No. 819,562. PATENTED MAY 1, 1906.

L. C. LAZEAR.

FOLDING WALL BASIN.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1904.

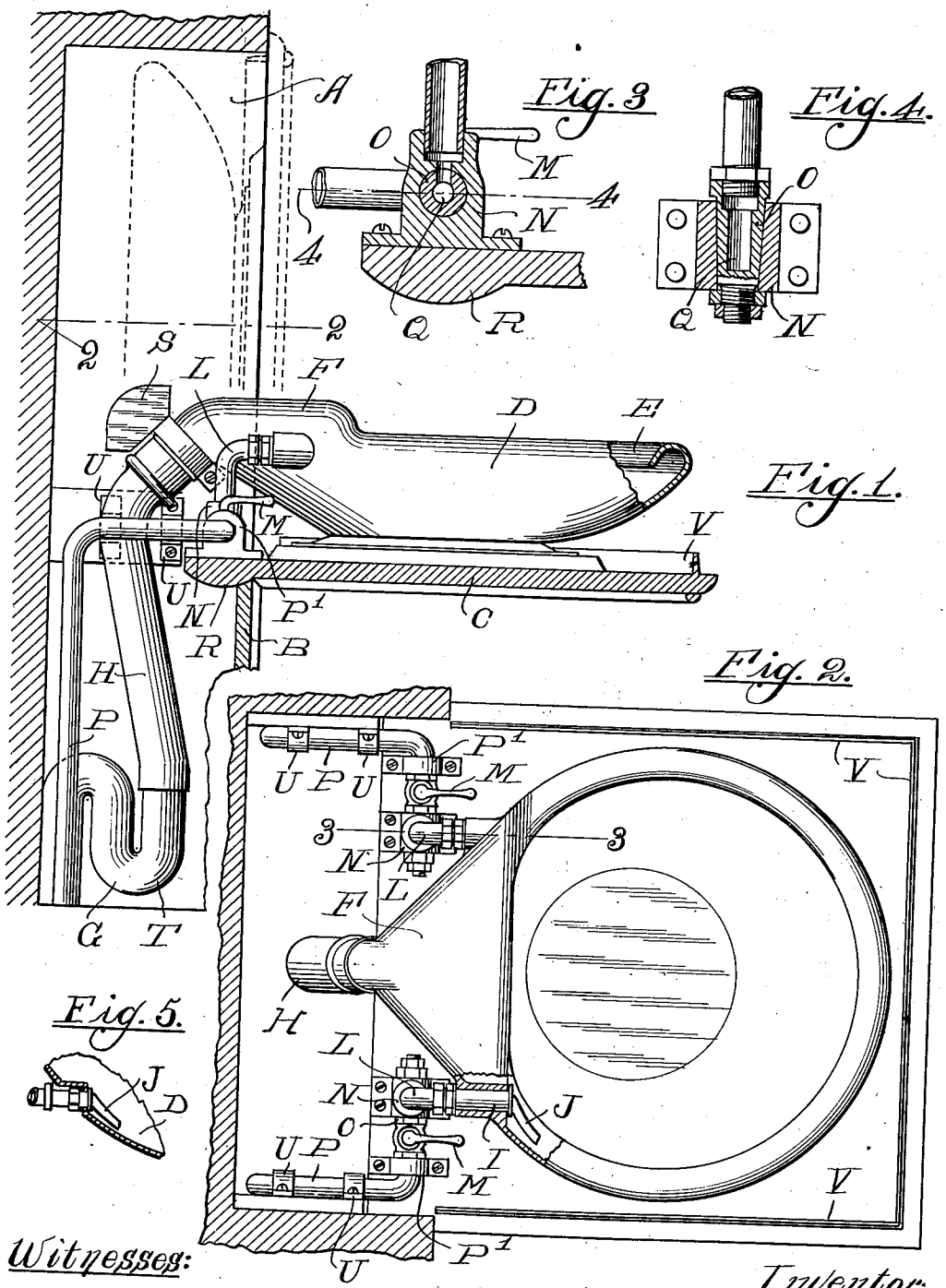


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

Witnesses:

E. F. Wilson

F. Schlotfeld

Inventor:

Leroy C. Lazear

By Rudolph Lay

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEROY C. LAZEAR, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FOLDING WALL-BASIN.

No. 819,562. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 1, 1906.

Application filed November 28, 1904. Serial No. 234,672.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEROY C. LAZEAR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Wall-Basins; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to a novel construction in what I term a "folding wall-basin," the object being to provide a basin which when not in use may be folded into a cabinet in the wall provided therefor, so as to be out of the way and invisible; and it consists in the features of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a cabinet formed in the wall provided with a basin containing the connections. Fig. 2 is a plan section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, the basin being also shown partly in section. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary detail vertical section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail plan section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail fragmentary sectional view showing a slight modification in construction.

In office and apartment buildings it is very desirable to economize space to the greatest possible extent, and in residences it is very desirable that suitable places should be provided for ordinary ablutions besides the bathroom, which is usually located on an upper floor, so that where such conveniences are provided a special closet or other space must be provided. This is frequently very inconvenient and results in sacrificing the appearance to comfort. My device is intended to economize space and at the same time enable the desired comfort to be provided in otherwise unsuitable places without danger of destroying the general harmony of decorations, &c.

My invention consists in providing in the wall of a room a cabinet A, which is closed by panels or paneled doors B and C, the latter being hinged so as to swing vertically and carrying the basin D. The latter may be made of metal and suitably finished to give it a highly ornamental appearance, the upper edge of same being turned over inwardly to form a flange E, which serves to prevent the contained water from splashing in filling and from running over the edges in emptying. The said basin is substantially circular in form, the rear end thereof, however, terminating in a funnel F, connected at its smaller end with the waste-pipe G by means of a flexible tube H, the upper wall of said funnel forming a hood which projects beyond the upper edge of the basin and serves to catch the water as the panel C is swung inwardly.

At each side of the funnel F the wall of the basin is perforated, and sleeves I are mounted therein through which the nozzles J project into the basin, such nozzles being secured in proper position and water-tight joints formed between the same and said sleeves in any suitable manner. The said nozzles J are connected by means of L-shaped pipes L with the casings N of valves O, which in turn are connected with the service-pipes P, said connections being made as follows: The service-pipes P are each connected with one end of a valve or cock M, which connects with said valve-casing N, the valve O thereof having an L-shaped passage Q communicating at one end with said valve M and at its other end with the pipe L. Straps P' are secured to the panel C over the end portions of the service-pipes which form pivots for said panel. When said panel C, on which said valve-casing N is rigidly mounted, is in a horizontal position, said opening in said casing serves to establish communication between the service-pipe and the pipe L. The said valves O are held rigid with the service-pipes and form the pivots upon which the casings N turn. The said panel C is provided on its lower edge and outer face with a molding or projection R concentric with the pivots of said panel which turns inwardly when the panel C is lowered and serves to maintain a substantially tight joint between the lower end of said panel C and the upper edge of the panel B.

In order to render the operation of turning the panel C inwardly as easy as possible and to hold same closed without recourse to locking means when the basin is not in use, I provide a counterweight S adjacent the small end of the funnel, said weight serving to partly counterbalance the weight of the basin and panel C when the latter is in its horizontal position and serving when the same is turned up to hold it firmly in its closed posi-

tion, the basin by its own weight also acting as a counterweight for the panel when the latter is vertically disposed.

A trap T is provided in the waste-pipe in the usual manner, and the service-pipes are preferably located in the rear corners of the cabinet A and connected with the valves O by means of horizontal arms extending along the side walls of the cabinet and securely held in place by means of suitable clamping-plates U.

The panel C is preferably of greater width and length than the opening which it is adapted to close, so that its free edges overlap the edges of the surrounding wall, and is provided adjacent its free edges with flanges V, which enter the opening in the cabinet, such flanges V serving also to prevent any water accidentally splashed on the panel from running off onto the floor.

The cocks M may be left open at all times, as when the panel B is turned inwardly the supply of water will be automatically shut off by the valves O, as will be obvious. The funnel F also serves as an overflow to drain off the water after a certain level has been reached.

In place of the sleeves through which said pipes L pass the walls of the basin may be flattened, as shown in Fig. 5, and an opening provided in said flattened portions for the passage of said pipes and the latter secured and a water-tight joint effected in any suitable manner.

I claim as my invention—

1. A folding wall-basin comprising in combination a wall-cabinet, a vertically-swinging panel closing same at its upper end, a basin mounted on said panel and terminating at its inner end in a funnel having flexible connection with the waste-pipe, valve-casings mounted on said panel and connected with the interior of said basin by means of pipes, and valves revolubly mounted in said casings and rigidly connected with the service-pipes, said valves and casings forming pivots upon which said panel swings and establishing communication between said service-pipes and said basin.

2. A folding wall-basin comprising in combination a wall-cabinet, a vertically-swinging panel closing same at its upper end, a basin mounted on said panel and terminating at its inner end in a funnel having flexible connection with the waste-pipe, valve-casings mounted on said panel and connected with the interior of said basin by means of L-shaped pipes, cocks interposed in said pipes, and valves revolubly mounted in said valve-casings and rigidly connected with the service-pipes, said valves being each provided with an L-shaped passage communicating at one end with the service-pipe and at its other end adapted to communicate with an opening in the wall of the casing communicating with said L-shaped pipe when said panel is in its horizontal position, said valves and casings forming pivots upon which said panel swings and establishing communication between said service-pipes and said basin.

3. A folding wall-basin comprising in combination a wall-cabinet in which the service and waste pipes enter, a vertically-swinging panel closing said cabinet at one end and carrying a basin terminating at one end in a funnel having flexible connection with the waste-pipe and serving when said panel is in its horizontal position as an overflow to determine the maximum level of water in said basin, counterweights disposed adjacent the outlet end of said funnel, a service-pipe having connection with said basin, and a cock interposed in said connection and forming one of the pivots upon which the panel swings, said cock being so arranged that the service-pipe forms the stem of the valve, and the casing is rigid with the panel.

4. The combination with a vertically-swinging panel carrying a basin of water-supply pipes pivotally connected therewith and forming the pivot of said panel, said connection including a horizontally-disposed valve having an L-shaped passage, a valve-casing revolubly mounted thereon and having a radial opening adapted to register with one arm of said passage in said valve when said panel is horizontally disposed, said pivots being adapted to control the supply of water to said basin in accordance with the position of said panel.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LEROY C. LAZEAR.

Witnesses:

RUDOLPH WM. LOTZ,

F. SCHLOTFELD.