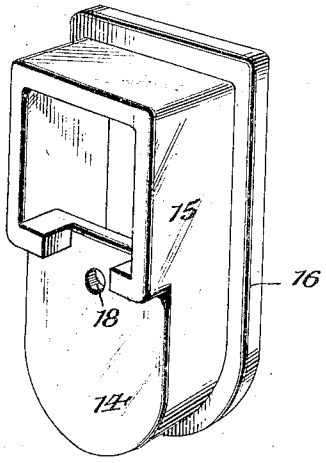


Fig. 10.

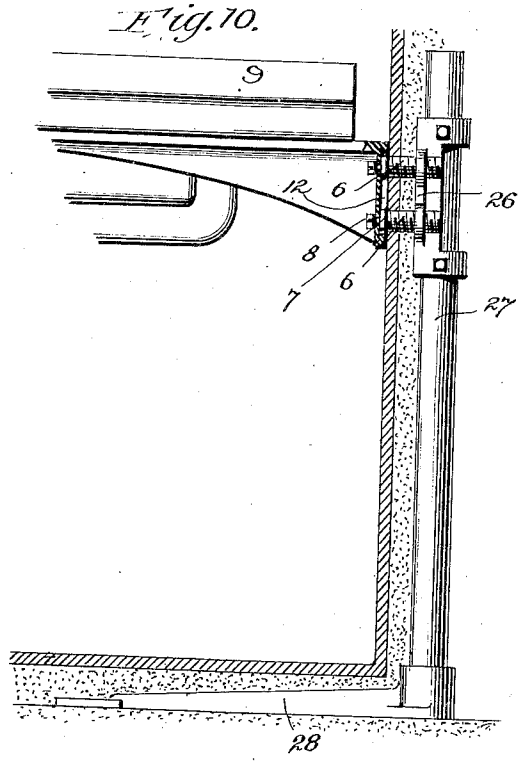
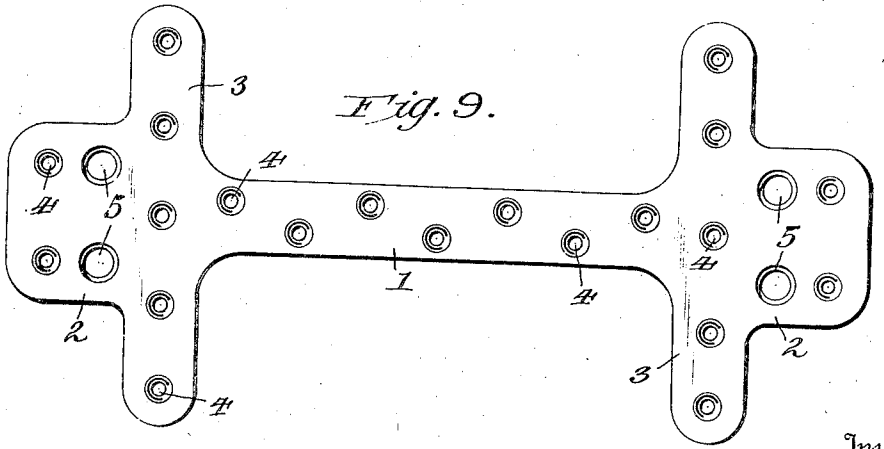


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WINFIELD E HINSDALE AND MARTIN W. LANSING, OF TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNORS TO TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY, OF TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

SANITARY FIXTURE.

1,394,302. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 18, 1921.

Application filed January 16, 1920. Serial No. 351,834.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WINFIELD E. HINSDALE and MARTIN W. LANSING, citizens of the United States, residing at Trenton, in the county of Mercer and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sanitary Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention pertains to sanitary fixtures and more particularly to improved supporting means for lavatories and the like.

One object of the invention is to provide a support for the lavatory or the like, which while being free of all floor supporting elements is, nevertheless, so constructed that the lavatory will be rigidly held in place with reference to the wall and fittings without in any way placing or imposing any strains thereon.

A further object resides in so forming the lavatory and the supporting elements therefor that the latter will be housed within the former and hidden from view. While the construction is applicable to various syles of lavatories, it is especially applicable to that type of basin wherein the rear edge is normally spaced away from the wall; and the invention has for its further object the provision of means whereby those portions of the supporting elements which under normal conditions would be exposed, are covered by separate elements, such, for instance, as escutcheons, preferably made of the same material as the lavatory.

A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby the angle of the lavatory support may be changed, that is thrown up or down above or below the horizontal for the purpose of meeting various working conditions so that the basin may be readily brought to its proper position.

A still further object resides in the provision of special means for securing the lavatory to the supporting brackets whereby shifting of the lavatory is prevented.

With these and other objects in view, which will be apparent from the following description, reference will be had to the annexed drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of the lavatory from front to rear, taken on the line I—I of Figs. 2 and 4;

Fig. 2 a similar view on the line II—II of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 a transverse sectional view on the line III—III of Fig. 1 with the anchor or supporting plate in outline;

Fig. 4 a top plan view partly in section;

Fig. 5 an enlarged vertical sectional view;

Fig. 6 a vertical sectional view on the line VI—VI of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 a perspective view of the rear of one of the brackets and one of the attaching elements;

Fig. 8 a perspective view of one of the escutcheons;

Fig. 9 a face view of the anchor plate; and Fig. 10 a sectional elevation illustrative of an embodiment of the invention, as to its bracket attachment, as applied to a modified form of support and with exposed brackets.

Referring first to Figs. 1 to 9 inclusive, there is shown an anchor plate or supporting element comprising a body 1 having enlarged ends 2 and vertically disposed wings or fingers 3. The plate is provided with a plurality of openings 4 for the reception of suitable fastenings which secure it to studding, such openings as are not so occupied affording anchorage for the plaster or cement of the wall in which the plate is embedded. Each end 2 is provided with two threaded openings 5 into each of which is screwed the bracket supporting elements, each comprising in effect a bolt 6 having a head 7 at its outer end, which is polygonal or squared. Each of said elements is counterbored from its outer end and internally threaded, for the reception of binding or clamping screws 8. The brackets, of which two are employed to support the lavatory 9 or any sanitary fixture, are alike in form, and comprise an arm or body 10 and a heel 11, the latter being provided with an elongated recess or socket 12 in its rear face which is of a width equal to the heads 7 of the supporting elements or bolts. The heel is also provided with two openings 13 which aline with the counterbored threaded openings in the supporting elements or bolts, said openings being made of a diameter somewhat in excess of the body of the attaching screws 8, see Fig. 5. Thus it will be seen that the brackets are secured to and supported by the bolt-like supporting elements, which in turn are carried by the anchor plate. By turning the bolts out or in, the

heel of the bracket may be brought into proper relation to the wall surface. Further, by turning the upper or lower supporting element in or out, as the case may be, the arm of the bracket may be thrown downwardly or upwardly to compensate for deviations in the elements of the structure, as, for instance, if the anchor plate is out of the vertical or the lavatory does not set horizontal on the brackets. The lavatory may be of the usual type in which the rear or inner wall of the rim thereof is cut away forming openings which communicate with chambers or the space formed between the upper and lower slabs of the lavatory and into which the brackets extend. The brackets are thus housed within the body of the lavatory and hidden from view. Where the lavatory stands away from the wall, as is frequently the case, for the purpose of facilitating its being cleaned, that portion of each of the bracket arms and the heel thereof, which would be exposed, is preferably covered by an escutcheon, of the form best shown in Fig. 8. The escutcheon performs the dual function of a covering and a spacing element. It may be said to comprise a lower closed pocket portion 14 and an upper open forwardly extending flanged section 15, the former covering the lower end of the bracket heel, and the latter the upper portion of the heel and the body of the bracket which lies between the rear face of the lavatory and the wall. To produce a finish the escutcheon will be formed with a laterally extending base flange 16. The escutcheon will be held in place against the wall by a screw 17, see Fig. 5, which passes through an opening 18 formed in the forward face of the escutcheon and screwed into an opening 19 formed in the bracket heel. As above noted, the escutcheon will preferably be formed of the same material as the lavatory so as to produce an effective finish.

The under wall of the lavatory, to each side of the bowl proper, and in line with the inserted bracket, will be formed with a plurality of openings, as 20, and a headed thimble 21 is inserted therein, the thimble being exteriorly threaded and held in place by a lock nut 22. Each bracket is provided with a threaded opening above each thimble, such openings in the present instance being formed in bosses 23 cast integral with the bracket. Into each of said bosses is screwed a stem or rod 24, the lower end of which extends through and below the lower end of the thimble 21. A cap nut 25 is turned up on the lower threaded portion of the thimble and contacting with the lower end of the stem 24 tends to draw the thimble downwardly and with it the lavatory causing the latter to take a firm bearing upon the lugs; thus the lavatory is permanently secured in place upon the brackets. By screwing the stems in or out adjustment may be effected for variations in the body of the lavatory, due to warping or irregularity incident to manufacture.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the construction takes care of all variations which occur in different installations; the brackets may be tipped either up or down; the supports turned in or out to compensate for varying wall thickness; and the brackets prevented from turning or canting by reason of the square shaped heads 7 fitting in the rectangular formed socket 12.

The escutcheons may, of course, be omitted, when for instance, it be desired to have the lavatory abut the wall or where the wall tiling overlaps the upper rear edge of the lavatory body.

In Fig. 10 a further modification of the support is shown with the brackets exposed. The anchor plate 26, in this instance, is adjustably mounted upon vertically disposed columns 27 built into the wall and secured in a foot-piece 28 similar to the structure set forth and claimed in Letters Patent 1,043,835, dated November 12th, 1912. The brackets shown in this figure in so far as the heel construction is concerned is the same as in the form above described as are also the supporting elements and the attaching screws and such parts are similarly lettered. It will therefore be seen that this feature of the invention is applicable to either the inclosed or exposed form of bracket mounting and that the anchor plate may be held in position by various means.

While the invention is shown in connection with a lavatory, it will be readily appreciated that the brackets and the means for supporting and adjusting the same may be employed with other forms of sanitary fixtures and the claims, where the term lavatory is employed, are to be read in the light of this statement.

What is claimed is:

1. In a lavatory support, the combination of a supporting member adapted to be embedded in a wall structure; brackets; twin supporting means for each bracket carried by said supporting member, and each adjustable with reference thereto toward and from the same, and consequently, toward and from the face of the wall, whereby angular adjustment with reference to the wall is provided; and means for securing said brackets to said bracket supporting means.

2. In a lavatory support, the combination of a supporting member adapted to be embedded in a wall structure; twin brackets supporting means for each bracket secured thereto and adjustable toward and from the same and consequently toward and from the face of the wall; brackets engaging said supporting means, the engagement being such

as to prevent sidewise tipping of the brackets with reference to said means; and means for securing the brackets in position upon said supporting means.

3. In a lavatory support, the combination of a supporting member adapted to be embedded in a wall; a bracket; and adjustable means interposed between said supporting member and the bracket permitting the bracket to be tilted or tipped above or below the horizontal and toward and from the supporting member.

4. In a lavatory support, the combination of a supporting member adapted to be embedded in a wall structure; a pair of bolt-like members threaded into said supporting member and adjustable independently inwardly and outwardly with reference to said supporting member, said bolt-like members being provided with squared heads at their outer ends; a bracket, the heel whereof is provided with a socket the side walls of which engage the heads aforesaid; and means for securing the bracket in fixed relation to said heads.

5. In a lavatory support, the combination of a supporting member adapted to be embedded in a wall; a pair of bolt-like structures threaded into said supporting member and normally projecting beyond the face of the wall in which said supporting member is embedded, said bolts having polygonal shaped heads and being interiorly threaded at their outer ends; a bracket, the heel whereof is provided with an elongated rectangular socket upon its rear face into which the heads of the bolt-like members pass; and screws passing through openings formed in the bracket heel and threaded into the bolt-like members.

6. In a lavatory support, the combination of a plate-like member adapted to be embedded and held in a wall, said member being provided adjacent its opposite ends with a pair of threaded openings; a bolt-like member threaded into each of said openings, the heads whereof are polygonal in form and counterbored and interiorly threaded; a pair of brackets, the heel of each of which is provided with an elongated socket formed in its rear face and adapted to receive and make contact with the polygonal bolt heads aforesaid; and screws passing through openings formed in the heel and into the interiorly threaded bore of the bolts.

7. In a lavatory support, the combination of a supporting member adapted to be embedded in a wall; bracket supporting means mounted in said member and adjustable toward and from the face of the wall; brackets secured thereto; a lavatory having upper and lower webs, the under face of the upper web of the lavatory contacting said brackets and the lower web concealing the forward portion of the brackets, said lavatory being spaced away from the wall; and an escutcheon covering the rear portion of the brackets and occupying the space between the rear face of the lavatory and the adjacent wall.

8. In a lavatory support, the combination of a supporting member adapted to be embedded in a wall; bracket supporting means mounted in said member and adjustable toward and from the face of the wall; a bracket; adjustable means for securing said bracket to said bracket supporting means; a lavatory provided with an opening between the upper and lower webs into which the bracket extends; and an escutcheon surrounding the inner portion of the bracket and the heel thereof and acting to space the lavatory from the wall.

9. In a lavatory support the combination of a supporting member adapted to be embedded in a wall; a pair of brackets; twin means for attaching each of the brackets in adjustable spaced relation to said supporting member and to the face of the wall; a lavatory having openings formed in its rear wall through which the brackets may be inserted; and means for securing the lavatory to the brackets.

10. In a lavatory support, the combination of a supporting member adapted to be embedded in a wall; a pair of brackets; means for securing said brackets to said supporting member, said means including adjustable elements whereby the brackets may be brought to the desired position with reference to the horizontal and to the face of the wall: and a lavatory secured to the brackets.

11. In a lavatory support, the combination of a supporting member adapted to be embedded in a wall structure; a pair of brackets; means for securing said brackets to said supporting member, said means including elements which are adjustable so that the brackets may be independently adjusted with reference to the horizontal and likewise toward and from the face of the wall; a lavatory having openings in the rear wall thereof through which the brackets may be inserted; and means for securing said brackets to the lavatory.

12. In a lavatory support, the combination of a supporting member adapted to be embedded in a wall; a pair of brackets; means for securing said brackets to said supporting member; a lavatory having openings in the rear wall thereof through which the brackets may be inserted; an escutcheon surrounding the inner end of each bracket and the heel thereof and acting as a spacer and a filler between the rear edge of the lavatory and the wall; and means for securing the lavatory to said brackets.

13. In a lavatory support, the combination of a bracket; a lavatory having an open-

ing in the rear wall thereof through which the bracket may be inserted; a thimble secured in the lower wall of the lavatory; a stem extending outwardly through the thimble and connected at its outer end to the bracket; and a nut having a threaded engagement with the lower end of the thimble whereby as the nut is screwed to place it contacts the end of the stem and serves to lock the lavatory in position upon the bracket.

14. In a lavatory support, the combination of a bracket; a lavatory having an opening in the rear wall thereof through which the bracket may be inserted; a thimble mounted in the lower wall of the lavatory and projecting downwardly below the same, the exterior wall of the thimble being threaded; a lock nut for holding said thimble in position with reference to the wall; a stem extending loosely through the thimble and threaded at its outer end into the bracket; and a cap nut mounted upon the lower threaded end of the thimble and adapted when screwed to place to contact the lower end of the stem and to exert a drawing action on the thimble and to thereby draw the lavatory into close relation to the bracket.

15. In a lavatory support, the combination of a supporting member adapted to be embedded in a wall; a pair of brackets; means interposed between said supporting member and the brackets to support the latter, said means including adjustable elements whereby the brackets may be independently adjusted with reference to the horizontal; a lavatory having openings in the rear wall thereof through which the brackets may be inserted; a pair of thimbles located in the lower wall of the lavatory beneath each bracket; means for securing said thimbles in position; a stem extending upwardly through each thimble and having a threaded connection with the bracket whereby the stem may be adjusted with reference thereto; and a cap nut mounted upon the lower end of each of said thimbles, said nuts when screwed to place contacting the lower end of the stem and serving to draw the lavatory into close contact with the brackets.

16. In a lavatory support, the combination of a supporting member; a pair of brackets; means for securing said brackets independently of each other to said supporting member, said means including elements permitting adjustment of the brackets with reference to the horizontal and toward or from the face of the wall; a lavatory having openings in the rear wall thereof into which the brackets may be inserted; and a plurality of independently adjustable devices attached to each bracket and coöperating with the lavatory for securing the latter in position upon the brackets.

17. In a lavatory support, the combination of a supporting member; a bracket; and means interposed between said supporting member and the bracket permitting the bracket to be tilted or tipped above or below the horizontal while preventing sidewise tipping of the bracket, and likewise permitting the bracket to be adjusted toward and from the supporting member and the face of the wall.

18. In a lavatory support, the combination of a supporting member; a bracket; and means adjustable toward and from said support and connected to the bracket in a manner to prevent sidewise tipping of the bracket with reference to said means, whereby the bracket may be tilted or tipped above or below the horizontal and from and toward the supporting member.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification.

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MARTIN W. LANSING.