March 30, 1926. 1,578,849

A. ROGERS

WASHBASIN

Filed Oct. 22, 1919

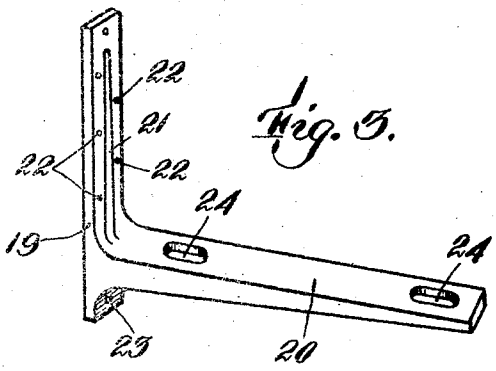


Fig. 5.

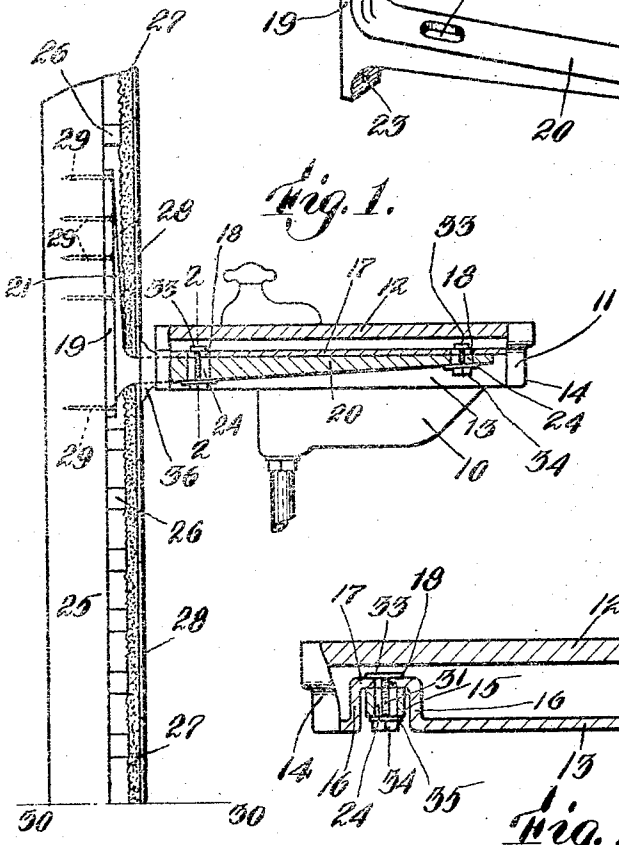


Fig. 1.

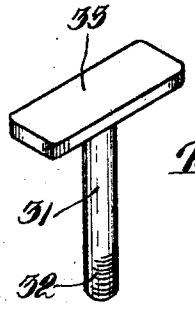


Fig. 4.

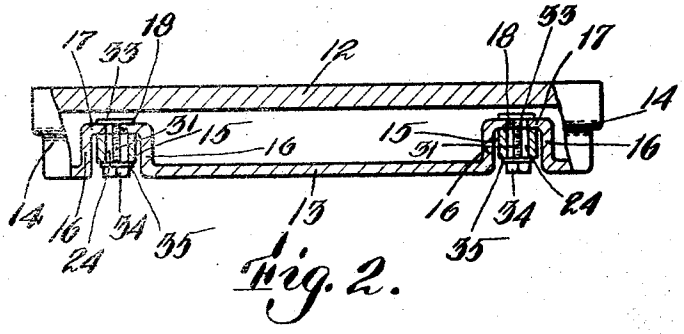


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED ROGERS, OF MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

WASHBASIN.

Application filed October 22, 1919. Serial No. 332,538.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED ROGERS, citizen of the United States, residing at Milton, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Washbasins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide concealed means for supporting a wash basin. Heretofore such basins, which are usually made of porcelain or vitreous ware, or else of enameled iron have either been formed or provided with a supporting column, or standard, or else have been supported upon exposed angle brackets attached to the wall of the room in which such basins were located.

In accordance with the present invention, I propose to support the basin by brackets which are secured to the studding or plaster-supporting means so that the attaching portions thereof may be covered and concealed by the plaster. Each such bracket, therefore, is formed with two arms at the proper angle; one, upright to be secured to the wall as stated and the other, horizontal to support the basin. Preferably the basin is formed with grooves or depressions in its under side to receive the horizontal arms of the brackets and with provisions for permitting the basin to be secured to said arms.

On the accompanying drawings,—

Figure 1 illustrates a construction embodying the invention and shows how the brackets are secured to the studding.

Figure 2 represents a section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 illustrates one of the brackets.

Figure 4 illustrates one of the bolts employed in securing the basin to the brackets.

On the drawing,—the basin is shown as comprising a bowl 10, and a hollow slab 11, the latter having the upper member or wall 12 and the lower member or wall 13, these horizontal walls being connected at their outer edges by an apron or vertical wall 14 as usual. Preferably, though not at all necessarily, the lower wall or member of the slab is formed with parallel recesses 15, 15, extending from front to rear, but closed and concealed at the front by the wall or apron 14, to receive the horizontal arms of the supporting brackets to be described. Each recess has the parallel upright side walls 16, 16, and the top wall 17. The top wall has elongated slots 18 extending longitudinally of the grooves or recesses.

The supporting brackets, of which one is shown in Figure 3, are made of metal such as brass or iron or other suitable material. These may be cast, and, since they are concealed, do not need to be nickel-plated or otherwise finished. Each bracket consists of an upright arm 19 and an arm 20 extending perpendicularly thereto. The upright is thin and flat, as shown, but may have a reinforcing rib 21, and said upright may project below the junction of the arm 20 therewith. Said arm 19 is provided, both above and below the arm 20, with apertures 22, 23, for the fastenings by which it is secured in place. The arm 20 is shown as forwardly tapering to a fairly thin edge, but the plane of its upper face is at a right angle to the plane of the rear face of the arm 19. Said arm 20 is provided with elongated slots 24 for registration with the elongated slots 18 in the slab.

In Figure 1, I have shown how the brackets are secured to the wall in such way as to be concealed by the "finish". 25 indicates a wooden stud, or part of the studding, and 26 indicates the furring on which the laths or metallic lathing are secured. 27 indicates the plaster which is faced with tiles indicated at 28. When the house is being built, if of wooden construction, the studs 25 are placed at the proper distance apart so as to register with the rear ends of the recesses 15 in the slab, and, before the finish is placed upon the wall, the brackets are secured to the studs by nails or other fastenings 29 at the proper distance from the floor which is indicated by the broken line 30, 30. Then the wall is finished by the application of the furring and the plaster, or plaster and tiles, as indicated. When the wall is thus finished, the plaster entirely covers and conceals the upright arm of the bracket, the horizontal arm extending forwardly from the face of the finished wall. Of course, if the unfinished wall is made of brick or tile construction, expanded bolts must be used for securing the upright arm in place instead of nails 29. The brackets thus become a fixture of the house or of the house wall. Subsequently, when the basin is to be put in place, it is laid upon the horizontal arms of the brackets so that the latter will occupy the

recesses in the lower wall or member of the slab, as shown. Then bolts, such as shown in Figure 4, are used to fasten the slab to the bracket. Each bolt consists of a stem 31 having a lower threaded end portion 32 and a head 33 which in length is greater than the width of the slots 18 and 24 but which in length is shorter than the slots. The head of each bolt is first introduced upwardly through one of the slots 18 and is then rotated through an arc of about 90° so that it will rest upon the upper surface of the wall 17 of the groove or recess as shown in Figure 2. This is accomplished before the basin is placed upon the brackets, and, in so placing the basin, the threaded ends of the stems or shanks are passed downwardly through the slots 24 of the arms 20. Nuts 34 and metal washers 35 are placed upon the projecting ends of the bolts and are then screwed tight so as securely to hold the basin in place. By the provision of the elongated slots, it is possible to effect a limited adjustment of the basin longitudinally of the arms 20 to space it from the wall. In the event that the rear of the slab is not placed flat against the wall, I employ collars 36 formed of porcelain, vitreous ware, or enameled iron, which are located between the rear of the slab and the face of the wall, as shown in Figure 1, for the purpose of concealing from view any portion of the bracket.

It is quite apparent that, while it is desirable to provide the slab with the parallel recesses to receive the horizontal arms of the brackets so that said arms lie in a horizontal plane between the horizontal planes of the upper and lower walls 12 and 13 of the slab, it is not necessary, as the slab may be unrecessed and the flat under portion of the slab may rest upon the upper faces of the arms 20. In any event, the arms are preferably so located that they are entirely concealed by the slab, unless one should assume a position where he can look upwardly on the under part of the slab, this however being a quite unusual posture. By the construction as herein described, I have provided a very rigid support for the basin and at the same time greatly enhanced the appearance of the room in which the basin is located.

Having thus explained the nature of my said invention and described a way of making and using the same, although without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all of the modes of its use, what I claim is:

1. The combination with a pair of supporting brackets, each having a flat tapering upright of sufficient thinness to lie against the front face of the wall studs and be concealed by the finish of the wall, and a single integral arm extending from the lower portion thereof, of a hollow slab, said arms and the lower wall of said slab having registering apertures, and fastening means passed through said apertures and securing said slab and said arms together, said means lying between the horizontal planes of the top and the bottom faces of said slab.

2. A wash basin having a slab provided with elongated recesses on its under face open from beneath, and supports for said basin attachable to a wall and having basin supporting portions extending outwardly of said wall and entirely within said recesses, whereby said basin may be lowered into position on said support and when so lowered said basin supporting portions are concealed by said slab.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

ALFRED ROGERS.