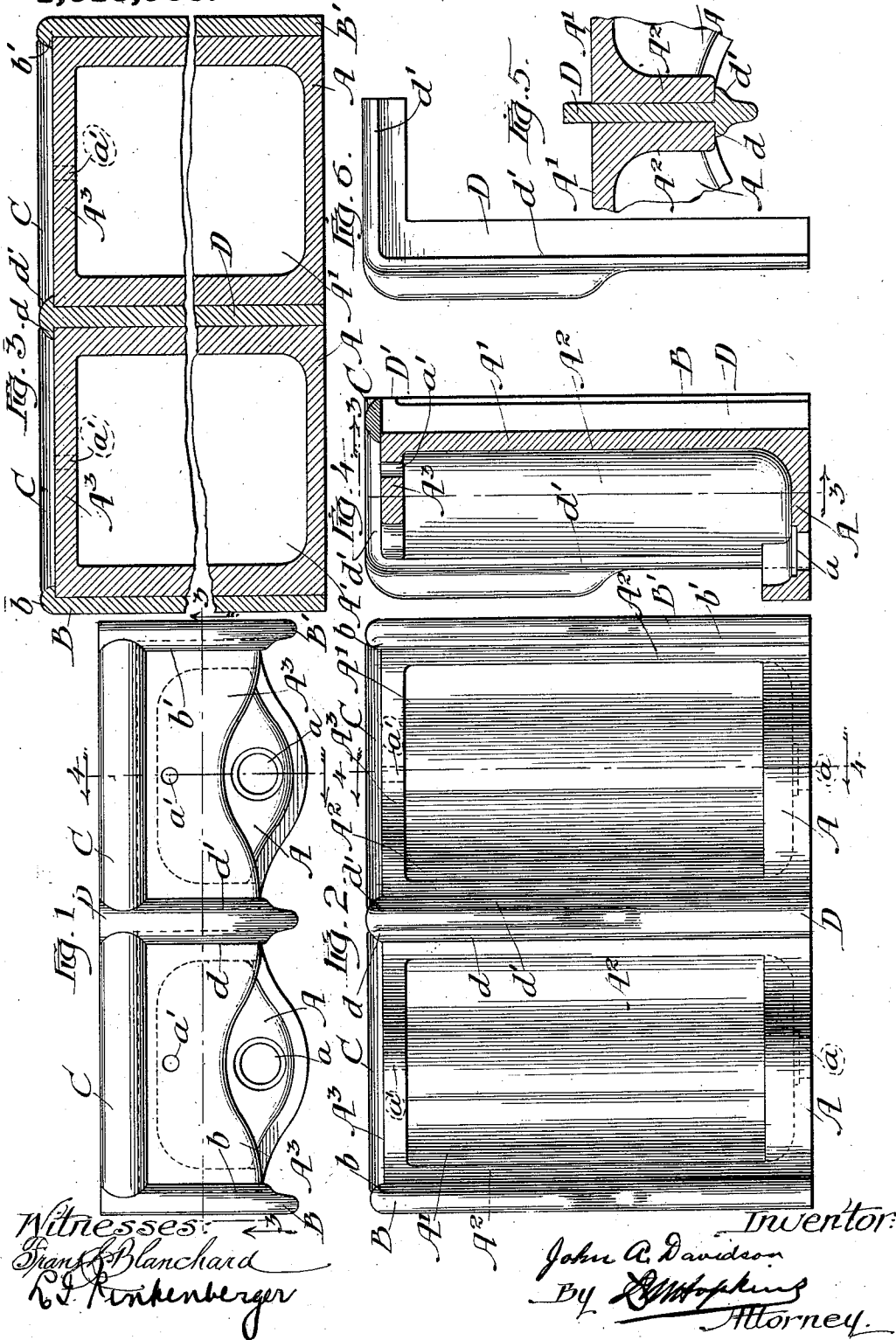


URINAL.

Patented Feb. 27, 1912.

1,018,966.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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URINAL.

1,018,966.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 27, 1912.

Application filed January 10, 1910. Serial No. 537,231.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. DAVIDSON, 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 Urinals, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a urinal of that class in which there is one or more stalls each complete in itself, its several integrant parts being molded integrally of suitable plastic material so as to present a continuous unbroken inner surface without any seams, joints, interstices or rough places which can afford places for the lodgment of impure matter. Such stalls are sometimes used singly and sometimes in ranges of any desired number. Each stall consists of a base or receptor provided with a suitable waste opening, a back wall and two side walls supported by the bottom, and a top-wall supported by the back and the side-walls and forming a hood, but this top-wall is usually cut away or recessed more or less at its front side in order to make way for the body and is sometimes omitted altogether. The present invention is not, however, concerned with details in the construction of the stall excepting that it is designed and intended for use only in connection with those stalls which are in the nature of individual structures or entities having at least some of their several integrant parts—say their base or receptor, back and side walls—molded integrally so as to be united without seams, joints or interstices.

The invention relates more particularly to the means for and manner of setting the stalls, whether used singly or in ranges, so that the structure, when completed, will be strong, durable, but little liable to damage or injury due to irregularities in or unequal settling of adjacent parts or objects, and so that the completed structure will have a neat, finished appearance susceptible of any ornamentation that may be desired, and withal sanitary, having but few joints, crevices or interstices that can afford lodgment for foreign substances.

To these ends the invention consists in the features of novelty that are hereinafter described with reference to the accompanying drawing, which is made a part of this specification and in which:

Figures 1 and 2 are, respectively, a plan

elevation and a front view of a urinal comprising two stalls embodying the invention. Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are vertical sections on the lines 3—3 and 4—4, and 5—5, respectively, looking in the direction of the arrows, intermediate horizontal portions of Fig. 3 being broken away. Fig. 6 is a diagrammatic view, on a smaller scale of a slab of modified form.

Each of the stalls comprises a base or receptor, A, having through it a suitable waste opening, *a*, a back-wall, A¹, two side-walls, A², and a top, A³, a suitable opening, *a'*, for the admission of a water supply pipe being formed through the top or any other desired part of the stall. As before stated the stall, comprising these several parts, is preferably molded integrally, of clay or other plastic material and then baked so that it is without seams, joints or interstices and is in and of itself, an individual entity. Its interior surface is preferably smooth and shaped upon curved lines without reëntrant angles. Its exterior may vary in shape, more or less, but the invention is more particularly adapted to and intended for use in connection with stalls the outer surfaces of the side-walls of which are flat. As shown in the drawings the top is recessed or cut away somewhat, and this recessing or cutting away may be carried to any extent, or the top may be altogether omitted, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

When only a single stall is used two slabs, B and B', are placed against its opposite sides respectively, said slabs being "right-and-left" and hereinafter called "terminal slabs." These slabs have flanges, *b*, *b'*, which overhang and conform to the contour of the top and front of the sides, which, in the illustration given are straight, and at right angles to each other, but this is a matter of taste which is left to the choice of the designer. The slabs and flanges are integral and preferably molded of clay or other plastic material and baked. The main or body portions of the slabs, namely the portions bounded by the flanges, may, if desired, be exactly conterminous with the sides of the stall but this would be open to the objection that great nicety would be required in forming and proportioning all of the parts, including the roughing-in work, and, of course, the greater the nicety required, the greater will be the expense. In order

to obviate this requirement for such nicety the slabs are preferably somewhat greater in depth, or horizontal extent from front to back, than are the sides of stalls so that in order to produce a finished and workmanlike appearance it is necessary to finish only the rear edge of the slab so that it will conform to the surface against which it is placed while the back surface of the stall may be finished with less regard for accuracy. When this method is followed a space of greater or less width will occur between the wall and the stall at the top thereof and this space may be closed and a finished appearance produced by the use of a coping or strip of molding, C, so placed that its front edge rests upon and is supported by the back of the stall while its ends rest upon and are supported by the flanges of the slabs. These flanges and also the coping strips may be of any desired ornamental shape. In the drawing the coping strips and the horizontal portions of the flanges are curved or rounded as are also the lower portions of the vertical portions of the flanges while the upper portions of said vertical portions are of ogee shape. This is desirable in that the forwardly projecting portion forms a shield. When the stall and slabs are in place they are secured together by any suitable cement applied to their opposing surfaces wherever desirable or necessary.

Where two or more stalls are used a slab, D, hereinafter called an "intermediate slab," is arranged between each two adjacent stalls and each of these intermediate slabs has flanges, d and d' , projecting from its opposite faces and overhanging the top and front of adjacent sides of adjacent stalls respectively. The intermediate slab differs from the terminal slabs in that the area of its rear edge which is adapted to contact with the adjacent wall or other object is reduced to a minimum. That is to say the rear edges of the terminal slabs are perfectly straight from top to bottom as shown at B in Fig. 4, while the area of the rear edge of the intermediate slab, which is adapted to contact with the adjacent wall, is reduced to a minimum as shown at D' in the same figure.

The order in which the parts are assembled is immaterial and may be varied at will and a suitable order appropriate to individual cases will readily suggest itself to any one skilled in the art. It is, of course, the intention that the structure shall have a finished and workmanlike appearance and it is the object of the invention to provide means by which this can be accomplished without the expenditure of much time and labor. This may be accomplished by following the foregoing specification and in addition to this the completed structure has the advan-

tage of strength, durability, and a minimum liability to injury or breakage due to the unequal settling of floors, foundations or other supports, especially where a number of stalls are assembled in a single range.

When constructed and assembled as above described each stall is comparatively free and independent of the others so that if one settles it does not of necessity produce a break strain upon another and, furthermore, if one settles to the extent of opening up a joint or seam between it and the adjacent part the joint remains concealed by the flanges of the slabs. Furthermore contacting faces of the ends of the stall and the slabs are complementary to each other so that they serve the double purpose of giving the structure end-wise solidity and materially lessening time and labor spent in setting them.

The parts carrying the flanges have, in the foregoing description been termed "slabs" and they are shown as being practically conterminous with the sides. This is advantageous because, by reason of the extent of the main portions of the slabs their liability to warp while being baked is lessened and furthermore they add strength to the structure in proportion to their extent. But in addition to this they have a function peculiar to the flanges only and so far as the performance of this function is concerned they may be reduced to a minimum as indicated in Fig. 6. In all instances however the flanges considered alone are of the nature of beads or moldings which cover and break the joints between the adjacent surfaces of the stalls and in furtherance of the performance of this function the so called slabs, of whatever extent, serve as anchors for holding the beads or flanges in place.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A urinal having a stall, the back and sides of which are integral, right-and-left terminal slabs lying against and covering the sides of the stall, said slabs having flanges overhanging the top and front of said sides, and a coping strip supported at its ends by the slabs and at its front side by the stall.

2. A urinal having a stall, the back and sides of which are integral, right-and-left terminal slabs lying against and covering the sides of the stall, said slabs being of greater depth than said sides, and said slabs having flanges overhanging the top and front of said sides and coping strips supported at their ends by the slabs and at their front side by the stall.

3. A urinal having a plurality of stalls arranged side by side, the back and sides of each stall being integral, right-and-left terminal slabs lying against and covering the outer sides of the terminal stalls of the

range, said slabs having flanges overhang-
ing the tops and fronts of said outer sides
of the terminal stalls, intermediate slabs ar-
ranged between the adjacent sides of adja-
cent stalls, said intermediate slabs having
5 flanges projecting in opposite directions and
overhanging the top and fronts of said ad-
jacent sides of adjacent stalls and coping
strips supported at their ends by the slabs
10 and at their front sides by the stalls.

4. A urinal having a stall, the base or re-
ceptor, back and sides of which are integral,
slabs lying against the sides of the stall, said
slabs having flanges overhanging the top
15 and front of said sides, and a coping strip

supported at its ends by the slabs, and at its
front side by the stall.

5. A urinal having a stall the base, or re-
ceptor, back and sides of which are integral,
slabs lying against the sides of the stall, said 20
slabs being of greater depth than said sides,
and said slabs having flanges overhanging
the top and front of said sides, and a coping
strip supported at its ends by the slabs and
at its front side by the stall.

JOHN A. DAVIDSON.

Witnesses:

B. F. MESENRY,
J. JOHNSTONE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."