

[54] SELF-CLEANING RESTROOM

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[51] Int. Cl. A47k 17/00

[58] Field of Search 4/1, 2, 7, 3, 6, 134, 168,
4/146, 145, 4, 5, 158, 156, 157, 173;
134/167-168; 52/69, 79

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Primary Examiner—Henry K. Artis

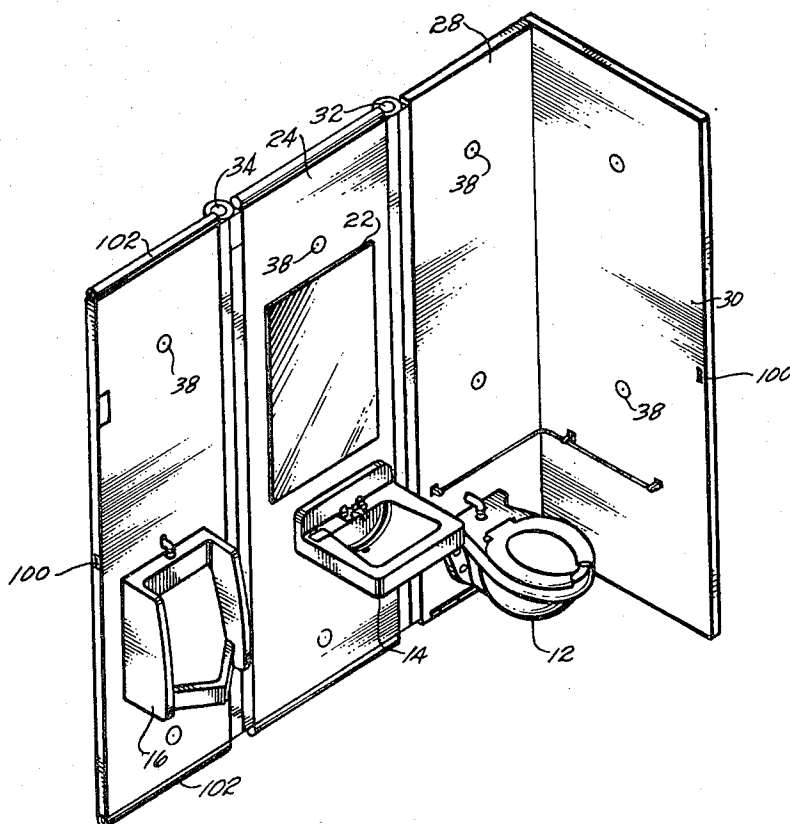
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[57]

ABSTRACT

A restroom has three bathroom fixtures: a lavatory and counter, a toilet, and a urinal. The lavatory and counter are mounted on a wall which is rotatable 90° about a hinge to a cleaning position where the lavatory is above the toilet. The wall of the lavatory and counter, in turn, carries a urinal support wall and urinal on the latter wall through a 90° hinge. The urinal support wall can rotate 90° with respect to the lavatory and counter wall and, by virtue of the latter's rotation, 180° with reference to the toilet. In the 180° rotated position, the basin of the urinal resides below the lavatory and counter. Plumbing to the lavatory and counter, urinal and cleaning nozzles associated with each and their support walls, is directed through rotation joints. The toilet is fixed and no rotation joint is required. A privacy wall and door between the toilet and the other fixtures is hinged proximate its middle for folding into a cleaning position, with one portion of the panel overlying another portion of the panel and door. The panel in its folded position can be rotated such that different sides face the interior of the room. During cleaning, nozzles extend from below the lavatory and counter and into the basins of the urinal and toilet, and after cleaning, these nozzles retract.

5 Claims, 10 Drawing Figures



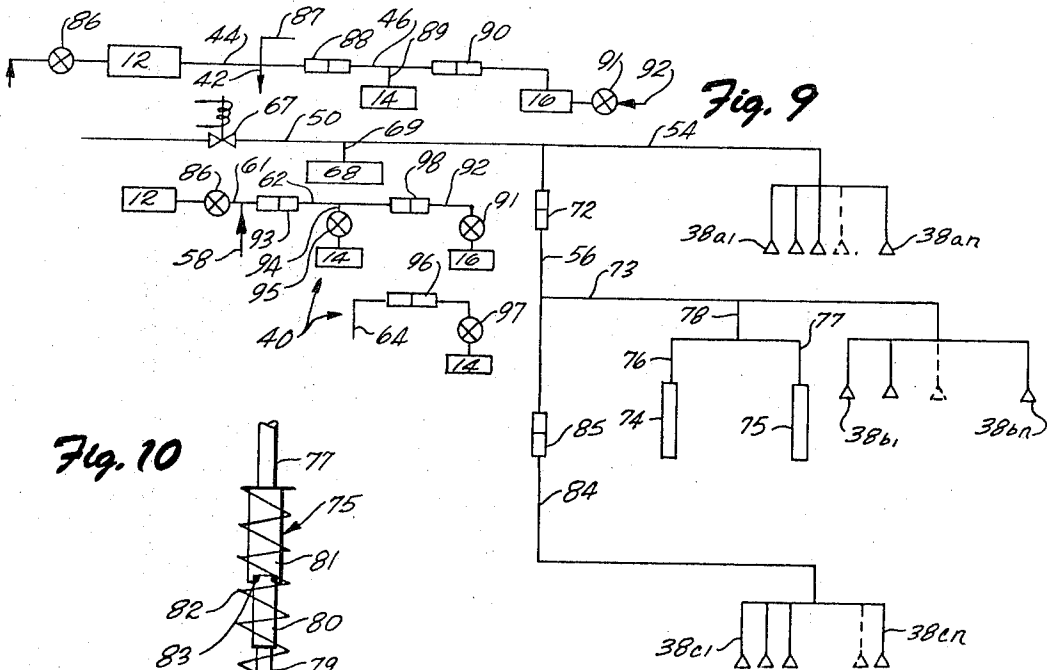
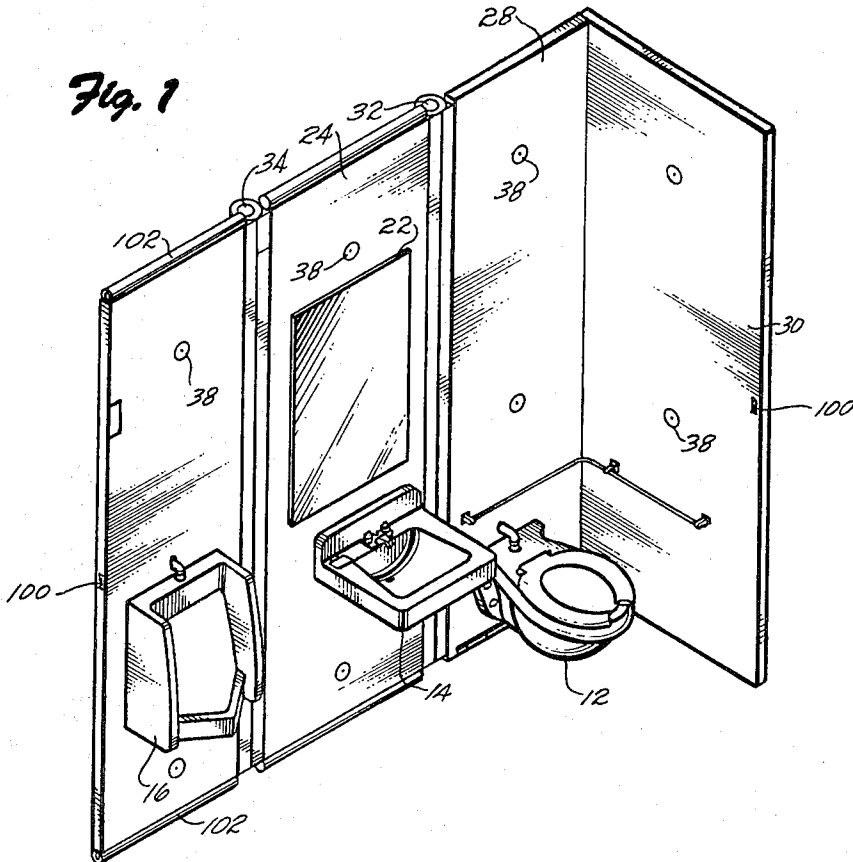


Fig. 2

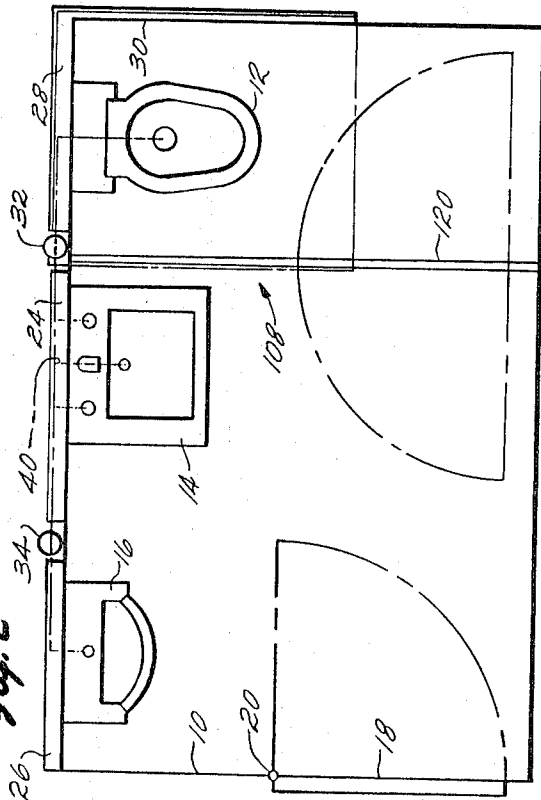


Fig. 3

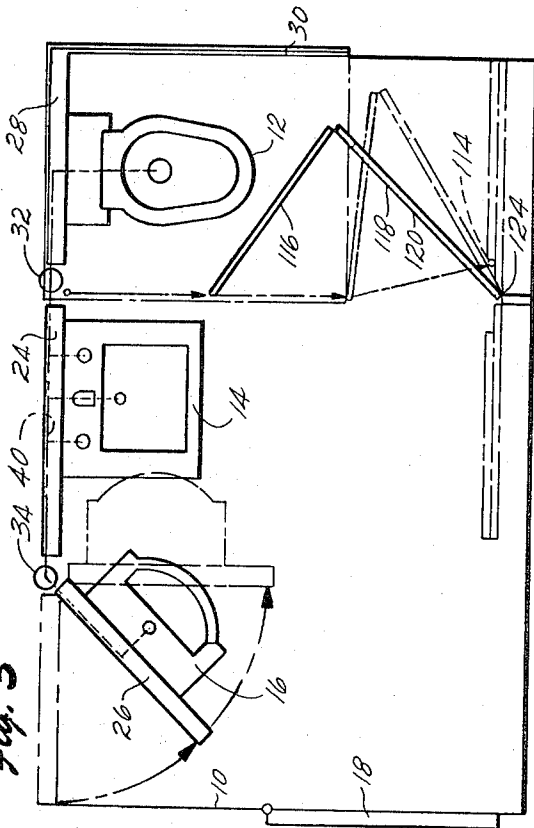


Fig. 4

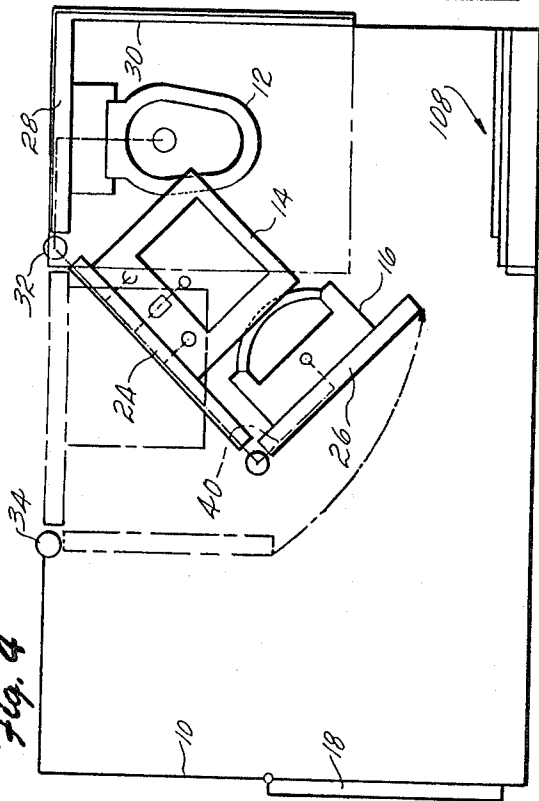


Fig. 5

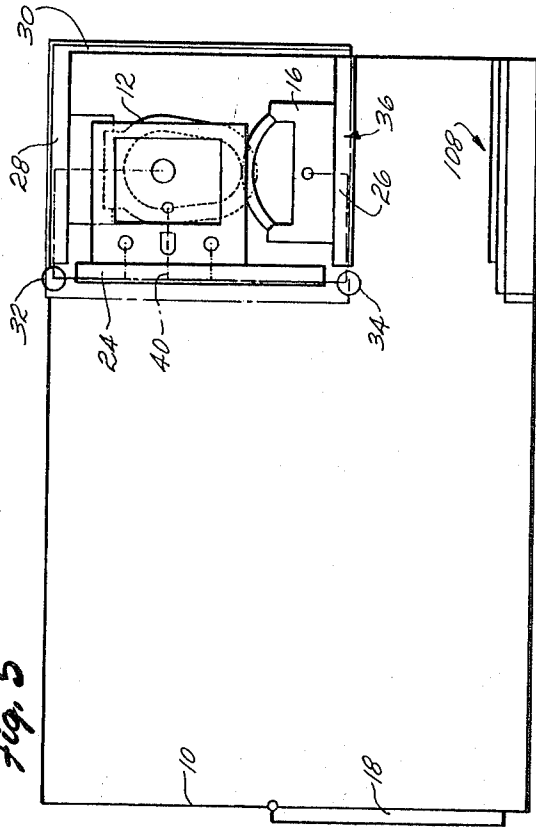


Fig. 7

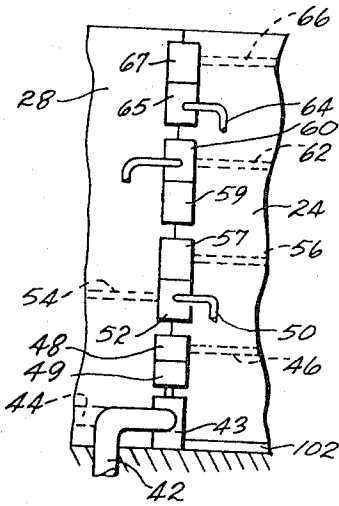


Fig. 6

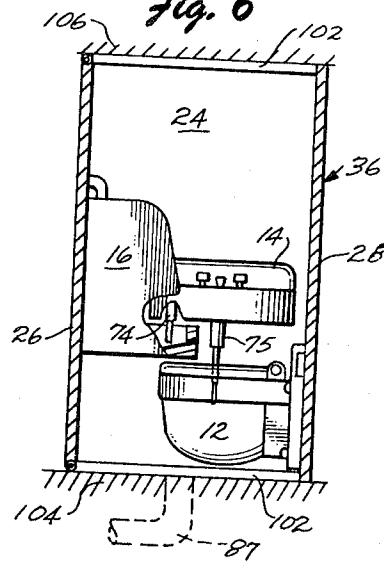
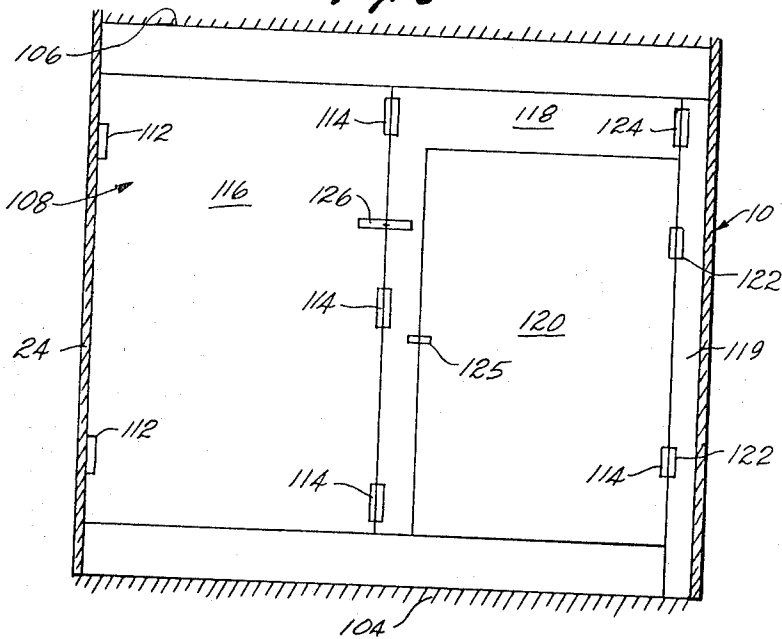


Fig. 8



SELF-CLEANING RESTROOM**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a self-cleaning restroom, and, in particular, to an improvement in a self-cleaning restroom wherein movable fixtures close on themselves over a toilet which is always stationary by rotation of walls which carry the fixtures with a first panel rotating 90° with respect to ground and a second panel carried by the first rotated 90° with respect to the first, but 180° with respect to ground.

U.S. Pat. No. 3,720,961 to Glenwood L. Garvey describes a self-cleaning restroom of the type wherein walls of the restroom close onto themselves to define a small cleaning enclosure. The walls carry restroom fixtures into a cleaning position overlying each other. Specifically, a toilet or water closet is rotated 180° underneath a lavatory and counter, which are fixed. A urinal is also rotated 180° from a position on the opposite side of the lavatory and counter from the toilet into a position with the basin of the urinal beneath the lavatory and counter and above the toilet. In the cleaning position, nozzles direct a cleaning solution into the basins of the urinal and toilet from beneath the lavatory and counter. Additional nozzles clean the remaining portions of the urinal and toilet, the lavatory and counter, and walls of the cleaning enclosure and, optionally, walls of the restroom exterior of the cleaning enclosure. The Garvey patent describes a restroom for public use which ensures absolute hygiene. The hygienic result brought about by the Garvey patent is accomplished without unpleasant, time-consuming manual cleaning.

The present invention incorporates the principles of the Garvey patent and improves upon them.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a self-cleaning restroom of the type which has restroom fixtures that close upon themselves into a cleaning position for efficient automatic cleaning. In the cleaning position, an enclosing room's walls are freed for easy cleaning. This type of restroom is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 3,720,961 to Garvey.

A characteristic of the invention which improves upon this patent is the rotation into a cleaning position of at least a lavatory over a fixed toilet. Rotation is through rotation means such as a hinge. Accordingly, plumbing to the toilet, including waste lines, need not be through joints which must rotate. Rotation of the lavatory, and preferably counter, is through a support means, preferably a wall or panel which forms a part of a cleaning cabinet in a cleaning position.

The present invention also contemplates a urinal supported by support means, preferably a wall or panel, carried through rotation means, such as a hinge, by the rotatable lavatory and counter support means so that the urinal can rotate 90° with respect to the lavatory and counter into a cleaning position. The orientation of the fixtures is such that rotation of the lavatory and counter 90° and rotation of the urinal 90° with respect to the former produces 180° rotation of the urinal into a nesting position below the lavatory and counter and proximate the toilet. The rotation through but 90° enables the use of rotation joints of rather simple construction to accommodate the cleaning and fixture plumbing, which are rotated with the panels. For exam-

ple, it is possible to provide at least in part plumbing through flexible lines to eliminate rotation joints.

A specific form of the present invention contemplates an enclosed room which serves as an enclosure of a restroom during normal usage in a familiar manner. The room is provided with an access door. At least two restroom fixtures are in the room, typically a toilet, and a lavatory and a counter. The toilet is in fixed position. The lavatory and counter are rotatably carried by a hinge for rotation from an in-use position to a cleaning position in close proximity to the toilet. Preferably, the toilet and lavatory and counter are juxtaposed such that upon rotation of the lavatory and counter into the cleaning position the bottom of the latter overlies the toilet. Preferably, the rotation hinge is a 90° hinge so that the lavatory and counter rotate 90° between their in-use position and the cleaning position. Plumbing to the toilet is standard. Plumbing to the lavatory and counter must provide for rotation. This may be accomplished through standard plumbing rotation joints which are based on one hollow piece coupled to a second hollow piece so that they can rotate with respect to each other. An equivalent for at least some purposes to the joints are flexible lines which permit rotation. Means is also provided for cleaning the fixtures in the cleaning position. Preferably these means include spray heads and nozzles oriented to clean the basin of the toilet and the lavatory and counter. Preferably, the toilet basin cleaning means rotates with the lavatory and counter and is disposed below it to extend into the toilet basin or bowl for cleaning. Appropriate means, such as rotation joints or flexible lines, permit rotation of the toilet cleaning plumbing with the lavatory and counter. Preferably the lavatory and counter are mounted on a wall or panel which rotates with the former. With the aid of another panel carried by the lavatory and counter panel and two stationary panels behind and to one side of the toilet, a cleaning cabinet is defined, which is relatively small in volume and area in comparison with the enclosing room.

An even more specific form of the present invention is similar to that just described in that it contemplates an enclosed room having an access door for entrance and exit from the room. As before, a stationary toilet is in the room and is mounted and plumbed in a standard manner. A rotatable lavatory and counter are next to the toilet and are capable of rotating to a cleaning position through a 90° rotation hinge. In the cleaning position the lavatory and counter overlie the basin of the toilet. In addition, the lavatory and counter support, say, the panel, which in turn carries a second rotatable support, say, a second panel. The second panel is carried by the lavatory and counter panel through a 90° hinge and mounts a urinal. Upon rotation into the cleaning position the basin of the urinal nests above the toilet but below the lavatory and counter. Rotation of the second panel from the in-use position to the cleaning position is 90° with respect to the lavatory and counter panel and 180° with respect to the toilet. Cleaning and fixture plumbing to the lavatory and counter and the urinal are through rotation joints. In the case of the urinal the cleaning and fixture plumbing associated with it and its panel are through two rotation joints, the rotation joint for the lavatory and counter and the rotation joint between the lavatory and counter and the urinal.

Features of the present invention include extendible cleaning nozzles mounted below the lavatory and counter for extension into a cleaning position in response to cleaning solution pressure into the basins of the urinal and the toilet. A privacy partition isolates the toilet from the remaining portions of the enclosed room during normal use. The panel has a medial hinge for rotation of the panel about a vertical axis onto itself accordian-like in preparation for fixture cleaning. One section of the panel carries a door to the toilet proper which rotates with the section for cleaning. The section is stabilized in its in-use position by well-known means such as latches between the panel and the enclosing room.

If desired, the closed cleaning cabinet may have cleaning nozzles on the outside of the cleaning cabinet to clean the walls of the room not otherwise subject to the cleaning environment within the cabinet. Dryers may be provided. The panels may be equipped with seals so that the cabinet is sealed from the enclosing room during the cleaning operation.

These and other features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following description, appended claims and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an isometric, schematic view of a preferred form of a portion of the self-cleaning restroom of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a plan, schematic view of the restroom of the present invention in its in-use posture;

FIG. 3 is a plan, schematic view of the restroom of FIG. 2 illustrating the storage of the toilet privacy panel and door for cleaning and a preliminary rotation of a urinal and urinal panel in preparation for cleaning;

FIG. 4 is a schematic plan view similar to FIGS. 2 and 3 illustrating the rotation of the lavatory panel and carried urinal panel towards a cleaning position;

FIG. 5 is a schematic plan view similar to the previous three Figures illustrating the fixtures in an enclosed cleaning cabinet and the freeing of the walls of the enclosed room which defines the boundaries of the restroom for their cleaning;

FIG. 6 is an elevational schematic view, partly in section, illustrating the fixtures in their cleaning position in a cabinet, with cleaning nozzles extended from below the lavatory and counter into basins of the urinal and toilet;

FIG. 7 is an elevational schematic view illustrating the plumbing connection through a rotation hinge between the lavatory and counter and the toilet;

FIG. 8 is an elevational schematic view of the privacy panel for the toilet;

FIG. 9 is a line schematic illustrating the cleaning plumbing of the restroom; and

FIG. 10 is a schematic illustrating the extendible cleaning nozzles mounted below the lavatory and counter for positioning nozzles in the urinal and toilet basins.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present invention provides a self-cleaning restroom where a restroom fixture or fixtures rotate into a cleaning position in close proximity to a stationary toilet. In the cleaning position a cabinet is defined by pan-

els which are of relatively small compass in comparison to the restroom proper. Cleaning nozzles clean the fixtures and walls of the cabinet. Plumbing to the rotatable fixtures is through rotation joints. The fixed fixture, the toilet, has standard plumbing and thus the expense of a large rotation joint for the toilet waste line is avoided. The cabinet is walled on all four sides by two rotating panels, one rotatable on the other, and two fixed panels. The rotatable panels carry the rotatable fixtures and the fixed panels back and flank the toilet.

With reference to FIGS. 2 through 5 initially, the improved restroom is illustrated in plan, somewhat schematically. In these figures enclosing walls, which together with a ceiling and floor define the restroom's boundaries, are indicated at 10. The restroom has a toilet 12, a lavatory and counter (wash basin and counter) 14, and a urinal 16. A restroom door 18 mounted by a hinge 20 to wall 10 provides entry and exit to and from the restroom.

The fixtures of FIGS. 2 through 5 are seen isometrically in FIG. 1. Also in that figure is an indication of normal restroom amenities such as a mirror 22 mounted vertically on a lavatory and counter wall or panel 24 above lavatory and counter 14. A rotatable panel 26 mounts urinal 16. Toilet 12 is mounted on a fixed panel 28. A second fixed panel 30 extends at a right angle from the first one and to one side of the toilet. Hinges 32 connect panels 24 and 28. The hinges permit 90° of rotation of panel 24. Panel 26, in turn, mounts on panel 24 through 90° hinges 34.

In the cleaning position the rotatable panels are each rotated 90° about their respective hinges to achieve a cleaning cabinet 36 shown in plan in FIG. 5 and in elevation in FIG. 6.

The fixtures of the restroom are cleaned in the cabinet through nozzles. The inner walls of the cabinet panels are also cleaned by nozzles. The nozzles are located for this purpose in the rotatable and fixed panels and are indicated in general by reference numeral 38 in FIG. 1.

It is apparent from FIGS. 1 through 5 that urinal 16 and lavatory and counter 14 together with cleaning nozzles 38 mounted in panels 24 and 26 must rotate from their in-use position to a cleaning position. Consequently plumbing lines for the fixtures and cleaning nozzles must also rotate. Service plumbing lines 40 are shown by the dashed lines in FIGS. 2 through 5. The cleaning and service plumbing to the lavatory and counter rotates along the centerline of hinges 32. The service and cleaning plumbing associated with urinal 16 and urinal panel 26 also rotates through the centerline of hinges 32 and, in addition, rotates through the centerline of hinges 34.

FIG. 7 illustrates in elevation, and again schematically, a suitable arrangement for the service and cleaning plumbing. The figure is specific for the plumbing lines along the centerline of hinges 32, but it illustrates the principles of the arrangement for the plumbing lines along the centerline of hinges 34. In the figure, a waste line 42 extends from a fitting 43. This fitting is fixed and does not rotate. A waste line 44 in panel 28 extends into this fitting from the toilet. By making the toilet stationary, its waste line can also be stationary and therefore a large rotation joint which would have been necessitated with a rotatable toilet is not used. In comparison with small rotation joints, large ones are considerably more expensive. A waste line 46 from the

urinal and lavatory extends into a rotatable segment 48 of a rotation joint. A fixed segment 49 of this joint communicates with waste line 42 through fitting 43. Rotation joints in fluid transporting pipes are well known. They enable rotation of one section of pipe with respect to another. Typically they have one section rotationally received in another and a seal to prevent leakage along the interface between the two. Waste line 46 serves both the urinal and lavatory and counter. For the urinal a similar rotation joint coupling the urinal into line 46 is provided along the centerline of hinges 34.

A cleaning solution line 50 from a source of cleaning fluid and water extends into a second rotation joint. A fixed segment 52 of this joint receives the line and the line is in communication with a cleaning line 54 in fixed panels 28 and 30. A line 56 in panels 24 and 26 extends into a rotatable segment 57 of the second rotation joint. Through the joint, line 56 communicates with line 50. Because the lines are small, the joint is also small. Again a similar plumbing hook-up for the cleaning line associated with urinal panel 26 is effected along the centerline of hinges 34 and line 56 extends from within lavatory and counter panel 24 for this purpose. A cold water line 58 from a source of cold water is connected to a fixed segment 59 and a rotatable segment 60 of a rotation joint. A cold water flush line 61 extends from within segment 59 into fixed panel 28 to supply flush water to toilet 12. A cold water line 62 extends from rotatable segment 60 into panel 24 just as is the case for the cleaning and waste lines in the panel. Finally, a hot water line 64 extends into a nonrotatable segment 65 of a fourth rotation joint. A hot water line 66 extends from a rotatable segment 67 of this joint. The hot water lines are in communication through the joint. Thus the plumbing for servicing the lavatory and counter and the urinal is led first through centerline of hinges 32 into lavatory and counter panel 24. Take-off plumbing for servicing the lavatory and counter and for the cleaning implements associated with the panel extend from lines within the panel to proper positions. The service and cleaning plumbing associated with urinal 16 and panel 26 extends through the centerline of hinges 34 and leaves where proper from the panel. The plumbing through the hinges' centerline is in a vertical stacked array so that each separate line's rotation joint can rotate about the axis of rotation of the hinges. In some applications it may be possible to replace standard rotation joints with flexible lines capable of taking repeated 90° rotations.

FIGS. 9 and 10 show schematically the cleaning plumbing arrangement and an extendible nozzle used to clean the urinal basin and toilet bowl. FIG. 9 also illustrates schematically the waste and service plumbing. Initially for the cleaning plumbing, water supply line 50 supplies a cleaning solution. A solenoid-operated valve 67 in the line determines flow through it. A source of cleaning solution 68 is connected into line 50 through a branch line 69 and solution is drawn from the source by the reduced pressure in line 50 attendant with flow through it. From there the line divides. A first division is line 54 which extends in fixed panels 28 and 30 to a plurality of the cleaning nozzles 38, denominated 38_{nl} through 38_{nn} to designate a number fixed by requirement. The second division is line 56 and extends through a rotation joint 72 along the centerline of hinges 32 and into panel 24 to supply the cleaning solution associated with that panel. A branch line 73 from

line 56 supplies parallel extendible nozzles 74 and 75 mounted to and disposed under the lavatory and counter, as illustrated in FIG. 6. These cleaning nozzles are plumbed in parallel through lines 76 and 77 and are connected to line 73 through branch line 78. Line 73 also supplies a bank of lavatory and counter panel nozzles 38_{bl} through 38_{bm}. Again the number of panel nozzles can be varied to suit the requirement of the restroom and location and accordingly the heads are shown as indefinite in number as indicated by the subscript *n* on the last head to the right in the parallel array.

Extendible nozzles 74 and 75 may be commercially available. As shown in FIG. 10 for nozzle 75, they may consist of telescopic segments 79, 80 and 81, with the last segment biased to a closed position through a tension spring 82. When the segment is forced upwardly it engages stops 83 of intermediate segment 80 to force that segment upwardly also so that segments 79 and 80 are within segment 81. The segments are extended against the force of the spring by the pressure of the cleaning solution.

Nozzles 74 and 75 are positioned to extend into the basin of urinal 16 and the bowl of toilet 12 to clean surfaces exposed by such extension, including overhanging surfaces.

The cleaning plumbing associated with urinal panel 26 extends as a line 84 into the panel from a rotation joint 85 along the centerline of hinges 34 where it connects with line 56. Line 84 supplies a parallel array of cleaning nozzles 38_{cl} through 38_{cn} which again are indefinitely numbered to indicate that they can be varied to suit the purpose.

The waste lines are also illustrated in FIG. 9. Toilet 12 is supplied with flush water in a standard fashion through a valve 86 and discharges through lines 44 and 42 to a sewer or septic tank. A cleaning solution drain 87 from the floor within cabinet 36 also leads to the sewer line (see also FIG. 6). Waste line 46 in lavatory and counter panel 24 communicates with sewer line 42 through a rotation joint 88 along the centerline of hinges 32. A branch line 89 discharges waste from the lavatory into line 46. A rotation joint 90 in line 46 enables it to rotate in panel 26 through the centerline of hinges 34 and discharge waste from urinal 16. The urinal has a standard flush arrangement of a valve 91 and line 92 from a source of cold water.

Cold water is supplied to the fixtures from cold water line 58. This line branches through lines 61 and 62. Line 61 extends in panel 28, and through valve 86 provides the flush water for toilet 12. A rotation joint 93 along the centerline of hinges 32 and line 62 enables the line to rotate with panel 24. A branch line 94 from line 62 supplies cold water to the lavatory through a valve 95. Line 62 also supplies flush water to urinal 16 by serial connection with line 92 through a rotation joint 98. Again valve 91 in line 92 controls flush water to the urinal.

Hot water from line 64 through a rotation joint 96 along the centerline of hinges 32 supplies hot water to line 66 and the lavatory, the latter through a valve 97.

Returning to FIG. 1, and with brief reference also to FIG. 6, it is apparent that cabinet 36 formed for cleaning has rotatable panel 26 extending 90° from fixed panel 30. Suitable catches 100 can be provided to secure the two panels together. As is illustrated in the figures, the rotatable panels may be provided with seals

102 at their top and bottom for the tight enclosure of the space within the cabinet. The seals engage surfaces of the floor and ceiling, shown in FIG. 6 at 104 and 106, respectively.

With reference to FIGS. 2, 3, 4 and 8, a privacy panel 108 for toilet 12 is illustrated. The panel, in its in-use position, is secured to lavatory and counter panel 24 through standard latches 112. The panel is hinged at 114 to form two subpartitions 116 and 118. Within subpartition 118 a door 120 for entrance and exit from the toilet area is provided. The door is hinged to a wall extension 119 at hinges 122 on the side of the restroom opposite the toilet. Subpartition 118 and hence the entire partition is hinged to the wall extension at 124 with a standard hinge. Door 120 and subpartition 118 have a latch 125 which acts as a brace in structurally unifying the door and subpartition during folding. Subpartition 118 with its door can open either way as is illustrated by the dotted lines in FIG. 2. An inter-subpartition removable brace 126 keeps the subpartitions from bowing along their joining hinge line when the restroom is set up for its customary use. The panel for the cleaning mode is unlatched at 112 and 126, latch 125 set, and the panel folded onto itself in either direction as shown in FIG. 3. It is contemplated that the panel will be folded to alternate sides on successive cleaning operations so that both sides of the panel can be easily cleaned during room cleaning.

The operation of the self-cleaning restroom will now be described briefly. With reference to FIG. 2, the restroom is shown in its in-use orientation. In this orientation the room is defined in a normal manner by enclosure 10 and the amenities of the restroom are suitable for use. Thus door 18 allows entrance and exit from the restroom, and door 120 in panel 108 allows entrance and exit from the toilet area. When it is time to clean the restroom, urinal panel 26 is rotated 90° with respect to lavatory and counter panel 24, as shown in progress in FIG. 3, with the phantom depiction of the urinal and urinal panel illustrating the as-rotated position. At this time panel 108 is unlatched at 112 and 126 to permit its folding on itself around hinges 114 and 124, again as illustrated in phantom in FIG. 3. The folding of panel 108 onto itself permits the rotation of lavatory and counter panel 24 about hinge 32 into its cleaning position. This next step is illustrated in FIG. 4 in progress. The urinal panel, already rotated 90° with respect to the lavatory and counter panel, and the lavatory and counter panel are rotated 90° as a unit about hinge 32 into the array shown in FIGS. 5 and 6. In this array, lavatory and counter 24 overlie the basin of urinal 16 and the bowl of toilet 12. This permits the extension of nozzles 74 and 75 into the basin for cleaning the basin and the bowl and undercut edges thereof. Spray nozzles in the walls of the cabinet are directed to clean exposed surfaces of the fixtures with particular attention to such sensitive areas as the hinge of toilet of the toilet seat.

If desired, means can be provided to dry the walls of the self-cleaning restroom and to clean the walls outside the cabinet. Such means is adequately described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,720,961 to Garvey.

The present invention has been described with reference to a certain preferred embodiment. The spirit and scope of the appended claims, should not, however, necessarily be limited to the foregoing description.

What is claimed is:

1. An improvement in a self-cleaning restroom of the type which has a toilet and a lavatory changed in position from an in-use position into a nesting relationship for automatic cleaning and means to clean these fixtures in their nesting relationship with a fluid solution, the improvement comprising:

- a. lavatory support means carrying the lavatory;
- b. means for rotating the lavatory support means into a position where the lavatory and the toilet are in the nesting relationship;
- c. means for mounting the toilet in a stationary position;
- d. stationary and non-rotatable plumbing means to the toilet;
- e. plumbing means to the lavatory including plumbing lines and means for rotating a portion of the plumbing lines with the lavatory and with respect to a stationary portion of the plumbing lines; and
- f. the cleaning means includes cleaning lines and means for rotating a portion of such lines with the lavatory and with respect to a stationary portion of the cleaning lines.

2. The improvement claimed in claim 1 wherein:

- a. the lavatory support means includes a panel; and
- b. panel means is included which cooperates with the lavatory panel to define a closed cleaning cabinet when the toilet and lavatory are nested for cleaning.

3. The improvement claimed in claim 1 wherein:

- a. the lavatory support means includes a panel;
- b. the means for rotating the lavatory support means includes a hinge attached to the panel for rotation of the latter 90°;
- c. panel means is included which cooperates with the lavatory panel to define a closed cleaning cabinet when the toilet and lavatory are nested for cleaning, the panel means including a second panel mounted on the lavatory support panel for 90° disposition with respect thereto and 90° rotation therewith, a stationary third panel behind the toilet and adjacent one of the rotatable panels, and a fourth stationary panel at 90° to the third panel and being beside the toilet, the second and fourth panels having means to attach them together to form the cabinet.

4. An improved self-cleaning restroom of the type which has the fixtures of a toilet, a lavatory, and a urinal closing upon themselves for cleaning by a cleaning solution comprising:

- a. stationary toilet support means;
- b. the toilet being supported by the toilet support means so that the toilet is stationary;
- c. lavatory support means;
- d. a lavatory carried by the lavatory support means;
- e. means to mount the lavatory support means for 90° rotation from an in-use position in line with the toilet support means to a cleaning position with the lavatory over the toilet;
- f. urinal support means;
- g. a urinal carried by the urinal support means;
- h. means to mount the urinal support means to the counter support means for 90° rotation with respect thereto from an in-use position in line with the lavatory support means and toilet support means to a cleaning position with the urinal basin below the lavatory and counter;
- i. means for providing fixed plumbing to the toilet;

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- j. means for providing plumbing to the lavatory, such means having means for rotatable connection from the lavatory support means to stationary plumbing so that the lavatory plumbing means rotates with the lavatory support;
- k. means for providing plumbing to the urinal, such means having means for rotatable connection from the urinal support means to stationary plumbing so that the urinal plumbing means rotates with the urinal; and
- l. means for cleaning the fixtures in their cleaning po-

sition with a cleaning solution.

5. The improved self-cleaning restroom claimed in claim 4 wherein:

the urinal plumbing means for rotatable connection from the urinal support means to stationary plumbing includes line means with the urinal support means and lavatory support means rotatably connected between such support means and rotatably connected to stationary plumbing between the lavatory support means and such stationary plumbing.

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