

Sept. 5, 1950

T. C. MARTIN

2,520,946

WASHSTAND

Filed Nov. 19, 1947

Fig. 1

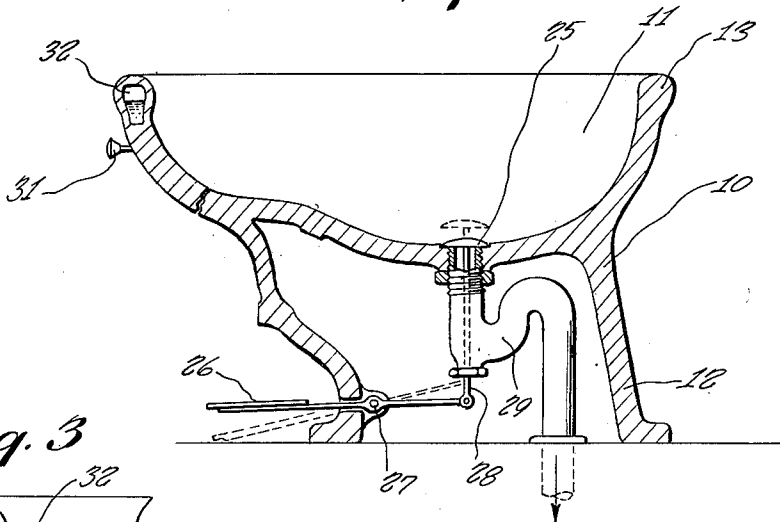


Fig. 3

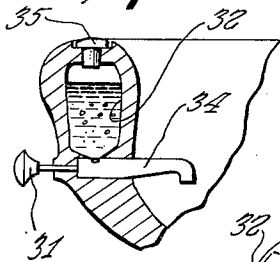
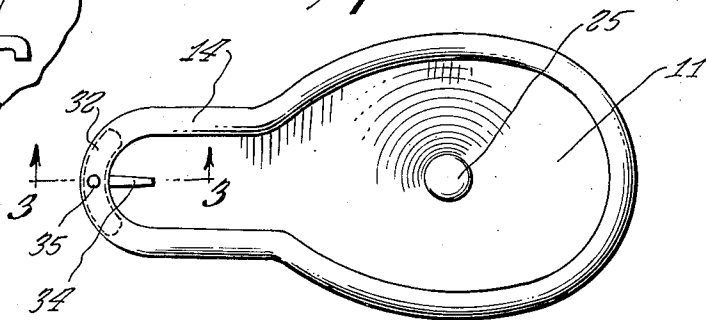


Fig. 2



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2,520,946

WASHSTAND

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Application November 19, 1947, Serial No. 786,859

1 Claim. (Cl. 4—6)

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This invention relates to a wash stand particularly adapted for use by women.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a wash stand adapted for use by women in bathing the female organs and on which the women may be seated while using the same and wherein large quantities of water can be made readily available for the bathing process and wherein there is provided a built-in chamber for containing soap and a dispensing nozzle which can be operated to extend the soap into the vessel.

Other objects of the present invention are to provide a women's wash stand, which is of simple construction, inexpensive to manufacture, adapted for attachment with the regular plumbing fixtures, and efficient in operation.

For other objects and for a better understanding of the invention, reference may be had to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view, in elevation, taken through the wash stand embodying the features of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the wash stand.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary and sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2 and through the soap chamber.

Referring now to the figures, 10 represents the wash stand having an open top chamber 11 and pedestal portion 12. The stand is of such height it can be easily sat upon. About the top of the chamber 11 is a rim 13 having a wide diameter part and a narrow part 14. The women will be seated on the wide part and astraddle the narrow part 14 and with the legs extending to the opposite sides thereof.

The bowl can be filled with water if drain 25 is closed. Drain valve 25 is operated by a foot lever 26 extending outwardly from the front of the stand and pivoted at 27, thereupon. This lever connects with a rod 28 which extends downwardly through a trap 29.

If a supply of liquid soap is desired, a knob 31 is operated so that liquid soap in chamber 32 built into rim 13 of the stand can be dispensed through

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a spigot 34 located between the hot and cold water spigots 23 and 24. Upon removing a plug 35, the chamber can be refilled with soap. It should be apparent that with the drain plug in the closed position and the chamber 11 filled with water that this water can be supplied with soap by a simple depressing of the knob 31. The soap vessel is conveniently located along the front of the narrow portion of the rim of the chamber 11. Water may be supplied to the chamber 11 from above either with spigots or by means of a vessel. The soap chamber 32 extends about the forward edge of the chamber and is generally of arcuate shape, Fig. 2.

While various changes may be made in the detail construction, it shall be understood that such changes shall be within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claim.

Having thus set forth and described the nature of my invention, what is claimed is:

A wash stand having a seat portion with a rim thereabout and a chamber for receiving water, said rim portion having a narrow part at the front thereof of less distance between the sides than at the rear of the stand, the rim portion being rounded at the front and having an arcuate shaped recess lying within the rounded end of the narrow part of the rim portion, an inlet means in the rim portion receiving a removable filler plug, a spigot in the stand extending into the chamber from beneath the soap recess, a knob for operating said spigot extending outwardly from the front of the stand and easily accessible to the user of the stand.

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REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

"Cross-Connections in Plumbing Systems"—U. S. Bureau of Standards Research Paper RP1086, April 1938.