

July 13, 1937.

S. J. SAMELOW

2,087,121

CONSOLIDATED ROOM UNIT

Filed Oct. 8, 1934

8 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

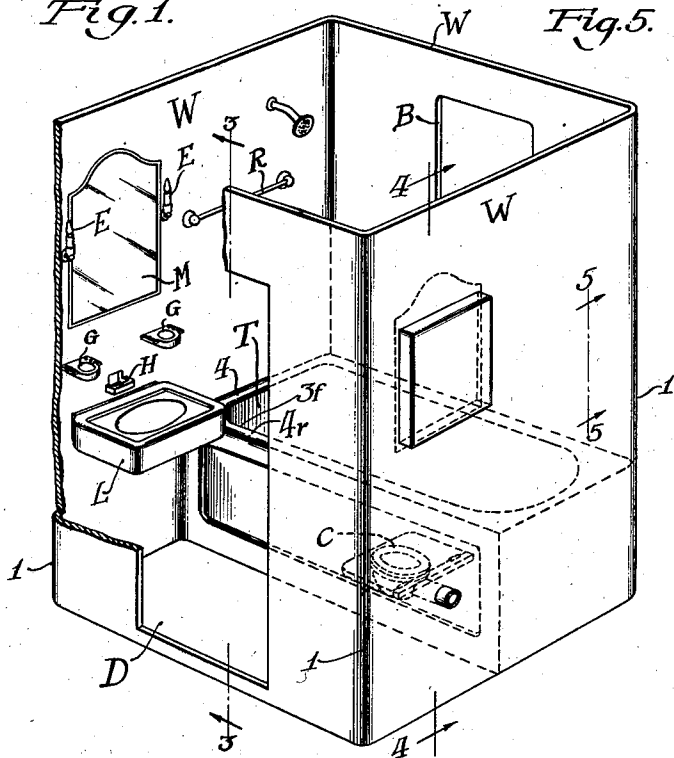


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

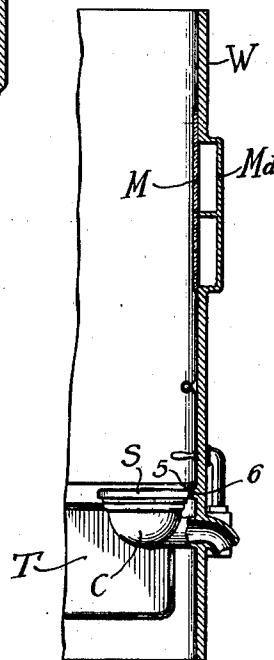


Fig. 3.

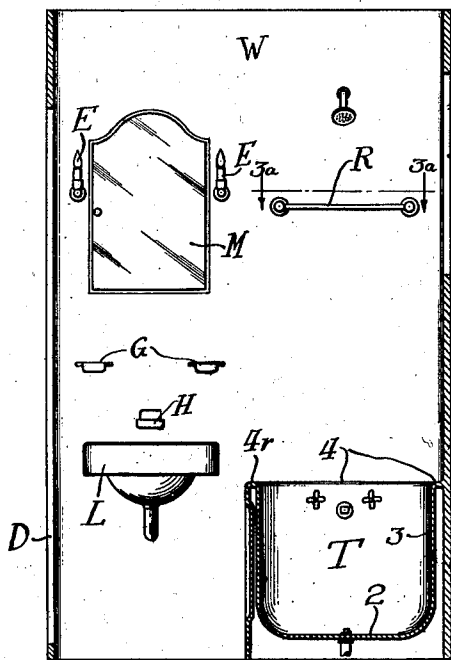


Fig. 2.

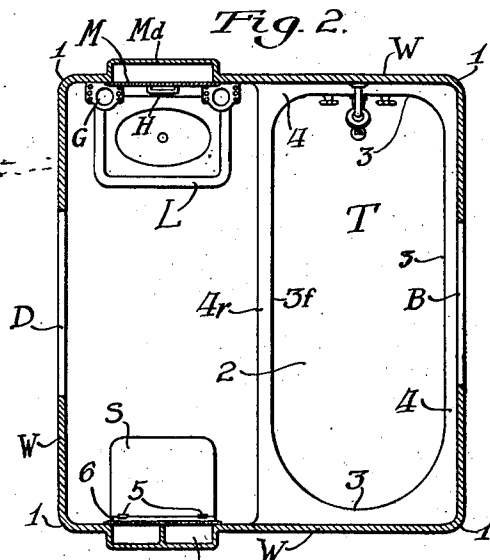


Fig. 3a.



Inventor:

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July 13, 1937.

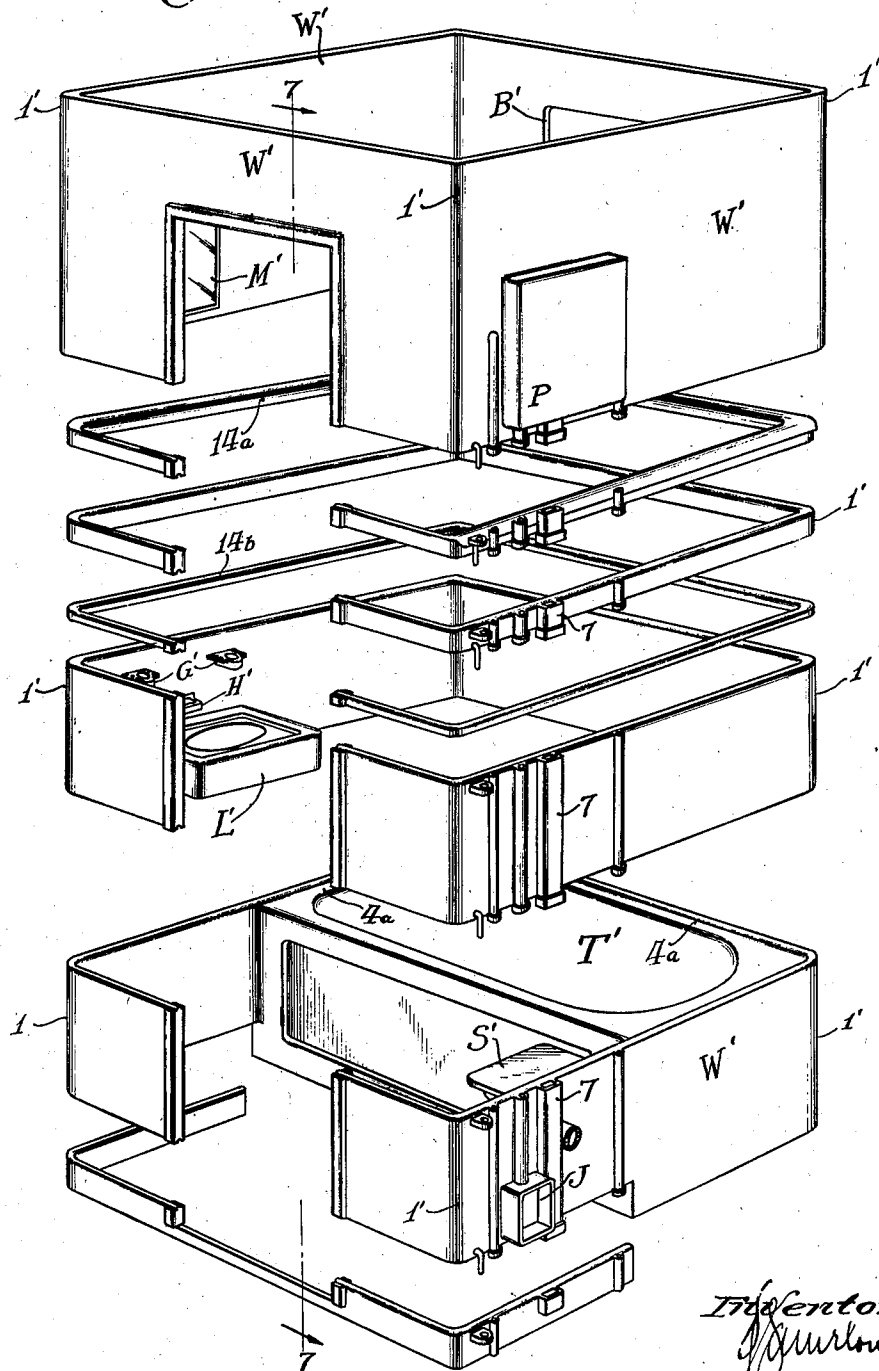
S. J. SAMELOW
CONSOLIDATED ROOM UNIT

2,087,121

Filed Oct. 8, 1934

8 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 6.



Inventor:
S. J. Samelow

July 13, 1937.

S. J. SAMELOW

2,087,121

CONSOLIDATED ROOM UNIT

Filed Oct. 8, 1934

8 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 8.

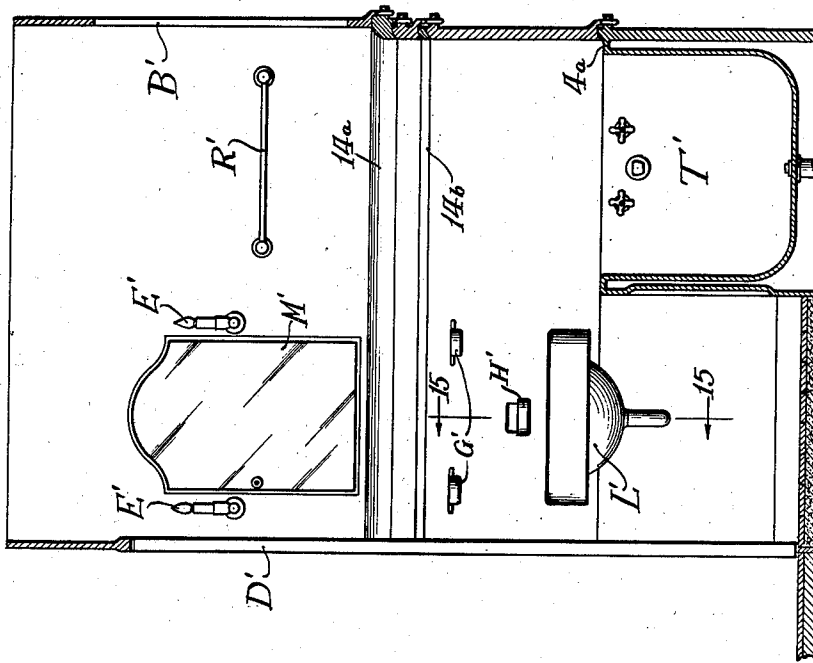
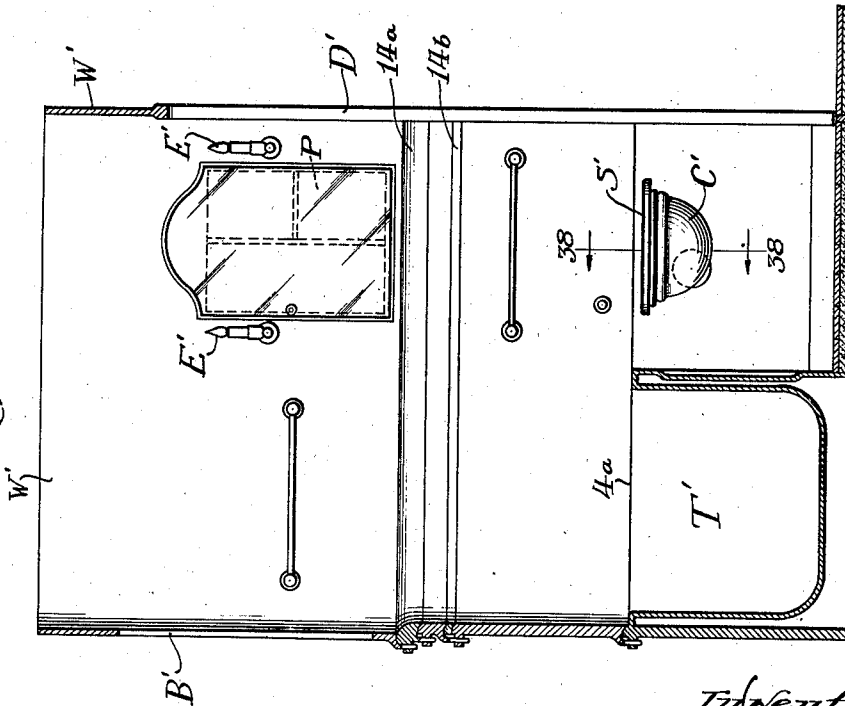


Fig. 7.



Inventor:
S. J. SameLOW

July 13, 1937.

S. J. SAMELOW

2,087,121

CONSOLIDATED ROOM UNIT

Filed Oct. 8, 1934

8 Sheets-Sheet 4

Fig. 9.

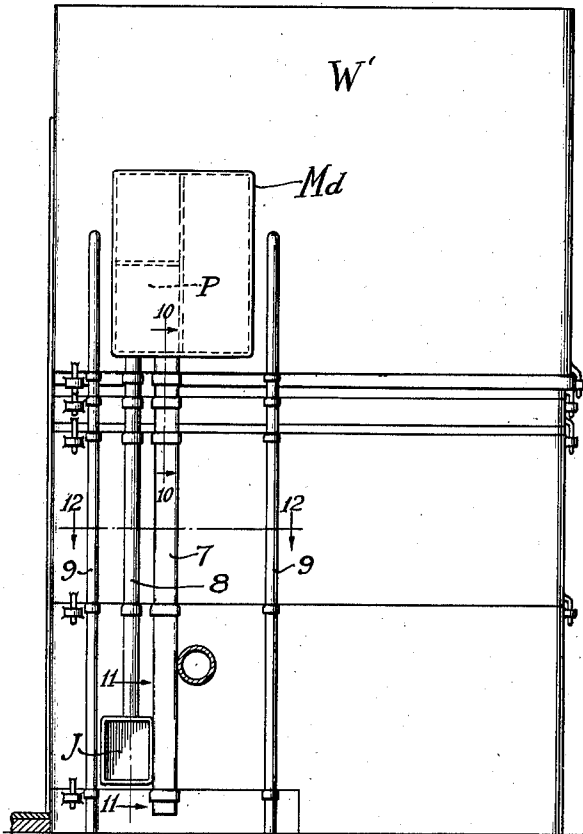


Fig. 10.

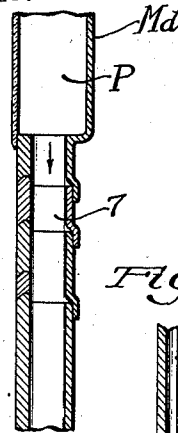


Fig. 11.

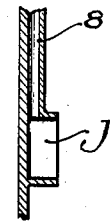


Fig. 12.

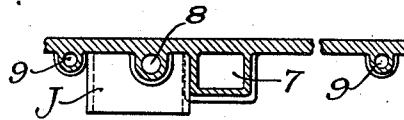


Fig. 13.

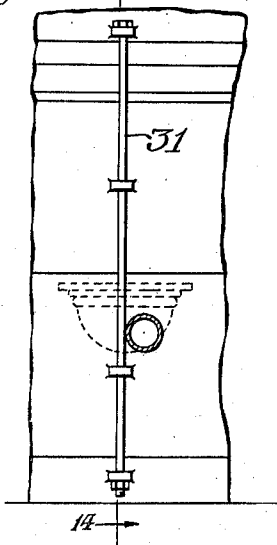


Fig. 14.

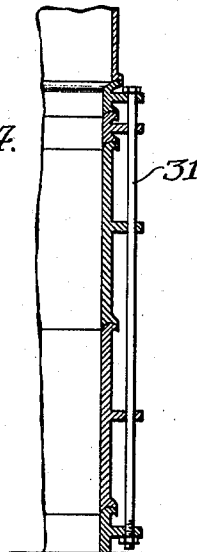
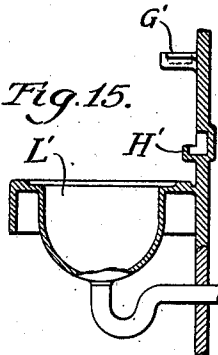


Fig. 15.



Inventor:
S. J. SameLOW

July 13, 1937.

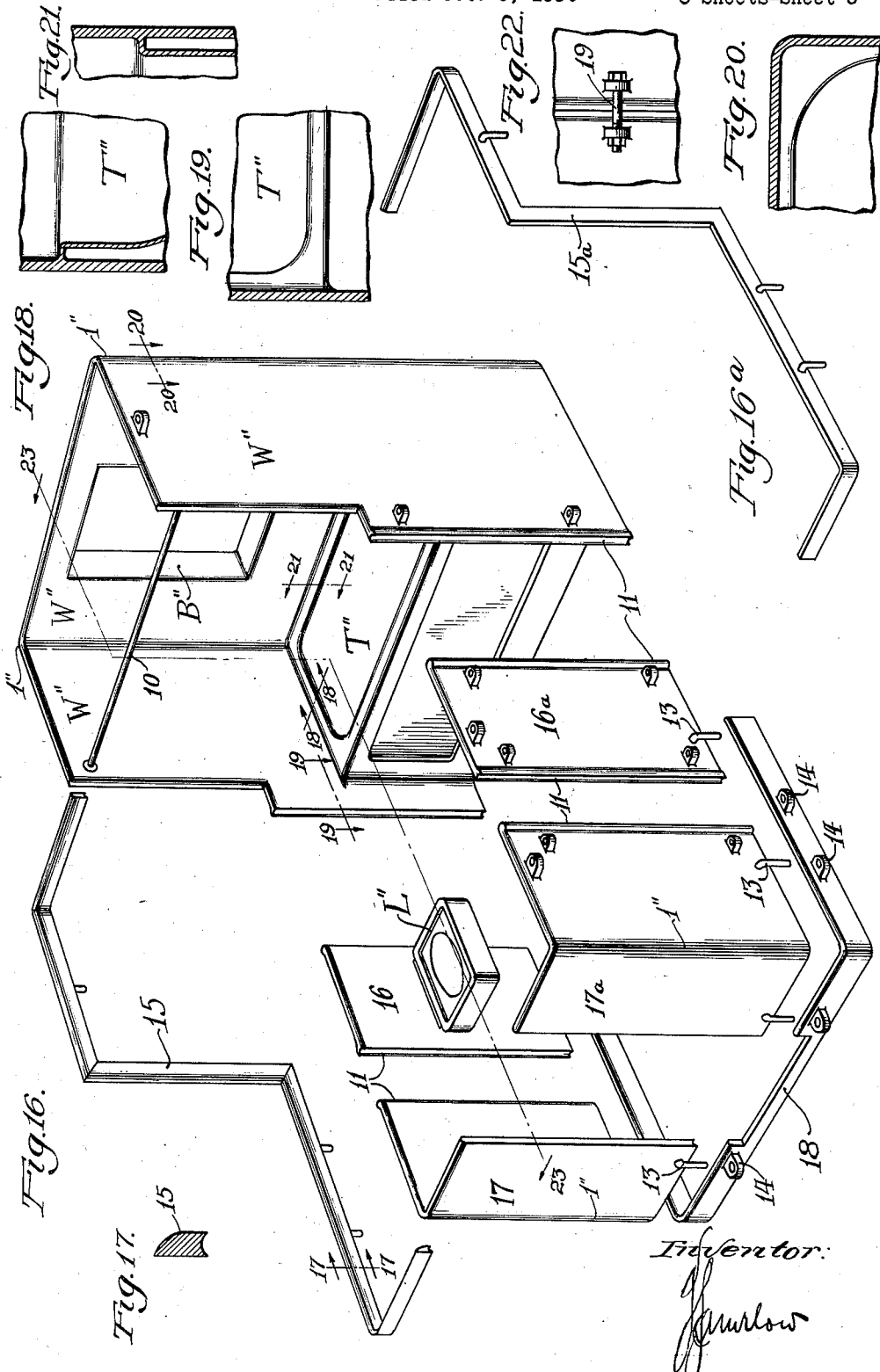
S. J. SAMELOW

2,087,121

CONSOLIDATED ROOM UNIT

Filed Oct. 8, 1934

8 Sheets-Sheet 5



Inventor:
S. J. SameLOW

July 13, 1937.

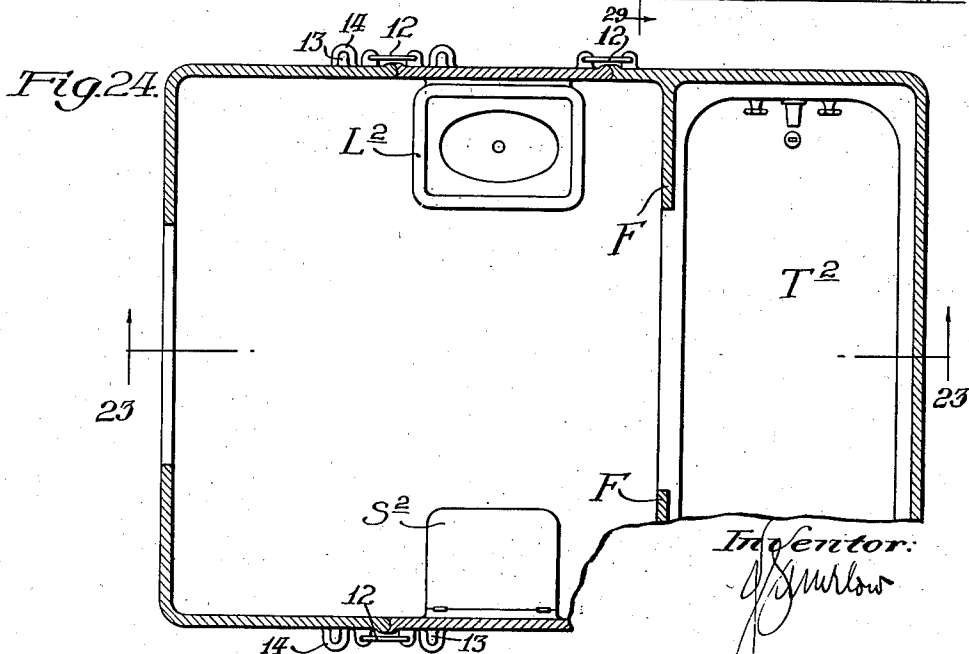
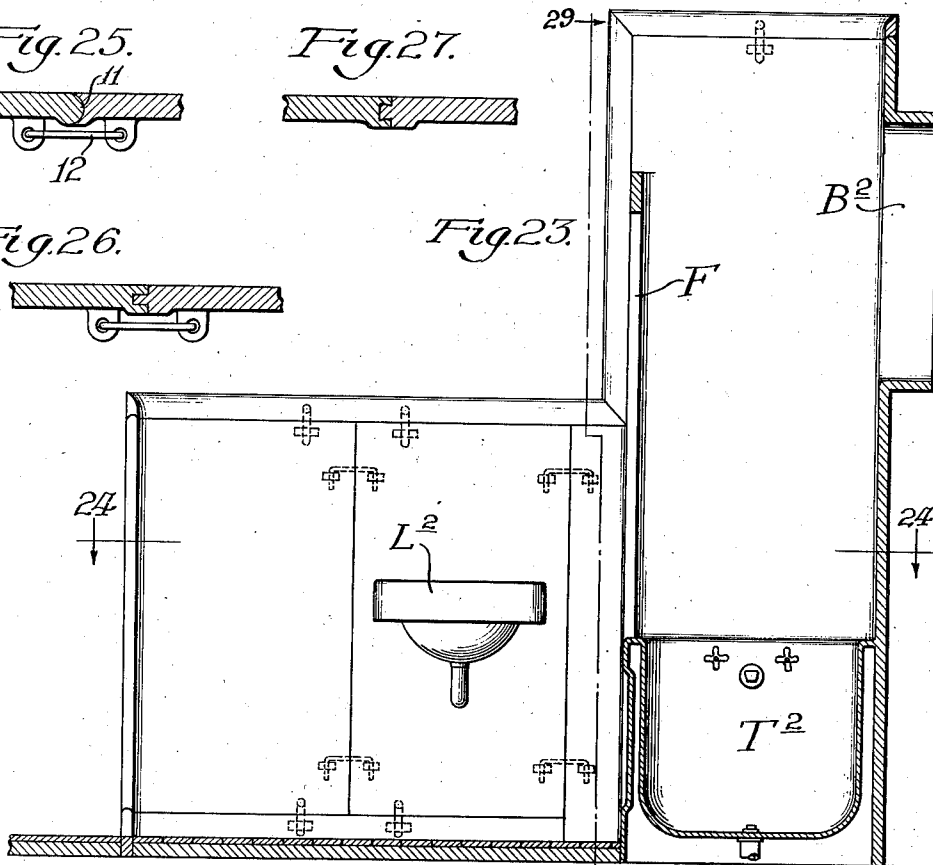
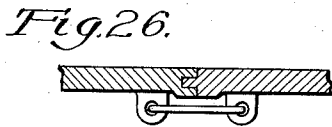
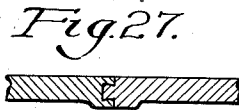
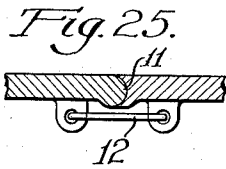
S. J. SAMELOW

2,087,121

CONSOLIDATED ROOM UNIT

Filed Oct. 8, 1934

8 Sheets-Sheet 6



July 13, 1937.

S. J. SAMELOW

2,087,121

CONSOLIDATED ROOM UNIT

Filed Oct. 8, 1934

8 Sheets-Sheet 7

Fig. 28.

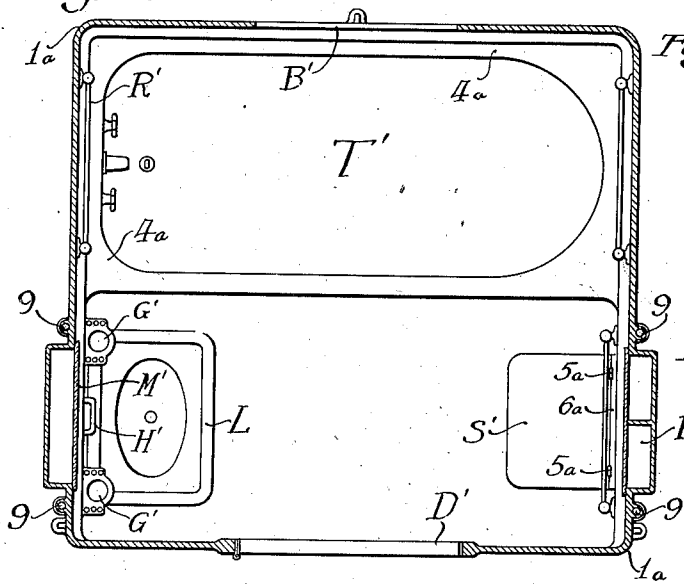


Fig. 29.

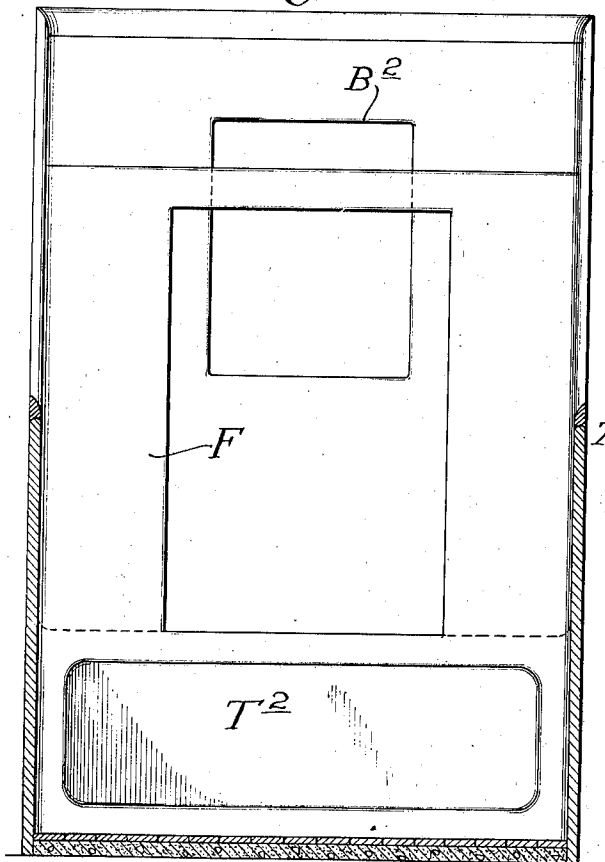


Fig. 30.

Fig. 31.

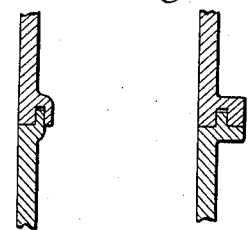


Fig. 32.

Fig. 33.

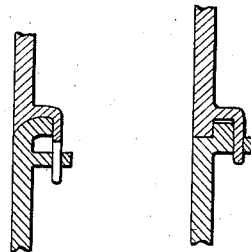


Fig. 34, Fig. 35, Fig. 36.

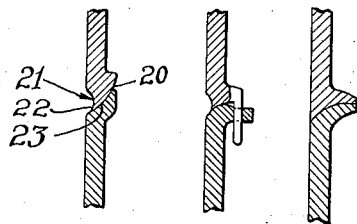
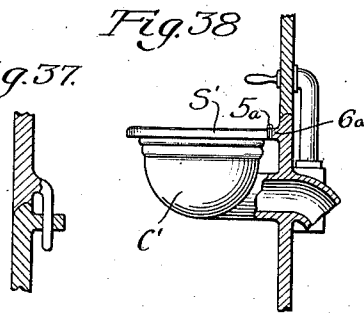


Fig. 38.

Fig. 37.



Inventor:
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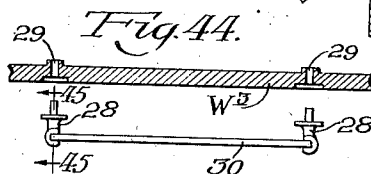
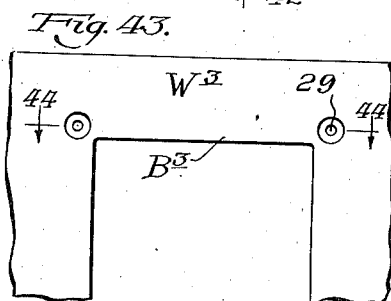
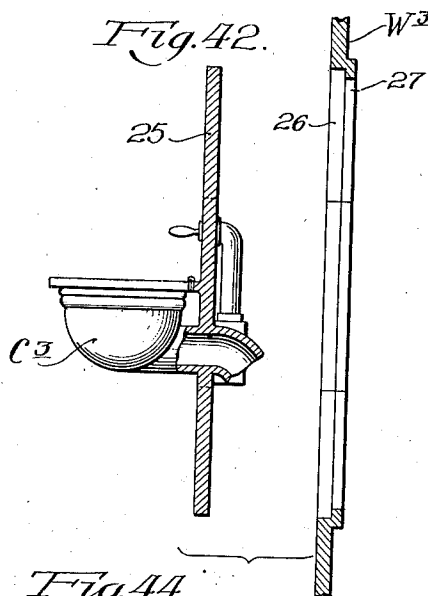
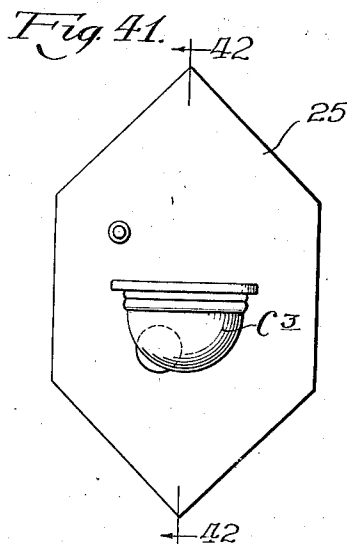
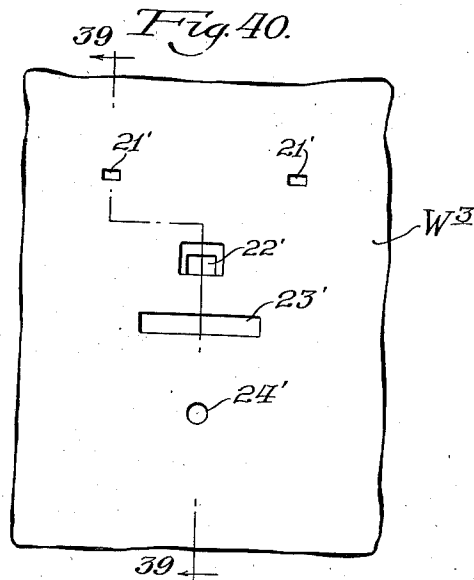
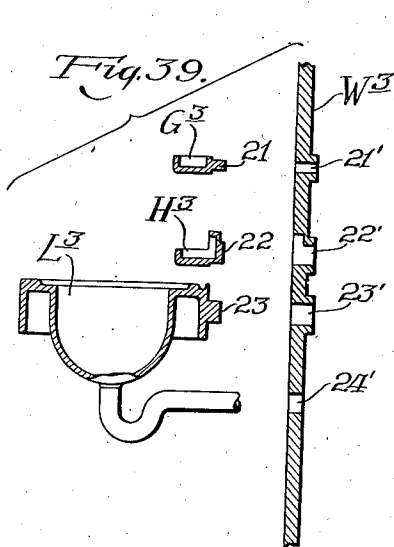
July 13, 1937.

S. J. SAMELOW
CONSOLIDATED ROOM UNIT

2,087,121

Filed Oct. 8, 1934

8 Sheets-Sheet 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,087,121

CONSOLIDATED ROOM UNIT

Samuel J. Samelow, Chicago, Ill.

Application October 8, 1934, Serial No. 747,404

6 Claims. (Cl. 189-1)

This invention introduces a room comprising walls or lining for a room cast jointly with or welded to appurtenances in the room. The walls or the lining for the unit may constitute a jointless shell or the unit may consist of sections, but in either formation, included room fixtures, or facilities, form integral parts of the unit.

One object of this invention is walls or wall lining for a room with nonseparable corners, which insure cleanliness and sanitation. Another object is a room free from spaces between wall and adjacent room appurtenances, as well as prevention of wall cracks, in which unsanitary conditions frequently develop.

Further: A comprehensively integrated room of parts and fixtures otherwise separately assembled, which integration effects a pleasing unity, or a consolidated room unit of lasting beauty, for the superior home, hotel, hospital or doctors' offices.

The unit can be made of enameled iron, Monel metal, glass or the like and other suitable materials.

With the above and other objects in view, my invention consists of the following novel features and details of construction to be hereafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which are made a part of this specification, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of the present unit, front wall partially broken away to expose a part of the interior.

Figure 2 shows a floor plan for Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal cross section view on line 3-3 of Figure 1, presenting a direct view of the left hand wall partially exposed in Figure 1.

Figure 3a is a fragmentary detail sectional view taken on line 3a-3a of Figure 3.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary longitudinal cross sectional view taken on line 4-4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a cross sectional detail view on line 5-5 of a figure like Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a disjointed perspective and shows the unit cast in horizontal sections.

Figure 7 is a longitudinal cross section view on line 7-7 of Figure 6, presenting a direct view of the right hand wall in Figure 6 when assembled.

Figure 8 is similarly a direct view of the left hand wall in Figure 6.

Figure 9 is a direct view of the reverse side of Figure 7.

Figure 10 is a fragmentary sectional view taken longitudinally on line 10-10 of Figure 9.

Figure 11 is similarly a sectional view taken on line 11-11 in Figure 9.

Figure 12 is a horizontal cross sectional view, partially broken, taken on 12-12 of Figure 9.

Figure 13 is a fragmentary detail view of a counterlocking device for the wall of Figure 9.

Figure 14 is a cross sectional view on line 14-14 of Figure 13.

Figure 15 is a fragmentary longitudinal cross sectional view taken on 15-15 of Figure 8.

Figure 16 is a disjointed perspective view showing the unit in vertical and horizontal sections.

Figure 16a is a perspective view of a top rail.

Figure 17 is a detail sectional view taken on 17-17 of Figure 15.

Figure 18 is a fragmentary detail sectional view taken on 18-18 of Figure 16.

Figure 19 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on 19-19 of Figure 16.

Figure 20 is a fragmentary cross section view taken on line 20-20 of Figure 18.

Figure 21 is a fractional cross sectional view taken on 21-21 of Figure 16.

Figure 22 is a fragmentary view of two abutting wall sections in Figure 16, interlocked by a bolt and nut 19, which figure represents a modified form of Figure 13.

Figure 23 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 23-23 of Figure 16, assembled with a modification in this view to show frame F.

Figure 24 is a horizontal cross section on line 24-24 of Figure 23.

Figure 25 is a detail sectional view illustrating a leak-proof joint.

Figure 26 and Figures 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 are cross section views of modified leak-proof joints.

Figure 28 is a floor plan view for Figure 6.

Figure 29 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on line 29-29 of Figure 23.

Figure 38 is a detail, partially fragmentary, cross sectional view taken on line 38-38 of Figure 7.

Figure 39 shows cross section views of appurtenances which are integrated with wall W³, G³ being a vertical cross section of a glass holder, H³ a vertical cross section of a soap holder and L³ a vertical cross section of a wash bowl.

Figure 40 is a fragment of the wall, corresponding to W in Figure 1, which bears the wash bowl and several other appurtenances.

Figure 41 is a panel inset for wall W³, the panel being cast jointly with the water closet C³.

Figure 42 is a cross section view taken on line 42-42 of Figure 41.

Figure 43 is a fragmentary front view of the

wall W³ in the unit which embraces the window frame B³.

Figure 44 is a cross section taken on line 44—44 of Figure 43.

Figure 45 is a cross section view of a curtain rod hook taken on line 45—45 of Figure 44.

Referring to the drawings in detail wherein like characters of reference denote corresponding parts, the letter W indicates walls or lining for a room.

In Figure 1, the walls rectangular in form constitute a unitary shell wherein they concur at their intersections in rounded jointless corners, I, the included appurtenances being cast jointly with the shell as a non-separable solid unit.

D, a rectangular opening in the front wall, as the unit is here delineated, and B, a rectangular opening in the back wall, embrace respectively a doorway and a window for the consolidated structure.

This unit, thus integrated insures a permanently sanitary room, efficient fixture allocations and a room interior of non-effaceable beauty.

In Figure 6, the walls consist chiefly of rectangular horizontal bands, W', the four rectangular sides of each band concurring at their intersections in rounded jointless corners I'. In Figure 16, the wall lining for a room comprises in the main vertical sections, W'', the unit when assembled embodying rounded corners, I''.

Figure 6 and Figure 16 embody the essential features of the preferred form and the further advantage of adaptability to manufacture in smaller pieces. The wall lining delineated in Figure 16, is limited in height to show the adaptability of the invention to wainscoting purposes.

In Figure 2, the letter T denotes a bathtub having a floor, 2, substantially rectangular in shape concurring with four walls, 3 which extend upwardly.

Figure 1 shows two side walls and the back wall of this tub embodied entirely in the room walls proper. The fourth wall, 3f, of the tub also cast jointly with the rest of the unit, being a bathtub front counter-part, rises only to the height of the standard bathtub wall, in this case is the level of the rim 4r, which concurs with the ledge 4. The ledge 4, Figure 2, around the embodied tub walls resulting from a difference in wall thickness together with the rim 4r effects completely the continuous rim, 4—4—4—4r of a built in bathtub, Figure 16 shows the bathtub T'' cast jointly with the back wall W'' and two side wings W''. This arrangement preserves the unique characteristic of non-crack jointures between bathtub and the walls with which it is incorporated.

In a similar way, L, Figure 1, denotes a lavatory as an integral part of the room unit in which it is enclosed—a complete wash stand with plumbing outlets such as used in modern bathrooms. It is cast jointly with or welded to the wall or lining for the room as shown in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 15. Being so integrated, it does not require a pedestal support, leaving the space under it free and open, a highly desirable arrangement for cleanliness and sanitation.

Similarly C represents a water closet, the container of which, together with plumbing outlets, is cast jointly with or welded to the wall from which it is appended, such integration effecting permanent junctures, while making it possible to leave the space under the bowl free and open for the maintenance of highly clean conditions.

In Figure 2, 6 is a shelf like ledge extending from the wall, W, of which it is an integral part. It bears hinge knuckles on the free edge, which cooperate with similar hinge knuckles on the lid, S forming jointly a hinge barrel, 5, operating around a pin as a hinge for the cover S over the water closet, C. The shelf being an integral part of the wall discloses the general characteristic of non-separable jointures.

In Figure 3, M represents a medicine cabinet, in the present bathroom, cast jointly with the wall, W, with which it is integrated.

Being an integral part of the wall, it precludes the possibility of fissures developing around it. It embodies a series of hinge knuckles along one edge which engage with a series of similar knuckles embodied in the door which bears the mirror, the knuckles when engaged forming around an inserted rod a continuous hinge between the door and the cabinet.

Besides the advantages already herein revealed, for consolidated room appurtenances, the integration of the medicine cabinet suggests the further advantage of construction simplicity. No labor is required to fit it in or to build it, being simply a rectangular recess formed in the molding of the consolidated unit.

In Figure 3, R is a towel rack, which consists substantially of a U-shaped rod, the free ends of the U, embodied in the wall, W. Figure 3a is a detail cross sectional view of a modified form. G denotes a glass holder. H is a soap receptacle. These appurtenances G and H, illustrate further the basic idea of the present invention of casting the room facilities, jointly with or welding them to the wall to which they are appendant, with the consequent advantage of sanitary features, efficiency, and the beauty of unity.

The idea of unity or consolidation of appurtenances and their auxiliaries with the walls may be further extended as shown by P, Figure 9, which denotes a telephone compartment directly back of the mirror door, M, Figure 7. Leading into the compartment is the conduit 8 which terminates at J, a telephone bell box niche. It will be noticed that the telephone compartment opens into the bathroom while the bell box niche opens into the adjacent room. The arrangement as here shown is to have the signal ring in the room adjoining the bathroom where it is likely to be heard more readily. This, however, is not intended as a demonstration of a fixed arrangement, but merely to disclose further the possibilities of integrated appurtenances.

As a further demonstration of this adaptability, the box-like tunnel shaft 7, cast jointly with the wall is a well for the telephone cord to which the receiver is attached. This cord, not shown in the drawings, bears a pulleyed weight which draws the cord into the well as shown by the arrow when the telephone receiver is put into the telephone compartment. Tunnel 8 embodied in the wall forms a conduit for the telephone wires. Similarly the conduits 9 are embodied for the electric wires for the lights, E, Figure 3. These conduits are of course fireproof and ample of bore to receive easily all necessary wiring.

Further: In Figure 16, 10 indicates a curtain rod cast jointly with the walls W'' to which it is appended. Such an arrangement eliminates screw fastening with consequent insecurity and plaster chipping troubles. In Figure 29, F is a door frame which may be similarly integrated. It is designed to be incorporated right over the bathtub front wall rim. In an arrangement like

Figure 1 or Figure 16, it would be cast unitarily, while in an arrangement like Figure 6, it would be cast in sections jointly with the horizontal room bands.

In Figure 23, B² represents a window frame integrated with the wall into which it is incorporated, making the window frame not only a facility for sanitation, but also a source of beauty.

When the present room unit is placed on a quantity production basis, these auxiliaries will be small items in the cost of production, but their advantage to the builder will be tremendous—likewise to the hospital, the occupants of an apartment or a home or a hotel room where such accommodations will be included.

The unit as shown in Figure 16, comprising a series of sections, is made watertight by means of leak-proof joints 11, interlocked by means of bolts 19, Figure 22. The sections may be further interlocked by hooks, 13, one end of which embodied in one section, the free end, fitting into a hoop 15, embodied in the abutting section. A unit thus interlocked or hooked together by the means suggested becomes permanently tightly jointed and leakproof in conformity with the purpose for which this unit has been developed.

One purpose of designing the present room unit in sections as shown in the disjointed perspectives, Figure 6 and Figure 16, is to permit the injection of color schemes into room walls or in the lining for a room. For instance: In Figure 6, Figure 7 and Figure 8, bands numbered 14a and 14b may be green, the rest of the wall space may be white. In Figure 16, sections marked 16 and 16a and 15 and 15a, may be maroon color, the rest of the wall lining in white.

Figure 34 shows in cross section a self-adjusting leak proof joint between two adjacent wall sections. The two abutting surfaces of this joint are curved, one member presenting a concave surface 23 which contacts perfectly with the convex surface 20 of the opposing member. The convex curve in the contacting surface 20 is intersected by a concave curve 21, the juncture forming a substantially fitting edge 22, which is free to move over the abutting concave surface 23, while at all times the two concurrent concave surfaces jointly comprise a smoothly curved groove at the confluence of 21 and 23.

The abutting edges of adjacent wall sections are enlarged to afford wider surface contact in the wall joints.

Figures 39 to 44 show mechanical steps for integration by welding and fusing. Thus in Figure 40, W³ represents a fragment of a wall—W³ corresponding to W in Figure 3—having openings 21' to 24'. In Figure 39 G, H and L are room appurtenances cast individually, each provided with a ledge—or projection—21, 22, 23 and 24, respectively which fits into a corresponding opening in the wall, 21', 22', 23', and 24' respectively. After insertion into its wall hole, each object is welded to the wall by means of an acetylene torch, electric current or other means. In Figure 41, 25 is a projection cast jointly with the appendant room appurtenance C³, which is a water closet. This projection extending from C³ fits the opening 26 in W³. After placing it into this opening, the seam around it is sealed by welding—or other method.

In Figure 44, 28 are curtain rod hooks made for similar integration with the wall W³ over the window B³ as indicated in Figures 43 and 44.

When the combined room unit to which the appurtenances are welded is placed into the furnace

for integration with an enamel coating, the heat of the furnace effects a complete fusion in the welded joints, which results in a final integration between the walls and the appendant appurtenances, the enamel coating forming a continuous surface over the entire combined unit.

It is obvious that the wall sections themselves Figures 6 and 16 may similarly be welded together before the subjection of the unit to an enameling process, or the wall joints may be soldered together after the sections are delivered on the job and assembled for installation.

The joints in Figures 39 to 44 are rabbeted. These joints, of course, can be shaped in different forms for welding purposes.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the consolidated or unitary room idea contemplates putting on a quantity basis of production, a mechanically formed unit to replace the now crude conglomeration of masonry, carpentry, plumbing and plaster, aggregated laboriously on each distinct job. This mechanical art unit, therefore, with all advantages of completeness, efficiency, superior finish and permanent qualities of beauty, because a product of manufacturing resourcefulness, should not be more expensive to the builder than its clumsy, crumbling and constantly cracking prototype.

The invention outlined herein is, of course, susceptible of various changes and modifications, the details shown being merely for disclosure and not in limitation. The text herein is limited in description. Reliance is placed on the accompanying drawings which supply the want in graphic delineation. The right is, therefore, reserved to make such adaptations and expansions as properly fall within the scope and purpose suggested by the presentation here together with the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A room unit comprising walls consisting of sections, the sections shaped, sized and fitted for differentiated functions as well as determined positions in the unit, some of the sections cast integrally with appurtenances, contiguous edges of wall sections thickened and conformed cooperatively, some of said sections serving as a base for assembled wall sections, some of said sections serving as top rails over assembled wall sections, the sections held in abutting relationship as a room structure and interlocked by means of hooks fitting into hoops, said hooks and hoops embodied oppositely along the abutting edges of the wall sections, the assembled room structure embodying an opening for a door and an opening for a window.

2. A consolidated room unit comprising walls consisting of sections, the sections shaped, sized and fitted for differentiated functions as well as defined positions, some of the sections cast integrally with appurtenances, all wall corners seamless, contiguous edges of wall sections conformed cooperatively, one of said sections serving as a base for assembled wall sections, some of said sections serving as top rails over assembled wall sections, the sections held in abutting relationship as a room structure and interlocked by means of hooks fitting into hoops, said hooks and hoops embodied oppositely along the abutting edges of the wall sections, said abutting edges welded leakproofly, the consolidated room structure embodying an opening for a door and an opening for a window, walls and appurtenances combined with a coating, susceptible of a polish, as a continuous overall jointless surface covering

the exposed parts of the room walls as well as the exposed parts of the therewith incorporated appurtenances in the consolidated room unit.

3. A room unit comprising walls consisting of sections, the sections shaped, sized and fitted for differentiated functions as well as determined positions in the unit, some of the sections cast integrally with appurtenances, some of the said sections serving as a base for assembled wall sections, some of said sections serving as top rails over assembled wall sections, the sections being held in abutting relationship as a room structure and the assembled room structure embodying an opening for a door and an opening for a window.

4. A room unit comprising walls consisting of horizontally extending sections, said sections shaped, sized and fitted for differentiated functions as well as determined positions in the said room unit, some of the said wall sections being integrated with complete appurtenances, some of the said wall sections being integrated with sections of appurtenances, contiguous edges conformed cooperatively and leakproofly combined, said subserved sections of appurtenances combining into complete appurtenances upon the assembling and fitting together of subservient wall sections in their determined positions in the said room unit.

5. A room unit comprising walls consisting of sections, each section shaped, sized and fitted for

differentiated functions as well as determined positions, said sections being band formations in the unit substantially rectangular in cross section, the space enclosed by the said band sections assembled contiguously being identical with the space enclosed within the complete room unit, at least one of the sections constituting the unit being integrated with at least one of the room appurtenances.

6. A room unit comprising walls consisting of sections, each section shaped, sized and fitted for differentiated functions as well as determined positions, said sections being band formations in the unit substantially rectangular in cross section, the space enclosed by the said band sections assembled contiguously being identical with the space enclosed within the complete room unit, at least one of the sections constituting the unit being integrated with at least one of the room appurtenances, the said appurtenances provided with projections fitting into receiving openings in the wall sections, the integration between the subserved appurtenances and the subserving wall sections effected by welding, or other sealing means, between the said projections and contacting parts of the said receiving wall openings, the assembled unit embracing an opening for a door and an opening for a window.

S. J. SAMELOW. 30