

July 10, 1934.

E. S. DENK

1,966,167

FIXTURE

Filed Nov. 12, 1931

Fig. 1.

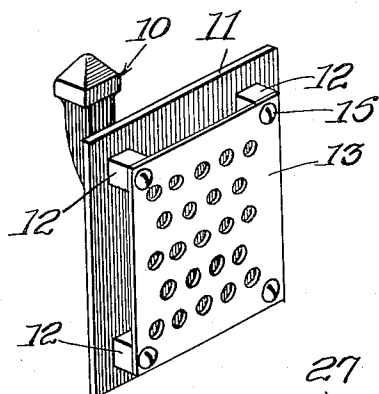


Fig. 2.

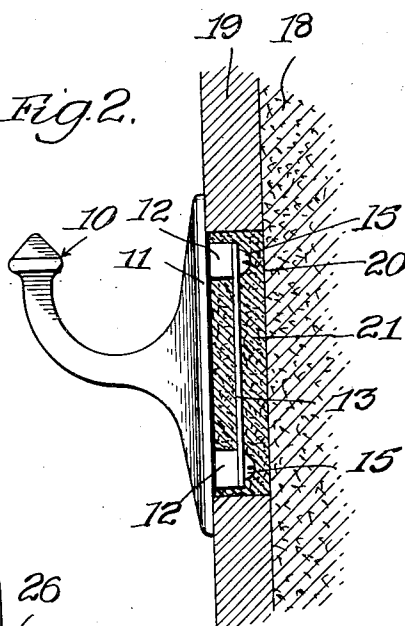


Fig. 3.

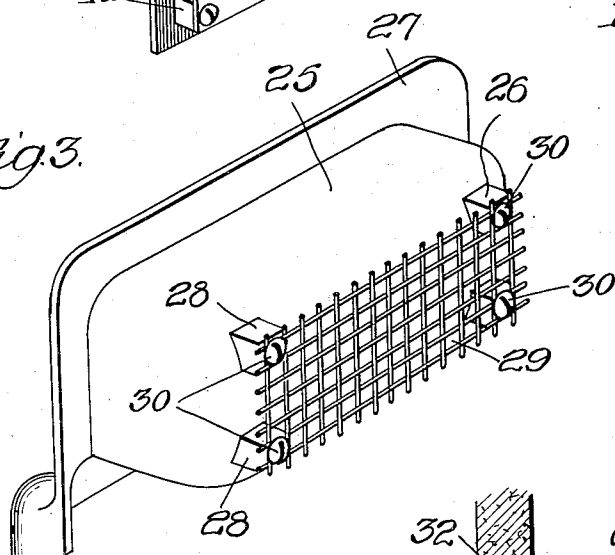


Fig. 4.

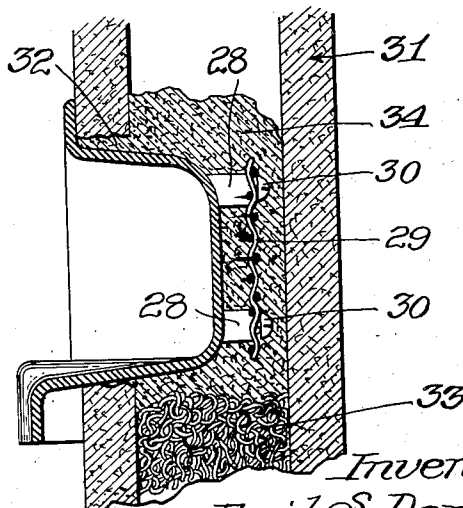
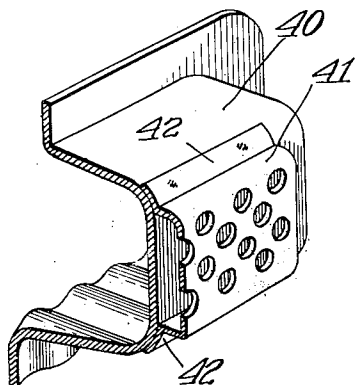


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,966,167

FIXTURE

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Application November 12, 1931, Serial No. 574,643

4 Claims. (Cl. 72-101)

The invention relates to fixtures and is particularly adapted to be embodied in clothes hooks, soap dishes, towel racks, etc.

The backs of fixtures which embody the invention are preferably provided with perforate members. The fixtures may be mounted in a wall, or the like, by embedding the perforate members in cement or the equivalent. Thus, in a preferred form of the invention, fixtures having perforate back members are mounted in a tiled wall as follows: A tile, or a portion thereof, is removed from the wall to leave a recess therein. The recess is filled with cement, or the like, and the perforate back member of the fixture is pressed into the cement before it has set. The back member becomes embedded in the cement and when it sets, the fixture is rigidly secured to the wall. The fixture preferably over-laps the hole in the wall so that a neat and attractive result is obtained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a fixture embodying one form of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary section taken through a wall and it illustrates the method preferably employed to mount the fixture shown in Figure 1 in a tiled wall.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a fixture which embodies another form of the invention.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary section through a wall and the fixtures shown in Figure 3, and

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary section view of a fixture which embodies still another form of the invention.

Referring for the present to Figures 1 and 2 wherein a part of the embodiment of the invention is illustrated, the reference character 10 designates generally a clothes hook, or the equivalent, which may be formed from cast metal and coated with porcelain. The hook 10 comprises a base 11 which has integral posts 12 projecting from its back surface. Secured to the posts 12 is a perforate back member 13, the perforations being shown at 14. Screws 15, or the equivalent, are preferably employed to secure perforate back member 13 to the post 12. It will be noted that in this instance, the perforate back member 13 is in the form of a flat perforate plate.

Figure 2 illustrates the method which is preferably practiced to mount the fixture 10 in a filled wall. The wall is shown at 18 and comprises a facing of tile 19. One of the tiles has been removed to provide a recess 20. The recess 20 being filled with cement 21, or the equivalent. The perforate plate or perforate back member 13 is embedded in the cement 21 and rigidly secures

the hook 10 to the wall. The base 11 of the hook 10 preferably extends beyond the edges of the depression 20 and covers the joint between the cement 21 and the adjacent tiles 19. In practicing the improved method, the depression 20 is first filled with cement and perforate back member 13 is then pressed into the cement before it has set.

Referring now to Figures 3 and 4, the reference character 25 designates generally the soap dish comprising a soap receptacle 26 and an outwardly extending flange 27. The soap dish 25 may be made of any suitable material and preferably comprises a porcelain coated casting which is provided with rearwardly projecting posts 28 to which a coarse wire mesh 29 is secured by screws 30, or the equivalent. In Figure 4, the soap dish 25 is shown mounted in a hollow wall 31. The soap dish 25 is mounted in a hollow wall 31 by forming an aperture 32 therefor in the wall. A quantity of paper or excelsior or any other suitable material 33 is then packed in the hollow wall and is utilized to support a quantity of cement 34 which is inserted into the wall through the aperture 32. Before the cement 34 has set, the soap dish 25 is pressed into the cement 34 in such manner that the wire mesh 29 becomes embedded therein. Obviously, the fixture 25 will be rigidly secured to the wall.

Still another form of the invention is illustrated in Figure 5. This form of the invention is embodied in a soap dish 40 formed of sheet metal. Secured to the back of the soap dish 40 is a perforate plate 41. Any suitable means may be provided for securing the plate 41 to the soap dish 40 but is preferably provided with flanges 42 which are spot-welded to the soap dish.

It will be readily understood that the soap dish 40 may be mounted in the wall in substantially the same manner as the soap dish 25 is shown mounted in the wall 31.

I claim:

1. A fixture comprising a base, posts projecting from the back surface of said base, and a perforate member secured to said posts.

2. A fixture adapted to be permanently mounted in a wall recess comprising: a base-member having marginal portions adapted to overlap the marginal edge portions of the recess, a substantially flat, thin member in spaced relation to the back surface of said base-member adapted to be inserted in said recess and to become embedded in cement therein, and means securing said thin member to said base-member.

3. A wall fixture comprising: a base-member, and a coarse wire screen fixedly mounted in

spaced relation to said base-member and adapted to be embedded with cement in a wall-recess.

4. A fixture adapted to be mounted in a wall recess comprising: a base-member and an anchor-member, said anchor member comprising a relatively thin perforate member secured in spaced

relation to the back surface of said base-member and adapted to be inserted in said wall recess and support said base-member, said perforate member extending in a plane substantially parallel to said wall.

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10	85
15	90
20	95
25	100
30	105
35	110
40	115
45	120
50	125
55	130
60	135
65	140
70	145
75	150