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R. M. CHESNEY

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MOUNTING BRACKET FOR LAVATORIES OR THE LIKE

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*Fig. 1.*

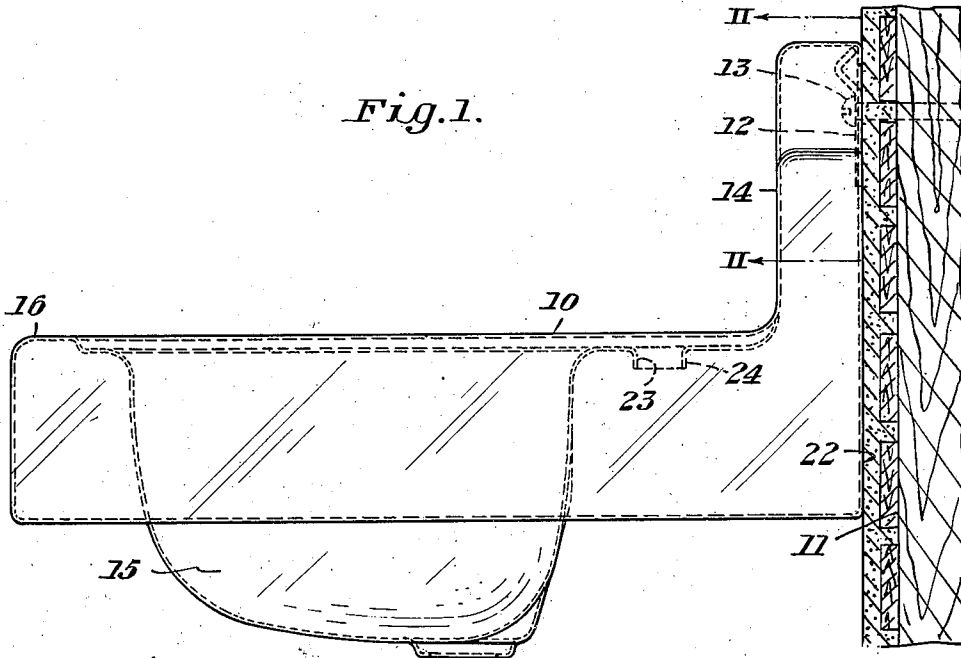


*Fig. 2.*

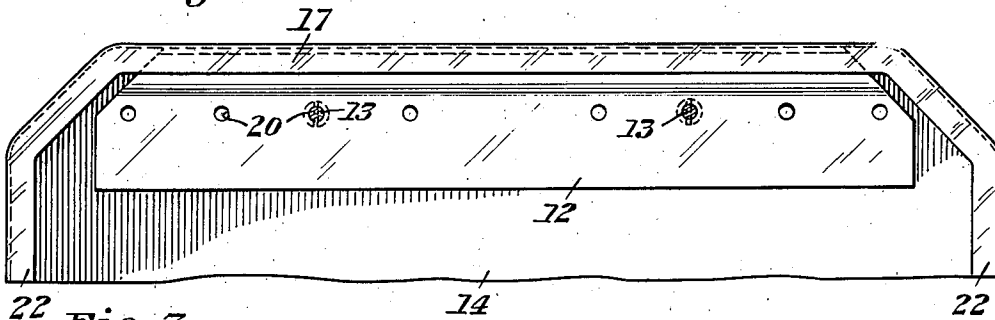


*Fig. 3.*

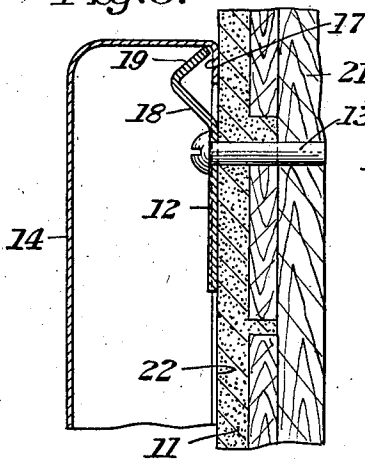
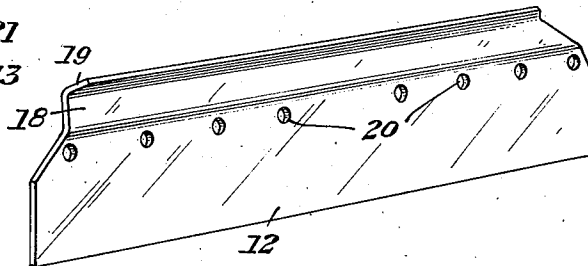


*Fig. 4.*



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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MOUNTING BRACKET FOR LAVATORIES OR  
THE LIKE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 4—170)

This invention relates to plumbing fixtures usually designated sanitary ware and including lavatories, sinks or the like, and also to a supporting bracket whereby such fixtures may be mounted on a building wall.

It has been customary heretofore, to provide cast iron sanitary ware with spaced lugs adapted to cooperate with cast mounting brackets having spaced sockets for receiving said lugs. Alternatively, cast iron brackets having arms projecting outwardly from the wall have been employed to support such fixtures. These mounting brackets have been used extensively despite rather serious objections to them. In the first place, their cost is high because of the method by which they are made, viz., casting. Secondly, such brackets have lacked any substantial degree of resilience. This made them unsatisfactory for use with fixtures composed of sheet steel stampings because their use resulted in chipping of the enamel on such fixtures.

I have invented a novel form of lavatory or the like and a mounting bracket therefor whereby the aforementioned objections are entirely overcome. My invention is also characterized by further advantages and novel features which will be more fully explained hereinafter and particularly pointed out in the appended claims. In a preferred embodiment, the invention comprises a lavatory or the like composed of a sheet metal stamping and including a back adapted to be disposed against a wall, and a bowl extending outwardly therefrom. The back is provided with a depending flange adjacent its rear face. A bracket in the form of a flat plate with its upper edge deformed out of the general plane of the plate is adapted to be secured flatwise against the wall. When so disposed, the lavatory may be hung therefrom by engaging its depending flange behind the upper edge of the bracket.

The following detailed description of the invention refers to the accompanying drawing illustrating the embodiment referred to above. In the drawing

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a lavatory and bracket embodying the invention attached to a wall, the wall being shown in section;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken substantially along the plane of line II—II of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a partial sectional view taken through the back of the lavatory, the bracket and the wall, on a vertical plane perpendicular to the latter, and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the mounting bracket.

Referring now in detail to the drawing, a lavatory or the like indicated generally at 10 is supported on a wall 11 by a bracket 12 secured thereto by screws 13. The lavatory 10 comprises a sheet metal stamping including a back 14, a bowl 15 and a rim 16.

A depending flange 17 is formed at the upper rear edge of the back 14 for engagement with the upper edge of the bracket 12. As shown in Fig. 4, the bracket 12 is also a sheet metal stamping and comprises a generally flat plate, the upper edge of which is deformed out of the general plane of the plate. The upper edge of the plate is bent outwardly as at 18 and then inwardly as at 19 in such manner as to leave a clearance between the extreme upper edge of the bracket and a wall when the flat portion of the bracket is disposed flatwise against the wall. The portions 18 and 19 of the upper edge of the bracket form a dihedral angle of approximately 90° but this specific configuration may be, of course, varied considerably.

The shape to which the upper edge of the bracket is deformed provides a certain amount of resilience or "give" in the mounting of the lavatory on the wall.

The installation of a lavatory or the like with the aid of my mounting bracket is extremely simple. The bracket 12 is secured to the wall in a horizontal position with its deformed edge uppermost. Screw holes 20 are spaced along the length of the bracket to permit the securing screws to be spotted at adjacent studs 21. If the lavatory is to be mounted on a wall of a type other than that composed of lath and plaster on studs, fastening means appropriate to the nature of the wall will be used instead of the screws 13.

When the bracket has been fixed on the wall, the lavatory is hung therefrom by disposing it with its flange 17 behind the upper end of the bracket 12. The sides of the back 14 indicated at 22 extend downwardly along the wall and provide a long bearing surface against the latter to sustain the weight of the outwardly projecting bowl 15 and any weight applied thereto. It will be noted from Fig. 2 that the bracket 12 is shorter than the portion of the lavatory back with which it cooperates. As a result, it is unnecessary to spot the bracket on the wall or the fixture on the bracket since the fixture may be adjusted laterally after the bracket has been installed, to aline the fixture with the necessary piping.

After the bracket has been placed and the lav-

atory hung thereon, the usual fittings may be installed. For this purpose, openings 23 are formed in the rim 16 adjacent the back 14. I provide the openings 23 with a peripheral flange 24. This makes it possible to attach to the fixture 10, fittings designed for cast iron fixtures having a greater thickness of metal section, without necessitating any change or modification in the fittings.

Tests of the invention show that although the lavatory is supported only at one point, it will carry any load to which it may normally be subjected. A lavatory supported in accordance with the invention, for example, will safely support the weight of a man heavier than average, applied to the outer portion of the rim 16. The resilience of the bracket 12 provided by the reverse deformation of the upper edge thereof, prevents cracking of or other injury to the enamel surface of the fixture when heavy loads are applied to it. There is no chipping or loosening of the enamel along the back such as was experienced with other types of brackets. Other obvious advantages of the invention include the simplicity of the structure of both bracket and lavatory, and the resulting low cost of manufacture. The attachment of the bracket to the wall and the placing of the fixture on the bracket are extremely simple operations. The lavatory, furthermore, can readily be removed from the bracket in case of necessity without removing any screws, bolts, or the like. The bracket holds the

lavatory snugly to the wall and is adapted for attachment to a wall of almost any construction. Both the bracket and lavatory are light in weight which reduces shipping and other handling costs. The fact that the peripheral flanges 24 around the fitting openings 23 permit the use of standard fittings has already been mentioned.

Although I have illustrated and described but a preferred embodiment of the invention, it will be apparent that numerous changes therein may be made without departing from the spirit thereof or the scope of the appended claims. The invention may, of course, be applied to types of plumbing fixtures other than lavatories, sinks, etc.

I claim:

1. A supporting bracket for a lavatory or the like having a substantial width and having a back adapted to be disposed against a wall, said bracket comprising a generally flat, elongated plate adapted to be secured flatwise against the wall in a horizontal position, the upper edge of said plate being bent outwardly from the general plane of the plate, then inwardly thereof, and being thereby adapted to engage interiorly a flange depending from said back and providing a resilient anchorage therefor.

2. A bracket as defined by claim 1 characterized by said plate being shorter than the width of said back, thereby permitting lateral adjustment of the lavatory on the bracket.

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