

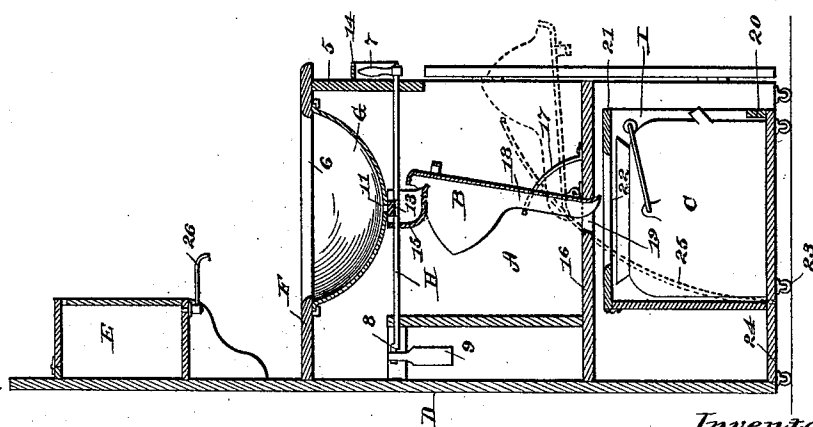
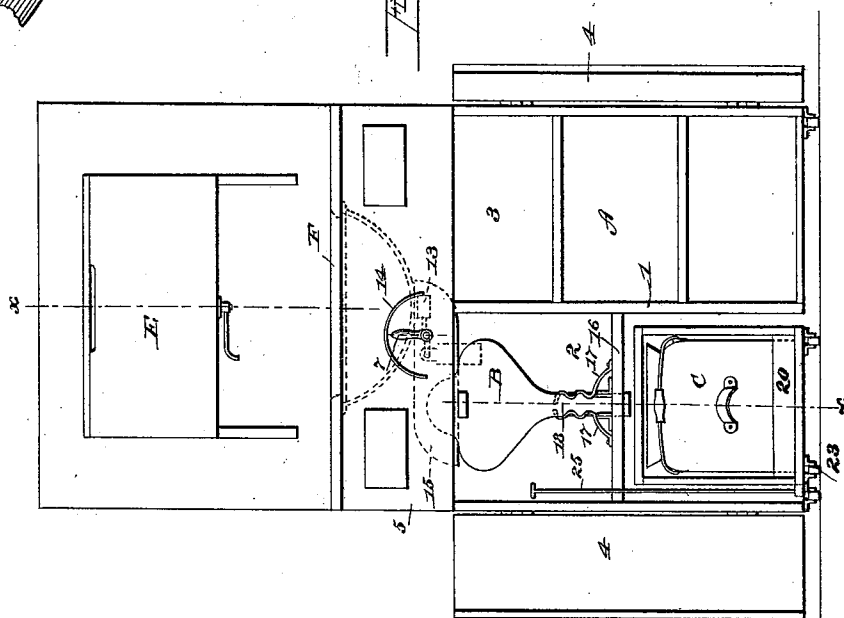
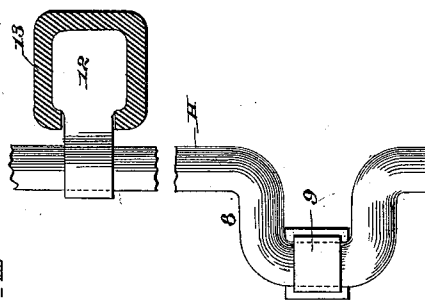
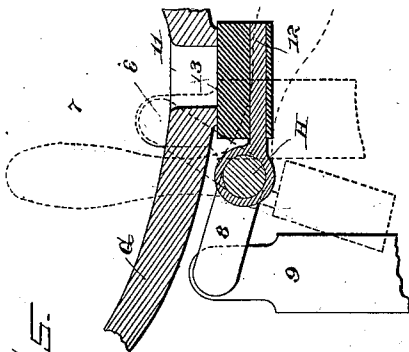
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R. R. PARRISH.
LAVATORY.

No. 561,026.

Patented May 26, 1896.



Witnesses.

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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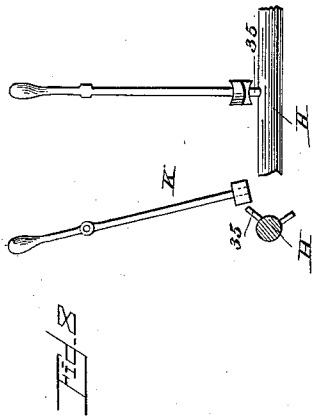


FIG. 9

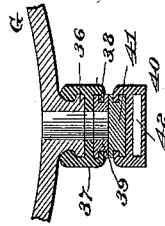


FIG. 11

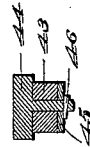
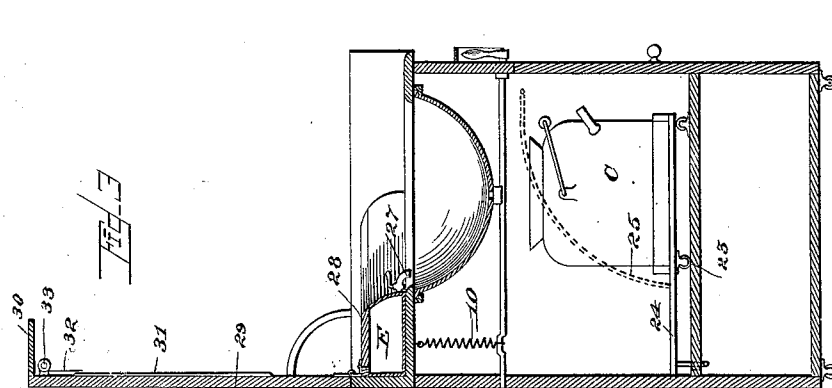
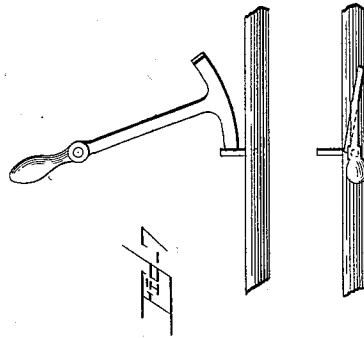
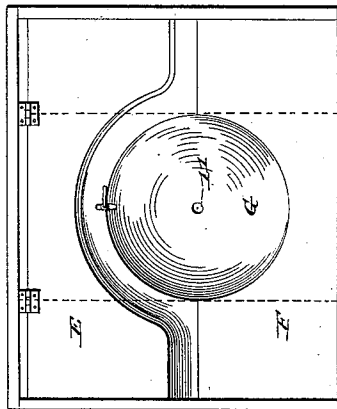


FIG. 13



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROB ROY PARRISH, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

LAVATORY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,026, dated May 26, 1896.

Application filed January 5, 1892. Serial No. 417,068. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROB ROY PARRISH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lavatories; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in lavatories, and in this instance preferably to a structure comprising a combined washstand, urinal, and commode.

The object of the invention is to provide a lavatory which, while combining several necessary requisites for a sick-chamber, will be so constructed and arranged in its various parts as to present a neat, finished, and ornamental article of bed-room furniture.

A further object is to provide a lavatory which will be adapted for use in a sick-chamber by convalescents—that is, as a commode and a urinal, or as a lavatory and toilet-stand.

A further object is to provide a lavatory having a stationary basin, a removable slop-receptacle, and a combined urinal and waste-pipe arranged between the two for conveying the waste water from the basin to the slop-receptacle.

A further object is to provide a movable lavatory having a water supply adapted to be controlled by a suitable cock or faucet, whereby all danger of splashing the water from or of overrunning the basin will be overcome.

A further object is to provide a lavatory having a unique valve device for controlling the escape-opening in the basin, whereby the necessity of employing an ordinary stopper or plug for that purpose is dispensed with, thus obviating the trouble and expense incident to the loss of a plug or its destruction from long-continued use, but the ordinary plug may be used, if desired.

With these objects in view the invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a lavatory, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a

part of this specification, and in which like letters and numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts, I have illustrated one embodiment of my invention with modifications.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a lavatory embodying my invention, showing the relative positions occupied, respectively, by the washbasin, water-supply tank, urinal, and commode. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 1, showing more clearly the internal construction of the lavatory and especially the open and the closed positions of the urinal, the former position being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing a different design of water-tank and also the manner of disposing with the urinal and leading the waste water directly from the basin to the slop-receptacle. Fig. 4 is a top plan view showing more clearly the contour of the supply-tank shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a broken detail view of a portion of the washbasin, showing more particularly the open and the closed positions occupied by the basin-stopper. Fig. 6 is a broken top plan view showing the crank-shaft and valve or stopper carried thereby for closing the discharge-opening in the basin. Figs. 7 and 8 are detail views of different forms of levers for operating the crank-shaft. Fig. 9 is a sectional view showing a cushioned valve-seat on the basin and a cushioned valve for closing the discharge-opening of the basin. Fig. 10 is a similar view showing a rubber cushion interposed between the valve-face and the valve-head.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the lower portion of the casing of the lavatory, which may be made of any suitable material and ornamented in any manner to produce a neat and finished effect. The interior of this casing is in this instance divided by a vertical partition 1 into two compartments 2 and 3, the former of which, as illustrated in Fig. 1, contains the urinal B and the commode or the slop-receptacle C, as the case may be. The other compartment, 3, is divided by horizontal partitions into a series of smaller compartments which serve as repositories for towels, soap, and other articles of toilet. The front of the casing is closed by means of suitable doors 4.

The back D of the lavatory extends up any desired distance and serves as a support for the water-tank E and the rear side of the top F, the front side of which latter is supported by a front piece 5, which, if desired, may be furnished with drawers, as represented. The tanks may be constructed with a compartment and faucet for filtered and drinking water, and also have the necessary sediment-drains and an overflow. The top F is provided with an opening 6, beneath which is supported the basin G. Beneath the basin, and extending, preferably, from the front to back of the casing, is journaled a crank-shaft H, one end of which carries a handle 7 and the opposite end a crank 8, to which is connected a suitable counterpoising device, as a weight 9 or a spring 10, as shown in Fig. 3. Located on this shaft at a point to bring its free end directly beneath the outlet-opening 11 of the basin is an arm 12, carrying a valve 13, preferably a rubber cushion, which is slipped on the arm and is designed to close the said opening when the shaft is rocked to the position shown in full lines in Fig. 5. This is effected by turning the handle 7 in one direction until the crank 8 has passed the dead-center, when the weight or the spring, as the case may be, will automatically bring the valve against the bottom of the basin, and thus close the opening. A reverse movement of the handle will free the opening in a manner that will be obvious, and in order to prevent the handle being accidentally moved a guard 14 is provided, as clearly seen in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

The shaft H, handle 7, crank 8, and weight 9 may, any or all of them, be formed integral or separately and then be attached and regulated by stop-checks, as desired.

Extending from beneath the basin to a point over the mouth of the urinal is a trough or conduit 15 for conveying the waste water thereto, which urinal may be constructed in any desirable or preferred shape and is pivoted upon a transverse partition 16 in the compartment 2.

In order to cause the urinal to retain its proper position with relation to the trough, two springs 17 are provided, the lower ends of which are firmly attached to the partition 16. The upper ends of these springs are convoluted and pass around and embrace the neck 18 of the urinal. The convolutions are by preference of a size to embrace the said neck and bear thereon with sufficient force to hold the urinal at any desired angle. The lower end of the neck 18 projects through an opening 19 in the partition 16 and over the slop-receptacle C and extends a sufficient distance downward to prevent any splashing when the water from the basin escapes into the receptacle, and it will thus be seen that the urinal subserves the double function of a waste-pipe and urinal proper. It is to be understood that, if desired, I may dispense with the compartments 3 and locate the urinal di-

rectly beneath the basin, thus also dispensing with the trough 15; but for the obvious advantages of the said compartments I prefer to construct the casing as described.

The commode C, to which reference has been made, comprises a three-sided box I, the front side of which is open with the exception of a slight guard 20 to retain the receptacle in place. The top 21 is provided with a suitable hinged top having an opening 22 and the bottom with casters 23, by means of which to facilitate the removal of the box when it is desired to empty the receptacle. The rear portion of the bottom extends back, as at 24, and contacts with the back of the casing, by which means the box I is always caused to occupy its proper position. In order to assist in moving the box I, a handle 25 is provided, as seen in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

The structure shown in Fig. 3 is of the same general construction—that is, as to the casing. The main difference lies in the peculiar arrangement of the tank. Instead of securing the tank to the back of the casing and drawing the water from a faucet 26 some distance above the basin, as in Fig. 1, the tank E is made to form a part of the top F, and covers approximately the rear half of the top. The water is supplied to the basin from a cock 27, and the tank is filled by lifting a lid 28. The advantage of this construction is very great, as it renders it possible to convert the lavatory into a desk or table by folding down the lid 29 over both the tank and the basin, a front piece 30 serving to close the space left between the top and the lid. The lid is or may be provided with a mirror 31, which, when the basin is in use, is covered by means of a curtain 32, carried by a spring-roller 33, and by this means the mirror is always kept clean. The lid may be further provided with pockets or the like for holding articles of toilet, such as a comb and brush, &c. As the form of lavatory just described is one that would be best suited for many purposes the urinal and commode are dispensed with, and the slop-receptacle is placed on top of an adjustable platform 24', which is moved in and out by means of a handle 25, secured to the platform. The platform is mounted on casters, the front pair of which are attached, preferably by rivets, to the partition 16 and the rear pair to the platform. The platform is prevented from tipping when drawn out by means of a headed rod or bolt 25', which works in a slot 26' in the partition. It is to be understood that, if desired, the handle 25 may be dispensed with; but it is to be understood that the same form of tank and lid may be employed in connection with the structure shown in Fig. 1.

In Figs. 7 and 8 are illustrated two of many obvious ways of operating the crank-shaft H aside from a handle located at the front of the structure. In Fig. 7 the shaft is provided with two counterbalanced arms 34, which are alternately engaged by the T-head of a lever

J, which is by preference pivoted back of the basin and swings in a line parallel with the axis of the shaft. As the lever J is swung its head contacts with one of the arms 34 and rotates the shaft until the head slips off the arm, when the latter is depressed by means of the counterpoise it carries. As one arm drops the other rises and is in its turn engaged by the opposite side of the head. In Fig. 8 the same result is attained by making the arms 35 stationary and by pivoting the lever K to swing at right angles to the axis of the shaft, as will be readily understood by reference to the figure.

One form of the spring-cushioned valve-face mentioned is shown in Fig. 9, in which the basin is provided with an annularly-flanged outlet 36, around which fits a rubber collar or cushion 37. The under side of this cushion is recessed and provided with an inward-extending annular flange 38, designed to engage an annular groove in the periphery of the upper valve-face 39. The upper side of the lower cushion 40 is similarly formed to retain the upper valve-face 41, while the lower side is provided with a recess 42 in which is slipped arm 12 of shaft H. In Fig. 10 the cushion 43 is in the nature of a washer, which fits between the valve-face 44 and the arm 12, a pin 45, passing through the stem 46 of the said face, serving to hold it in place. It is to be understood that the function of the cushions just described is to reduce the concussion and wear between the basin and its stopper and also to provide automatic means to take up any wear and adjust itself to any irregularity that might exist between the two faces.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a lavatory, a stationary basin having an outlet in its bottom, a commode, and a combined pivoted urinal and waste-pipe connecting the two.

2. In a lavatory, a stationary basin having an outlet in its bottom, a pivoted urinal located below the same, and means for holding the said urinal at any desired angle.

3. A lavatory, comprising a base portion having arranged therein a pivoted urinal and a removable commode located below the urinal, a top carrying a basin emptying into the urinal, and mechanism for opening and closing the outlet of the basin, and a water-supply tank arranged above the basin.

4. In a lavatory a stationary basin having an opening in its bottom, a waste-receptacle below its basin, a pivoted combined urinal and waste-water pipe located between and communicating with the receptacle and the basin, and means for holding the urinal at any desired angle.

5. The combination with a lavatory-basin having a discharge-opening, of a horizontal rock-shaft suitably journaled beneath the basin, an arm secured to said shaft, and a valve supported upon said arm in position to close and open said opening, a crank upon said shaft arranged to swing to opposite sides of the vertical plane containing the axis of the shaft in the opening and closing movements of the valve, a weight suspended from the crank, and suitable means for rocking said shaft.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROB ROY PARRISH.

Witnesses:

R. M. ELLIOTT,
E. L. WHITE.