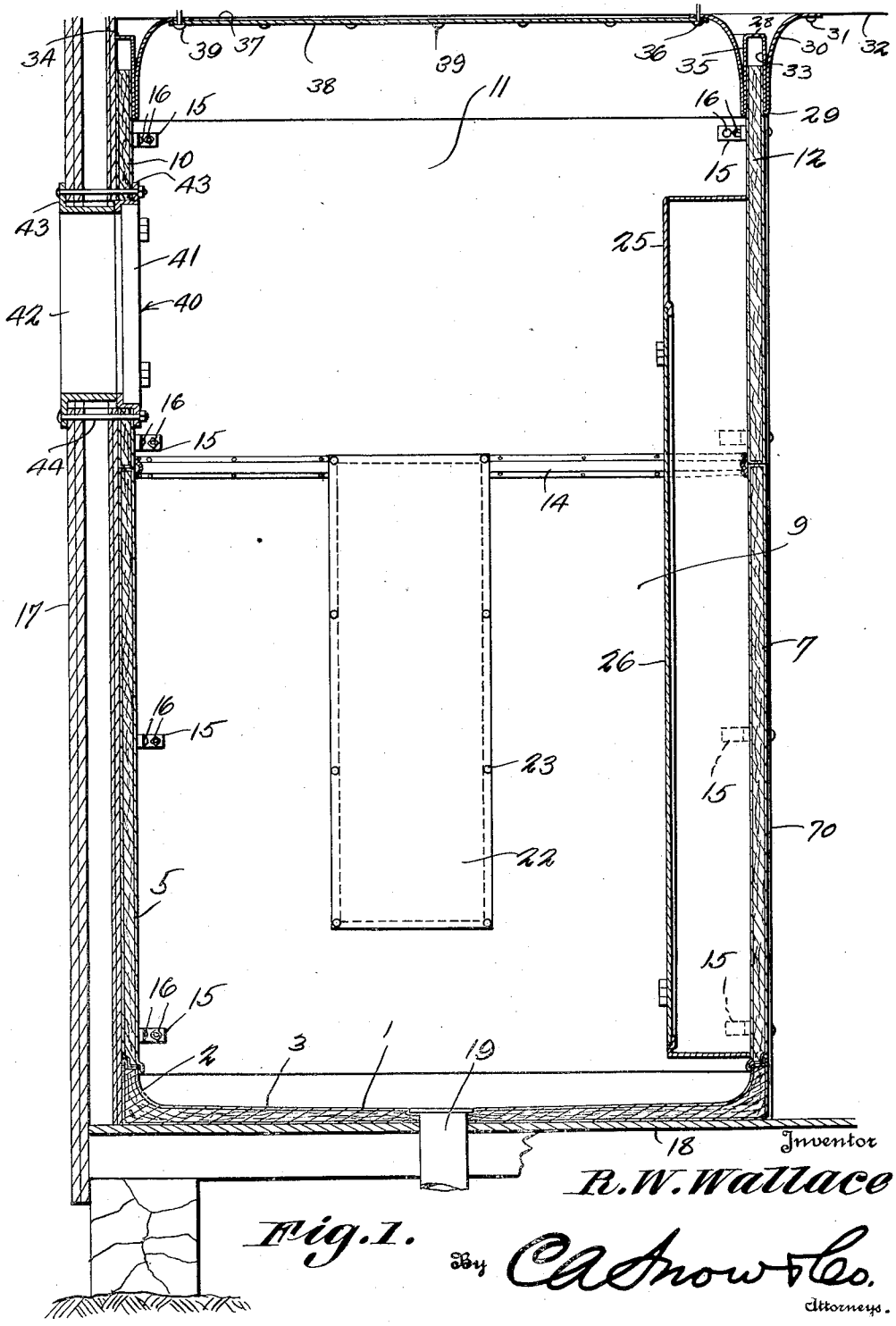
Dec. 17, 1929. R. W. WALLACE 1,739,622

TOILET CABINET

Filed Sept. 17, 1928 4 Sheets-Sheet 1



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Fig. 1.

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TOILET CABINET

Filed Sept. 17, 1928 4 Sheets-Sheet 2

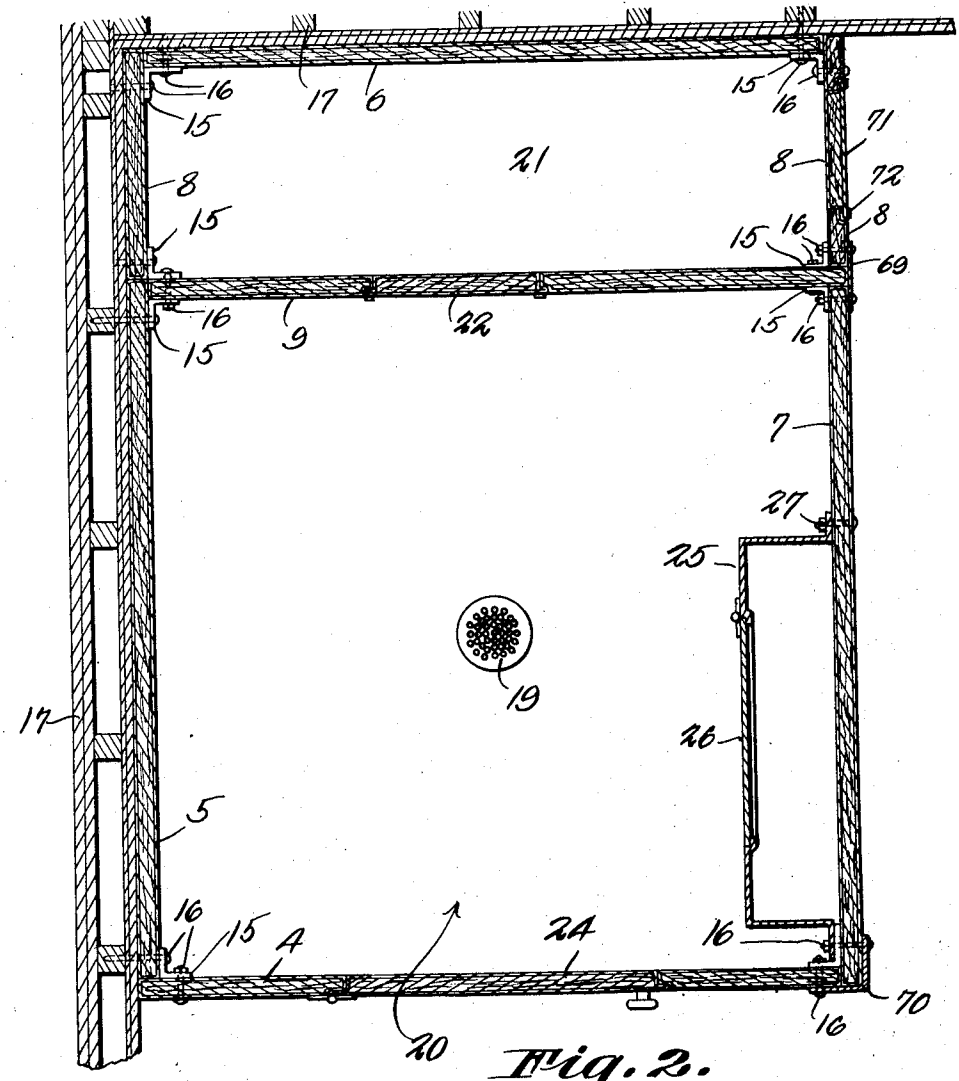


Fig. 2.

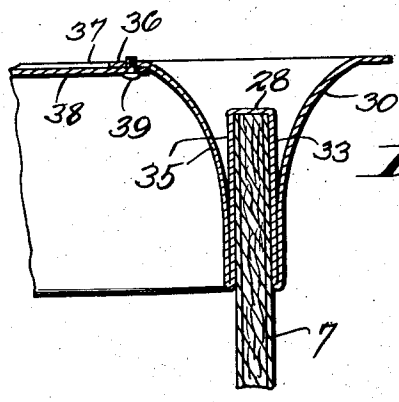


Fig. 3.

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TOILET CABINET

Filed Sept. 17, 1928 4 Sheets-Sheet 3

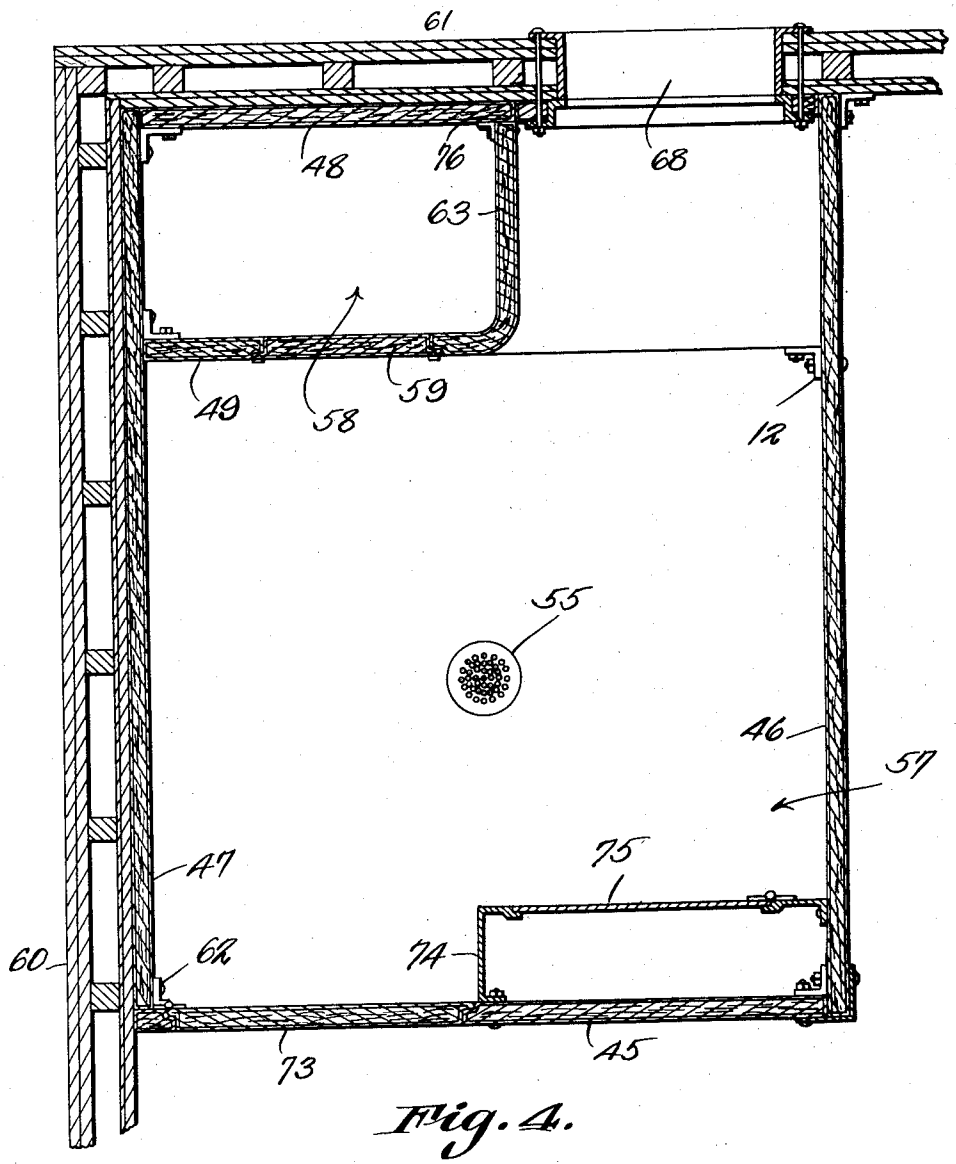


Fig. 4.

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Dec. 17, 1929. R. W. WALLACE 1,739,622

TOILET CABINET

Filed Sept. 17, 1928 4 Sheets-Sheet 4

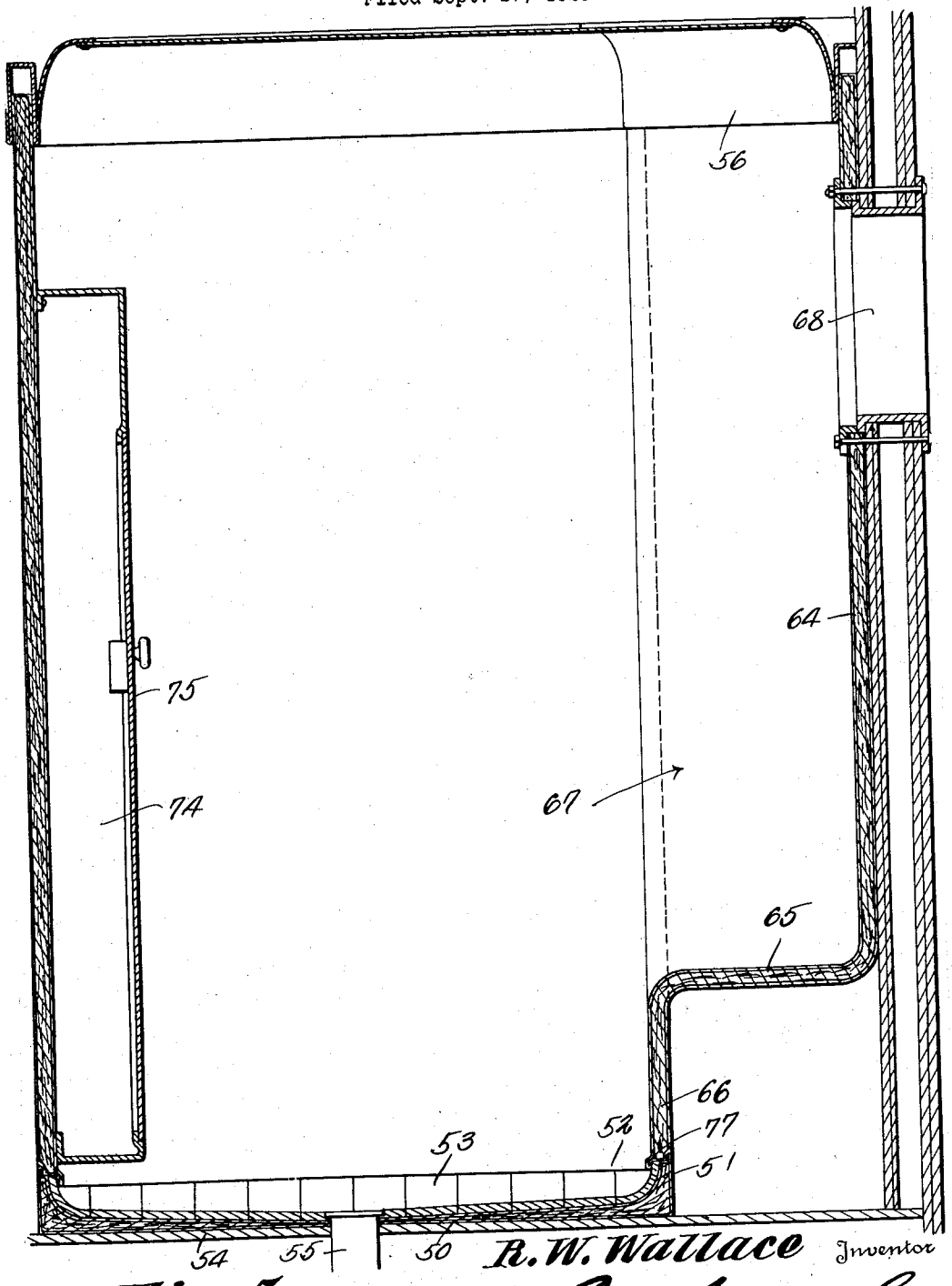


Fig. 5.

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Patented Dec. 17, 1929 1,739,622

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

RALPH W. WALLACE, OF JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

TOILET CABINET

Application filed September 17, 1928. Serial No. 306,446.

By way of explanation, it may be stated that when a bathroom is installed, according to the present practice, it is necessary to rely upon several different trades: thus, in addition to the plumber, who is the mechanic primarily in charge of the work, the carpenter, the lather, the plasterer, the tiler, the painter, the paper hanger, and even the bricklayer, must have their part in the job. This being understood, it may be stated that this invention aims to provide a device which can be completed, as to finish, in a factory, and be set up in short time, by the plumber alone, it being unnecessary to make demands on the supplemental trades above mentioned, with correspondingly increased cost.

The invention aims to provide a two-part toilet cabinet, having one compartment for the pipes, couplings, and the like, and another compartment for the toilet appliances, such as the washboard, closet, and the like, the partition between the compartments, constituting means for carrying the toilet appliances, adequate provision being made for ingress, egress, light, and air.

The invention aims to provide a device of the class described having a novel insertable door and frame, a false wall to conceal the pipe and the connections, a drain within the floor, a sectional encasement for toilet fixtures and piping and adjustable frame moulding for various ceiling heights, and to provide a toilet cabinet having walls which are of double shell water proof construction and capable of being ornamented in any desired way. Another object of the invention is to provide a bathroom or toilet cabinet of such construction that it can be cut by the plumber with a blow-torch to meet the requirements of the building in which it is to be used.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 shows in vertical section a device constructed in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is a horizontal transverse section;

Figure 3 is a detail enlarged from Figure 2, and showing the top of the cabinet or bathroom;

Figure 4 is a horizontal section showing a modification;

Figure 5 is a vertical section of the structure depicted in Figure 4.

Referring especially to Figures 1, 2, and 3, the bathroom or cabinet forming the subject matter of this application includes a hollow bottom 1 having a hollow upstanding rim 2, within which is located a filler 3. The parts 1 and 2 preferably are made of sheet metal, and the filler 3 may be wood or any other material, or composition of materials, found expedient, one of the objects being to provide a filler which will act as a sound insulator so that persons outside of the cabinet cannot too plainly hear every sound made inside of it. The sheet metal and filler construction is carried out through the side walls of the cabinet, and the top of the cabinet is made of sheet metal. With a view to avoiding needless repetition, the structural peculiarities of the walls will not be alluded to in detail.

The cabinet comprises lower wall sections 4, 5, 6, and 7, supported on the upstanding rim 2 of the bottom 1, the wall sections 4 and 5 being at right angles to each other, wall section 7 being parallel to wall section 5 and the wall section 6 being parallel to the wall section 4 as shown in Figure 2. Supplemental wall sections 8 are disposed in the same plane with the wall sections 5 and 7, and extend backwardly to the wall section 6. The numeral 9 marks the lower member of a false wall or partition, which abuts against the wall section 5, near to the forward edge of one of the supplemental sections 8, as shown in Figure 2. The opposite vertical edge of the lower member 9 of the false wall

or partition extends between the rear edge of the wall section 7 and the forward edge of the wall section 8, as shown in Figure 2. A fish plate 69 overlaps the outer edge of the wall 9. The wall parts hereinbefore described and those hereafter mentioned are held together in any suitable way, for instance, by angle brackets 15 and securing elements 16. The securing elements 16 may be used for a variety of purposes. For instance, some of them hold the fish plate 69 in place, and others of them hold an angular finishing piece 70 in place, as depicted in Figure 2. A closet 25, having a door 26, may be held against the wall section 7 on one side by securing a device 27 and on the opposite side by certain other securing elements 16, as shown in Figure 2.

The cabinet may be made of any desired height, and for this purpose, upper sections are disposed above the wall sections 4, 5, 6, and 7, and above the false wall or partition 9. Referring to Figure 1, an upper wall section 10 is disposed above the partition 9, an upper wall section 11 is disposed above the wall section 5, and a wall section 12 is disposed above the wall section 7, the members 10, 11, and 12 being illustrative of all of the upper wall sections. The closet 25 extends up on the upper wall section 12 as Figure 1 will show. The line of juncture between the upper and lower wall sections is concealed by a molding 14 extended around the inside of the cabinet and secured to both the upper wall sections, and the lower wall sections.

Sometimes, but not of necessity, the cabinet is fitted into a corner in a room formed by partitions 17, as shown in Figure 1, the cabinet resting on the floor 18. A drain 19 extends downwardly through the bottom 1 of the base of the cabinet, and through the floor 18. The toilet appliances (not shown) preferably are supported on the false wall or partition 9. The partition 9 divides compartment 20, in which the toilet appliances (not shown) such as the washbowl, the closet, and the like, are contained, and behind the partition 9 there is a compartment 21, adapted to house the piping, connections, and the like, which should not, of course, be exposed in a bathroom. A removable panel 22 is mounted in the false wall 9 and is held thereon as shown in 23.

A similar panel 71 is detachably secured as shown at 72 in one of the supplemental wall sections 8. In the event that it is desired to gain access to the compartment 21, whilst the compartment 20 is in use, the panel 71 may be removed: but if for any other reason the operator prefers to enter the compartment 21 from the compartment 20, then the panel 22 is removed: and there is no reason why both of the panels 22 and 71 cannot be removed at once should the operator find it convenient to do so. Access is had to the compartment 20 by means of a door 24 which is hingedly mounted on the wall section 4: although the door can be rotated wherever desired.

A means is provided whereby the top of the cabinet may be adjusted vertically so that it will fit up against the ceiling of the room in which the cabinet is mounted. With this consideration in mind, there is provided an inverted trough shaped socket 28 which extends entirely around the upper edge of the wall of the cabinet and receives the upper edge of the wall of the cabinet as shown in Figure 1. One side member 33 of the socket 28, reversely curved at 29 to form a forwardly and outwardly extended flange 30, which may be secured at 31 to the ceiling 32. The flange 30 extends along two sides of the cabinet, only, the flange being omitted on the remaining two sides, as shown at 34 in Figure 1, so as to enable the cabinet to fit up snugly in the corner formed by the partitions 17, as appears in Figure 2, over-hanging flange 36 having an operator 37 across which extends a closure plate 38 held in place by securing devices 39 which extend upwardly into the ceiling 32. It will be clear that the socket 28 can be adjusted up and down on the walls of the cabinet depending on the height of the ceiling 32 and then being held in place by the securing device 39.

The numeral 40 marks a window frame comprising cooperating parts 41 and 42 having flanges 43 that over-lap the wall section 5, and the outer surface of one of the partitions 17. A securing device, such as bolts 44, engage the flanges 43 and hold the constituent parts 41 and 42 of the window frame 40 in place in the said partition 17 and in the wall section 5. A window frame may be located wherever desired, and any wall or window may be placed in it.

The device is simple in construction, and it comprises a metallic bathroom or toilet cabinet which may be finished in the shop, it being possible for the plumber to set up the cabinet wherever desired, without going outside of his own trade for assistance. At present, the construction of a bathroom in a house is a building operation of considerable magnitude and difficulty: whereas the device forming the subject matter of this application can be installed almost like a piece of furniture. If the device is used as a bathroom, the garments of the bather may be placed in closet 25 and will be kept dry, no matter how much the water is splashed about either from a tub or from a shower, and the water will run away through the drain 19, the tub always being kept in a clean and sanitary condition and it being possible to wash down the inside of the cabinet as often as desired.

In the modification shown in Figures 4 and 5, there are provided wall sections 45, 46, 47,

and 48, as shown in Figure 4, these wall sections being of the hollow bottom metal construction hereinbefore described. The false wall or partition is shown at 49. The number 50 marks a hollow bottom, which has an upstanding rim 51. The wall sections have a depending lip 52 which overlaps the tiling 53, on the floor 54, should a tiling be used. The drain appears at 55. The top 56 of the cabinet is of the vertically adjustable type hereinbefore described and delineated in detail in Figure 3. The compartment for the bathtub, wash bowl, or other toilet appliances (not shown) is shown at 57, and the compartment for the piping and connections is shown at 58. The false wall or partition 49 carries a removable panel 59 which gives access to the compartment 58. The partitions that form a corner in the building, are shown at 60 and 61. The constituent members of the toilet cabinet may be held together by angle members 62, and securing devices as hereinbefore explained. There is a door 73 in the wall section 45, and the wall section 45 may carry a closet 74 provided with a hinged door 75.

The rear wall section 48 does not extend entirely across the back of the cabinet, but terminates, as shown at 76 in Figure 4, about mid-way between the walls 46 and 47 of the cabinet, the false wall or partition 49 having an extension 63 that is prolonged back to the inner edge of the wall section 48. Numeral 64 designates an auxiliary wall section that occupies the space between the inner edge of the wall section 48 and the inner edge of the wall section 46.

The auxiliary section 64 does not extend down to the level of the wall 50, but the same distance above the wall 50 is horizontally extended as shown in 65, the partition 65 having a vertical partition 66 that extends down, in the same plane with the false wall 49, the partition 66 having its lip 77 to over-hang the tiling 53 like the lip 52. The construction is such that above the horizontal partition 65 and between the extension 63 and the wall section 46, there is formed an offset chamber 67 in which the window frame 68 is located. The advantage of having this offset chamber 67 is two-fold. First, it forms a place where the wash bowl, or any other similar appliances may be located: and secondly, it permits the window frame 68 to be located in the position shown in Figure 4, without having the window frame in the form of a long tube, as would be the case if the window frame had to extend clear across the compartment 58 from the wall 48 through the partition 49.

The advantages hereinbefore set forth in connection with that form of the invention which is shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3 inhere in the form that is shown in Figures 5 and 4.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

1. A toilet cabinet comprising side walls, and an inverted trough shaped socket slidable for adjustment on the upper edges of the side walls, the socket having an inwardly extended over-hanging flange provided with an opening, a closure for the opening, and securing elements engaged with the closure and extended beyond the flange, into engagement with the ceiling of a room, thereby to hold the closure, the socket, and the flange against downward movement.

2. A toilet cabinet having a partition dividing the cabinet into a compartment for toilet fixtures and a compartment for the pipes and connections of the fixtures, the partition having an angularly disposed extension which cooperates with one wall of the cabinet, and a supplemental wall extended between the aforesaid wall and one corner of the cabinet, the supplemental wall having a horizontally extended portion at the forward edge of which there is a depending part that is prolonged downwardly toward the bottom of the cabinet, thereby to form, in one corner of the cabinet, a supplemental compartment of less height than the cabinet.

3. A toilet cabinet having a partition dividing the cabinet into a compartment for toilet fixtures and a compartment for the pipes and connections of the fixtures, the partition having an angularly disposed extension which cooperates with one wall of the cabinet, and a supplemental wall extended between the aforesaid wall and one corner of the cabinet, the supplemental wall having a horizontally extended portion at the forward edge of which there is a depending part that is prolonged downwardly toward the bottom of the cabinet, thereby to form, in one corner of the cabinet, a supplemental compartment of less height than the cabinet, and a window frame in the supplemental wall and affording light to the supplemental compartment.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

RALPH W. WALLACE.