J. M. STEWART.

EXTENSION SINK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 3, 1920.

1,406,426. Patented Feb. 14, 1922.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

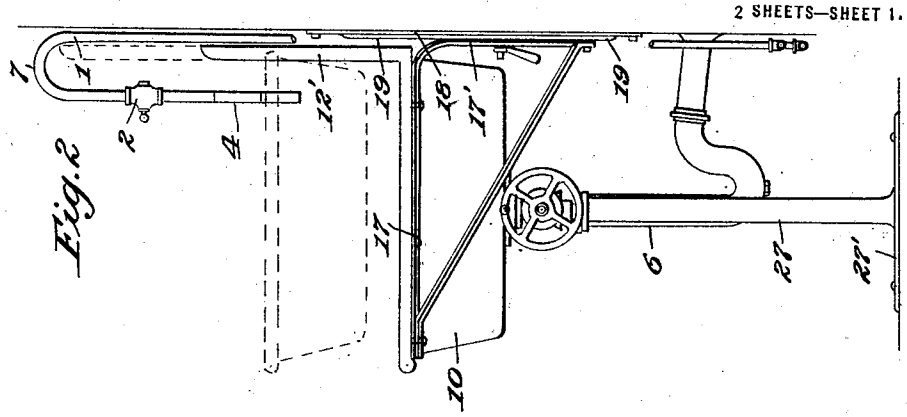

Fig. 2.

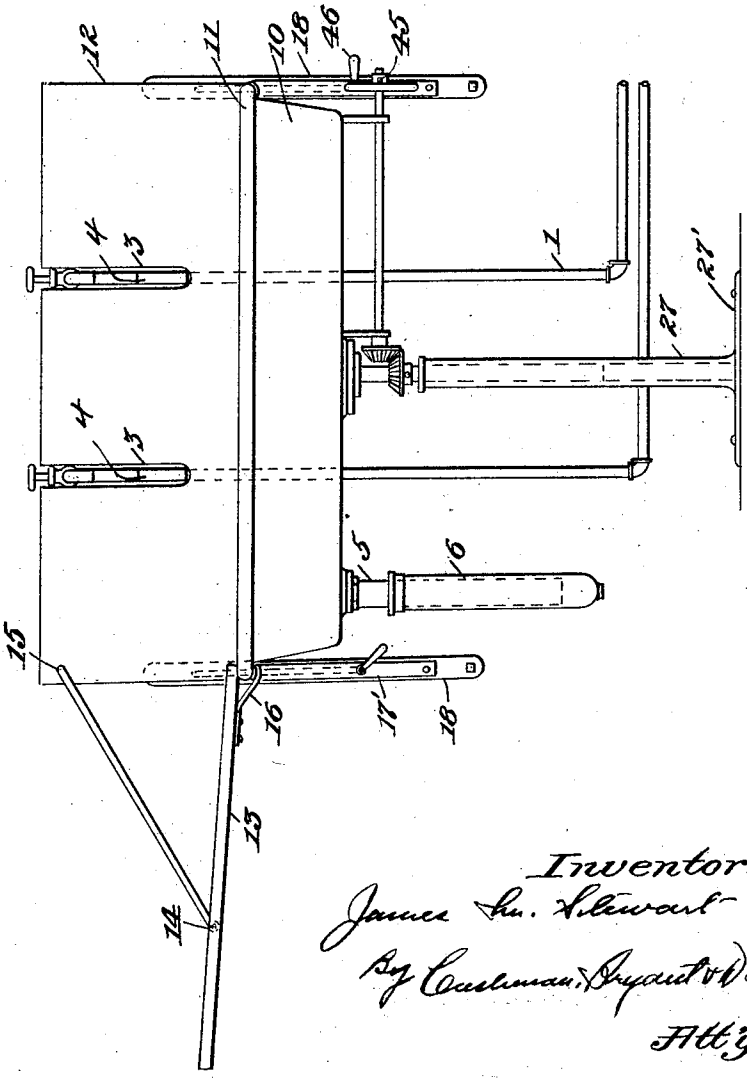

Fig. 1.

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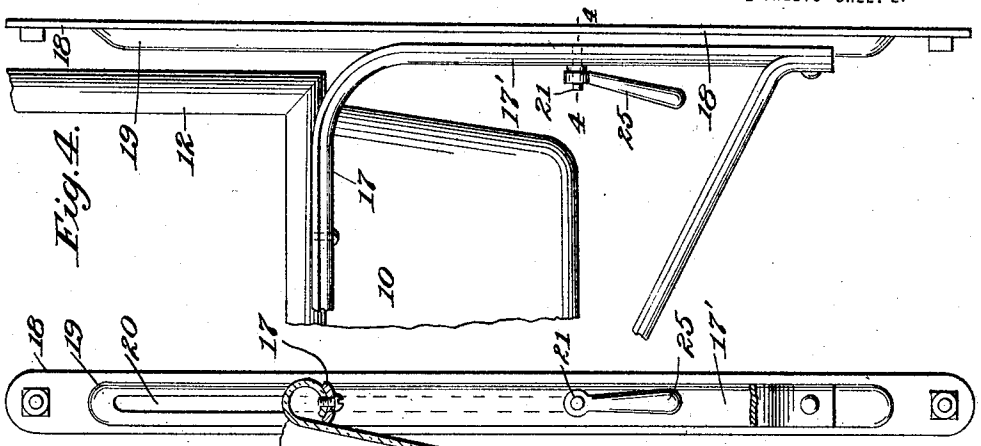

Fig. 4.

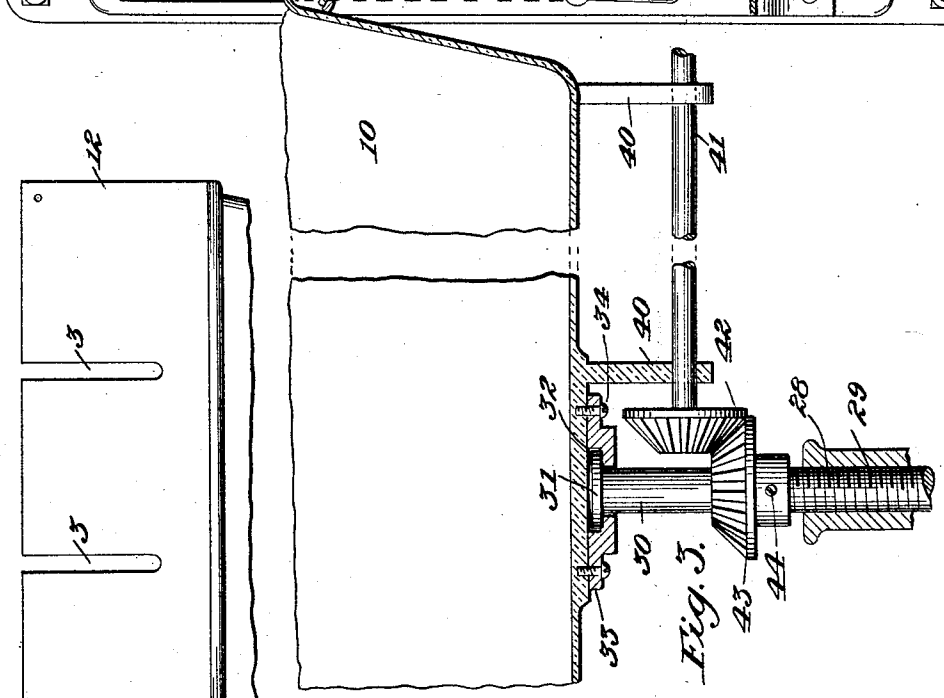

Fig. 3.

Fig. 6.

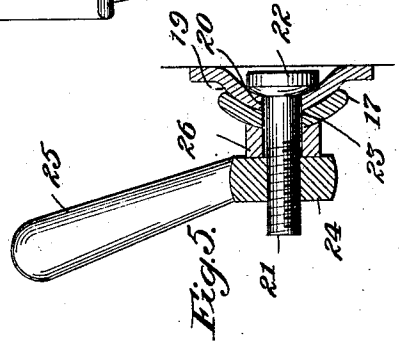

Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. STEWART, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EXTENSION SINK.

1,406,426. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 14, 1922.

Application filed March 3, 1920. Serial No. 362,994.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. STEWART, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, District of Columbia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Extension Sinks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the construction and installation of washstands and has as its primary object the provision of a washstand or sink which may be readily adjusted to various heights.

It is an object of this invention to provide an adjustable washstand which may be installed without changing the construction of the usual supply pipes and drain pipes which are always of the same general construction and installed in buildings in certain well recognized and established ways.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a sink or washstand which, in construction, is substantially similar to the usual washstand, and to which my improved adjusting means may be readily applied without material modification of structure.

Other and more general objects of my invention, such as a structure which is readily operable, durable and simple, will become obvious from a reading of the following description and an inspection of the accompanying drawings wherein certain illustrative embodiments of my invention are disclosed.

In the accompanying views wherein same numerals represent like parts throughout,

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of one form which my invention may take.

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view of my invention showing a slightly modified service pipe construction.

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of a portion of the sink.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary side elevational view on an enlarged scale.

Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 4, and

Fig. 6 is an elevational view of a portion of the sink and the apron shown in Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings more in detail, 10 indicates a sink provided with the usual rolled edge flange 11 and an apron 12 extending upwardly from one of the longitudinal edges of the sink and adapted to protect the wall adjacent which the sink may be located. As shown in Fig. 1 the sink has also attached thereto a drain board 13 to which is secured at 14 a supporting rod, secured at its other end, as at 15, to the apron. The drain board is also held in position by means of a lug 16 secured to the under surface of the same and having a curved portion extending beneath the sink flange 11.

Obviously the sink, as above described, could be varied in structure, and while I have illustrated my invention as applied to a sink of this type it should be understood that my invention is of general application and may be applied to washstands, tubs and other articles of a similar nature.

The sink is shown as supported at each end by means of brackets having horizontal arms 17 extending beneath the end flanges of the sink and substantially vertical arms 17′ which are curved in cross section and clamped to supporting bars 18, which may be suitably fastened, as by screws 19, to a wall or other supporting structure. Each supporting bar is formed with a longitudinal rib 19 and through the longitudinal center of this rib extends a slot 20 through which may be passed a threaded pin 21 having an enlarged head 22 which prevents the pin from passing entirely through the slot. The pin 21 projects through an opening 23 in the supporting bracket and its screw threaded end is engaged by an internally threaded bore 24 in the end of a clamping handle 25. A clamping washer 26 may be located on the pin 21 between the clamping handle and the bracket arm in order to positively clamp the bracket arm against the supporting bar. In order to provide for vertical adjustment of the sink any satisfactory mechanical arrangement may be resorted to, but in the accompanying drawings I have shown a pedestal 27 having an enlarged base 27′ and a central internally threaded bore 28 adapted to receive the threaded end 29 of a hoisting screw 30. The hoisting screw is provided with an enlarged head 31 which is swiveled in a counter-sink 32 of a disc 33 secured to the sink as by screws 34.

It will be apparent that rotation of the hoisting screw 30 in the threaded bore of the pedestal 27 will move the sink vertically, and to permit the ready rotation of the hoisting screw there is journaled in bearings 40 secured to the sink a short shaft 41 having a bevel gear 42 fixed thereto and meshing with a bevel gear 43 secured to the hoisting screw as by a set screw 44. The shaft 41 projects slightly beyond the end of the sink and has

fixed thereon a hand wheel 45 provided with a crank 46 by means of which the same may be freely turned to raise and lower the sink.

Water may be supplied to the sink by means of service pipes 1 provided with cut-off valves 2 secured to the ends of the pipes, which may project through vertical open ended slots 3 in the apron 12. The service pipes are, at all times, in fixed position and in order that the water outlet may be adjacent the sink no matter to what position the latter is adjusted, I provide extension nozzles 4 formed in a plurality of separable sections which may be secured together and to the ends of the supply pipes in any suitable manner. To permit drainage of the water from the sink the same has fixed thereto a depending drain pipe 5 which telescopes within the trap section 6 and thus the sink is, at all times, connected to the exhaust pipes no matter how adjusted.

Referring to Fig. 2 there is shown a different arrangement of supply pipes, and in this figure there is shown an apron 12′ which need not be provided with the slots shown in Fig. 1 for the service pipes, since the latter, as indicated at 1′, are extended upwardly to the highest point of adjustment of the sink and looped as at 7 and extended downwardly in a vertical plane. In all other respects the construction shown in Fig. 2 is identical with that disclosed in the remaining views.

From a reading of the above description the operation of my improved sink construction will be obvious, but a brief repetition of the operation will serve to make the invention more clear. Assuming that the sink is in fixed position and supported by the brackets 17′ which are clamped to the supporting bars 18, when it is desired to raise or lower the same the handles 25 are turned so as to unclamp the vertical arms 17′ of the brackets and the hand wheel 45 is turned by means of its crank handle 46 resulting in a rotation of the hoisting screw 30. After the sink has been moved to desired position the clamping handles 25 are then turned to hold the supporting brackets in fixed position.

It will, of course, be understood that my invention is not limited to the specific construction disclosed in the accompanying drawings and that numerous modifications might be made therein without departing from the spirit of my invention. However, it is desired to lay emphasis upon the construction of the supporting means for the sink and the means for clamping the same in fixed position. By making use of a frictional clamp instead of set pins, as have heretofore been suggested, it is possible to set the brackets in innumerable positions along their supporting bars, a feature which is highly important. Furthermore, it should be noted that the hoisting screw is swiveled to the sink but may be readily detached therefrom by removing the washer 33 which locks the same to the sink. Thus all of the moving parts are secured to the sink and placed in a position which is very inconspicuous, causing the device to present a very pleasing appearance.

I would also lay emphasis upon the fact that it is possible to install my improved construction, which is very simple and durable, without in any way changing the arrangement or construction of the usual supply or drain pipes and traps which are generally installed in buildings.

What I claim is:

1. In combination with a sink, an upright apron secured to the rear edge of the sink and having vertically elongated slots therein, supply pipes having portions extending through said slots, means for vertically moving the sink, and means for supporting the sink in any selected position.

2. In combination with a sink, an upright apron secured to the rear edge of the sink and having vertically elongated slots therein, supply pipes having portions extending through said slots, nozzle extensions on said supply pipes each formed of a plurality of separable sections, means for vertically moving the sink, and means for supporting the sink in any selected position.

3. In combination with a sink, vertically adjustable means for supporting the sink, means for vertically adjusting the sink, a supply pipe having an outlet opening positioned over said sink, and a nozzle extension on said supply pipe comprising a plurality of separable sections.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JAMES M. STEWART.